Please check the examination details be	low before ente	tering your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
Centre Number Candidate N	lumber	
Pearson Edexcel Leve	l 1/2 G	iCSE (9–1)
Time 1 hour 45 minutes	Paper reference	1PE0/01
Physical Education COMPONENT 1: Fitness		dy Systems
You do not need any other materia	als.	Total Marks
		Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



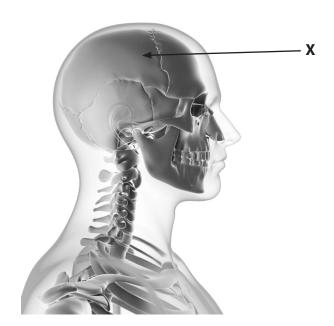


Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

1 Figure 1 shows part of the structure of the skeletal system.



(Source: © PAL)

Figure 1

(a) Which **one** of the following is the name of the bone labelled **X** in **Figure 1**?

(1)

- A Carpal
 B Cervical
 C Clavicle
 D Cranium
- (b) Which **one** of the following is the role of tendons?

■ A Tendons join bone to bone
 ■ B Tendons join ligaments to bone
 ■ C Tendons join muscle to bone

■ D Tendons join muscle to muscle

(1)



(c)	Which one of the following muscles contracts to bring about extension
	at the hip ?

(1)

×	A	Biceps
×	В	Gluteus maximus
×	C	Latissimus dorsi
×	D	Quadriceps

(d) Which **one** of the following is a characteristic of **type llx** muscle fibres?

(1)

×	A	They are very fatigue resistant
×	В	They have a large capillary network
X	c	They produce a large amount of force
X	D	They work aerobically

Table 1 shows ratings for the grip dynamometer test for teenagers aged 16 to 19.

Gender	Excellent	Good	Average	Fair
Male	>56	51–56	45–50	39–44
Female	>36	31–36	25–30	19–24

(Source: © Adapted from Davis et al Physical Education and the study of sport, 2000/ https://www.brianmac.co.uk/grip.htm)

Table 1

(e) Which **one** of the following is the correct rating for a female, who scored 32 in the grip dynamometer test?

(1)

×	Α	Excellent
×	В	Good
×	C	Average
×	D	Fair



Figure 2 shows an individual's resting blood pressure as blood travels through the different types of blood vessels in the body.

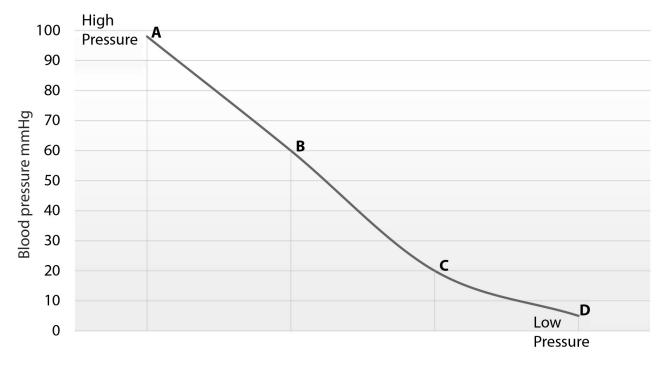


Figure 2

(f) Which **one** of the following, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** represents the blood pressure as the blood leaves the heart?

(1)

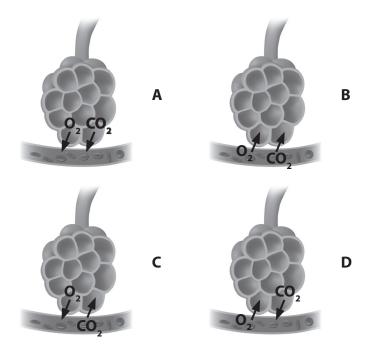
X	A
X	В
X	С
X	D

(g) Which **one** of the following terms means the amount of blood leaving the heart per minute?

(1)

X	A Cardiac output
X	B Stroke volume
X	C Tidal volume
X	D Vital capacity

Figure 3 shows movement of gases into and out of the alveoli in the lungs.



(Source: © PAL)

Figure 3

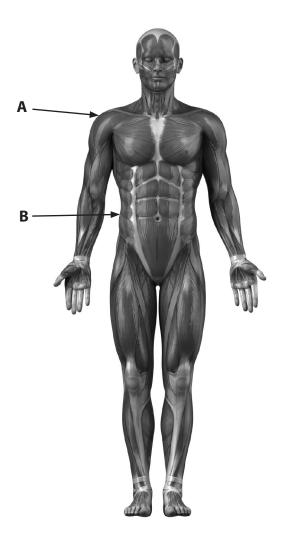
(h) Which **one** of the following, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** shows the correct movement of gases from the alveoli into the capillary during gaseous exchange?

(1)

×	A
×	В
×	С
×	D

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

2 Figure 4 shows the muscular system.



(Source: © PAL)

Figure 4

Complete **Table 2** by:

- (a) Stating the name of the labelled muscles.
- (b) Stating the function of the labelled muscles.

Labelled muscle	(a) Name of the muscle	(b) Function of the muscle
A (pointing to the shoulder)	(1)	(1)
B (pointing to the side of the trunk)	(1)	(1)

Table 2

(c) State one reason why skeletal muscles are classified as v	oluntary muscles. (1)
(d) Explain, using an example, why involuntary muscles are and physical activity.	important during sport
and physical detivity.	(3)
(Tot	tal for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3	Games players constantly change direction when playing their sport. (a) (i) State the component of fitness games players use to quickly change direction	n. (1)
	(ii) State the name of the fitness test that measures how quickly you can change direction.	(1)
	(b) Explain why the role of ligaments is important to games players.	(2)

(c) Explain why the temperature wh	cardiovascular system needs to regulat en they play sport.	e a games player's body
p =		(4)



(d) Games players work aerobically and anaerobically during a game. (i) Give one example of a games player working aerobically in their sport.	(1)
(ii) Give one example of a games player working anaerobically in their sport.	(1)
(e) State one of the by-products of aerobic energy production.	(1)
(Total for Question 3 = 11 m	arks)



BLANK PAGE



4 Figure 5 shows a gymnast during their performance of a cartwheel.



(Source: © PAL)

Figure 5

(a)	State the plane and axis used in Figure 5 to perform this movement.	(2)
	Plane	
	Axis	
(b)	State the antagonistic muscle pair acting at the elbow that allow the gymnast to extend the arm at the elbow during the cartwheel.	(2)
	Agonist	
	Antagonist	

(c) State the classification of the joint at the hip.	(1)
(d) State the type of movement that has occurred at the gymnast's hip joints to achieve the position shown in Figure 5 .	(1)
(e) Explain the importance of the short bones in the gymnast's wrists during the movement shown in Figure 5 .	(2)
(f) Describe the range of movement possible at condyloid joints.	
(i) Describe the range of movement possible at contaylord joints.	(3)
(Total for Question 4 = 11 r	marks)



5 Figure 6 shows a footballer kicking a football. His right knee and right ankle are circled.



Position A

Position B

(Source: © OSTILL is Franck Camhi/Shutterstock)

Figure 6

Analyse the action of the antagonistic muscle pairs at the **circled** joints of the right **knee** and right **ankle** that causes the movement from **Position A** to **Position B** in **Figure 6**.

Knee	(3)

	(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)
	(3)
Ankle	

6	There are three types of health.	
	(a) State the type of health missing from this definition:	
	Health is a state of complete physical and social well-being, and not merely the	
	absence of disease and infirmity.	(1)
	Health, fitness, exercise and performance affect each other because of the relationships between them.	
	(b) (i) State one relationship between exercise and performance.	
		(1)
	(ii) State one relationship between any two of the following:	
	• Health	
	• Fitness	
	• Exercise	
		(1)



An individual's fitness can be improved through the application of the principles of training.

Figure 7 gives an outline of an individual's training programme.

- I train 4 times a week.
- · Each of my training sessions are in a gym.
- I work at 60% of my maximum heart rate in my aerobic target zone.
- Each gym session lasts 60 minutes.

Figure 7

Complete **Table 3** by:

(c) Giving **one** example of how each of the principles of training could be applied to the training programme in **Figure 7**.

Use a different example for each principle.

Principle of training	Example
Time	(1)
Progressive overload	(1)

Table 3



Regular training causes long-term training effect	ts.	
(d) Explain the benefit of one long-term training effect on the cardiovascular system for a long-distance runner.		
for a forig distance ranner.	(3)	
	(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)	
	·	

BLANK PAGE



7 An athletics coach uses fitness test results to select the athletics team.

Table 4 shows the fitness test results for four athletes.

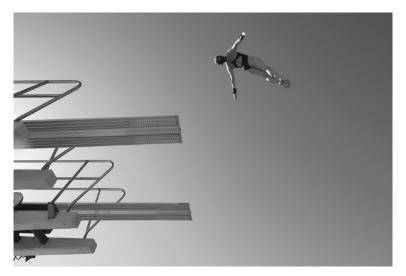
Fitness test	Athlete 1	Athlete 2	Athlete 3	Athlete 4
Vertical jump	Very good	Average	Poor	Very good
30m sprint	Very good	Average	Excellent	Good
Sit and reach	Very good	Good	Average	Average
Cooper 12-minute run	Poor	Excellent	Average	Poor

Table 4

(a) State which athlete in Table 4 has the highest rating for speed.	(1)
(b) Justify, using the ratings in Table 4 , why the coach would select Athlete 1 for the 110m hurdling event.	
	(2)

The 3000m is a long-distance running event.		
(c) Justify, using the ratings in Table 4 , which athlete run the 3000m.	e would most likely be chosen to	
	(%	3)
	(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks	s)

8 Explain why the diver in **Figure 8** could suffer a concussion.



(Source: © sirtravelalot/Shutterstock)

Figure 8

(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)

9 Some athletes take performance-enhancing drugs to improve their performance.

Complete **Table 5** by:

(a) Stating the name of the type of performance-enhancing drug from the description of its effect.

(b) State the meaning of the term blood doping.

	Description of effect	Name of type of performance-enhancing drug
(i)	This drug allows the performer to train harder and for longer, helping them increase muscle strength and power.	(1)
(ii)	This drug leads to quick weight loss as urine is passed sooner, so may also be used to mask the presence of other drugs.	(1)

Table 5

(1)

(c) Give **one** example of a sport or activity where blood doping may occur. (1)

(Total for Question 9 = 4 marks)



10 Figure 9 shows performers participating in different physical activities.



10,000m runner



Shot putter

(Source: © Maxisport/Shutterstock) (Source: © Denis Kuvaev/Shutterstock)

Figure 9

Table 6 shows the different fitness tests carried out by each performer.

Performer	Fitness test 1	Fitness test 2					
10,000m runner	Sit and reach test	Harvard step test					
Shot putter	Vertical jump test	Cooper 12-minute swim					

Table 6

(a١	State the con	nnonent of	fitnacc tacta	d by both	nerformers
l	a)	State the con	nponent or	niness teste	a by bou	i periorners.

(1)

The 10,000m runner carries out the sit and reach test.

(b) L	escribe	how to	carry	out the	sit and	t reach	า test.
-------	---------	--------	-------	---------	---------	---------	---------

(3)

|
 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|
 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|
 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|
 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(c) Explain one reason why the shot putter in Figure 9 jump test.	would use the vertical
,ap (25).	(2)
(d) Justify why the shot putter should change the Cool another fitness test.	per 12-minute swim for
another littless test.	(2)
	(Total for Question 10 = 8 marks)



11 Christina plays handball. Each match lasts 60 minutes. **Figure 10** shows a handball match.

Table 7 shows three short-term effects of playing handball on Christina's body systems.



Short-term effects

Lactate accumulation

Increased depth of breathing

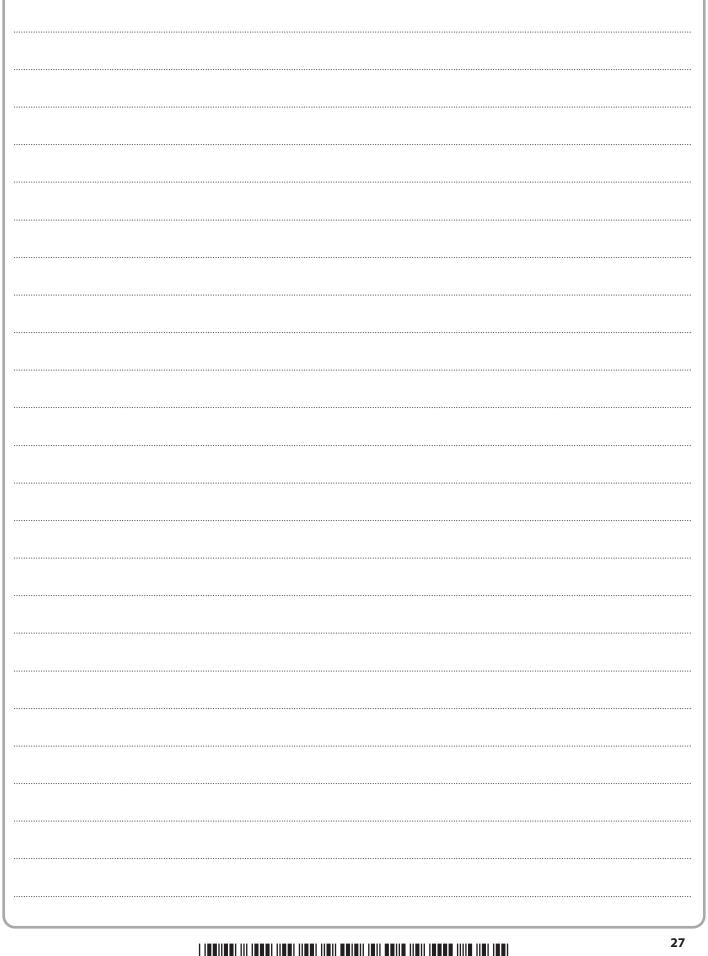
Increased heart rate

(Source: © Dan POTOR/Shutterstock)

Figure 10 Table 7

Evaluate the importance of the three short-term effects listed in Table 7 on Christina's handball performance .							
	(9)						







(Total for Question 11 = 9 marks)

BLANK PAGE



12 Mason is a sprinter. **Figure 11** shows a sprinter waiting to start a race. Sprinters require high levels of power, speed and reaction time to perform well in their event.



(Source: © sirtravelalot/Shutterstock)

Figure 11

Mason trains regularly, using interval training, plyometric training and continuous training.

Evaluate the importance of these **three** training methods in improving Mason's fitness to make him a better sprinter.

(9)



(Tatal for Overtion 12 Overtical
(Total for Question 12 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

