

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
LEVEL 1/2
R041/01**

**CAMBRIDGE NATIONAL IN
SPORT SCIENCE**

Reducing the risk of sports injuries

**THURSDAY 16 JANUARY 2014: Afternoon
DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename						Candidate surname				
Centre number						Candidate number				

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer ALL the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.
- The quality of your written communication will be taken into account in marking your answer to the question marked with an asterisk (*).
- Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer ALL questions.

1 Describe how the following extrinsic factors can influence the risk of injury to a sports performer.

(a) Equipment

[1]

(b) Environmental factors

[1]

(c) Coaching/supervision

[1]

- 2 Give ONE reason why a risk assessment is undertaken.**

[1]

- 3 Explain how each of the following psychological factors can contribute to injury in sport.**

- (a) Anxiety levels**

[2]

(b) Aggression

[2]

(c) Motivation

[2]

4 Lordosis is one cause of poor posture that can contribute to sports injury. List THREE other causes of poor posture.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

[3]

5 Describe the following key components of a warm up.

(a) Pulse raiser

[1]

(b) Mobility

[1]

(c) Stretching

[1]

(d) Skill rehearsal

[1]

- 6 Mental rehearsal can be used as part of a warm up routine. Using a practical example, describe mental rehearsal.

Example

[1]

Description

[2]

7 Identify FOUR specific needs to be taken into consideration when planning a warm up or cool down.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

[4]

- 8 Give an example of a cool down exercise and explain why it is important to cool down following physical activity.**

Example

[1]

Explanation

[2]

9 Identify TWO injury risks associated with:

(a) Contact sports

1 _____

[1]

2 _____

[1]

(b) Gymnastic activities

1 _____

[1]

2 _____

[1]

10 Tendonitis is a common sports injury. Complete the following table below to show the type of injury it is, ONE symptom of it and its treatment.

INJURY TYPE	SYMPTOM	TREATMENT

[3]

11 (a) What is meant by an ‘acute’ injury?

(b) Describe TWO different acute injuries.

Example 1

[1]

Example 2

[1]

- 12 Debbie is training for a marathon and is running 50 km per week. Identify THREE possible injuries that she may experience as a result of her training and what might have caused each of them.**

Injury 1 _____

[1]

Cause _____

[1]

Injury 2 _____

[1]

Cause _____

[1]

Injury 3 _____

[1]

Cause _____

[1]

13 Describe the TWO types of diabetes.

Type 1 _____

[1]

Type 2 _____

[1]

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- 14 Diabetes is a medical condition. Identify TWO other medical conditions that might affect a young sports performer. Suggest ONE symptom and ONE treatment for each.**

Medical condition 1 _____ [1]

Symptom _____

[1]

Treatment _____

[1]

Medical condition 2 _____ [1]

Symptom _____

[1]

Treatment _____

[1]

15* Emergency action plans are important at all sports facilities.

Explain the areas that make up an emergency action plan in a sporting context. Detail the reasons for and benefits of having an action plan in place. [8]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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