

Monday 12 October 2020 - Afternoon

A Level Physical Education

H555/02 Psychological factors affecting performance

Time allowed: 1 hour

	No extra materials are needed.
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Please write clearly in black ink. Do not write in the barcodes.									
Centre number					Candidate number				
First name(s)									
Last name									

INSTRUCTIONS

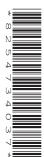
- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- · Answer all the questions.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- · Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has 12 pages.

ADVICE

· Read each question carefully before you start your answer.



Section A

Answer all the questions.

1	Massed and distributed are two practice types. Give a sporting example of each.	
	Massed practice:	
	Distributed practice:	
		[2]
2	Outline how the drive theory of arousal would explain the performance of an expert in sport.	
		. [2]
3	Give two sporting examples of attributions that would be classed as uncontrollable.	
		. [2]
4	Good leaders have strong communication skills.	
	Identify two other characteristics of an effective leader.	
		. [2]
5	Aggressive cue hypothesis is one theory that explains aggression.	
	Give two sporting examples of aggressive cues.	
		[2]

Section B

Answer all the questions.

6	(a)	dentify a skill that would fit each classification shown by the cross below and give a reason
		or each of your answers.

Simple ← X	\rightarrow	Complex
Skill:		
Reason:		
Open	$x \longrightarrow c$	Closed
Skill:		
Reason:		
Fine ← X		ross
Skill:		
Reason:		
		[6]

(b)		itive reinforcement can help a performer to learn a skill in sport. For example, a coach ld reward a badminton player with praise when her serve lands in the service box.
	(i)	Using sporting examples, explain other ways that operant conditioning can be used to learn skills.
	<i>(</i> 11)	[3]
	(ii)	Evaluate the use of rewards in operant conditioning.
		[2]

(c)	(i)	Identify the three memory stores in Atkinson and Shiffren's multi-store memory mode and state the capacity of each.
		[3]
	(ii)	Identify two strategies for helping a performer to retain more information in the memory.
		[2]
(d)		lyse the effectiveness of negative feedback and knowledge of performance when used by ert performers.
	Neg	ative Feedback
	Kno	wledge of Performance

7	(a) (i	Define the term personality.			
		[1]			
	(ii	Describe the behaviour of a stable extrovert.			
		[2]			
	(iii	Give two strengths of the interactionist theory of personality.			
		[2]			
	(b) (i	Identify one cognitive method of stress management and give a sporting example of how it could be used.			
		Cognitive method:			
		Example:			
	/::·	[2]			
	(ii)	Identify one somatic method of stress management and give a sporting example of how it could be used.			
		Somatic method:			
		Example:			
		[2]			

(c)	(i)	Goals can be set to measure pr	ogress. Ident	ify three other benefits of goal setting.
				[3]
	(ii)			bility was given the following target score in . The coach provided her with a log book to
		Current sit and reach score	8 cm	
		Target sit and reach score	30 cm	
		Timescale	1 month	
			•••••	

.....[3]

(d) Fig. 7.1 shows Bandura's model of self-efficacy.

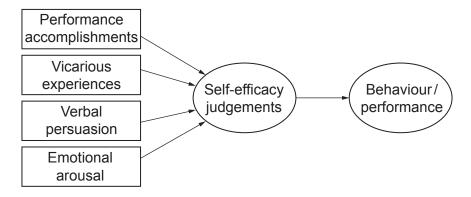


Fig. 7.1

A performer has low self-efficacy. Use the model above to analyse what may have caused this.

Section C

'Leaders are born, not made.' Discuss this statement with reference to the **three** theories of leadership. Using sporting examples, outline the types of guidance a leader could use to help their performers improve. [10]

11

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional must be cle	I space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). arly shown in the margin(s).	The question number(s)
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