UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

9396 PHYSICAL EDUCATION

9396/32

Paper 3 (Theory), maximum raw mark 90

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Section A Exercise and Sport Physiology

1 (a) (i) 6 marks in total

sub max 1

1 ATP / PC system / PC system

sub max 5 marks from

- 2 Anaerobic pathway / without O₂
- 3 Uses phosphocreatine as a fuel / high energy phosphate compound
- 4 Creatine kinase is the controlling enzyme
- 5 PC is broken down to P + C + E
- 6 This is an exothermic reaction / energy is released
- 7 Energy is used in an endothermic reaction
- 8 To re-synthesise ADP + P + E → ATP
- 9 The reaction takes place in the sarcoplasm

(ii) 4 marks in total

sub max 2 marks from

- 1 Very fast / simple reaction / PC small compound found in cell
- 2 Reaction does not require the presence of oxygen
- 3 No by-products are produced

sub max 2 marks

- 4 Only small amounts of PC so limited threshold
- 5 Only one ATP re-synthesised for each PC / small energy yield

(iii) 4 marks in total

sub max 2 marks from

- 1 Creatine supplementation
- 2 Ingesting 20 g / 25 g of creatine per day for 5 to 7 days
- 3 Better to take creatine combined with glucose
- 4 Creatine is naturally found in the diet but only in small quantities

sub max 2 marks from

- 5 Helps maintain ATP concentrations more during maximum effort
- 6 Improves high intensity performance and repetitive bouts of high intensity work even more
- 7 Does appear to promote gains in lean body mass during training

(b) (i) 3 marks from

- 1 Used to develop explosive power
- 2 Exercises include hops, bounds and jumps
- 3 Usually a fast eccentric muscle action is closely followed by a concentric muscle contraction / stretch-shortening cycle
- 4 A muscle will contract with more force if it is stretched first / elastic recoil
- 5 Only well conditioned athletes should perform plyometrics because of the high forces generated / could be too demanding

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(ii) 3 marks from

- 1 Training is of a high intensity and relies on the alactic energy system therefore improves this energy system
- 2 This form of training recruits more than the usual number of motor units
- 3 It recruits type IIb fibres that training at a lesser intensity fails to do
- 4 Improves synchronisation of motor unit innervation / all units contract at once
- 5 Golgi tendon threshold is increased/does not limit force production as much therefore greater strength gains
- 6 Maximum force output is achieved in a shorter amount of time / power output is improved

(c) 4 marks from

- 1 Increases the release of oxygen from the blood delivering more oxygen to the muscle tissue
- 2 Increases muscle temperature and increases elasticity reducing risk of injury
- 3 Increases blood flow to the muscle delivering more fuels e.g. glucose
- 4 Neuromuscular coordination is improved
- 5 Muscle viscosity is decreased improving mechanical efficiency
- 6 Reduced likelihood of experiencing DOMS

(d) (i) 3 marks in total (PNF)

- 1 Performer moves joint to resistance point
- 2 Stretch stimulates the stretch receptors
- 3 The performer then performs an isometric contraction against resistance
- 4 Stimulates the golgi tendon organs
- 5 Muscle is relaxed and immediately stretched again
- 6 Muscle momentarily over rides the stretch reflex

(ii) 3 marks in total (adaptations)

- 1 Increased residual length of ligaments
- 2 Increased residual length of tendons
- 3 Increased residual length of muscles
- 4 Resetting of muscle spindle / changes in stretch reflex

[Total: 30]

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Section B Psychology of Sports Performance

2 (a) 5 marks from 5 of:

(Personality sub max 3)

- 1 Innate personality characteristics / natural traits / enduring
- 2 Drive to achieve success / high achievers
- 3 Outcome orientated / approach behaviour / competitive
- 4 Want a challenge/ excitement / takes risks
- 5 Persistent on task / sticks to the job in hand
- 6 Take responsibility for actions / like feedback / likes evaluation
- 7 Not afraid of failure

(Situational factors sub max 2)

- 7 Competition affects achievement motivation
- 8 Probability of success
- 9 Incentive value of success / high level match
- 10 Home / Away effects / familiarity / hostility / new situations / unexpected
- 11 Level of danger (perceived)
- 12 Presence of others / encouragement / praise from others

(b) 4 marks total:

- 1 Select those who are 'team players'
- 2 Environment of compromise / players to respect one another / to listen.
- 3 Have a clear view of aims / goals / mission / share the same goals / similar reasons for playing
- 4 Participants to share behavioural norms / similar outlook / beliefs
- 5 Give credit for personal success / highlight individual performance
- 6 Do not overplay team goals / aims / set appropriate goals
- 7 Co-ordination practice / team building exercises
- 8 Encouragement / social support / encourage friendship / teambuilding
- 9 Reinforce / praise cohesive / motivated behaviour / reward teamwork
- 10 Punish / drop non-team / un-cohesive players
- 11 Encourage group identity / belonging
- 12 Clarify / give individual responsibility / roles
- 13 Strong / effective leadership that encourages teamwork
- 14 Split team up into smaller subgroups / combat the Ringelmann effect by dividing into small groups / having goals for sub-sets / smaller groups.

(c) 3 marks for:

- 1 Goals should be specific / directly linked to an outcome
- 2 Goals should be measurable / an objective aspect that is measured
- 3 Goals should be achievable / within reach / attainable / realistic / get success
- 4 Goals should be relevant / at the right level / challenging / motivating
- 5 Goals should be time-phased / include short and long term objectives
- 6 Goals should be evaluated / use of self-assessment / reviewed
- 7 Goals should be recorded / records kept / written account / enables accountability
- 8 Goals should be agreed / shared with all parties / other team members / agreement between coach and athlete / negotiated / accepted
- 9 Goals should be positive rather than negative / motivational / give sense of worth / avoid learned helplessness / exciting

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(d) 6 marks from

- 1 Instinct / natural / innate tendencies
- 2 (Frustration / agg hypothesis) Frustration-aggression hypothesis / frustrating circumstances blocks your goal
- 3 (catharsis) To achieve catharsis / to feel better / to release frustration
- 4 (Aggressive cue hypothesis) Aggressive cue hypothesis / signals / cues / stimuli cause aggression
- 5 Because cue is identified with expected / desired behaviour
- 6 (Operant / conditioning / S-R / Associationist) Conditioned response / S-R bond that has been learned / operant conditioning
- 7 (operant / reinforcement) You get praise / reinforcement if you are aggressive
- 8 (social learning / Bandura) Social learning / need to copy
- 9 Copying more likely if same sex model
- 10 Males more likely to be physically aggressive than females
- 11 Live / realistic models more likely to be copied
- 12 To be like significant others / role models
- 13 (Socialisation) Socialisation / cultural norms and values determine your behaviour

(e) 4 marks from

(Strategies)

- 1 Relaxation / Progressive relaxation techniques (PRT) / Deep breathing
- 2 Positive thinking / negative thought stopping
- 3 Imagery
- 4 Selective attention
- 5 Setting SMARTER goals
- 6 Reinforce/recognise personal success / positive reinforcement
- 7 Practice to build motor programmes / become more physically proficient
- 8 Biodfeedback

(f) 3 marks from

- 1 attributional retraining is changing / helping to change the reasons for failure to
- 2 Emphasise (through examples) unstable / changeable factors e.g. luck
- 3 Emphasise (through examples) internal / controllable factors e.g. effort
- 4 Put less emphasis on internal stable factors to minimise learned helplessness and maximise mastery
- 5 Use positive reinforcement / praise / reward / encouragement
- 6 Use role models / vicarious experiences
- 7 Less emphasis on end result / winning
- 8 Control arousal / calm them down or psych them up
- 9 Give success to raise confidence

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(g) 5 marks total:

- 1 Subjective outcomes relate to how the performer rates the performance / how well he or she has done
- 2 This affects positively or negatively the trait sport confidence (SC-Trait) (n.b. do not just accept confidence)
- 3 SC Trait is the innate / inbuilt / natural tendency to be confident
- 4 If outcome perceived to be good then SC-Trait is increased
- 5 If outcome perceived to be poor / a failure then SC-Trait is decreased
- 6 Subjective outcome affects competitive orientation / level of competitiveness either positively or negatively
- 7 If outcome perceived to be good then competitiveness is increased
- 8 If outcome perceived to be poor then competitiveness decreases
- 9 SC-Trait and competitiveness if increased will raise state sport confidence (SC-State) / raise self-efficacy / will make performer more confident / encourage approach behaviour
- 10 SC-Trait and competitiveness if decreased will make player less confident / will result in avoidance behaviour

[Total: 30]

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Section C Olympic Games: A Global Perspective

3 (a) 5 marks for 5 of:

- 1 Countries can come together in sport
- 2 In an atmosphere of competition not politics
- 3 Personal friendships are forged world wide
- 4 Belief that sport can over-ride / overcome world wide differences
- 5 Olympics are a forum for international co-operation and tolerance
- 6 Sport may lead to recognition of cultural diversity in world
- 7 Use of symbols / symbolic nature of the Olympics

(b) 7 marks for 7 of:

- 1 Olympic sport has become a powerful political tool / weapon
- 2 Acts as a shop window for their country
- 3 To conquer other countries is a sign of power
- 4 Capitalist v communist regime
- 5 Host country can force beliefs on visiting nations
- 6 Politics is part of the social structure in the world
- 7 Many examples of political interference in Olympics / Hitler 1936
- 8 Olympic stage can be used to make political statements / propaganda / black salute in Mexico 1986
- 9 Olympic Games awarded to a country as political reconciliation
- 10 Sport used by countries to influence others e.g. Ping pong diplomacy between USA and China
- 11 Very difficult to split sport and politics

(c) 6 marks for 6 of:

- 1 Women were not allowed to take part or watch at Olympia
- 2 Death penalty for those who did / women dressed as men to be present
- 3 Competitors competed nude to prevent women from being present at Olympia
- 4 Women held their own games at Heraia / 776 BC / 4 yearly pattern
- 5 One event / a footrace / divided into different age groups
- 6 Similar events at Delphi / Isthmia / Corinth
- 7 De Coubertin excluded women from 1894 first modern Olympics
- 8 Two events for women introduced in Paris games 1900
- 9 Early restraints on women taking part were modesty / position of women in society / female perceived as weaker sex
- 10 Numbers of women taking part / events for women has gradually increased
- 11 Media coverage of women's events increasing / presenting women in sporting manner
- 12 Emergence of attractive image / yet sporting prowess
- 13 Some Muslim countries still bar women in public / cultural differences still a feature in discrimination / religion still discriminates
- 14 Move to exclude these countries from taking part in Olympics / 24 countries no women in teams in 1992
- 15 Women's boxing still not an Olympic sport
- 16 Still very few women as members of IOC but increasing / IOC slow to change
- 17 Increasing number involved in decision making
- 18 Present issues are lack of women holding senior posts in Olympic sports organisations

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(d) 8 marks for 8 of:

United States of America		Peoples Republic of China		
1	Federal government with state autonomy.	2	State controlled system / centralised structure	
3	PE important up to 12 yrs: Then sport takes over	4	Highly structured whole country PE curriculum	
5	Athletes cultivated outside school	6	Athletes cultivated in schools	
7	Schools belong to state high school sport federations. Pupils not selected out for sport	8	Secondary sports schools / schools of sport and physical culture	
9	Skills / fitness testing / qualified PE specialist	10	Emphasis on gymnastics / games / Martial arts	
11	Extra curricular high profile / funding / coaches	12	Extra-curricular – during and after school	
13	Scholarships into collegiate programme	14	Young children selected out / sent to National Squads.	
15	Intercollegiate sport highly organised	16	University sport highly organised	
17	Large numbers involved / high wastage level	18	High prestige of success / may involved in sport	
19	Olympic reserve selected from education system	20	Military involvement in sport	
21	Main 4 sports / big business / sports players marketed	22	Asian games as an avenue for international competition	
23	High regard for recreation	24	Sophisticated work place sports structure	

(e) 4 marks for 4 of:

- 1 Sale of broadcasting rights / media
- 2 Private enterprise to build facilities
- 3 Sponsorship
- 4 Licensing
- 5 Private investment / donations
- 6 Ticket sales
- 7 Government / taxes

[Total: 30]