

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
LEVEL 1/2**

R041/01

**CAMBRIDGE NATIONAL IN
SPORT SCIENCE**

Reducing the risk of sports injuries

FRIDAY 15 MAY 2015:

Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour

plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidate forename						Candidate surname				
Centre number						Candidate number				

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

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 pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

The quality of your written communication will be taken into account in marking your answer to the question marked with an asterisk (*).

Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer ALL questions.

1 Sports injuries can be related to poor posture. Name the condition for each of the following descriptions.

(a) A condition in which the spine in the lower back has an excessive curvature.

_____ **[1]**

(b) An abnormal curving of the upper spine causing the back to appear slouched or hunched.

_____ **[1]**

(c) A back condition that causes the spine to curve to the side.

_____ **[1]**

(d) A condition where the hips are not level.

_____ **[1]**

2 Describe how previous injuries can increase the risk of injury to a sports performer.

_____ **[2]**

3 Name a psychological factor and describe how it might cause injury.

Psychological factor

[1]

Description

[1]

- 4 For each of the following benefits of a warm up, show whether they are physical or psychological and explain how they help a performer in a physical activity.

(a) Heighten or control of arousal levels

PHYSICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL (circle your answer)

Explanation _____

_____ [2]

(b) Increase in heart rate

PHYSICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL (circle your answer)

Explanation _____

_____ [2]

(c) Increase in pliability of ligaments and tendons

PHYSICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL (circle your answer)

Explanation _____

_____ [2]

(d) Increase in motivation

PHYSICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL (circle your answer)

Explanation _____

_____ [2]

5 Plan a warm up specific to a sport of your choice using the five key components.

Sport: _____

Pulse raiser: _____

Mobility exercise: _____

Dynamic movements: _____

Stretching: _____

Skill rehearsal: _____

_____ [5]

6 Name THREE specific needs that should be considered when planning a warm up and cool down.

- (i) _____
(ii) _____
(iii) _____ [3]

7 Name a medical condition that uses the following as a response:

(a) Response: Inhaler

Condition: _____ [1]

(b) Response: Give insulin

Condition: _____ [1]

(c) Response: Clear any danger away from the individual

Condition: _____ [1]

8 Circle the answer true or false for the following statement:

You should give sugary sweets to treat someone having an epileptic seizure.

TRUE FALSE **[1]**

9 Describe why you might refer a performer to a medical professional during a sporting activity.

[2]

10 The following are symptoms of which medical conditions?

(a) Symptom: Increased thirst

Condition: _____ **[1]**

(b) Symptom: Wheezing

Condition: _____ **[1]**

(c) Symptom: Repeated visits to the toilet

Condition: _____ **[1]**

11 Complete the following table which contains information on Emergency Action Plans.

AREA OF EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN	DESCRIPTION
Emergency personnel	(a)
(b)	This includes telephone, emergency numbers, emergency services
(c)	(d)

[4]

12 For the following FOUR different types of injuries, give a symptom (other than pain) and treatment for each. Circle whether it is a chronic or an acute injury.

(i) Injury: Sprained ankle _____

Symptom: _____

Treatment: _____

Chronic Acute (circle your answer) [3]

(ii) Injury: Shin splints _____

Symptom: _____

Treatment: _____

Chronic Acute (circle your answer) [3]

(iii) Injury: Open fracture _____

Symptom: _____

Treatment: _____

Chronic Acute (circle your answer) [3]

(iv) Injury: Concussion _____

Symptom: _____

Treatment: _____

Chronic Acute (circle your answer) [3]

13 Which stage of the SALTAPS on-field assessment routine does each of the following examples show?

(a) Checking whether the performer can move the injured limb.

[1]

(b) Checking whether the performer can put weight on the injured limb.

[1]

14 What is meant by the term ‘elevation’ when applied to the treatment of an injury?

[1]

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

[illegible]

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