



## Western Australian Certificate of Education Course Examination, Sample 2008

**Question/Answer Booklet** 

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDIES

#### Time allowed for this paper

Reading time before commencing work: Ten minutes

Working time for paper: 2 hours and 30 minutes

### Materials required/recommended for this paper

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer Booklet Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet

Question Sheet for Section Three (inside the front cover of this Question/Answer Booklet)

#### To be provided by the candidate

Standard items: Pens, pencils, eraser, correction fluid, ruler, highlighter, non-scientific calculator

Special items: Nil

#### Important note to candidates

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

#### Structure of this paper

This paper is worth 70 per cent of the total marks in the WACE examination in this course. The remaining 30 per cent of the marks will come from the practical examination in this course.

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be attempted	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks available
Section One: Multiple-Choice	15	15	20	15
Section Two: Short Response				
Choose one of these parts:	3	2	70	45
Option A: 2A/2B Candidates Option B: 2B/3A Candidates Option C: 3A/3B Candidates		3		45
Section Three: Extended Response	4	2	60	40
			Total	100

#### Instructions to candidates

- 1. The rules for the conduct of Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *TEE/WACE Handbook*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
- 2. Section One: Answer all questions on the separate Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet.

Use a blue or black pen or a B or 2B pencil.

3. Section Two: Candidates are required to choose **one** of the options, according to their **final** stages of study.

Option A: For candidates who have studied 2A/2B Option B: For candidates who have studied 2B/3A Option C: For candidates who have studied 3A/3B

4. Section Three: Questions for this section have been repeated in a removable sheet

so that you can refer to them more easily while answering questions.

Do not write your answers on the Question Sheet.

- 5. Write your answers to Section Two and Section Three in this Question/Answer Booklet.
- 6. Spare pages are provided at the back of this Question/Answer Booklet.

#### **SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE-CHOICE**

(15 MARKS)

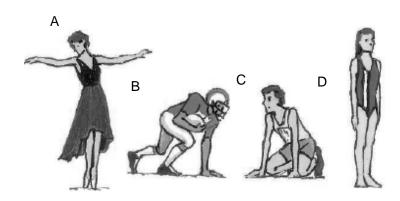
Record an answer for questions 1–15 by marking your choice on the separate Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet using a blue or black pen or a B or 2B pencil. Each question is worth one mark.

If you make an error, follow the instructions given to you on the Multiple-Choice Answer Sheet.

Suggested working time for this section is 20 minutes.

- 1. "If you don't use it, you'll lose it" is a phrase that describes the training principle of
  - (a) reversibility.
  - (b) specificity.
  - (c) quality, not quantity.
  - (d) progressive overload.
- 2. If a football player watches his shot at a goal on a video playback, it is a specific example of
  - (a) terminal feedback.
  - (b) perceptual mechanism.
  - (c) concurrent feedback.
  - (d) effector mechanism.
- 3. Translation takes place when a body moves, such that all the parts of the body travel exactly the same distance in the same direction and at the same time. Another term to describe this is
  - (a) angular motion.
  - (b) momentum.
  - (c) velocity.
  - (d) linear motion.
- 4. The process of setting up how you want a group to interpret an activity is known specifically as
  - (a) goal setting.
  - (b) autocratic leadership.
  - (c) front loading.
  - (d) debriefing.
- 5. Carbohydrates consumed in the diet are absorbed in the gut and made available to the blood as
  - (a) glycerol.
  - (b) glucose.
  - (c) glycogen.
  - (d) lactic acid.

6.



Order the positions shown in the drawings above from least stable to most stable.

- (a) DBCA
- (b) ABCD
- (c) DCBA
- (d) ADBC
- 7. The process of responding in precise and appropriate ways to gain cues is known as
  - (a) Skill analysis
  - (b) Tactical adjustments
  - (c) Physical conditioning
  - (d) Mental adjustment
- 8. Muscle hypertrophy refers to
  - (a) an increase in the number of capillaries in a muscle.
  - (b) an increase in the number of muscle fibres.
  - (c) an increase in the size of muscle fibres.
  - (d) the development of slow twitch muscle fibres.
- 9. Non-specific transfer of learning occurs when
  - (a) actual skill learning is transferred to another skill.
  - (b) qualities develop into attitudes and principles for future use.
  - (c) an experience in a physical activity is applied to another arena.
  - (d) a conflict between two team members is resolved.
- 10. Jasmine, a 35-year-old woman, does not do any regular physical activity and has no intention of becoming active in the next six months. Which one of the following strategies would assist Jasmine in moving to the next stage of motivational change?
  - (a) Encouraging her to be active with a friend.
  - (b) Teaching her to reward herself for being active.
  - (c) Increasing her awareness of the risks associated with inactivity.
  - (d) Encouraging her to set up reminders to be active.

11. What type of attention control does a swimmer need when he is waiting on the blocks ready for the gun to fire?

5

- (a) Broad internal
- (b) Broad external
- (c) Narrow internal
- (d) Narrow external
- 12. When referring to the summation of forces for maximum force development, which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?
  - (a) Each segment must make an optimum contribution before the next body part begins its movement.
  - (b) As many body parts (segments) as possible must be used.
  - (c) Body segments are sequenced from small to large.
  - (d) Preceding body segments must be put on optimum stretch "the spring coil effect".
- 13. Some important chronic effects of a long-term aerobic training program are:
  - (a) Decreased resting heart-rate and decreased stroke volume during rest.
  - (b) Increased stroke volume and increased cardiac output during maximal exercise.
  - (c) Increased maximum heart-rate and increased resting heart-rate.
  - (d) Increased maximum oxygen uptake and decreased cardiac output during maximal exercise.
- 14. A batter observes the movement of a ball through the air and adjusts his stroke accordingly. Which characteristic of a performer is this batter demonstrating?
  - (a) Visualisation
  - (b) Anticipation
  - (c) Proprioception
  - (d) Kinaesthetic sense
- 15. When referring to general trends in leadership, which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?
  - (a) Junior players tend to require more support and encouragement in leadership.
  - (b) Elite athletes involved in individual activities would prefer a more democratic leadership style.
  - (c) Male athletes are more receptive to a democratic style of leadership than females, who prefer an autocratic approach.
  - (d) A laissez-faire approach to training can be useful to encourage a team to develop its own strategies.

**END OF SECTION ONE** 

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**SECTION TWO: SHORT RESPONSE** 

(45 MARKS)

Candidates are required to choose **one** of the following options, according to their final stages of study. There are three compulsory questions in each option.

#### Tick one of the boxes below to indicate your choice.

	✓	Pages
Option A: For 2A/2B candidates only		9–14
Option B: For 2B/3A candidates only		16–21
Option C: For 3A/3B candidates only		23–28

Now turn to the relevant pages and answer the questions for the option you have selected.

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OPTION A: CANDIDATES FOR 2A/2B (45 MARKS)

**SECTION 2: SHORT RESPONSE** 

**Only** attempt the following questions if you studied units 2A and 2B in 2008.

There are three questions in this section. Attempt all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Suggested working time for this section is 70 minutes.

Question 1 (15 Marks)

Refer to the following diagrams, which show an athlete performing the overarm throw on two separate occasions.









Action B

(a) Compare the two pairs of diagrams above. Which action (A or B) would enable the person to throw the furthest if all other factors were constant?

(b)	With re apply to	ference to the diagrams, identify and explain three biomechanical principles that of the successful performance of an overarm throw for maximal distance.
	(i)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
		(6 marks)
(c)	Identify	four stages in the observation and analysis process for skill development.
	(i)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
	()	
	(iv)	
		(8 marks)

#### **OPTION A: CANDIDATES FOR 2A/2B**

Question 2 (15 Marks)

A state level athlete has been performing below his potential for the last few months and is struggling to make the National squad. The athlete can't explain his poor form and has asked a senior club member to attend a number of training sessions to see if there are any obvious training issues which may be affecting his performance. The club member notices that the coach speaks to the athlete in a short, sharp dictatorial manner. There is minimal technical instruction or feedback and little direction or focus given to the athlete.

Summ	arise the style of leadership that has been demonstrated by the coach.
	(2 ma
Descri	be four qualities a coach may display as an effective leader.
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
	(4 ma
Explaii	n how debriefing could assist the coach to enhance the athlete's performance.
	(3 ma

	(3 r
	ree techniques of communication that could be used by the coach to improvention with the athlete.
interac	tion with the athlete.
interac	tion with the athlete.

(15 Marks)

**Question 3** 

#### **OPTION A: CANDIDATES FOR 2A/2B**

e often say that sport is '10% physical and 90% mental'. It is not uncommon for luals or teams that are losing at half time or part way through a match to win the game. Ily these athletes must be able to remain focussed throughout the entire match.
Outline the difference between short and long term goals with reference to the situation described above and a sport of your choice.
(3 marks)  For the situation described above, it will be extremely important that all team members remain in their optimal arousal zone. Explain the arousal zones of the Inverted U Hypothesis and the impact these have on performance.

(6 marks)

c)	judger	f time, if athletes are feeling overwhelmed or are concerned with their poor ments on the field, they may need to undertake some relaxation. Briefly explain types of relaxation that could be used in this situation.
	(i)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
d)	causir	(3 marks) ch believes that an umpire has unfairly penalised her team in the first half and is no it to lose. Describe three problems that could arise for the losing athlete's all set if a coach focuses on the perceived poor umpiring decisions in her half time ss.
	(i)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
		(3 marks)

# END OF SECTION 2 FOR OPTION A CANDIDATES TURN TO PAGE 31 FOR SECTION THREE

PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDIES **SAMPLE EXAMINATION** 16 **OPTION B: CANDIDATES FOR 2B/3A** (45 MARKS) **SECTION 2: SHORT RESPONSE** Only attempt the following questions if you studied units 2B and 3A in 2008. There are three questions in this section. Attempt all questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided. Suggested working time for this part is 70 minutes. Question 1 (15 Marks) People often say that sport is '10% physical and 90% mental'. It is not uncommon for individuals or teams that are losing at half time or part way through a match to win the game. Mentally these athletes must be able to remain focussed throughout the entire match. (a) Outline the difference between short and long term goals with reference to the situation described above and a sport of your choice. (3 marks) (b) For the situation described above, it will be extremely important that all team members remain in their optimal arousal zone. Explain the arousal zones of the Inverted U Hypothesis and the impact these have on performance.

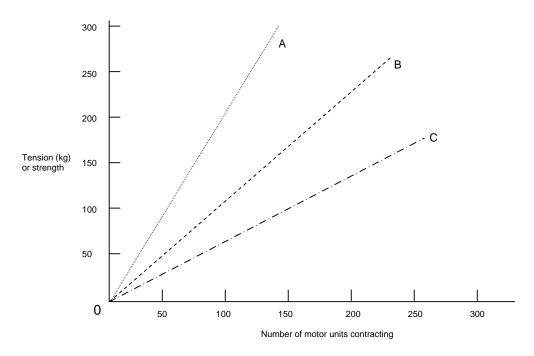
(6 marks)

;)	judgen	time, if athletes are feeling overwhelmed or are concerned with their poor nents on the field, they may need to undertake some relaxation. Briefly explain ypes of relaxation that could be used in this situation.
	(i)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
d)	causin	(3 marks) ch believes that an umpire has unfairly penalised her team in the first half and is g it to lose. Describe three problems that could arise for the losing athlete's I set if a coach focuses on the perceived poor umpiring decisions in her half time is.
	(i)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
		(3 marks)

#### **OPTION B: CANDIDATES FOR 2B/3A**

Question 2 (15 Marks)

The graph below shows the relationship between the number of motor units contracting and the total tension developed in a muscle from three different athletes (A, B, C).



(a)	Describe the effect of increasing the number of motor units contracting on the potential
	to develop muscle tension.

(1 mark)

(b)	Identify which line best	**********		athlata and a		00011105
(())	ideniliv which line best	represents a	a suenoin-iraineo	ainiete and e	xolain vour	answer
(~)			x 0 0 g			

(2 marks)

	aining.
	(4 m
List fo	our variables that you would monitor as indicators of overtraining and explain v
you w	ould be looking for in each observation.
(i)	
(ii)	
(ii)	
(ii)	
(ii)	
<ul><li>(ii)</li><li>(iii)</li></ul>	
(iii)	
(iii)	
(iii)	

(vi)		
(vii)		
(viii)		

**SAMPLE EXAMINATION** 

(8 marks)

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDIES** 

(10 marks)

#### **OPTION B: CANDIDATES FOR 2B/3A**

Question 3 (15 Marks)

An Indigenous athlete living away from home for the first time is struggling to achieve in an Australian Football League (AFL) team and to cope with the lifestyle changes involved.

As the coach of this athlete, suggest **three ways** you may manage change in **each** of the following areas to support him to reach his goal of being successful both on and off the field.

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	Economic Social Cultural Emotional Physical
(1)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
(v)	
(v)	

# END OF SECTION 2 FOR OPTION B CANDIDATES TURN TO PAGE 31 FOR SECTION THREE

OPTION C: CANDIDATES FOR 3A/3B (45 MARKS)

**SECTION 2: SHORT RESPONSE** 

**Only** attempt the following questions if you studied units 3A and 3B in 2008.

There are three questions in this section. Attempt all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Suggested working time for this part is 70 minutes.

Question 1 (15 Marks)

An Indigenous athlete living away from home for the first time is struggling to achieve in an Australian Football League (AFL) team and to cope with the lifestyle changes involved.

As the coach of this athlete, suggest **three ways** you may manage change in **each** of the following areas to support him to reach his goal of being successful both on and off the field.

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	Economic Social Cultural Emotional Physical				
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)					_

	(10 ma

**SAMPLE EXAMINATION** 

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDIES** 

(15 Marks)

Question 2

#### **OPTION C: CANDIDATES FOR 3A/3B**

Define	e group cohesion.
	(2 n
Identii an exa	fy the four factors outlined in Carron's model that may affect group cohesion. ample for each factor.
(i)	
(1)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
. ,	

(c)	Identify	y five things a coach can do to build group cohesion.	
	(i)		
	(ii)		
	(11)		
	(iii)		
	(iv)		
	(v)		
		(5 mark	(e)

#### **OPTION C: CANDIDATES FOR 3A/3B**

Question 3 (15 Marks)

Tennis player Maria Isitallova won a record 167 singles titles and 172 doubles titles. Seventeen years later she again competed in events on the women's tour at the age of 47.

The following changes occur with ageing and will have decreased Maria's aerobic capacity and performance. Explain how each of these factors will lead to a decrease in aerobic capacity.

Decre	Decreased size and number of skeletal muscle mitochondria				
		(2 ma			
Decre	ased stroke volume				
		(2 ma			
Decre	ased capillarisation				
		(2 ma			
Identif	fy three other physiological changes Maria may experience due to aging.				
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)					
( )					

(e)

Maria has spent her life playing and training at or around sea-level. In the modern era she must play a series of qualifying tournaments at various remote high altitude locations designed to broaden the tennis market.

Identify three key physiological changes that occur when competing at high altitude.

What e	effect will each have on her performance?	
(i)		
( )		
(ii)		
/:::\		
(iii)		
		(6 marks)

# END OF SECTION 2 FOR OPTION C CANDIDATES TURN TO PAGE 31 FOR SECTION THREE

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### SECTION THREE: EXTENDED RESPONSE FOR ALL CANDIDATES

(40 MARKS)

Choose only **two** of the following four questions to answer.

Write your answer on the lined pages provided.

Suggested working time for this section is 60 minutes.

Question 1 (20 Marks)

### Paceman's physical and emotional battle with injury takes toll

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#### Adapted from an article in the West Australian newspaper, January 2008

In relation to this sudden announcement of a highly talented young cricketer's retirement:

(a) Identify and explain the impact of a key physical, mental and social factor that played a role in this particular case of burnout.

(6 marks)

- (b) As his coach, develop and justify holistic strategies to facilitate both his mental and physical recovery to play elite cricket again, including:
  - goal setting
  - managing stress and anxiety
  - decision making

(7 marks)

(c) You attended a recent coaches' conference at which a key topic of discussion was 'Cricket authorities do not and should not have a role in player burnout'. Present an argument against this proposition by addressing factors related to holistic, long term player wellbeing, including codes of ethics in sport.

(7 marks)

OR

Question 2 (20 Marks)

Using your knowledge of environmental conditions, select an outdoor team sport that you are familiar with and explain how you would adjust your skills, tactics and strategies to optimise your performance in the following situations:

- wet weather
- hot, dry conditions
- freezing conditions
- windy conditions

OR

Question 3 (20 Marks)



(a) Describe the optimal sequencing of body parts involved in performing a well coordinated tennis forehand stroke as shown in the picture above. Integrate movement (biomechanical) principles into the optimal sequencing that you suggest to help justify your answer.

(5 marks)

(b) Hitting the forehand with topspin can make a ball's trajectory change compared to hitting the ball with backspin or with no spin. Draw a graph showing the expected trajectories of tennis balls hit with topspin, backspin and no spin (assume all other factors contributing to ball trajectory are constant). (5 marks)

Explain the different trajectories using movement (biomechanical) principles (you may use diagrams to illustrate your response).

(10marks)

OR

C	uestion 4 (20 Marks)
ir n	olleyball is a net-divided team game in which players attempt to score points by hitting the ball to the unguarded spaces of the opponent's court. Players who form the team require a umber of key physical variables such as hand-eye coordination, reaction time, anticipation, gility and leg power.
	Table 1
(8	a) (3 marks)
	For copyright reasons some parts of question 4 cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document, but can be viewed on page 15 & 16 of website: <a href="http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/vce/studies/physicaledu/pastexams/2003_physed.pdf">http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/vce/studies/physicaledu/pastexams/2003_physed.pdf</a>
	Table 2
(k	o) (2 marks)
(0	:)
	(6 marks)

(d) An analysis of the athlete's movement on court identifies relatively poor agility.

The coach decides to include martial arts and running as part of the athlete's agility conditioning program. Discuss how these additional activities improve the player's agility by referring to the following coaching and learning principles.

(i) Specificity of training (2 marks)

(ii) Cross training (2 marks)

(iii) Transfer of training (2 marks)

(e) To prepare the team for the upcoming national championships the coach devises simulation drills. Define what is meant by simulation drills and explain why the coach would use simulation drills.

(3 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS** 

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDIES** 

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#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **SECTION ONE**

Question 1 Adapted from: Tasmanian Qualifications Authority. (2006). Sport Science: Senior Secondary 5C: External assessment 2006 (p. 7). Retrieved February, 2008, from <a href="http://www.tqa.tas.gov.au/1077">http://www.tqa.tas.gov.au/1077</a>.

**Question 5** Fankhauser, G., & Jamison, B. (1986). *Year 12 physical education: Exam questions by topics*. Malvern, Vic.: Coghill, p. 39.

Question 6 Diagram from: Smyth, D., Brown, H., Judge, W., McCallum, C., & Wright, P. (2006).
 Live it up 1 (2nd ed.). Milton, Qld: John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd, p. 93.
 © Reprinted with permission of John Wiley & Sons Australia.

Question 9 Adapted from: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority. (2006). *Physical Education: Written examination: Victorian Certificate of Education 2006* (p. 5). Retrieved February, 2008, from http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/vce/studies/physicaledu/exams.html.

Question 13 Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia. (2004). 2004 Physical Education: Public examination 2004 (p. 4). Retrieved February, 2008, from <a href="http://www.ssabsa.sa.edu.au/ex-2004.htm">http://www.ssabsa.sa.edu.au/ex-2004.htm</a>.

#### **SECTION THREE**

**Question 1** Adapted from: Johnson, L. (2008, January 30). *Tait grinds to a halt. Paceman's physical and emotional battle with injury takes toll*, The West Australian, p. 114.

Adapted from: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority. (2003). Physical Education: Written examination: Victorian Certificate of Education 2003 (pp. 15–16). Retrieved February, 2008, from <a href="http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/vce/studies/physicaledu/exams.html">http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/vce/studies/physicaledu/exams.html</a>.