

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**GCE Advanced Level**

## **MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series**

### **9396 PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

**9396/32**

Paper 3 (Theory), 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 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A LEVEL – October/November 2012	9396	32

**Section A**  
**Exercise and Sport Physiology**

**1 (a) (i) 5 marks in total from:**

- 1 Anaerobic (system) / does not require oxygen
- 2 Reaction takes place in the sarcoplasm
- 3 PC is a high energy phosphate compound in the cell
- 4 PC broken down to release energy
- 5 Energy then used to resynthesise (ADP to) ATP
- 6 Reaction controlled by creatine kinase
- 7 Yield approx 1:1 / 1 ATP produced
- 8 No fatiguing by-products
- 9 PC can be resynthesised when exercise intensity drops allowing recovery [5]

**(ii) 3 marks in total:**

- 1 Very fast reaction / energy released (as PC only small compound) / short metabolic pathway
- 2 Reaction doesn't require presence of oxygen
- 3 PC readily available (in the muscle / cell for breakdown) [3]

**(b) 7 marks in total from (3 marks max if no practical example):**

- 1 Baseline assessment should be made to determine initial overload e.g. suitable fitness test for fitness component identified.
- 2 Specificity – training should reflect specific demands of the activity
- 3 Practical e.g. specificity – fitness component / energy system / muscle groups
- 4 Progression – overload can be gradually increased when improvements have been made
- 5 Practical e.g. progression – week 1 run 5km, week 2 run 5.5km.
- 6 Overload – adaptations will only occur if the body is put under increased levels of stress
- 7 Practical e.g. overload – correct frequency, intensity, time
- 8 Reversibility – **avoid** long breaks in training as adaptations made revert back to base levels.
- 9 Moderation – important to provide sufficient recovery time / avoid overtraining
- 10 e.g. days off, rotating muscle groups to be trained, reduce target training heart rate
- 11 Variance – variety of training methods used to reduce boredom / maintain motivation
- 12 e.g. continuous training or fartlek or repetition running / cycling or running or swimming / individual work or partner work etc [7]

**(c) 3 marks in total:**

- 1 Synchronisation or timing of motor unit or muscle fibre activation / improved coordination
- 2 Recruitment of additional motor units or muscle fibres (means that more force can be produced)
- 3 The tension threshold of the golgi tendon organs is reduced (allowing greater force to be used by the muscles). [3]

<b>Page 3</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE A LEVEL – October/November 2012</b>	<b>9396</b>	<b>32</b>

**(d) (i) 4 marks in total:**

**Sub max 2 mark for:**

- 1 Muscle is taken to the point of resistance
- 2 Hold the stretch with some other part of your body, or with the assistance of a partner or some other apparatus.

**Sub max 3 mark for:**

- 3 Muscle is taken to the point of resistance
- 4 Isometric contraction is performed (for approx 5 seconds)
- 5 Against immovable object or partner
- 6 Immediately muscle is relaxed / take slightly beyond point of resistance
- 7 Hold stretch for approx 10–30 seconds [4]

**(ii) 3 marks in total from:**

- 1 When muscle is stretched it triggers the muscle spindles
- 2 Response is to contract and shorten the muscle
- 3 (Response is to contract and shorten the muscle) this happens during a static passive stretch
- 4 When muscle is contracted isometrically during PNF it triggers the golgi tendon organs
- 5 Response is to relax and lengthen the muscle
- 6 If muscle is stretched immediately after contraction then the (muscle spindle) stretch reflex is momentarily over ridden allowing greater stretch [3]

**(e) 5 marks in total**

**Sub max 3 mark for:**

- 1 They increase muscle strength by encouraging new muscle growth
- 2 Anabolic steroids are similar in structure to the male sex hormone, testosterone / increase in testosterone
- 3 They allow the athlete to train harder and longer at any given period
- 4 THG is a designer steroid and is difficult to detect which is why it is nicknamed 'the clear'
- 5 They alter reproductive and secondary sex characteristics / any example described, eg cancers, liver damage, etc.

**Sub max 3 mark for:**

- 6 (Excessive HGH levels increase muscle mass) stimulates protein synthesis
- 7 Strengthen bones by stimulating bone growth
- 8 Reduce body fat by stimulating the breakdown of fat cells
- 9 Taken during pre-season to aid strength training
- 10 Side effects – cardiac problems, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc [5]

**[Total 30]**

<b>Page 4</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE A LEVEL – October/November 2012</b>	<b>9396</b>	<b>32</b>

### Section B: Psychology of Sports Performance

**2 (a) 5 marks for 5 from:**

**(1 mark max for i/d of principles with no practical examples)**

- 1 Goals should be specific e.g. to set a PB for a 100m sprint
- 2 Goals should be measurable e.g. to beat a previous distance in the long jump
- 3 Goals should be achievable / within reach / attainable / realistic e.g. to try to score 3 more baskets in the next game which is within the ability of the basketball player
- 4 Goals should be relevant / at the right level / e.g. to win the next match against a team with similar ability
- 5 Goals should be time-phased / include short and long term objectives e.g. to win the area competition in cross country before trying to get into the county team
- 6 Goals should be evaluated e.g. check whether recent times in the 1500m have reached your goals
- 7 Goals should be recorded e.g. write down with your coach your PB goal in the high jump
- 8 Goals should be agreed / negotiated e.g. agree with your coach your goal of learning a new move on the beam in gymnastics
- 9 Goals should be positive / motivational / exciting / challenging e.g. the goal of winning the next football game away from home, rather than trying to draw [5]

**(b) 4 marks for 4 from:**

- 1 (Nideffer) broad and narrow dimension and external and internal dimension (accept diagram if showing all 4 dimensions)
- 2 (Broad ) – attention takes into account a lot of information / peripheral stimuli / can enable performer to take in peripheral info (open skills)
- 3 (Narrow) – attention is on very few stimuli / concentrate on small amount of stimuli / information / cues / can enable performer to focus on important elements in the environment / watch the ball / take aim
- 4 (External) – focus is on environmental stimuli / focus directed outwards
- 5 (External) can enable performer to concentrate on external factors (other than internal) / can escape inner pain / exhaustion
- 6 (Internal) – focus on themselves / emotions / thoughts
- 7 (Internal) – performer can concentrate on feeling good / zone of optimal functioning / ZOF / peak flow experience / control arousal
- 8 Information overload / too much information can cause confusion
- 9 The right attention can enable to deal effectively with distractions / will not be put off / selective attention on relevant cues
- 10 Effective attention will improve reactions / reaction time / response time / movement time
- 11 Effective attention can prevent negative feelings
- 12 Enables positive attributions
- 13 Good performers can draw on a range / combination of different styles [4]

<b>Page 5</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE A LEVEL – October/November 2012</b>	<b>9396</b>	<b>32</b>

**(c) 3 marks for 3 from:**

- 1 Playing at home or familiar environment leads to better performance / social facilitation
- 2 Leads to higher motivation / encouraging
- 3 Those that are 'away' participants **expect** to do less well
- 4 Those at home **expect** to achieve / do well / increase self-confidence
- 5 Familiarity of home leads to more predictable environment / fewer surprises / feel more safe / secure
- 6 Drive higher therefore positive / dominant response more likely to occur (Zajonc) [3]

**(d) 4 marks for 4 from (max of 2 marks with no practical examples):**

- 1 Internal when winning can lead to Mastery orientation / having high self-confidence / positive outlook / need to achieve – raises motivational levels
- 2 Internal when losing can lead to learned helplessness / the belief that failure is inevitable / failure has been reinforced – lowers motivation
- 3 External when winning can lead to lower motivation / learned helplessness
- 4 Unstable reasons given when winning can lower motivation
- 5 Unstable reasons given when losing / failure or when behaviour needs to be changed – can raise motivation
- 6 Stable reasons given to reinforce behaviour / when winning – can reinforce / raise motivation
- 7 Stable reasons given when losing lowers motivation
- 8 Attributions can be biased to enable us to be motivated / attributional bias / self-serving bias – this can raise motivation
- 9 We can blame others to push away responsibility / fundamental attributional error – protect self esteem and raise motivation / attribute failure externally to protect self-esteem or raise motivation
- 10 Put less emphasis on internal stable factors to minimise learned helplessness and maximise mastery – to raise motivation
- 11 Increase motivation through attributional retraining / changing / helping to change the reasons to maximise motivation [4]

**(e) 4 marks for 4 from:**

- 1 Model identifies leader characteristics / styles interact with the situation / interactionist / situational approach (accept diagram if labelled correctly)
- 2 The effectiveness of these styles depends upon the favourableness of the situation
- 3 Favourableness depends on the relationship between the leader and group members.
- 4 Favourableness depends on the structure / clarity of the task / task difficulty e.g. home or away game
- 5 Favourableness depends on the leader's perceived power / authority / how important the leader is seen to be
- 6 Task leaders more effective in most favourable / least favourable situations
- 7 Person orientated style more effective in moderately favourable situations
- 8 Task style is when relationships are good / task clear / leader has authority
- 9 Task style when relationships poor / task unclear / leader has weak position [4]

<b>Page 6</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE A LEVEL – October/November 2012</b>	<b>9396</b>	<b>32</b>

**(f) 4 marks for 4 from:**

- 1 Through persuasion / verbal encouragement
- 2 More likely if the persuader is of high status
- 3 Cognitive dissonance can be utilised / changing an element of the attitudinal triadic model
- 4 Change the beliefs / educate the performer / change the cognitive element / explain early failure / attribution retraining
- 5 Change the affective / emotional component / seek to change the emotional response / make the activity fun / increase self esteem / build confidence
- 6 Make the activity safe / perceived to be safe / familiarity with activity
- 7 Give success / make the tasks easier
- 8 Show role models that have positive attitudes / vicarious experiences
- 9 Give rewards / praise / positive feedback / positive reinforcement
- 10 Change the behavioural component of the triadic model / insist on certain attitudes / behaviour / punish negative attitudes [4]

**(g) (i) 3 marks for 3 from:**

- 1 (Caused by) lack of personal responsibility
- 2 Player has a lack of accountability / feel that their efforts not recognised / belief that others are not trying
- 3 Has little identity in the team / no identifiable role
- 4 Often lacks (self) confidence
- 5 Has high level of stress / anxiety
- 6 May be suffering from injury / illness
- 7 Has 'off the pitch' problems / is distracted / de-motivated by non-game issues
- 8 Incorrect strategies / tactics by coach
- 9 The effects of the crowd / audience
- 10 Has the perception that they are no good / perceived / actual low ability / negative previous experience/ learned helplessness
- 11 Environmental / situational factors may be stressors / weather / unfamiliar surroundings [3]

**(ii) 3 marks for 3 from:**

- 1 Select those who are less likely to have low motivation from past experience / 'team players'
- 2 (Clear) identification of goals / culture / clear that this team is task oriented or socially oriented.
- 3 Give (credit for personal) success / highlight individual performance / reinforce / praise cohesive / motivated behaviour / rewards / raise self-confidence
- 4 Do not overplay team goals / aims
- 5 Co-ordination practice / team building exercises
- 6 Encouragement / social support / encourage friendship
- 7 Encourage group identity / belonging
- 8 Clarify / give individual responsibility / roles
- 9 Punish social loafing / non cohesive play / drop from team
- 10 Stronger leadership
- 11 Control arousal / anxiety [3]

**[Total: 30]**

<b>Page 7</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE A LEVEL – October/November 2012</b>	<b>9396</b>	<b>32</b>

### Section C: Olympic Games: A Global Perspective

**3 (a) 6 marks for 6 of:**

- 1 Athletes compete irrespective of colour, race, creed, and political belief
- 2 Promotion of international understanding
- 3 Cultural diversity / exchange / celebration of cultures and ethnicities
- 4 Supreme physical challenge / mental challenge / striving for excellence
- 5 Fair play / sportsmanship
- 6 Co-operation
- 7 Promote peace and harmony
- 8 Sport as education of the youth of the world
- 9 Encourage mass participation in sport [6]

**(b) 5 marks for 5 of:**

- 1 Protest – 1968 Black power salute –USA
- 2 Combat Human Rights violation: - South Africa banned - apartheid – 1968–92 / Germany and Japan banned after WW2
- 3 Propaganda – Nazi Germany 1936 - nationalism
- 4 Terrorism – 1972 Munich - assassination of Israeli athletes by Palestinians
- 5 Encourage non-recognition of nations – China threatened to withdraw if Taiwan allowed to participate
- 6 Gain prestige – protest by North Korea when South Korea awarded 1988 games – South gaining too much prestige / promoting political ideologies
- 7 Boycotts – 30 nations boycotted Montreal : 52 boycotted Moscow [5]

**(c) (i) 4 marks for 4 of:**

- 1 (1967) IOC banned use of performance enhancing drugs in Olympic Competition
- 2 Drug use controls introduced in 1968 Winter Olympics (Grenoble)
- 3 WADA (world anti-doping agency) set up (in 1999)
- 4 (WADA) partially funded by IOC
- 5 (WADA) oversees testing in Olympic Games
- 6 Blood / urine samples tested
- 7 WADA activities include research/ education/ monitoring World Anti-Doping code / produces annual list of banned substances
- 8 Introduced “whereabouts” system : athletes to be available for testing
- 9 Athletes who test positive have medals stripped / disqualified / banned [4]

**(ii) 3 marks for 3 of:**

- 1 Many (10) athletes tested positive
- 2 Ben Johnson – tested positive – gold medal winner 100m
- 3 Stripped of medal
- 4 Medal given to Carl Lewis – who also had tested positive prior to games
- 5 Two Bulgarian weight lifters who also won gold stripped of medals [3]

<b>Page 8</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE A LEVEL – October/November 2012</b>	<b>9396</b>	<b>32</b>

**(iii) 3 marks for 3 of:**

- 1 Enhancing performance also takes place in technology such as bicycles / shoes / swimsuits
- 2 Allowing athletes to train harder also happens when unbanned substances are used to recover from training / injury
- 3 Drugs are unnatural substances / testosterone is a natural substance
- 4 Drugs are not necessarily harmful not proven / other sports can be equally harmful
- 5 Drugs are illegal / not all substances taken by athletes are illegal / alcohol is a killer

[3]

**(d) 4 marks for 4 of:**

- 1 In order to achieve success athletes need fulltime pursuit
- 2 Cannot afford to be amateur / high living / training / equipment costs
- 3 Olympic Games now a commercial event / Games need best sports performers
- 4 Dictated to by world economic climate
- 5 Host country need to make a profit / break even
- 6 Support network for athletes / managers / promoters / coaches costs
- 7 Many sports are “wealth sports” e.g. sailing

[4]

**(e) 5 marks for 5 of:**

- 1 Satisfaction of pushing the body to the limits of endurance
- 2 Achieving the highest standards of performance / honour of winning medal
- 3 Competing against the best in the world
- 4 Surviving / bravery needed in the intensity of competition
- 5 Expanding own horizons / experiencing what can be achieved / once in a lifetime achievement
- 6 Living and competing with athletes from different cultures and other sports
- 7 Experiencing the ceremonial aspects

[5]

**[Total: 30]**