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Sports, exercise and health science Higher level Paper 3

Wednesday 6 November 2019 (morning)

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1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all of the questions from two of the options.
- · Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- A calculator is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [50 marks].

Option	Questions
Option A — Optimizing physiological performance	1 – 4
Option B — Psychology of sports	5 – 8
Option C — Physical activity and health	9 – 12
Option D — Nutrition for sports, exercise and health	13 – 17

205-004



Option A — Optimizing physiological performance

1. A study examined the effect of humidity on performance in a maximal test. Participants engaged in 60 minutes of steady-state submaximal exercise at varying levels of humidity. After the submaximal exercise in heat, time to exhaustion was measured. The mean results are shown in the bar chart.

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(a)	State the humidity percentage that resulted in the lowest mean time to exhaustion.	[1]
(b)	Calculate the difference in mean time to exhaustion, in minutes, after exercising at 23% and 71% humidity.	[2]

(Option A continues on the following page)



(Option A, question 1 continued) Deduce the relationship between humidity and time to exhaustion. [1] Explain the challenge of thermoregulation while exercising in a high-humidity (d) environment. [3] There has been an increase in the use of cryotherapy after exercise. Explain reasons (e) for using cryotherapy. [4]

(Option A continues on the following page)



			ued)

(a)	Define cross-training.	[1]
(b)	Outline macrocycle.	[1]
(a)	Stimulants are one class of non-nutritional ergogenic aids currently banned by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). List two other classes of non-nutritional ergogenic aids that are banned.	[2]
(b)	Explain reasons for banning pharmacological substances.	[2]
	(b) (a)	(a) Stimulants are one class of non-nutritional ergogenic aids currently banned by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). List two other classes of non-nutritional ergogenic aids that are banned.

(Option A continues on the following page)



(Option A continued)

4.	(a)	Define hypoxia.	[1]
	(b)	During a competition at altitude, a runner did not alter their normal, low-altitude hydration habits. Using the concept of fluid balance, identify reasons for the reduction in their performance at altitude.	[3]
	(c)	Outline altitude training.	[2]
	(d)	Using examples, predict the adaptations after endurance athletes have lived and trained at altitude for a month.	[2]
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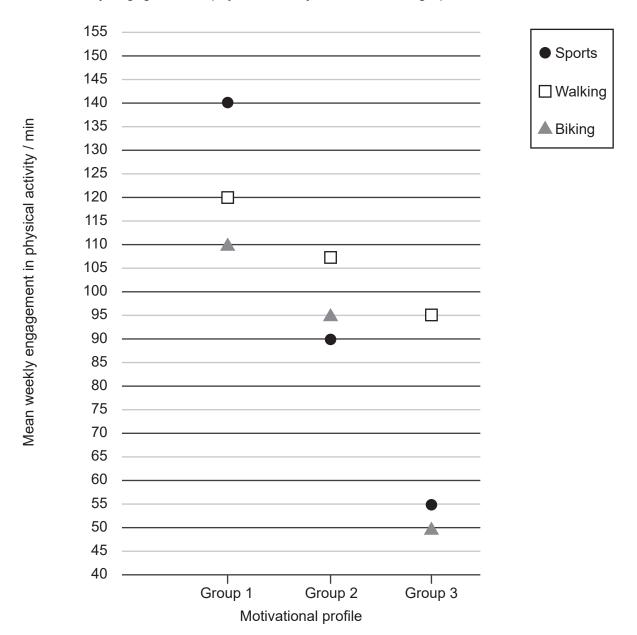
End of Option A



Option B — Psychology of sports

- **5.** A study examined the relationship between motivation and engagement in regular physical activity. A survey determined motivational profiles based on participants' personal experiences with physical activity:
 - Group 1: Intrinsically motivated.
 - Group 2: Partially intrinsically motivated.
 - Group 3: Extrinsically motivated.

Mean weekly engagement in physical activity is shown in the graph.



[Source: adapted from Friederichs, S.A., Bolman, C., Oenema, A. et al. Profiling physical activity motivation based on self-determination theory: a cluster analysis approach. BMC Psychol 3, 1 (2015) doi:10.1186/s40359-015-0059-2.

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(Option B continues on the following page)



(a)	State the motivational profile that resulted in the highest mean weekly engagement in physical activity.	[1]
(b)	Calculate the difference, in minutes, between the mean weekly engagement in sports for Group 1 and Group 3.	[2]
(c)	Deduce the relationship between motivational profile and engagement in physical activity.	[1]
(d)	Explain the impact of the different types of motivation on physical activity.	[3]
(e)	Explain the benefits of the reflection phase of self-regulated learning on motivation.	[2]

(Option B continues on the following page)



(Op	tion B	s continued)	
6.	(a)	Define personality.	[
	(b)	Using an example, predict the effect of positive and negative emotions on performance.	[2
	(a)	List two theoretical approaches to arousal.	[
	(b)	Analyse two phases of the psychological skills training (PST) programme.	[:

8. (a) Define *talent*. [1]

(Option B continues on the following page)



(Option B, question 8 continued) Outline traditional talent identification (TI) processes. [2] [2] Identify reasons for an elite athlete to transfer to a second sport. (c) An athlete is in the mastery stage of their talent development. Discuss factors that [4] affect their performance.

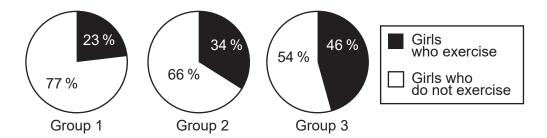
End of Option B



Option C — Physical activity and health

- 9. A study examined the effect of parental exercise on their daughters' participation in exercise. Parents were grouped according to their exercise habits:
 - Group 1: Neither parent exercises (78%).
 - Group 2: Only one parent exercises (18%).
 - Group 3: Both parents exercise (4%).

The percentages of the girls' exercise habits are shown in the diagram.



[Source: adapted from Journal of Sports Science and Medicine, Vol 13 no 3, S. Sukys et al., Do Parents' Exercise Habits Predict 13–18-Year-Old Adolescents' Involvement in Sport?, Pages 522-528, with permission from the JOURNAL OF SPORTS SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.]

(a)	State the parent group with the largest percentage of girls who exercise.	[1]
(b)	Calculate the difference between the percentage of girls who exercise in Groups 1 and 3.	[2]
(c)	Deduce the effect of parental exercise habits on the participation of girls in exercise.	[1]

(Option C continues on the following page)



	(d)	Analyse personal and environmental barriers that may affect girls' adherence to exercise.	[3]
0.	(a)	State one habit that increases susceptibility to cardiovascular disease.	[1]
0.	(a) 	State one habit that increases susceptibility to cardiovascular disease.	[1]
0.	(a)	State one habit that increases susceptibility to cardiovascular disease. Suggest two reasons why regular walking decreases the risk of cardiovascular disease.	[2]
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(Option C continues on the following page)



11.	(a)	List two methods used to assess obesity.	[2]
	(b)	Analyse treatment for type 2 diabetes.	[2]
12.	(a)	Define musculoskeletal injuries.	[1]
	(b)	Using an example, outline acute and chronic injuries.	[2]
	(c)	Using sporting examples, identify two different types of injuries.	[2]

(Option C continues on the following page)



(Option C, question 12 continued)

(a)	_	-/\r		_	 _	_	_	_	 _	_	_	_	 _	_	_	_	_			 	_	_	rın	9	 _	 _	_									
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End of Option C



[1]

Option D — Nutrition for sports, exercise and health

- **13.** An eight-week study examined the effects of time-restricted diet on body composition and strength. Participants were randomly assigned to two groups:
 - Experimental group: Consumed only 3 meals within an 8-hour period each day, and did not eat for the other 16 hours.
 - Control group: Consumed 3 meals within a 12-hour period each day, and did not eat for the other 12 hours.

All participants were assessed before (pre-test) and after (post-test) the eight-week study period. The mean results for body composition and strength are shown in the table.

	Experim	ental group	p mean	Cont	rol group m	ean
	Pre-test	Post-test	p value	Pre-test	Post-test	p value
Fat-free mass (kg)	73.08	73.72	0.230	73.93	74.41	0.312
Fat mass (kg)	10.90	9.28	0.005	11.36	11.05	0.531
Bench press 1 repetition max (kg)	107.08	113.36	0.004	109.82	110.57	0.211
Leg press 1 repetition max (kg)	282.80	302.00	0.002	298.56	309.00	0.423

[Source: adapted from Moro, T., Tinsley, G., Bianco, A. et al. Effects of eight weeks of time-restricted feeding (16/8) on basal metabolism, maximal strength, body composition, inflammation, and cardiovascular risk factors in resistance-trained males. J Transl Med 14, 290 (2016) doi:10.1186/s12967-016-1044-0.

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State the group with the lowest post-test fat mass.

(a)

(b) Calculate the difference, in kilograms, between pre-test and post-test performance on the leg press 1 repetition max for the experimental group.	[2
	ı
	ı
(c) Deduce the effect of the time-restricted diet on fat mass and strength.	[
	ı

(Option D continues on the following page)



(Op	tion D, question 13 continued)	
	(d) Analyse the association between body composition and strength.	[3]
14.	(a) Define glycemic index (GI).	[1]
	(b) Explain glycogen use in type I and type II muscle fibres during exercise at low and high intensities.	[2]
	(c) Discuss the location and role of GLUT4 transporters in glucose uptake into a cell.	[2]

(Option D continues on the following page)



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15.	(a)	List two ways of monitoring the hydration status of an athlete.	[2]
	(b)	Analyse reasons for greater water intake requirement by endurance athletes.	[2]
16.	(a)	State one acute effect of excessive alcohol use.	[1]
	(b)	Identify possible effects of chronic and excessive alcohol use on the brain and liver.	[2]
17.	(a)	Outline the production of free radicals during exercise.	[2]

(Option D continues on the following page)



(Option D, question 17 continued)

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End of Option D



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