

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

9396 PHYSICAL EDUCATION

9396/11

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 90

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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1 (a) **Accept first answer.** 6 marks from 6 of:

Hip:

1. Flexion;
2. and/or 3. iliopsoas; sartorius;

Knee:

4. Extension;
5. and/or 6. rectus femoris; vastus lateralis; vastus medialis; vastus intermedius; [6]

(b) (i) 2 marks for 2 of:

1. Relax to allow prime mover/agonist to work;
2. Gluteus maximus at hip;
3. Biceps femoris at knee; [2]

(ii) 2 marks for 2 of:

1. Stop undesired actions/control movement;
2. Stabilises joints/neutralise unwanted movements;
3. Rectus femoris at hip;
4. None/gluteus maximus/soleus at knee; [2]

(c) 6 marks for 6 of:

1. SAN initiates heart beat/intrinsic/myogenic/pacemaker;
2. Increased impulses/output from SAN;
3. Impulses through atria – atria contracts/systole;
4. Role of valves as non-conducting material;
5. Impulses reaches Atrioventricular Node (AVN) – initiation of impulse down interventricular septum;
6. Bundle of His;
7. Purkinje fibres conducting impulses;
8. Ventricular systole/contraction;
9. Period of diastole/relaxation for filling;
10. Release of (nor) adrenaline affects SAN; [6]

(d) 4 marks for 4 of:

1. Gravity assists blood flow from head/above heart;
2. Veins have one-way (pocket) valves, prevent backflow;
3. (Skeletal pump) – muscle contractions compress veins and push blood towards heart;
4. (Respiratory pump) – breathing movements alters pressure in thorax/chest and assist flow of blood back to the heart;
5. Sympathetic nerves cause venous tone/smooth muscle in veins contract to aid return of blood during exercise;
6. (Suction pump) – changes in pressure in atria 'suck-up' blood into heart; [4]

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- (e) (i) Muscles need nutrients / oxygen to generate energy / respiration / work / remove CO₂ / lactic acid; [1]
- (ii) 5 marks for 5 of:
1. Increased / more carbon dioxide levels in blood;
 2. Decrease in pH levels / increased acidity in blood;
 3. Detected by chemoreceptors;
 4. Located in the aortic arch / carotid artery;
 5. Nerve impulses to vasomotor control centre / medulla oblongata;
 6. Stimulation by sympathetic nervous system;
 7. Adrenaline / nor-adrenaline is produced;
 8. Controlled through arterioles;
 9. (By contraction of) pre-capillary sphincters (control blood into capillaries);
 10. Vasoconstriction of blood vessels to the liver / kidneys / abdominal organs / gut / areas not needed;
 11. Vasodilation of vessels to the skeletal muscle / skin / heart / coronary circulation;
 12. Called vascular shunt mechanism; [5]
- (f) 4 marks for 4 of:
1. Millions of alveoli – large surface area;
 2. Large blood supply / surrounded by capillaries;
 3. Thin membrane for diffusion / one cell thick / walls are thin;
 4. Short distance for diffusion;
 5. Large diffusion gradient / difference in concentrations;
 6. Layer of moisture;
 7. Narrow / small capillaries / slower transit time / more time for diffusion; [4]

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- 2 (a) 4 marks for:
1. Closed – performed in a stable environment/pre-planned pattern of movements/habitual/always on a triple jump pit;
 2. Self-paced-performer decides when to start/and or jump/initiates action;
 3. Serial – series of discrete tasks/actions/several sub-routines;
 4. Gross – involves large/major muscle groups; [4]
- (b) (i) 3 marks for:
1. Process used to increase probability of behaviour re-occurring in future/strengthen S-R bond;
 2. Positive – use of stimulus to create satisfaction/praise/encouragement/reward;
 3. Negative – withdrawal of unpleasant stimulus when desired response occurs; [3]
- (ii) 3 marks for 3 of (max 2 if no examples):
1. Learning based on S-R bond relationship;
 2. Trial and error learning;
 3. Manipulating the environment/shaping to obtain desired response;
 4. E.g. use of target areas/mechanical feeders/equipment/etc.;
 5. Example of reinforcement/reward/praise/self-satisfaction to bring about desired response;
 6. Use of punishment to decrease probability of undesired response, break the S-R bond; [3]
- (c) (i) 3 marks for 3 of:
1. Feedback is essential/has regular feedback;
 2. Comparison of KR and KP to achieve model of correctness;
 3. Adjust/modify performance;
 4. Kinesthesia of performance;
 5. Memory trace initiates the movement;
 6. Comparison of perceptual and memory trace;
 7. If mismatch occurs adjustments are made; [3]
- (ii) 3 marks for 3 of:
1. Too many stored movements required for memory capacity;
 2. Not all environments are predictable/stable;
 3. Cannot accommodate new or novel skills;
 4. Cannot accommodate flexible movement pattern;
 5. Not applicable to open skills;
 6. Some skills have no time/too quick/discreet/ballistic no corrections; [3]

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- (d) (i) 4 marks for 4 of (max 3 if no examples):
1. Some skills do not necessitate regular feedback/ too quick (or equiv.);
 2. Too much information/ stimuli from environment;
 3. For the limited processing capacity/ single channel hypothesis/bottleneck theory;
 4. Filtering/ ignoring/ blocking out of unnecessary information;
 5. E.g. crowd/ environment/ appropriate example;
 6. Focussing/ concentrate/ picking out on relevant information/ stimulus;
 7. E.g. player/ ball/ shuttlecock position/ equiv.;
- [4]
- (ii) 4 marks for 4 of:
1. Changing the intensity of the stimulus/ examples;
 2. Motivate and arouse the performer/ performer is alert;
 3. Transfer from previous experience to help with explanation/ expectation;
 4. Direct attention to one aspect of the performance/ highlight cues;
 5. Identification/ focus on cues/ specific cues;
 6. Learn to ignore irrelevant stimulus/ what is relevant/ training with distraction/ audience;
 7. Lots of relevant practise/ rehearsal/ mental rehearsal (to the stimulus);
- [4]
- (e) (i) 3 marks for 3 of:
1. (Intrinsic/ internal) – within the performer;
 2. Internal satisfaction/ feel good factor;
 3. (Extrinsic/ external) outside the performer/ from a coach;
 4. Tangible-prize/ trophy/ equiv./ intangible rewards/ praise;
- [3]
- (ii) 3 marks for 3 of:
1. Make it fun/ variation in training/ more interesting (accept reverse);
 2. Use of external rewards – certificates/ prizes;
 3. Allow success;
 4. Alter environment to favour players/ small numbers/ feel competent;
 5. Use role models;
 6. Positive feedback/ examples/ use reinforcement/ praise/ verbal encouragement/ equiv. (video);
 7. Set more (demanding/ achievable) goals/ target/ more competition;
 8. Emphasise personal improvement;
 9. Encourage attribution of success to internal factors/ monitor attributions;
 10. Attribution retraining;
 11. Avoid social comparison/ limit effects of social inhibition;
 12. Show/watch visual examples of personal success (dvd or equiv.);
- [3]

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3 (a) 4 marks for 4 of (needs both aspects – rec and ed – to credit):

Physical recreation 1. Voluntary/choice/no moral obligation; 2. Activity done in leisure time; 3. Informal learning/relaxed/casual; 4. Individual controls activity; 5. Participation level on the participation pyramid; 6. Limited organisational structure;	Physical education 1. Compulsory/moral obligation; 2. In school/lesson time; 3. Formal teaching & learning environment/assessment/serious; 4. Teacher in authority; 5. Foundation level on the participation pyramid; 6. Highly structured/pre-planned times/sessions/activities;
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[4]

(b) 4 marks for 4 of:

1. Health/fitness;
2. Social skills/communication/friends/interaction/teamwork;
3. Emotional/coping with winning/losing/emotional;
4. Acquiring skills;
5. Independence/decision-making;
6. Creativity/expression;
7. Fun/enjoyment;

[4]

(c) (i) 2 marks for 2 of:

1. Special ability/much better than average/the best/equiv.;
2. Achieved by very few performers;
3. National/international level/elite;
4. Can be at different levels e.g. able-bodied/disabled or professional/amateur/age groups;

[2]

(ii) 6 marks for 6 of (max 2 per section):

Policy:

1. Beliefs/values of country/status of elite sport;
2. (Named/described) government initiatives;
3. (Named/described) governing body/sport specific initiatives;
4. Other (named) initiatives;

Administration:

5. Structure of sport/role of national federations;
6. Use of centralised/decentralised systems;
7. Role of world class/development programmes;
8. Role of schools/clubs/regional governing bodies;
9. Detail of funding;

Provision:

10. Selection procedures;
11. Specialist schools/colleges/universities;
12. Specialist training venues/specialist facilities/centres of excellence;
13. Elite coaching structure;
14. Support structures/sports science/medical/dietary/equiv.;

[6]

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(d) 5 marks for 5 of (max 3 marks):

Individual:

1. Increased health/fitness/less obesity;
2. Friendships/social skills/teamwork/loyalty;
3. Develop organisational skills/commitment/motivation;
4. Give people success/sense of achievement/pride in self/self-esteem;
5. Economic benefits/employment;

Society:

6. Social control/occupy peoples leisure time/channel energies positively/crime prevention/keep them off the streets;
7. Increased health – less strain on health services;
8. Facility development/neighbourhood regeneration;
9. Success at international level/more medals/national pride;
10. Inclusiveness/reduce social exclusion/integration of community;

[5]

(e) (i) 4 marks for 4 of:

1. Financial rewards/involvement of businesses;
2. Extensive media coverage;
3. Large audiences/spectator interest;
4. Professionalism involved;
5. Winning/success is important;
6. Entertainment/viewing spectacle important/media friendly;
7. Endorsements/advertising/merchandising/sponsorship;
8. Gate receipts/ticket sales;
9. Players have contracts;

[4]

(ii) 5 marks for 5 of (max 3 per section):

Advantages:

1. Generate additional revenue;
2. Equivalent in goods/equipment;
3. Revenue used for training/better competitions;
4. Improved preparation/performance;
5. Financial security/career;

Disadvantages:

1. Product may be in opposition to the characteristics/values of sport/not healthy/e.g. cigarettes;
2. Product may not suit the performer's image/damage future marketability/sponsorship;
3. Performer 'tied' to sponsors demands/loss of privacy/media demands;
4. Potential loss of sponsorship due to poor results;
5. Need to win to maintain sponsorship – encourages deviant behaviour;

[5]