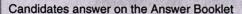


ADVANCED GCE PHYSICAL EDUCATION

G453

Principles and concepts across different areas of Physical Education



OCR Supplied Materials:

8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

Wednesday 23 June 2010 Morning

Duration: 2 hours 30 minutes





- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer three questions, at least one of which must be from Section A.
- Do not write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in questions that are indicated accordingly (*).
- The total number of marks for this paper is 105.
- This document consists of 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.





Section A

Candidates must answer at least one question from Section A.

Historical Studies (Option A1)

- 1 (a) Describe three features of the 1950s programme of Physical Education for state schools ('Moving and Growing' and 'Planning the Programme'). Outline one difference between the 1950s programme and the programme for Physical Education in state secondary schools today.
 [4]
 - (b) Popular recreations in pre-industrial Britain had certain characteristics.
 In what ways was Real Tennis different from most other popular recreations?
 Account for limited participation in Real Tennis today.

[5]

- (c) Cricket in public schools had very high status in stage three. Explain how participation in cricket could develop values in public school boys at this time. Explain barriers to achieving these values through cricket in schools today.
 [6]
- (d)* Evaluate critically the impact of socio-cultural factors that have influenced the growth and development of association football from 1850 to today.
 [20]

[Total: 35]

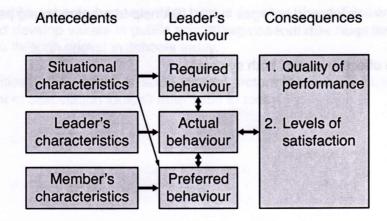
Section B

Sports Psychology (Option B1)

3 (a) The 'need to achieve' is often viewed as necessary for good sports performance both for individuals and for members of a team.

Using practical examples describe the features of a 'need to achieve' performer. [4]

- (b) Explain the effects of having low self-efficacy on sustaining a balanced, healthy lifestyle. Describe two strategies to raise self-efficacy to enable a young person to adopt a balanced, active and healthy lifestyle.
 [5]
- (c) Fig. 1 shows Chelladurai's multi-dimensional model of leadership.



Source: Page 312 Advanced PE and Sport 3rd Ed Nelson Thornes ISBN 0748775293 Copyright John Honeybourne

Fig. 1

Using the model in Fig. 1 explain how effective leadership can encourage participation. [6]

(d)* Describe theories related to personality and how they affect sports performance. Evaluate critically personality profiling in sport.
[20]

[Total: 35]

Section B

Exercise and Sport Physiology (Option B3)

- 5 (a) Define the term VO₂ max and identify three factors that affect a performer's VO₂ max. [4]
 - (b) Interval training is a popular method of training. Describe an interval training session designed to improve maximal strength.

Explain the benefits that interval training has over other methods of training. [5]

- (c) What is meant by the term obesity and to what extent does being obese impact on the health of an individual? [6]
- (d)* Examine the information in Fig. 3 and explain the changes in the contribution of each of the energy systems for the three different athletic events.

Explain why the percentage contribution of each energy system would probably change for a recreational runner performing the same distances.

Distance (m)	Time (recorded by male elite athletes)	Contribution of each energy system (%)		
		Alactic	Lactic Acid	Aerobic
100	9.8 secs	39	56	5
800	1 min 42 secs	9	33	58
5,000	12 mins 40 secs	elle pal, als axe	6	93

Fig. 3

[20]

[Total: 35]