

Subject: Spring Year 8 Physical Education



Topic: Methods of Training

| | Methods of Training (1) | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Method | Description | Component of Fitness | Sporting Example | | | |
| 1 | Continuous Training | No rest periods. Exercising at a constant rate. E.g. Running, Cycling, Swimming. | Cardiovascular fitness | Marathon Runners, Swimmers, Long-Distance Cyclists, Games Players | | | |
| 2 | Fartlek Training | It involves changes of speed. It's a type of continuous training but involves changes in intensity over different intervals. E.g. changing speed or terrain. | Cardiovascular fitness | Marathon Runners, Swimmers, Long-Distance Cyclists, Games Players | | | |
| 3 | Interval Training | This uses fixed patterns of exercise. It has periods of high intensity exercise and either low intensity or rest. Very structured. | Cardiovascular fitness and speed | Marathon Runners, Swimmers, Long-Distance Cyclists, Games Players, Sprinters | | | |
| 4 | Resistance/Weight Training | Helps strength and muscular endurance. You are using muscles against resistance. Anaerobic training. | Strength and Muscular Endurance | Weightlifters, Boxers, Swimmers, Cyclists, Sprinters | | | |
| 5 | Circuit Training | Stations of specific exercises for a set amount of time before moving on to the next station. Works both aerobic and anaerobic fitness. | Muscular endurance, strength and/or cardiovascular fitness | A Variety of Athletes (Depending on Component of Fitness) | | | |
| 6 | Plyometric Training | Exercises in which muscles exert maximum force in short intervals of time, with the goal of increasing power . | Power | Sprinters, High Jumpers, Long Jumpers | | | |



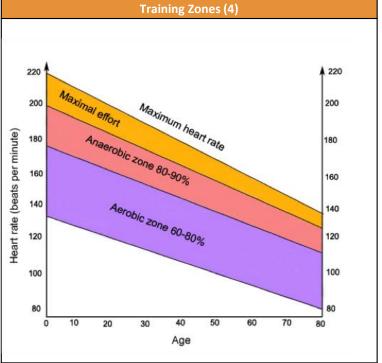
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| Key Terms (2) | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Key Term | Definition | | |
| 1 | Heart Rate (HR) | The number of heart beats per minute, measured in beats per minute. | | |
| 2 | Resting Heart Rate (RHR) | The number of heart beats per minute (at rest) , measured in beats per minute. | | |
| 3 | Maximum Heart Rate (MHR) | The maximum number of beats your heart can beat per minute. This is measured in beats per minute. This is calculated as 220 - age. | | |
| 4 | Recovery Heart Rate | The fitter you are, the faster the recovery of your heart rate. Your heart rate drops most sharply in the first minute after you stop exercising; it should then fall about 20 beats a minute—a drop of less than 12 beats a minute is considered abnormal. | | |

| Training Thresholds (3) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Key Term | Definition | | | |
| 1 | Aerobic Training | 60-80% of your maximum heart rate. | | | |
| 2 | Anaerobic Training | 80-90% of your maximum heart rate. | | | |
| 3 | Muscular Endurance | Low Weight Vs High Repetitions & Sets | | | |
| 4 | Muscular Strength | High Weight Vs Low Repetitions & Sets | | | |





ASSESSMENT

For your end of unit (half term) assessment, you will be required to complete the following task:

• Written knowledge test on the Methods of Training (20 multiple choice questions).