	Key Stage 4 Examination PE - AQA GCSE PE		
	Year 10	Year 11	
A u t m n 1	 Bones Structure of the skeleton Functions of the skeleton Muscles of the body Structure of a synovial joint Types of freely moveable joints that allow different movements How joints differ in design to allow certain types of movement at a joint How the major muscles and muscle groups of the body work antagonistically on the major joints of the skeleton to affect movement in physical activity at the major moveable joints 	 Introduction to NEA/Google Classroom Writing of introduction Analysis: What to include/what does it look like? Analysis: Fitness strength and weakness Analysis: Skill strength and weakness Generic feedback and improvements to analysis section Evaluation: What do include/what does it look like? Writing of evaluation. 	
A u t n 2	 The pathway of air Gaseous exchange Blood vessels Structure of the heart The cardiac cycle and the pathway of the blood Cardiac output, stroke volumes and heart rate Mechanics of breathing - the interaction of the intercostal muscles, ribs and diaphragm in breathing Interpretation of a spirometer trace Understanding the terms aerobic exercise and anaerobic exercise The use of aerobic and anaerobic exercise in practical examples of differing intensities Excess post-exercise oxygen consumption (EPOC)/oxygen debt as the result of muscles respiring anaerobically during vigorous exercise and producing lactic acid The recovery process from vigorous exercise Immediate effects of exercise (during exercise) Short term effects of exercise (months and years of exercising) 	 Paper 2: Sports Psychology Skill and ability Classifications of skill Understand the characteristics of introvert and extrovert personality types, including examples of sports which suit these particular personality types Definition of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, as used in sporting examples Evaluation of the merits of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in sport Mock Prep. Mock exams 	
S p r i n	 First, second and third class lever systems within sporting examples Mechanical advantage - an understanding of mechanical advantage in relation to the three lever systems Analysis of basic movements in sporting examples Identification of the relevant planes and axes of movement used whilst performing sporting actions 	 Engagement patterns of different social groups and the factors affecting participation Commercialisation Types of sponsorship and the media Positive and negative impacts of sponsorship and the media Positive and negative impacts of technology 	

g	Health and fitness	Conduct of performers
1	• The relationship between health and fitness	• The advantages and disadvantages for the performer of taking PEDs
	The components of fitness	 The disadvantages to the sport/event of performers taking PEDs
	• Linking sports and physical activity to the required components of fitness	• Spectator behaviour (the positive and the negative effects of spectators at
	 Reasons for and limitations of fitness testing 	events)
	 Measuring the components of fitness 	Reasons why hooliganism occurs
	 Demonstration of how data are collected for fitness testing 	
	• The principles of training and overload	
	 Application of the principles of training 	 Strategies employed to combat hooliganism/spectator behaviour
	• Types of training	• Linking participation in physical activity, exercise and sport to health,
S	 Identification of the advantages and disadvantages (the effects on the 	well-being and fitness, and how exercise can suit the varying needs of
р	body) of training types linked to specific aims	different people
r	 Calculating intensities to optimise training effectiveness 	• The consequences of a sedentary lifestyle
i	Considerations to prevent injury	• Obesity and how it may affect performance in physical activity and sport
n	• Specific training techniques - high altitude training as a form of aerobic	Somatotypes
g	training	Energy use
2	Seasonal aspects	 Nutrition - reasons for having balanced diet
		• Nutrition - the role of carbohydrates, fat, protein and vitamins/minerals
		 Reasons for maintaining water balance (hydration)
c	Warming up and cooling down	
	Quantitative data	• Prep for exams.
u m	 Methods for collecting quantitative data 	
	Qualitative data	
	 Methods for collecting qualitative data 	
r e	Presenting data	
	 Analysis and evaluation of data 	
	 Definitions of types of goals 	
	 The use and evaluation of setting performance and outcome goals in 	
S	sporting examples	
u	 The use of SMART targets to improve and/or optimise performance 	
m	Basic information processing	
m	 Identify examples of, and evaluate, the effectiveness of the use of types of 	
e	guidance, with reference to beginners and the elite level performers	
r	 Identify examples of, and evaluate, the effectiveness of the use of types of 	
2	feedback, with reference to beginners and elite level performers	
	Arousal	
	 Inverted-U theory 	

 How optimal arousal levels vary according to the skill being performed in a physical activity or sport How arousal can be controlled using stress management techniques before or during a sporting performance Understanding the difference between direct and indirect aggression with application to specific sporting examples 	
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