

Revision Series 2024

NCFE L1/2 Technical Award in Health and Fitness 2024 (VCERT)

Notes pages •



How to use this revision session and notes

- Complete this document when doing the live or on-demand revision shows.
- The imagery contained in the notes is designed for you to be able to study the key knowledge prior to the live session.
- During the live session, James will guide you through how to use that knowledge in your exam.
- Focus on the skills that James is presenting as much as the content. In most cases, students have a knowledge of the topic but struggle to respond to the command in the question. This is a focus of our revision.
- Complete the notes pages as extensively as possible and, if necessary, return to the show to complete it more than once in order to make the fullest notes possible.
- Have the National Mock Exam to hand and, ideally, your completed, marked version of it.
- Have the **exam infographics** to hand. These will be referred to throughout the show.

My ticklist:

Notes pages

Exam infographics

Standar
Exam paper

Exam mark scheme

Exam model answers



During the live show, we will cover...

| Topic 1: Joint actions | 3 |
|--|----|
| Topic 2: Muscle fibre types | 4 |
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We will also cover a wide array of exam skills including command terms for shorter and longer answers as well as the extended writing requirements of the paper.



Topic 1: Joint actions

Identify the movement at the joint occurring in these examples:

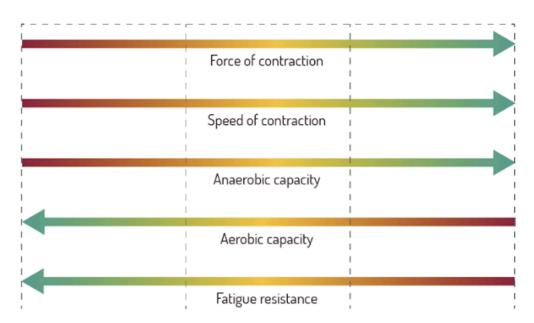
| Right hip | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| Right knee | | |
| Left elbow | | |
| Left shoulder | | |
| Right ankle | | |

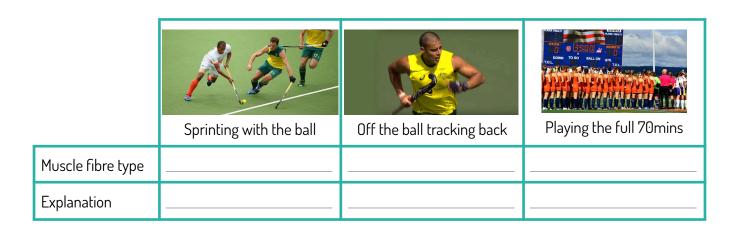


Want to know more? Watch the FREE tutorial "Joint actions" on TheEverLearner.com



Topic 2: Muscle fibre types





6. Identify an activity where type 2B muscle fibres would be most important **and** describe the characteristics of this fibre type that make it so important in the activity.

| Activity: | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Characteristics of 2B fibres: | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

[3]



Model answer 1:

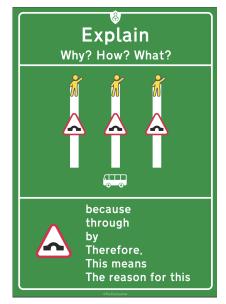
A long, cut-out pass in rugby because 2B fibres have a high contractile force for explosive movements and because the pass is short duration and 2B fibres don't have high fatigue resistance.

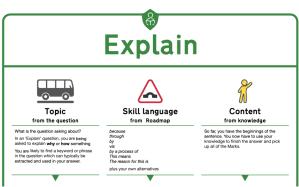
Model answer 2:

The initial push-off for the 100m sprint start because 2B fibres. This is because type 2B fibres produce very fast contractions and bursts of power. It is a short activity because type 2B fibres tire very quickly.

Identify an activity where type 1 muscle fibres would be most important and explain how the characteristics of this fibre type are important in the activity. (3)







Want to know more?

Watch the FREE tutorial "Muscle fibre types - Characteristics and performance" on TheEverLearner.com



Topic 3: Energy systems

| System | | Energy release |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Aerobic energy system | Oxygen dependant Low to moderate levels of intensity Long duration activities, more than one minute Carbon dioxide and water are by-products | Glucose Carbon dioxide + + Oxygen Water + Energy |
| Anaerobic energy system | Non-oxygen dependant High intensity Activities lasting less than a minute Sprinting, jumping, shot-putting Glucose is not fully broken down Lactic acid is produced as a waste product | Glucose Lactic acid + Energy |

| Performer | When aerobic is relevant | When anaerobic is relevant | Conclusions |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| Javelin thrower | Very little. Recovery between throws. | To power the approach and throw of the javelin BECAUSE it is short duration and very high intensity. | Javelin throwing is predominantly anaerobic but relies on aerobic energy release for recovery. Suitable training methods would be weights, intervals and plyometrics. |
| Football midfielder | | | |

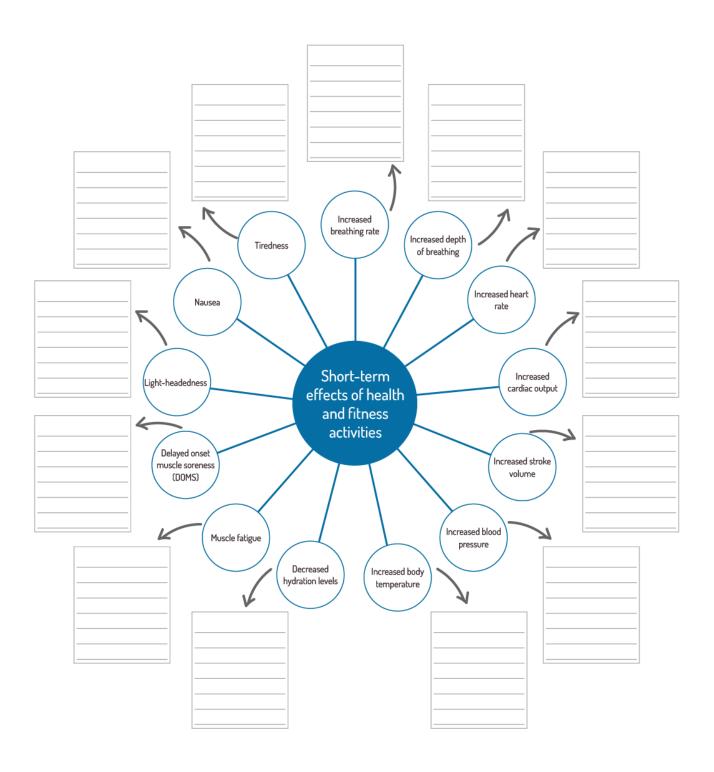
| | I | |
|----------------|---|--|
| Downhill skier | | |
| | | |
| Triathlete | | |
| Boxer | | |



Watch the FREE tutorial "Aerobic and anaerobic energy" on TheEverLearner.com



Topic 4: Short-term effects of health and fitness activities



| Immediate effects of exercise | How the effect aids immediate performance |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Increased rate and depth of breathing | |
| Increased HR, cardiac output, SV | |
| Increased blood pressure | |

| Immediate effects of exercise | Why does this immediate effect occur? |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Decreased hydration levels | |
| Muscle fatigue | |
| Increased body temperature | |
| Light-headedness | |
| Nausea | |
| Tiredness | |



Want to know more?

Watch the tutorial "Short-term effects of health and fitness activities" on TheEverLearner.com (subscribers only).



Topic 5: Health-related components of fitness

The heptathlon is made up of seven events and will be hotly contested in the Paris Olympics this summer. Below is an example of six of the events and how the health-related components of fitness are required in them.

Shot-put

| Event phase | Most important component of fitness required | Justify choice |
|-------------|--|--|
| | Strength | Strength is important because the athlete needs to |
| Throw | Strength | This will lead to them |

^{*}Sentence starters could change

800m

| Event phase | Most important component of fitness required | Justify choice |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| The end of the race | Cardiovascular fitness | |

High jump

| Event phase | Most important component of fitness required | Justify choice |
|------------------|--|--|
| Clearing the bar | | To be as light as possible in order to clear the bar. Excess weight or fat will require more effort to jump the same height. |



100m hurdles

| Event phase | Most important component of fitness required | Justify choice |
|---------------|--|----------------|
| Hurdle action | | |

Long jump

| Event phase | Most important component of fitness required | Justify choice |
|------------------|--|----------------|
| Take-off | | |
| Shape in the air | | |

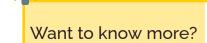
Javelin

| Event phase | Most important component of fitness required | Justify choice |
|-------------|--|----------------|
| Run-up | | |



| Event phase | Most important component of fitness required | Justify choice |
|-------------|--|----------------|
| Throw | | |

| | Most important component of fitness required | Justify choice |
|--|--|----------------|
| Completing all 7 events over 2 days | | |
| Completing 2 throwing and 3 jumping events over 2 days | | |



Watch the tutorial "Health-related components of fitness" on The Ever Learner.com (subscribers only).



Topic 6: Understanding the principles of training

Principles of training

Specificity Progression Overload Reversibility Tedium

| Principle of training | Description | Application |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Specificity | | |
| | Gradually making it more difficult | |
| | Work harder than normal | |

| Principle of training | Description | How to avoid |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Reversibility | | |
| | Decrease in motivation caused by repetition and boredom | |

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|---|------|----|------|-------|
| | Want | to | know | more? |

Watch the tutorial "Principles of training" on The Ever Learner.com (subscribers only).



Topic 7: Health-related fitness tests

| Components of Fitness - Flexibility | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Definition | The range of motion of your joints | |
| Examples | Hockey goalkeeper shows a wide range of movement in the shoulder by hyperextending to save a slow-moving ball that has already looped over their head and is going into the net. | |
| | Remove shoes | |
| | Sit on floor with legs straight out | |
| | Soles of feet on the box | |
| Sit and Reach | Reach forward with one hand on top of the other | |
| test | Stretch as far as possible | |
| | Hold for two seconds | |
| | No jerking movements | |
| | Distance reached is measured in cm | |

| Components of Fitness - Strength | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Definition | Ability of a muscle to exert force for a short period of time | |
| Examples | Weightlifter begins to raise a world record weight off the ground by applying maximal muscular force to the bar with the upper and lower body. | |
| | Hold in dominant hand | |
| Grip strength | Start with your hand up | |
| dynamometer | Bring down to side/Squeeze the handle/Lower arm | |
| dynamometer test | No swinging your hand | |
| | Repeat three times | |
| | Record the maximum force reading | |

| Components of Fitness - CV endurance | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Definition | Ability of the heart and lungs to supply oxygen to the working muscles | |
| Examples | Triathlete efficiently delivers oxygen to the gastrocnemius when running in order to work at higher intensities aerobically and prevent OBLA. | |
| | Run for 12 minutes around a designated course | |
| Cooper 12-minute | Place cones 50m apart | |
| run/walk | Measure the distance you cover and calculate your V02 max | |
| TOTI/ Wall | Compare results against normative data | |
| | Step up and down on a specific height bench | |
| | Continue for five minutes | |
| Harvard Step | 1 step every 2 seconds | |
| test | When finished, take your heart rate | |
| | Take heart rate again 2 and 3 minutes after exercise | |
| | Plot a graph/Compare against averages | |

| Components of Fitness - Muscular endurance | | |
|--|--|--|
| Definition | Ability to use voluntary muscles repeatedly without getting tired | |
| Examples | Olympic rower repeatedly contracts the biceps to flex the elbows and pull against the water without fatiguing meaning they maintain their pace in the crucial last 100m. | |
| | Correct sit-up/press-up technique | |
| Press-up and Sit-up Test | Time for 1 minute | |
| · | Count the number of sit-ups/Count the number of press-ups | |



| Sport / Activity | Identify the most appropriate fitness test for each sport/activity (select different ones for each sport) | Explain your choice |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
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Explain your reasons why the following athletes should change from the suggested fitness test:

| Sport / Activity | Suggested fitness test | Alternative suggestion | Justify your choice |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Sumo Wrestling | 12 min Cooper run | | |
| Triathlon | Sit-and-reach | | |
| Football | Hand-grip | | |

| Want to know more? | , |
|--------------------|---|

Watch the tutorials "CV endurance fitness tests", "Hand-grip dynamometer", "Muscular endurance fitness tests", "Body composition fitness tests" and "Sit-and-reach test" on TheEverLearner.com (subscribers only).



Topic 8: Training methods

Circuit training



- Lots of possibility to alter and adapt the workout.
- Whole body can be trained.
- Order of stations can be varied.
- + Capacity to train ME, strength and even CV fitness.
- Excellent use of space. Lots of people training in small area.
- Different levels of fitness can work together.
- No record of who did what.
- Hard to monitor.
- Loafing may occur.



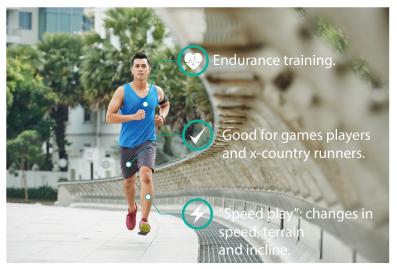
Continuous Training



- Simple
- Cheap
- Intensity accuracy
- All age groups
- Essential

- Monotonous
- Time-consuming
- Weight-bearing
- Overuse injuries
- Can decrease speed

Fartlek Training



- More varied than continuous
- Non-rhythmical
- Different sessions
- More sport-specific
- Does not threaten speed
- More varied locations needed
- Individual requirementsharder for group training

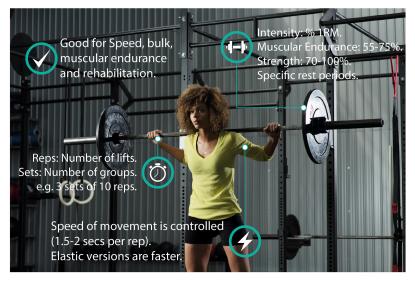


Interval Training



- Versatile
- Simple
- Effective
- Suitable for different athletes
- Increased intensity so requires motiviation
- Can be monotonous

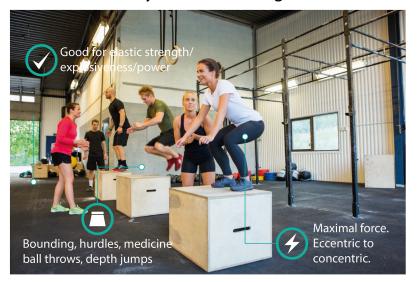
Resistance Training



- Good for rehabilitation
- Endless variations
- Impacts performance
- Muscle isolation
- Poor technique has major side-effects
- Weight machines control movement



Plyometric Training



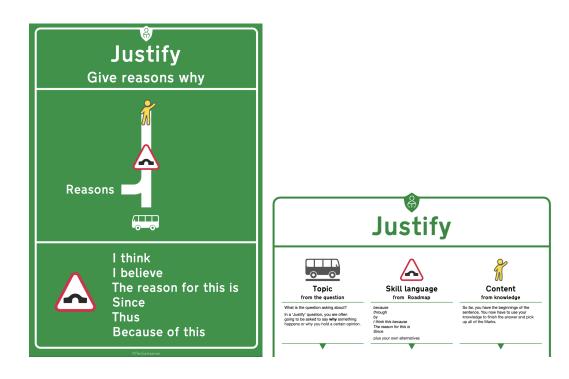
- Increases power
- Central to many sports
- Very effective
- Can be contraindicating
- Not suitable for unfit people
- Not suitable for young people

Flexibility training



- Requires little or no equipment.
- Improves posture.
- Reduces risk of injury.
- Time-consuming
- Painful
- Over-stretching can lead to injury.





Justify the importance of these methods of training to improve the fitness of these athletes:

| Method of training | Athlete | Component of fitness | Evaluation |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|
| Interval | 75m hurdler | | |
| Plyometric | High jumper | | |
| Fartlek | Steeplechaser | | |
| Weight | Shot-putter | | |
| Flexibility | Pole vaulter | | |



29. Justify the importance of weight training for a 100m sprinter.

Justify the importance of plyometric training for a 75m hurdler.

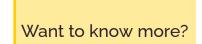
Model answer:

Weight training involves the lifting and pulling of free weights or working on a resistance machine or device. In order to develop strength, a lifter uses heavy weights and few reps, whereas for muscular endurance they lift lighter weights but for more reps. 100m sprinters are power-based athletes and require power both at the start of the race to explode from the block but also throughout the race to maintain their velocity. 100m sprinting is

predominantly an anaerobic performance, as it is very short duration and very high intensity. A power athlete such as a sprinter would use a combination of strength and power formats to their weight training. For power, they would lift approximately 70% of 1RM for between 10 and 12 repetitions but incorporating speed into the lift. This would be critical in muscle groups in legs which can be trained through squats, leg presses and curls and also in the shoulders by training the deltoids and trapezius through shoulder presses, lateral pull-downs and shoulder shrugs. But a sprinter must also develop strength by increasing their %1RM to approximately 85%-90% of 1RM and lifting for, say, four repetitions. But weight training alone is not sufficient for a sprinter. They must also consider plyometric training for power and interval training for speed. In conclusion, weight training is a feature of good sprinter training only if it is combined with other methods as mentioned. This is the Type from FITT. Finally, sprinters taking part in weight training should consider incorporating flexibility training into their sessions within the warm-up and cool-down.



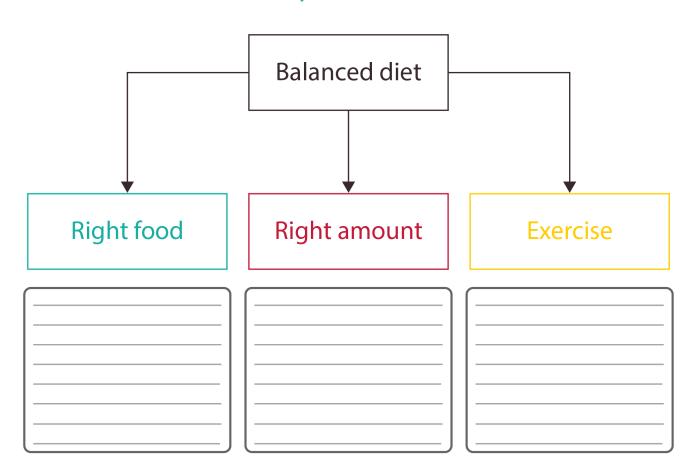
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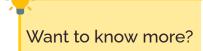


Watch the tutorials "Interval training", "Circuit training", "Fartlek training", "Continuous training", "Weight training, body weight training, reps and sets", "Plyometric training" and "Flexibility training" on TheEverLearner.com (subscribers only).



Topic 9: Diet

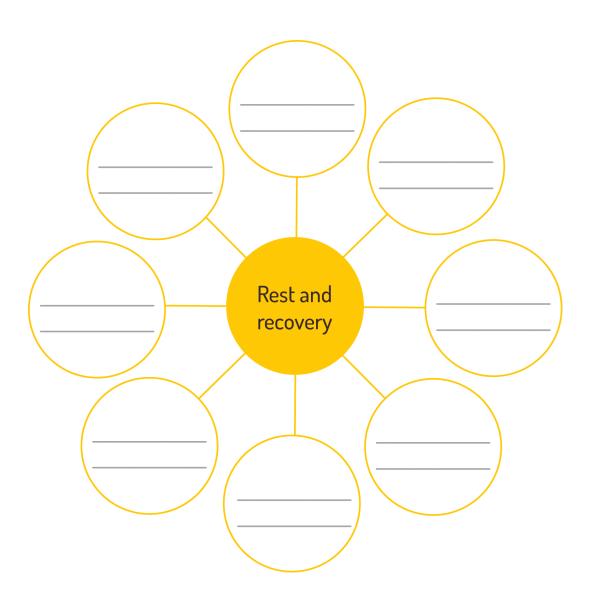




Watch the tutorials "Key nutrients - Fat, carbohydrates and protein" and "Key nutrients - Vitamins, minerals, fibre and water" on The Ever Learner.com (subscribers only).



Topic 10: Rest and recovery









| | Same or different | Explanation |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Sleep | | |
| Cool-down | | |
| Rehydration | | |
| Diet manipulation | | |
| Static stretching | | |
| Massage | | |
| Ice baths | | |

Want to know more?

Watch the tutorial "Methods of rest and recovery" on The EverLearner.com (subscribers only).

