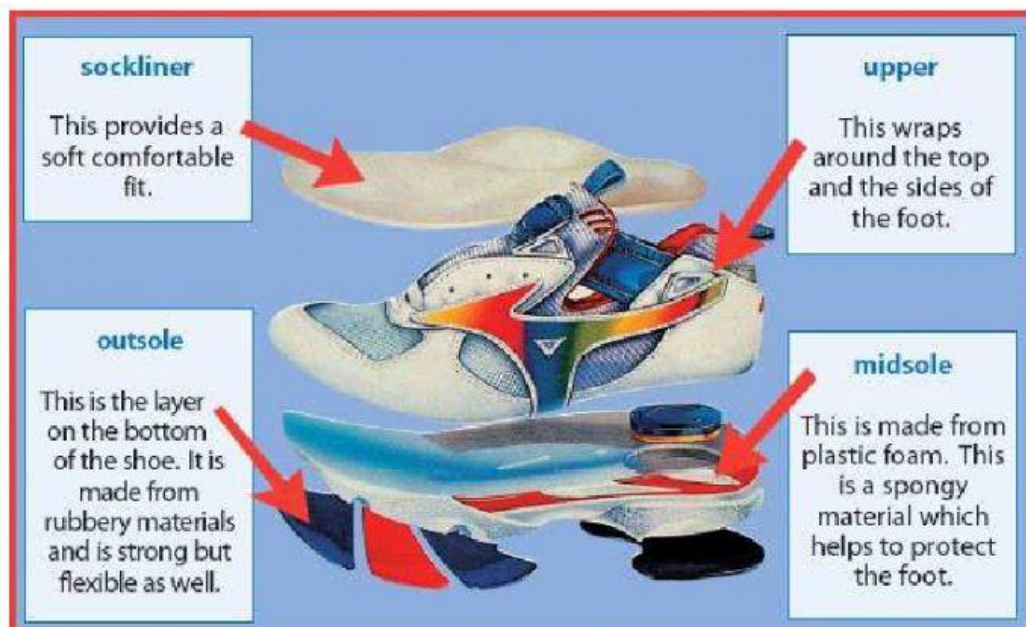


Feet First

The Running Shoe

A running shoe is a special type of trainer. It is designed to protect your feet from injuries and help to improve your performance. Running shoes support the foot in the typical running position when the toes are down and the heels are raised.

A good running shoe has four important parts, each with its own job to do:



As well as wearing the correct footwear, a runner has to train regularly in order to improve performance.

Training for a race

Warming up and cooling down

It is important to warm-up and cool down every time you exercise. A warm-up gets your body ready for exercise. It helps your blood carry oxygen to your muscles so they are ready to work harder. When muscles are warm, they are more stretchy and tear less easily.



You can warm-up by marching or jogging on the spot and doing stretching exercises. A balanced routine should be developed which covers all the muscles used. You should warm-up for about five to ten minutes until you feel warm and are breathing a bit faster than normal.



To cool down after exercising, do some slower movements until you are breathing normally again. Cooling down helps stop your muscles getting sore. Stretching after exercise can help you to become more supple.



Training

If you are in good shape and have no injuries, you will be able to race short distances often. It is very important to listen to your body and if you are over-racing – slow down. The English Schools' Athletic Association Award Scheme sets realistic targets for pupils of all abilities. Only short distances should be sprinted at maximum speed.

Year	Distance
3	40 m
4 and 5	60 m
6	80 m

Only Year 5 and 6 children should attempt racing longer distances. The recommended distance is 800 metres, which should be run and not sprinted.

It is important to keep your body safe and comfortable when you are training. Do not train just after a meal or if you are unwell. Do not train so hard that your muscles hurt or you feel dizzy, sick or tired. Always drink plenty of water before and during exercise, especially in hot weather. This is to replace water you lose when you sweat.



The benefits of exercise

Running is only one way of exercising. Exercise keeps your body strong and fit. Fitness means you have enough energy to do all the things you want to do easily. Your body cannot store fitness so you need to exercise regularly to stay fit.

Using your muscles makes them stronger.

When you exercise, your body makes chemicals called endorphins. They go to your brain and make you feel good.

Your heart and lungs are muscles. They need exercise to keep them working well and to help you fight off illness and disease.

While you are still growing, exercise helps your body to make strong bones.



Year 4 optional SATs Feet First Answer Book

Name _____

Date _____

Look at *Feet First* to help you answer these questions.

1. The bottom layer of a running shoe is called the

sockliner.	upper.	midsole.	outsole.
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1 mark

2. What makes the outsole strong and flexible?

.....

1 mark

3. On the first page, how have the different parts of the running shoe been made clear?

.....

1 mark

4. How can you tell from your breathing if you are warming up **and** cooling down properly?

.....

.....

.....

2 marks

5. How many metres should a year 4 child sprint at maximum speed?

.....

1 mark

6. How does the author try to make sure the reader will drink water before and during exercise?

.....
.....

1 mark

7. Give one of the bad effects of training too hard.

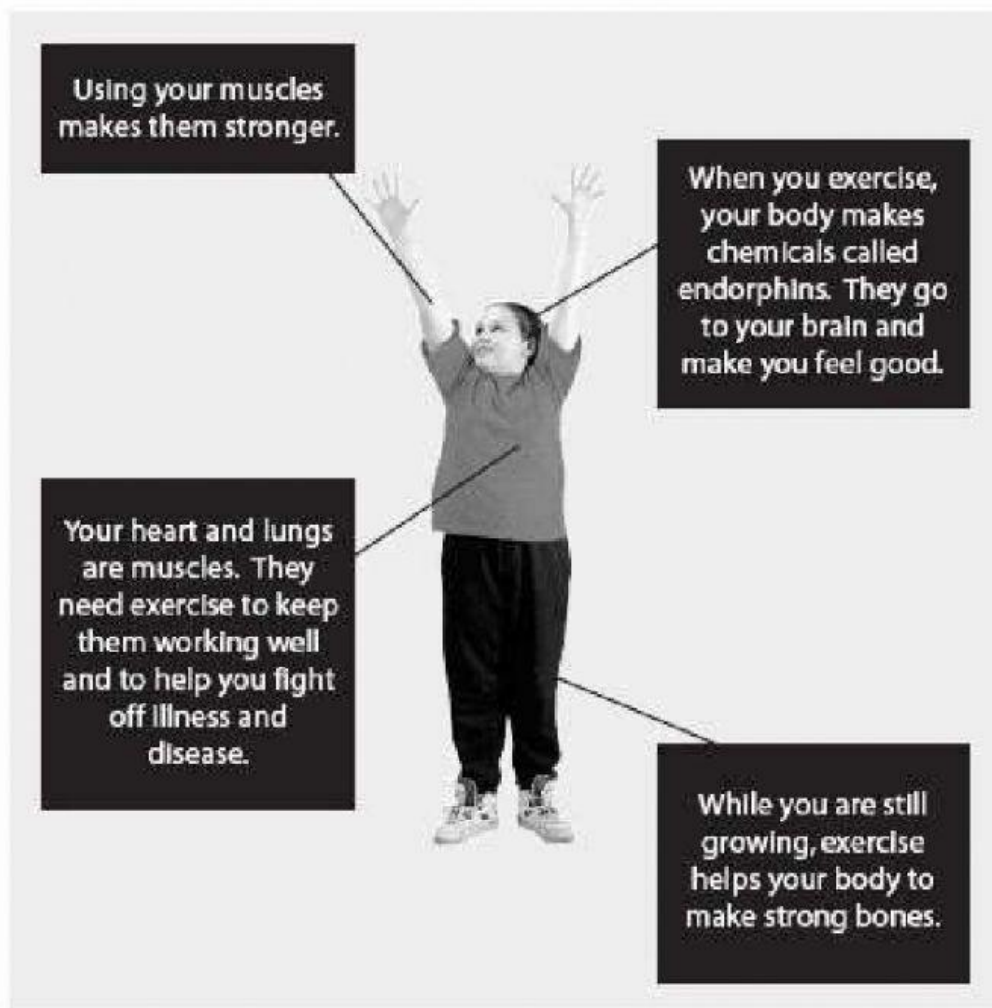
.....

1 mark

8. How does exercise make you feel good?

.....
.....

1 mark



9. What are the lines in the photograph for?

.....

.....

1 mark

10. What does *Feet First* say happens to your muscles when you exercise?
Write **two** things.

1.

2.

2 marks

11. Why should you exercise?
Find and copy **three** reasons given in *Feet First*.

1.

2.

3.

3 marks