



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

A-level

Physical Education

Paper 1 Factors affecting participation in physical activity and sport

Monday 11 June 2018

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

For this paper you may have:

- a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions. You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 105.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
TOTAL	



J U N 1 8 7 5 8 2 1 0 1

1B/G/Jun18/E16

7582/1

Section A**Applied anatomy and physiology**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. **0 1**

Which receptor is responsible for detecting a change in blood pressure?

[1 mark]**A** Baroreceptor**B** Chemoreceptor**C** Proprioceptor**0 2**Which method of estimating energy expenditure involves measuring the production of CO₂ and/or the consumption of O₂?**[1 mark]****A** Indirect calorimetry**B** Lactate sampling**C** VO₂ max test

0 3

Table 1 shows the oxygen content of arterial and venous blood at rest and during intense aerobic exercise.

Table 1

	Rest		Intense aerobic exercise	
	Arterial blood	Venous blood	Arterial blood	Venous blood
ml O ₂ /100 ml blood	20	15	20	5

0 3 . 1

Define the term A-VO₂ diff.

[1 mark]

0 3 . 2

Explain the change in A-VO₂ diff during exercise. Use the data in **Table 1** in your answer.

[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

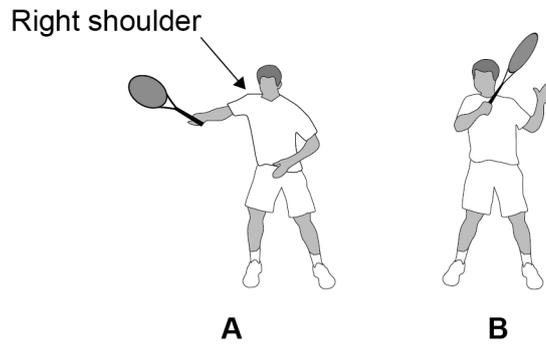
Turn over ►



0 4

Figure 1 below shows a tennis player performing a forehand stroke.

Figure 1



0 4 . 1

Identify the main agonist, and plane and axis of movement at the right shoulder as the tennis player in **Figure 1** moves from position **A** to position **B**.

[3 marks]

Agonist: _____

Plane: _____

Axis: _____

0 4 . 2

In **Figure 1**, the main muscle fibre type used for a powerful forehand stroke is fast glycolytic (type IIx).

State **three** characteristics of this muscle fibre type.

[3 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Turn over for the next question

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Turn over ►



0 5

Do not write
outside the
box

Extra space

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



Section B

Skill acquisition

Answer **all** questions in this section.

0 7

Baddeley and Hitch devised a model of the working memory.

Which subsystem in this model deals with auditory information from the senses to help produce a memory trace?

[1 mark]

- A Episodic buffer
- B Phonological loop
- C Visuospatial sketchpad

0 8

Which types of feedback would be most appropriate for a performer in the cognitive stage of learning?

[1 mark]

- A Knowledge of performance, negative, intrinsic
- B Knowledge of performance, positive, extrinsic
- C Knowledge of results, negative, intrinsic
- D Knowledge of results, positive, extrinsic

0 9

Performers need to learn skills in order to take part in physical activity. Skilled movements are learned, economic and consistently successful.

State **three** other characteristics of skill.

[3 marks]

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



1 0

Vygotsky's Social Development Theory is a constructivist theory. Learning is built up in stages based on the current level of performance.

Outline the **three** stages of development in this theory.

Give a sporting example for each stage.

[3 marks]

1 1

'Verbal guidance is a suitable way of introducing a new skill to a cognitive learner.'

Discuss this statement.

[4 marks]

Turn over ►



Section C**Sport and society**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 4**

Which of these is a characteristic of the popular recreation available to the lower class in pre-industrial Britain?

[1 mark]

A Local and specific to each community

B Regular

C Rule based

D Skill and tactics based

1 5

Ethnic minorities may be pushed into certain sports, based on assumptions about them.

What is this an example of?

[1 mark]

A Channelling

B Racism

C Stacking

D Stereotyping

1 6

State **two** social benefits to an individual of increasing their participation in physical activity and/or sport.

[2 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

Turn over ►

1 7

Explain **two** benefits of sponsorship to companies investing large amounts of money into sport.

[4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

1 8

Rational recreation saw the development of early professionalism during the industrial and post-industrial era (1780–1900).

Explain the differences between the gentleman amateur and working-class professional **and** the impact these had on their participation during this time.

[4 marks]



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box

35

END OF QUESTIONS

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