



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 23 May 2019 – Afternoon**A Level Physical Education****H555/01** Physiological factors affecting performance**Time allowed: 2 hours****You may use:**

- a scientific or graphical calculator

Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **90**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in the question marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **16** pages.

2

SECTION A

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 Identify **two** effects which exercise in the heat can have on the cardiovascular system.

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..... [2]

- 2 Flexibility can be evaluated using the sit and reach test or by using a goniometer. Make **two** comparisons between these methods of evaluating flexibility.

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..... [2]

- 3 Identify the predominant energy system used in an elite level performance for the following activities:

100 m freestyle swim completed in 50 seconds

Gymnastics vault [2]

- 4 Give a sporting example for the following classes of lever:

Second class

Third class [2]

- 5 Identify a technology that is used in performance analysis to:

improve streamlining of an object

evaluate human movement in three dimensions [2]

3

SECTION B

Answer **all** the questions.

6 Fig. 6.1 shows a motor unit.

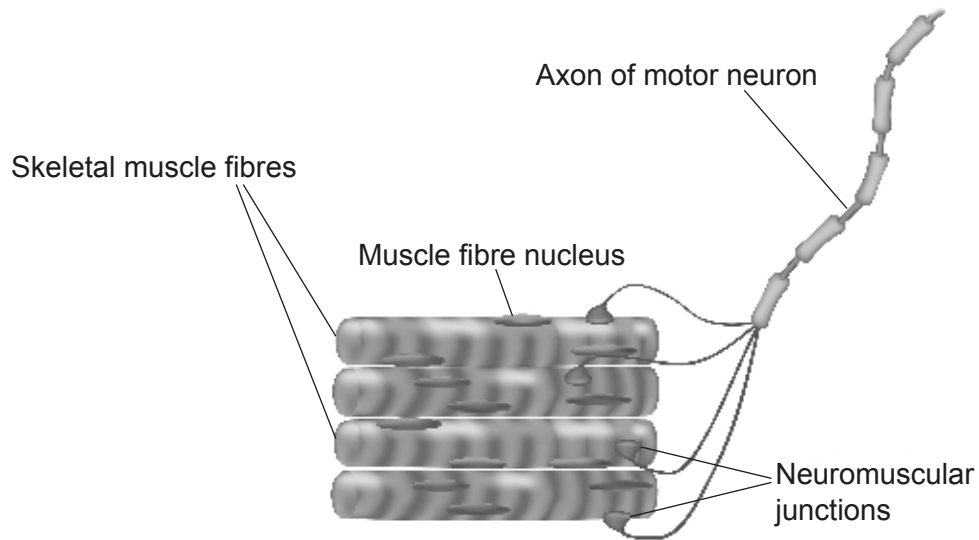


Fig. 6.1

(a) Explain how a motor unit is stimulated to cause muscular contraction.

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..... [3]

(b) Fig. 6.2 shows a performer doing a calf raise.

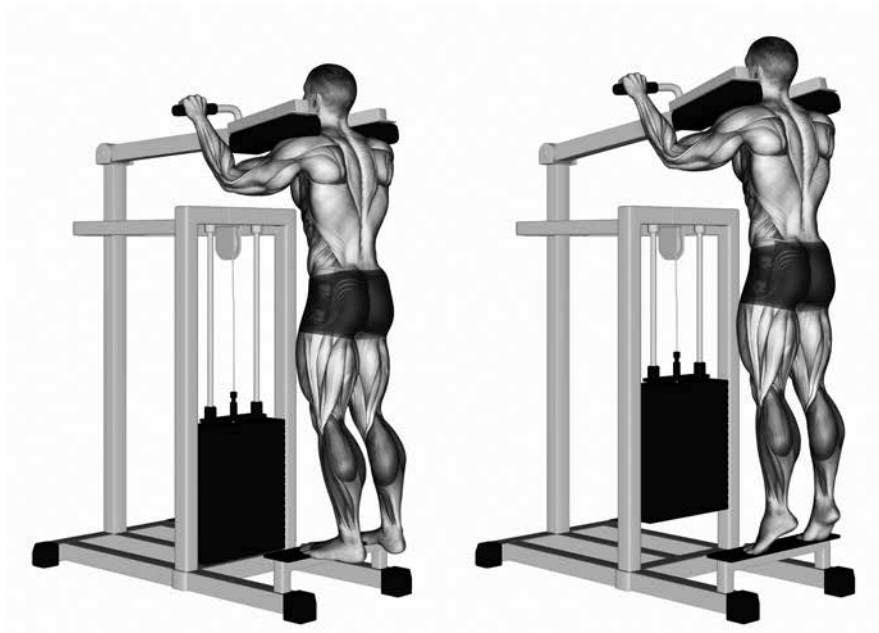


Fig. 6.2

Complete the table below to analyse the movements at the knee and ankle during the upward phase of the lift.

Joint	Joint type	Movement produced	Agonist	Type of contraction
Knee	Hinge	A:	Rectus femoris	B:
Ankle	C:	D:	E:	Concentric

[5]

- (c) (i)** Describe the predominant energy system which resynthesises ATP while performing the long jump in athletics.

[5]

- (ii) Evaluate the effectiveness of this system to resynthesise ATP.

[3]

- (d)** Explain why a knowledge of Excess Post exercise Oxygen Consumption (EPOC) is beneficial to an 800 metre runner when planning a training session.

..... [4]

- 7 (a) (i) Outline the physiological implications of a warm up that would be beneficial to a games player before a match.

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- (ii) Critically evaluate the use of cooling aids as a means of performance enhancement.

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..... [4]

(b) Define static and dynamic flexibility.

Use practical examples to show how each type of flexibility can be beneficial to performance.

Static flexibility:

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Example:

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Dynamic flexibility:

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Example:

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[4]

(c) Explain the use of PRICE to manage a hamstring strain in a triple jumper.

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[5]

8

- (d) Explain how the following adaptations from training help to delay the onset of blood lactate accumulation (OBLA).

Increased enzyme activity

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Increased mitochondrial density

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Increased buffering capacity

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[3]

8 Fig. 8 shows a distance/time graph of the motion of a 100 metre sprinter.

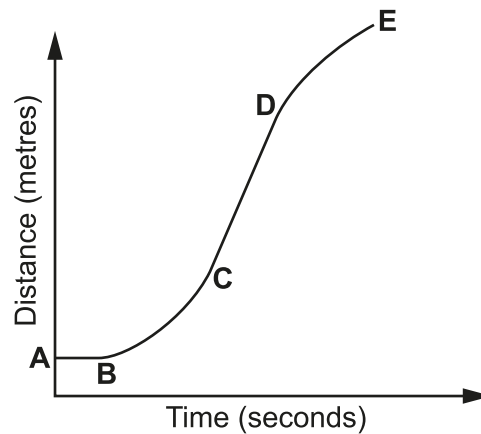


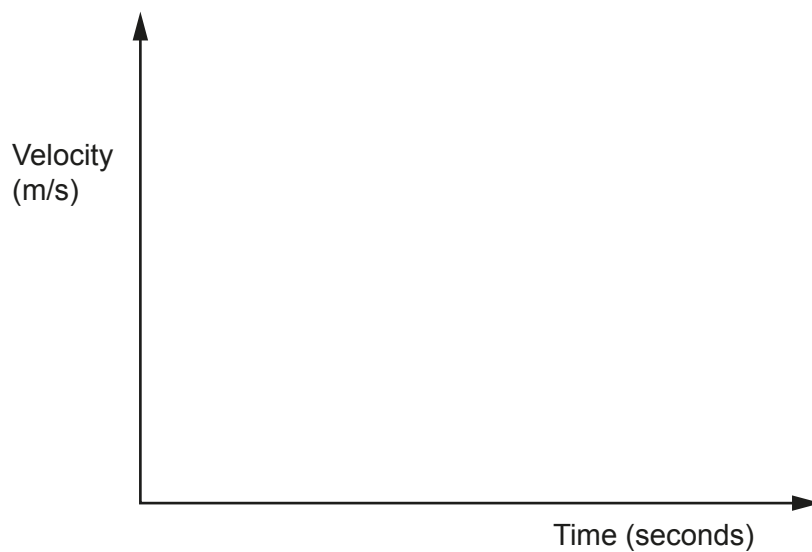
Fig. 8

(a) (i) Describe the changes in speed of the sprinter between the following points:

- A – B
-
- B – C
-
- D – E
-

[3]

(ii) Sketch a velocity/time graph to show the motion of the sprinter from the time that the gun is fired until after crossing the finish line on the axes below.



[4]

10

- (b) A gymnast performs a handstand as part of their routine.

Identify the vertical forces acting on the gymnast and explain their relationship during the handstand.

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..... [3]

- (c) A trampolinist performs a front somersault by creating angular motion.

- (i) Define angular motion and explain how it is generated to produce a somersault.

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- (ii) Describe the factors that affect the size of moment of inertia of the trampolinist during the front somersault.

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..... [2]

(d) In the shot put event the shot becomes a projectile when it is thrown into the air.

(i) Explain **three** factors that affect the horizontal distance travelled by the shot in flight.

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..... [3]

(ii) Explain the shape of the flight path of the shot.

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..... [3]

12
SECTION C

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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