## AQA A-Level Physical Education – PLC

3.2.1 Exercise physiology		
3.2.1.1 Diet and nutrition and their effect on physical activity and performance		
Understand the exercise-related function of food classes.	<ul> <li>Carbohydrate</li> <li>Fibre</li> <li>Fat (saturated fat, trans fat and cholesterol), protein, vitamins (C, D, B-12, B-complex), minerals (sodium, iron, calcium), water (hydration before, during and after physical activity).</li> </ul>	
Positive and negative effects of dietary supplements/ manipulation on the performer.	Creatine, sodium bicarbonate, caffeine, Glycogen loading	
3.2.1.2 Preparation and training methods in relation to maintaining physical activity and performance		
Understanding of the key terms relating to laboratory conditions and field tests.	<ul> <li>Quantitative and qualitative</li> <li>Objective and subjective</li> <li>Validity and reliability</li> </ul>	
Physiological effects and benefits of a warm up and cool down.	<ul> <li>Stretching for different types of physical activity (static and ballistic)</li> </ul>	
Principles of training.	<ul> <li>Specificity, progressive overload, reversibility, recovery, Frequency Intensity Time Type of Training (FITT) principles.</li> </ul>	
Application of principles of periodisation	Macro cycle, Meso cycle, Micro cycle	
Training methods to improve physical fitness and health.	<ul> <li>HIIT/ interval training (anaerobic power)</li> <li>Continuous training (aerobic power)</li> <li>Fartlek (aerobic power)</li> <li>Circuit training (muscular endurance)</li> <li>Weight training (strength)</li> <li>Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) (flexibility)</li> </ul>	
3.2.1.3 Injury prevention and the rehabilitation of injury		
Types of injury.	<ul> <li>Acute (fractures, dislocations, strains, sprains)</li> <li>Chronic (Achilles tendonitis, stress fracture, 'tennis elbow'</li> </ul>	

Understanding different methods used in injury prevention, rehabilitation and recovery.	<ul> <li>Injury prevention methods:</li> <li>Screening</li> <li>Protective equipment</li> <li>Warm up, flexibility training (active, passive, static and ballistice), taping and bracing</li> <li>Injury rehabilitation methods (proprioceptive teaining, strength training, hyperbaric chambers, cryotherapy, hydrothearapy</li> <li>Recofery from exercise (compression garments, massage/ foam rollers, cold therapy, ice bath, cryotherapy)</li> </ul>
Physiological reasons for methods used in injury rehabilitation.	Hyperbaric chambers, cryotherapy
Importance of sleep and nutrition for improved recovery.	