## Campener

1. Body Composition
2. Aerobic Endurance
3. Strength (Muscular)
4. Speed
5. Flexibility
6. Muscular Endurance


Frequency - How often do you train? (How many times a week)

Intensity - How hard do you train? (Heart rate/pyramid, BPM, BORG scale RPE)

Time - How long you train for? (min. 40mins)
Type - What type of training method (e.g. weight, circuit, interval...?)

Specificity - training specific to the individual needs of athlete (Sport, Position, Component of fitness, Age, Gender)
Progressive Overload - Make training gradually harder so body gradually improves and adapts (increase FREQUENCY/INTENSITY/TIME)
Adaptation - Body adapts in response to training (gets stronger because of strength training etc.)
Rest and Recovery -Allows adaptation to take place and to avoid injuries due to fatigue/tiredness (have rest days)
Reversibility - Body will reverse back if training is stopped for a prolonged time (illness, injury, and motivation)
Variation - Training must be varied to avoid boredom (use different TYPEs of training methods)

Warm up - Pulse raiser, stretches, joint mobilisation

Cool down - Pulse lowering, Static stretches, Developmental stretches (PNF)

## Flexibility training

1. Static Stretching - Active (you), Passive (someone/thing else)
2. Ballistic Stretching - bouncing, actions
3. PNF Stretching - stretch, hold, tension, stretch further



| Component of Fitness | Fitness test |  | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body Composition | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Body Mass Index (BMI) } \\ & \text { BMI }=\frac{\text { Weight }(\mathrm{kg})}{\operatorname{Height~}(\mathrm{m}) \times \operatorname{Height}(\mathrm{m})^{\text {BI }}} \end{aligned}$ |  | - Easy to carry out | - Results can be misleading as muscles weighs more than fat |
|  | Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) <br> BIA = electricity passed through body from WRIST to ANKLE. Measures the resistance from muscle and fat |  | - Quick and gives instant results <br> - Can be repeated | - Needs expensive equipment |
|  | Sum of Skinfolds <br> Use CALLIPERS to measure skin on the BICEP, TRICEP, SHOULDER BLADE and HIP. <br> Add measurements together and use to the JACKSON-POLLOCK nomogram (4 lines) |  | - Provides accurate percentages of body fat | - Needs specialist equipment <br> - Problems with people revealing bare skin |
| Aerobic Endurance | Multi Stage Fitness Test <br> (MST/Bleep test) <br> Cones/Lines 20m apart, run inbetween to the sound of a beep. <br> Gradually gets faster. Longer you can keep up the higher the level |  | - Can test a large group at once <br> - Tests to maximum effort $\qquad$ $\downarrow$ | - Practice can affect score <br> - If outside environment may affect <br> - Scores can be subjective |
|  | Forestry Step Test <br> Step/ bench- 33 cm for females and 40 cm for males. Step up and down for 5 minutes to a metronome. (90bpm/22.5steps a min). Record pulse and compare to table |  | - Low cost <br> - Can be performed inside or outside <br> - Can test on your own | - People may struggle to keep with the stepping pace on metronome |
| Speed | 35m sprint test <br> Sprint from one line/cone to another in a straight line over 35 m . Record time and compare to normative data |  | - No equipment needed | - Human error when timing can affect results |
| Strength | Grip dynamometer <br> 3 attempts, squeeze grip dynamometer measure result in Kg or KgW. |  | - Simple and easy test <br> - Lots of normative data | - Must be adjusted for hand size which may affect results |
| Flexibility | Sit and Reach test <br> Both feet against the sit and reach box, reach forward and measure result in centimetres |  | - Well known test <br> - Quick and easy to perform | - measures lower back \& hamstrings only <br> - length of arms and legs affect results |
| Muscular Endurance | Sit up and press up tests Count how many sit ups or press-ups completed in 1 minute | $\operatorname{sic}$ | - Quick and easy <br> - Little equipment <br> - Large groups at once | - Arguments of correct technique can affect results |
| Agility | Illinois Agility test <br> Cones set up as in the image, lie face down on the floor at the start, measure time to complete course in seconds |  | - Cheap and easy to conduct | - Human error with timing can affect results <br> - Weather or surface conditions can affect results |
| Power | Vertical Jump test <br> Stand side on to wall reach up and mark/set the measure. Standing jump as high as possible touching wall. Measure between two marks/measures |  | - Quick and easy | - Technique can affect result as need to jump and mark the wall |

