



CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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0413/11

May/June 2020

1 hour 45 minutes

No additional materials are needed.

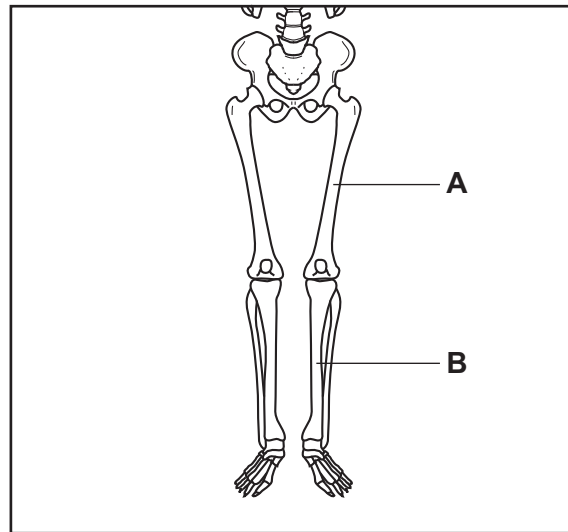
- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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[Turn over

- 1 The diagram shows part of a human skeleton.



Name the bones labelled **A** and **B**.

A

B

[2]

- 2 The table shows a training session for a performer who completes the same session twice a week.

training session stages
warm up
1. sprint for 10 seconds on flat terrain
2. jog for 1 minute on flat terrain
3. sprint for 10 seconds uphill
4. walk downhill for 1 minute
5. jog slowly for 1 minute
repeat stages 1. to 5. five times
cool down

- (a) (i) State which **one** of the following methods of training is demonstrated in the table.

plyometric training fartlek training weight training continuous training

..... [1]

- (ii) Describe advantages of this method of training for the performer.

.....

 [3]

- (b) Describe the physiological reasons for a warm up.

.....

 [3]

- (c) Explain how **three** of the FITT principles of overload could be applied to the next training session of this performer.

1

 2

 3

 [3]

[Total: 10]

3 (a) Name the level of the sports development pyramid that is described by each of the following statements:

(i) a performer trains twice a week for a regional netball team led by a qualified coach

..... [1]

(ii) a performer attends taster sessions to try different sports with their friends.

..... [1]

(b) Explain how **two** factors may cause variations in the skill level of performers.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

[Total: 4]

- 4 (a) Describe the role of haemoglobin in the blood.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) Describe **one** way that the blood of a performer changes as a result of high-altitude training for a period of 3 to 4 weeks.

.....

..... [1]

- (c) Complete the table to show the missing blood vessel and a description of wall thickness for an artery.

blood vessel	description of wall thickness
	walls are very thin and are one cell thick
artery	

[2]

[Total: 5]

- 5 Name **two** features of mental health and well-being and describe how each feature helps when participating in physical activity.

feature 1

description

.....

feature 2

description

.....

[4]

- 6 (a) Name **two** types of guidance and describe how each type of guidance could be used in a named physical activity.

physical activity

type of guidance 1

description

.....

type of guidance 2

description

.....

[4]

- (b) Explain an appropriate type of feedback for a performer at the cognitive stage of learning.

type of feedback

explanation

.....

[2]

[Total: 6]

- 7 The photograph shows a professional tennis match.



- (a) Describe **three** ways that technology has a positive effect on spectators attending a major sports event, such as a tennis match.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

[3]

- (b) Explain how performers can use different technologies to enhance performance in a named physical activity.

physical activity

explanation

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

- (c) Suggest disadvantages that can result from the introduction of technology in sport.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

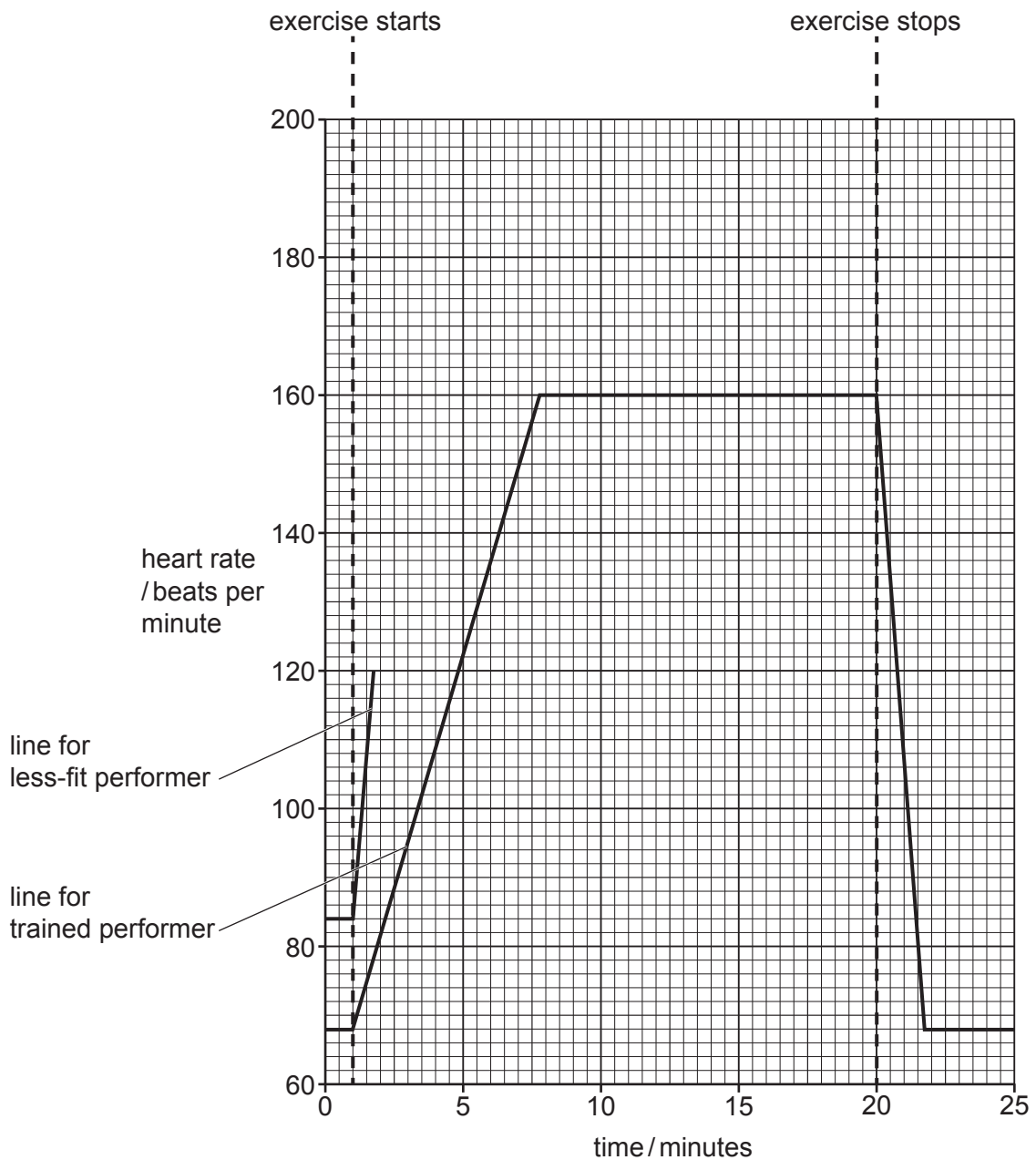
.....

[4]

[Total: 10]

- 8 The graph shows heart rate before, during and after a period of steady aerobic exercise for a trained performer and for a less-fit performer.

The line for the less-fit performer is incomplete.



- (a) Calculate the difference between the heart rates of the performers before exercise starts.

..... beats per minute [1]

- (b) Complete the line for the less-fit performer to show a suitable heart rate response during the period of exercise and recovery. [2]

- (c) Suggest **two** reasons for the difference in heart rate between the trained performer and the less-fit performer during exercise.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

- (d) (i) Explain the term *cardiac output*.

.....

..... [1]

- (ii) Calculate the cardiac output for a performer who has a heart rate of 150 beats per minute and a stroke volume of 90 ml.

cardiac output

unit

[2]

[Total: 8]

- 9 The photograph shows a sprinter holding the set position.



- (a) Name and describe the type of muscle contraction taking place in the photograph.

type of muscle contraction

description

[2]

- (b) Name and describe a different type of muscle contraction that takes place in the legs when the sprinter starts to run.

type of muscle contraction

description

[2]

- (c) Identify **three** forces acting on a sprinter when starting to run.

1

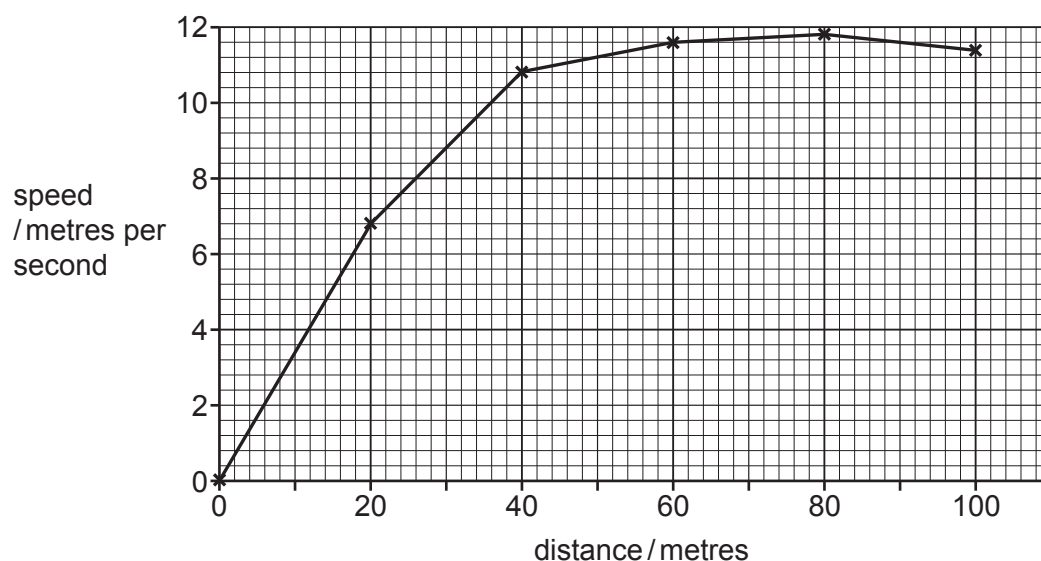
2

3

[3]

[Total: 7]

- 10 (a) The graph shows the approximate speed in metres per second of an athlete during a 100-metre race.



- (i) State, using the graph, the maximum speed achieved by the athlete.

..... metres per second [1]

- (ii) Calculate the distance the athlete was able to run at speeds above 10 metres per second during the race.

..... metres [1]

- (b) Summarise how energy is released during a 100-metre sprint.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (c) Describe the role of Excess Post-exercise Oxygen Consumption (EPOC) in aiding recovery after the race.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(d) Explain how **two** factors can affect recovery time after the race.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

[Total: 9]

11 State **two** factors that affect a performer's VO_2 max levels.

1

2

[2]

12 The diagram shows a skilled badminton player about to hit a shuttlecock.



The badminton player uses levers when hitting the shuttlecock.

(a) State **two** components of a lever.

- 1
- 2 [2]

(b) Explain how **two** forces act on the shuttlecock when it is moving through the air.

- 1
.....
- 2
..... [2]

(c) Describe, using examples from a named physical activity, **three** characteristics of a skilled performance.

- physical activity
- 1
.....
- 2
.....
- 3
..... [3]

[Total: 7]

[Turn over]

13 (a) The picture shows a gymnast holding a position on the rings.



- (i) Explain how **two** named components of fitness, other than strength, enable the gymnast to hold the position.

component of fitness 1

explanation

.....

component of fitness 2

explanation

.....

[4]

(ii) Name and describe **one** test to measure strength.

name of test

description

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(b) Describe **three** reasons for regular fitness testing.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

[3]

[Total: 11]

14 (a) Name and describe **two** types of anxiety.

type of anxiety 1

description

.....

type of anxiety 2

description

.....

[4]

(b) Describe **two** possible causes of anxiety during a named physical activity.

physical activity

cause 1

.....

cause 2

.....

[2]

[Total: 6]

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15 The photograph shows an athlete completing a marathon race.



- (a) Describe different benefits of **two** named nutrients, other than water, that enable the athlete to meet the demands of the event. State a food source rich in each nutrient.

nutrient 1

benefit

.....

food source

nutrient 2

benefit

.....

food source

[6]

- (b) All performers need to drink water regularly when involved in physical activity.

Suggest **three** physiological effects on the athlete of **not** drinking enough water during the race.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

[3]

[Total: 9]

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