

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PHYSICAL EDUCATION 9396/12

Paper 1 October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Question	Answer	Marks
Section A		
1(a)	4 types for 2 marks, 2 or 3 types for 1 mark: 1. flexion; 2. extension; 3. adduction; 4. abduction; 5. rotation; 6. circumduction;	2
1(b)	 concentric/isotonic; rectus femoris; vastus lateralis/vastus medialis/vastus intermedius; (2 and 3 in any order) extension; gluteus maximus; 	5
1(c)(i)	 4 marks for any 4 of: blood enters atria during (atrial) diastole; because ventricular pressure is lower than atrial pressure (ventricular diastole); atrioventricular/tricuspid/bicuspid valves are open; atria contract/(atrial) systole and blood flows from atria to ventricles; ventricles contract (ventricular) systole; (interventricular) pressure increases; atrioventricular/tricuspid/bicuspid valves close/semilunar valves open; blood leaves heart into the aorta/pulmonary artery; semilunar valves close; 	4
1(c)(ii)	2 marks for any 2 of: 1. diastolic phase shortens; 2. less time for blood to fill atria; 3. ventricular filling becomes active process; 4. atrial systole is stronger;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	4 marks for 4 of:	4
	 (sub-max. 2 marks) 1. the skeletal/muscle/pump mechanism; 2. contraction of skeletal muscles compresses vein walls helping to force blood back to the heart; 	
	 (sub-max. 2 marks) 3. the respiratory pump mechanism; 4. changes in pressure in the thoracic/chest cavity put pressure on the abdominal veins helping to force blood back to the heart; 	
	 (sub-max. 2 marks) 5. venous tone; 6. partial contraction of smooth muscle in the vein wall helps to force blood back to the heart; 	
	(sub-max. 2 marks) 7. gravity; 8. blood in veins above the heart helps force blood back to the heart;	
1(e)	4 marks for any 4 of:	4
	 vasomotor control centre/in the medulla; sympathetic nervous system; action of smooth muscle/pre-capillary sphincters; vasodilation/widening of arterioles leads to more blood going to working muscles; vasoconstriction/narrowing of arterioles; decreasing the amount of blood going to non-essential organs/e.g. gut/kidneys/inactive muscles; 	
1(f)(i)	4 marks for any 4 of:	4
	 large cross-sectional area; allow for passage of oxygen/carbon dioxide/air; 	
	3. muscular walls/smooth muscle;4. dilate/constrict airways;	
	5. ciliated epithelial cells/goblet cells/secrete mucus;6. remove dust/particles/pathogens/eq.;	
	7. rings of cartilage;8. maintain passage/prevent collapse of bronchi;	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)(ii)	5 marks for any 5 of:	5
	 detect increases in blood carbon dioxide/acidity/lactic acid levels/decrease in pH/ role of chemoreceptors; detect changes in temperature/role of thermoreceptors; detect decreases in blood pressure/role of baroreceptors; detect movement in muscles and need for more oxygen/role of mechanoreceptors/proprioceptors; detect inflation of the lungs/role of stretch receptors; prevent overstretching of lungs (this point linked to point 5)/Hering-Breuer reflex; adrenaline release increases respiration rate; information sent to the Respiratory Control Centre/medulla; 	

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Question	Answer	Marks
Section B		
2(a)	4 marks for any 4 of:	4
	simple skill — 1. one or few stimuli to process/limited information to process/one or few decisions to make/skill with few subroutines/limited cognitive demand/limited perceptual requirements/less feedback/limited decision making/one movement; 2. e.g. running/sprinting/sprint start/throwing/kicking/jumping;	
	 complex skill – many stimuli to process/lots of information to process/many decisions to make/increased perceptual requirements/more feedback/skill with more/many subroutines/several movements; e.g. batting or bowling in cricket/basketball dribble/tennis serve/hitting a ball/gymnastics routine/somersault/high jump/triple jump/golf swing/receiving a ball in a game/delivering a pass in a game; 	
2(b)(i)	4 marks for 4 of:	4
	(max. 2 marks if no example)	
	 (negative reinforcement) when the stimulus is withdrawn when the desired response occurs; e.g. removal of criticism from coach when player is successful/eq.; (punishment) – giving a stimulus to prevent a response reoccurring/eq.; being shouted at/press ups/sin bin/cards/eq.; 	
2(b)(ii)	3 marks for any 3 of:	3
	 praise from the coach; use of rewards/man of the match/other suitable example; increases the probability of a desired response/strengthens the S-R bond; success at the skill/self-satisfaction; 	
2(b)(iii)	3 marks for any 3 of:	3
	 trial and error learning; learning depends on consequences of action; manipulation of the environment to get the desired action; shaping; appropriate example, e.g. target areas/lower baskets/eq.; 	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	4 marks for 4 of: (max. 3 marks if no example) 1. suitable example of skill that has time for adjustments to be made; (sub-max. 3 marks) 2. involves/time for feedback (accept diagrams); 3. movements initiated by a memory trace; 4. this control is internal/involves proprioceptors/kinesthesis; 5. information used to detect errors; 6. perceptual trace; 7. compared to memory trace; 8. if traces match – movement continues; 9. if traces different – adjustments made to movement/corrections;	4
2(d)	 (schema) – a set of relationships involving joint actions and muscular contractions which can be adapted to produce a movement; recall schema includes knowledge of initial conditions and knowledge of response specifications; learner takes into account the environment/display; learner decides what to do, e.g. I need to use both hands to dribble round the defender; recognition schema includes sensory consequences and movement outcomes; using kinaesthetic feedback/feelings/knowledge of performance to judge whether to modify the movement or to check whether it feels right; the player uses knowledge of results to check whether the outcome is effective; 	5
2(e)	 3 marks for any 3 of: (Allow relevant practical examples.) perception interprets or judges information; perception filters/selects information/enables focus/selective attention/concentration/detection of appropriate stimuli; perception codes information/makes sense of it to the individual; Detection Comparison Recognition/DCR process; perception includes use of the memory/experiences; perception uses motor programmes from LTM/recognition of appropriate movement patterns/stimuli; perception uses schema to refine/inform processing/makes performance effective; 	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(f)	 movement time – the time taken from the initiation of response to end of response / time from start to completion of the movement; e.g. swimming – executing the dive from blocks to entry into water; sprinting – pushing off blocks and starting/completing race; reaction time – time from gun/go signal to initiation of response/time to decide a response to a given stimulus/time taken from the onset of the stimulus to the beginning of the movement; e.g. hearing the command/go to making the first movement/eq.; 	4

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Question	An	swer	Marks
Section C			
3(a)	4 marks for any 4 of:		4
	 improve health/fitness; cathartic/fun/enjoyment; motor skill development; personal skill development/fulfilment/self-esteem/well-being/self-awareness/knowing strengths and weaknesses/personal limits; socialising/with others/friends; learning values/norms; lifelong learning/career/qualifications; appreciation of natural environment; appreciation of risk/adrenaline rush; 		
3(b)	4 marks for 4 of the following, must give both sides:		4
	sport	physical education	
	competitive/winners and losers/ extrinsic rewards	not necessarily	
	2. not necessarily	educational/in schools/lessons	
	3. elitist/selected	for all/everybody	
	4. choice/voluntary/free-time	compulsory	
	5. aims to develop specific skills/ fitness	aims to develop motor skills/health/ release stress/increase participation	
	6. serious/commitment	non-serious/fun	
	7. not necessarily	develop understanding/learning/ morals/ethics/fair play	
3(c)(i)	4 marks for any 4 of: 1. high standard of performance/highly skilled;		4
	 few performers reach this level; many are full-time performers/profe large spectator appeal/TV coverage high expectations from spectators/r funding required to reach this level; support structures required; multi-organisational approach to dev 	ssional; e/media interest; nation;	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(ii)	 4 marks for 4 of: (foundation) – introduction to sport/learning basic movement skills/experiencing a variety of activities/grass-roots level/school PE programme; (participation) – regular participation/choosing certain activities/recreational level/extra-curricular involvement; (performance) – commitment to training/improving performance/performing as well as possible; (excellence) – outstanding performance/national/international/elite level/professional approach/regional/representative level; 	4
3(c)(iii)	 5 marks for any 5 of: high skill/ability levels; fitness/eq. component; dedication to training/motivation/psychological eq.; high/specialist levels of coaching; specialist sport science support – e.g. medical/nutrition/biomechanical/psychological; high-quality facilities/specialist space/best equipment; funding/sponsorship; suitable/high-quality events/competitions; development pathway/world-class performance programme/good organisation/structure; 	5
3(d)	 stereotyping/labelling by society/looked down on; discrimination; lack of access/transport; poor self-image; lack of personal/disposable income/lack of funding from external sources; safety concerns; lack of specialist coaches; lack of specialist facilities within venue; fewer competitions; lack of role models; 	5
3(e)	 4 marks for any 4 of: pressure from media/win-at-all-costs attitude; high expectation of supporters/coaches/family; financial rewards depend on result; fear of losing contract/hire and fire culture; officials decisions/frustration; retaliation due to foul play; incitement from crowd/own players; use of drugs; psychological inadequacies; 	4