

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

8037550150

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

0413/12

Paper 1 Theory

May/June 2020

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

	2	
1	Name the muscle group that causes each of the following types of movement at the knee:	
	flexion	
	extension.	
		[2]
2	The photograph shows elite performers in a cycle race that lasted several hours. These performed high levels of cardiovascular endurance.	ners
	(a) Name two other components of fitness needed by the performers shown in the photogram	anh

example [4]

Describe an example of when each component might be used during the race.

component of fitness 1

example

.....

component of fitness 2

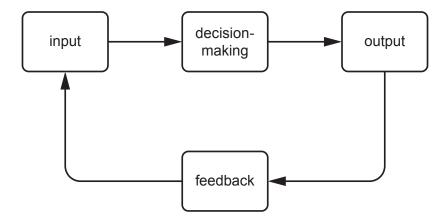
(b) Before taking part in a physical activity a performer should complete a warm up.

performer.
phase 1
benefit
phase 2
benefit
phase 3
benefit
[6]

[Total: 10]

3	(a)	Describe, using examples from a named physical activity, one open and one closed slustify your answers.	kill.
		physical activity	
		open skill	
		justification	
		closed skill	
		justification	
			 [4]
	(b)	Name two other continua that can be used to classify skills.	
		continua 1 and	
		continua 2 and	
			[2]

(c) The diagram shows the stages of a basic information-processing model.



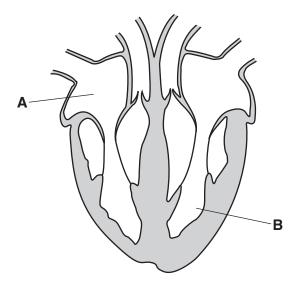
Describe how each of the **four** stages of the model are used by a performer shooting in either netball or basketball.

nput	
ecision-making	
utput	
eedback	
	[4]

[Total: 10]

4	Explain how three factors can affect participation in physical activities for young people.	
	factor 1	
	explanation	
	factor 2	
	explanation	
	factor 3	
	explanation	
		[6]
5	One feature of social health and well-being is that essential human needs are met.	
	Name two other features of a person's social health and well-being and describe how each feature can benefit a performer.	ure
	feature 1	
	benefit	
	feature 2	
	benefit	
		[4]

6 The diagram shows the heart with structures labelled **A** and **B**.



(a)	Name the structures labelled A and B and describe a different function of each structure.
	structure A
	function
	structure B
	function
	[4]
(b)	Describe the long-term effects of exercise on the heart.
	[3]
	[Total: 7]

7	(a)	lder	ntify the joint type at each of the following locations in the human skeleton:
		the	cranium
		the	elbow[2]
	(b)	(i)	Name the type of synovial joint found at the hip.
			[1]
		(ii)	Describe different functions of each of the following components of the hip joint:
			joint (fibrous) capsule
			function
			cartilage
			function
			ligament.
			function
			[3]

(c)	(i)	One function of the skeleton is protection.
		State two other functions of the skeleton.
		1
		2
		[2]
	(ii)	Describe two examples of the skeleton providing protection when performing different skills in a named physical activity.
		physical activity
		skill 1
		skill 2
		[2]

[Total: 10]

Suggest a different cause and describe a different treatment to aid recovery for each of the following:
winding
cause
treatment
muscle strain
cause
treatment
blister.
cause
treatment
[6]

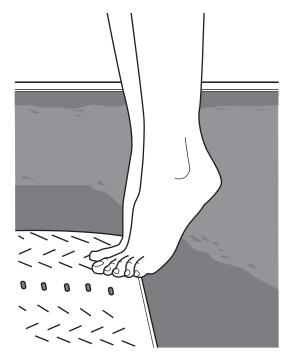
9

(a)	(i)	State the method of training being used.
	(ii)	State a suitable intensity for this method of training.
	(iii)	Suggest advantages and disadvantages of this method of training.
(b)		[2
(b)	the	me three of the principles of overload and describe how each principle could be applied t method of training.
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(b)	prin app	me three of the principles of overload and describe how each principle could be applied to method of training. Iciple 1 Iciple 2 Iciple 2 Iciple 3

10	(a)	Describe two different types of feedback.
		1
		2
		[2]
	(b)	Explain the importance of receiving feedback.
		[2]
	(c)	Explain, using examples from a named physical activity, how two types of guidance can be used by a coach.
		physical activity
		type of guidance 1
		type of guidance 2
		[2]

[Total: 6]

11 (a) The diagram shows a performer standing on their toes ready to dive from a diving board.



(i)

(b)

shown in the diagram.

		[1]
(ii)	State the class of lever used to achieve this position. Draw a labelled diagram of this class of lever.	
	class of lever	
		[3]
Exp	lain how two named forces act on the performer during their dive.	
forc	e 1	
exp	lanation	

Name the type of movement at the ankle used by the performer to achieve the position

[Total: 8]

[4]

explanation

12	Name two components of blood and describe a different function of each component.
	component 1
	function
	component 2
	function
	[4]

13	(a)	Complete the following pathway of air into the body:
		1. nose or mouth
		2. trachea
		3
		4
		5. alveoli. [2]
	(b)	Name two characteristics of the alveoli. Explain how each characteristic enables gaseous exchange to occur.
		characteristic 1
		explanation
		characteristic 2
		explanation
		[4]
	(c)	Suggest the benefits for a performer of efficient gaseous exchange.
		[2]
		[Total: 8]

14 The table shows different types of prohibited performance-enhancing drug (PED).

Complete the table to describe an effect on performance for each type of PED in a named physical activity.

type of PED	PED effect on performance in a named physical activity	
stimulants	increases alertness in a 100-metre sprint in athletics to achieve a faster start	
diuretics		
anabolic steroids		
beta blockers		

ro	٦
ıο	1
	4

15	(a)	Define what is meant by each of the following terms:	
		sportsmanship	
		gamesmanship.	
			 [2]
			[4]
	(b)	Describe, in a named physical activity, one example of each of the following:	
		sportsmanship	
		gamesmanship.	
			[2]

[Total: 4]

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