

Cambridge International AS & A Level

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Paper 1

9396/13

May/June 2022

2 hours 30 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

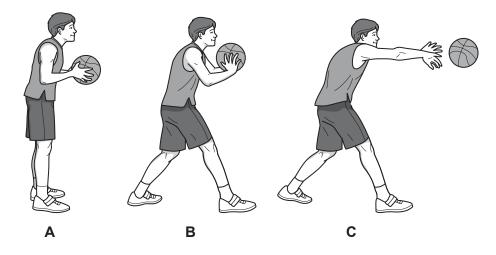
Answer all questions.

Section A: Applied anatomy and physiology

- **1** (a) Describe each of the following:
 - supination at the wrist
 - dorsiflexion at the ankle
 - flexion at the shoulder.
 - (b) Slow-twitch muscle fibres contract slowly and are resistant to fatigue.

Describe three other characteristics of slow-twitch muscle fibres.

(c) The diagram shows a basketball chest pass.



(i) Identify the items 1–4 in the table to describe a movement analysis of the performer's right hip joint from position A to position B and the performer's right elbow joint from position B to position C. Your analysis should include the type of movement occurring and the main agonist.

	type of movement occurring	main agonist
performer's right hip joint from A to B	1	2
performer's right elbow joint from B to C	3	4

[4]

[3]

[3]

- (ii) Identify the bones that articulate at each of the following joints:
 - hip
 - elbow.

[2]

- (d) The cardiac output of a performer depends on their stroke volume and their heart rate.
 - (i) Use the table to calculate values for **A** and **B**. State the unit for **C**.

	value at rest	value during exercise	unit
stroke volume	Α	150	millilitres
heart rate	70	В	beats per minute
cardiac output	4900	22 500	С

[3]

(ii) During physical activity cardiac output increases.

Explain how changes in blood acidity cause cardiac output to increase. [5]

- (e) Describe why blood pressure changes as blood moves around the systemic circulatory system. [2]
- (f) Describe the role of the internal intercostal muscles and the external intercostal muscles:
 - when breathing at rest
 - when breathing during exercise.
- (g) The alveoli in the lungs have very thin walls and provide a large surface area for gaseous exchange.

Describe **two** other structural features of the alveoli that assist gaseous exchange. [2]

[Total: 30]

[6]

Section B: Acquiring, developing and performing movement skills

(a) Skilful performances are aesthetically pleasing, learned, and efficient. Identify three other characteristics of skilful performances. [3] (b) (i) State two characteristics of abilities. [2] (ii) Identify an example of each of the following: gross motor ability psychomotor ability. [2] (c) (i) Describe the associationist theory of operant conditioning. [4] (ii) Suggest two advantages and two disadvantages of using operant conditioning to develop skilful performers. [4] (d) Bandura's theory of observational learning includes the four elements of attention, retention, motor reproduction and motivation. Describe how each of these elements affect the learning of a movement skill. [4] [2] (e) Identify the two rules of recall schema. (f) Suggest three effective types of feedback for a performer in the cognitive phase of learning. Justify each of your answers. [3] (g) Describe each of the following types of transfer of learning: bilateral proactive. [2] [2] (h) (i) State two different examples of extrinsic motivation. (ii) Explain why intrinsic motivation may be considered to be more effective than extrinsic motivation in the learning of movement skills. [2]

[Total: 30]

2

Section C: Contemporary studies in physical education and sport

3 (a) Adventure and risk to the individual are characteristics of outdoor recreation.

	(i)	Identify two other characteristics of outdoor recreation.	[2]
	(ii)	Explain, using examples from outdoor education, what is meant by each of the followi	ng:
		real riskperceived risk.	[4]
(b)	(i)	Describe what is meant by elite sport.	[2]
	(ii)	Using a named country, describe how potential elite performers are identified a developed.	and [4]
(c)	(i)	Suggest how organisations, such as National Governing Bodies, could encourage maparticipation.	ass [5]
	(ii)	Suggest how a community could benefit from regular participation in physical activity.	[4]
(d)	Des	cribe the advantages and disadvantages of sponsorship for performers.	[5]
(e)	Des	cribe ways that modern elite sport tries to maintain the ethic of fair play.	[4]
		[Total:	30]

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