

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

8 2 5 5 7 9 3 8 6 6

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

0413/12

Paper 1 Theory

October/November 2019

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total mark for this paper is 100.

		2
1	Des	cribe two functions of the skeleton that benefit a performer during a combat activity.
	1	
	2	
		[2]
2	The	photograph shows a gymnast performing.
		Rusy
	(a)	Name and describe the type of muscle contraction that enables the gymnast to hold the position.
		type of muscle contraction
		description

[2]

(b) The diagrams show the performance of a weight-training exercise.



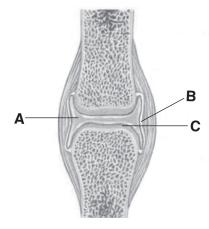


Name and describe the type of isotonic muscle contraction occurring in the biceps during each of the following movements:

from position A to position B	
from position B to position A .	
	[4]

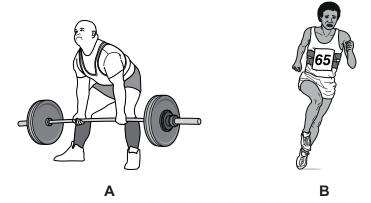
	(c)	(i)	Name different physical activities in which a high proportion of the following muscle fibre types is beneficial.
			slow-twitch muscle fibres
			physical activity 1
			fast-twitch muscle fibres
			physical activity 2[2]
		(ii)	Describe two differences between slow-twitch muscle fibres and fast-twitch muscle fibres.
			1
			2
			[Total: 10]
•	01.1		
3			o components of blood.
	2		[2]
4	(a)	Des	scribe, using examples from physical activities, two different causes of anxiety.
	()		
		2	
			[2]
	(b)		te two relaxation techniques a performer might use to control arousal and anxiety nediately before competing in a physical activity.
		1	
		2	
			[2]

5 The diagram shows a typical synovial joint with components labelled **A**, **B** and **C**.



(a)	Name the components labelled ${\bf A}, {\bf B}$ and ${\bf C}$ and describe a different function of each component.
	component A
	function
	component B
	function
	component C
	function
	[6]
(b)	State a different type of movement that occurs at each of the following types of joint and describe an example of each type of movement from one named physical activity.
	physical activity
	type of movement at hinge joint
	example
	type of movement at ball and socket joint
	example
	[4]

6 The diagrams show two performers. Performer **A** is lifting a heavy weight and performer **B** is running at a steady pace in an endurance race.



(a)	heavy weight.
	[1]
(b)	Describe the differences between how energy is being released by performer ${\bf A}$ and how energy is being released by performer ${\bf B}$.
	[4]

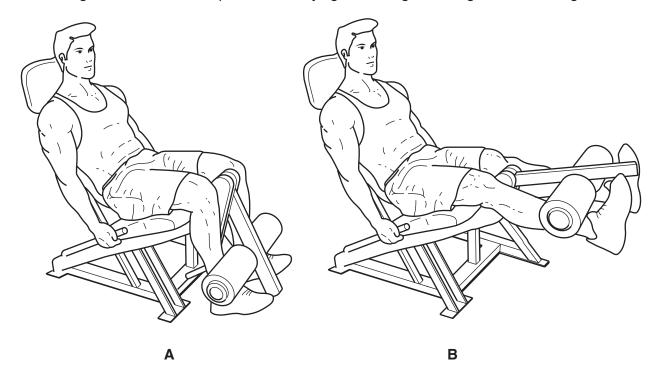
[Total: 5]

7 The table shows the distances (in metres) needed during a 12-Minute Cooper Run to achieve certain standards.

gender	excellent	above average	average	below average	poor
male	more than 2800	2500–2800	2300–2499	2200–2299	less than 2200
female	more than 2100	1900–2100	1700–1899	1500–1699	less than 1500

(a)	Use the table to identify the standard achieved by each of the following performers in the 12-Minute Cooper Run:
	a male who runs 2400 metres
	a female who runs 2000 metres. [2]
(b)	Name the component of fitness measured by the 12-Minute Cooper Run.
	[1]
(c)	The Multi-Stage Fitness Test is another test that involves running.
	Describe how to carry out the Multi-Stage Fitness Test.
	[4]
	[Total: 7]

8 The diagrams show an adult performer carrying out a weight-training exercise for leg muscles.



(a)	State the main agonist and the main antagonist muscles in the movement shown between and B .	1 A
	agonist	
	antagonist	
		[2]
(b)	The performer wants to increase the strength of their leg muscles.	
	Describe how they could calculate a suitable exercise intensity.	
		••••
		[2]
		[-]

[Total: 4]

9	(a)	Explain why the recreational activities a person does may be influenced by the area in which they live.
		ıcı
	/b\	Describe a positive effect of regular eversion on a performer for each of the following:
	(b)	Describe a positive effect of regular exercise on a performer for each of the following:
		physical health and well-being
		mental health and well-being
		again! health and well being
		social health and well-being.
		[3]

[Total: 6]

10 The photograph shows a high jumper who requires power.



. ,	Describe a different benefit that each component provides for the high jumper.
	component 1
	benefit
	component 2
	benefit

[4]

(a) Name two components of fitness, other than power, that are required by a high jumper.

(b)	Name two different training methods. For each training method describe two examples of exercises that could be used to improve power.
	training method 1
	example 1
	example 2
	training method 2
	example 1
	example 2
	[6]

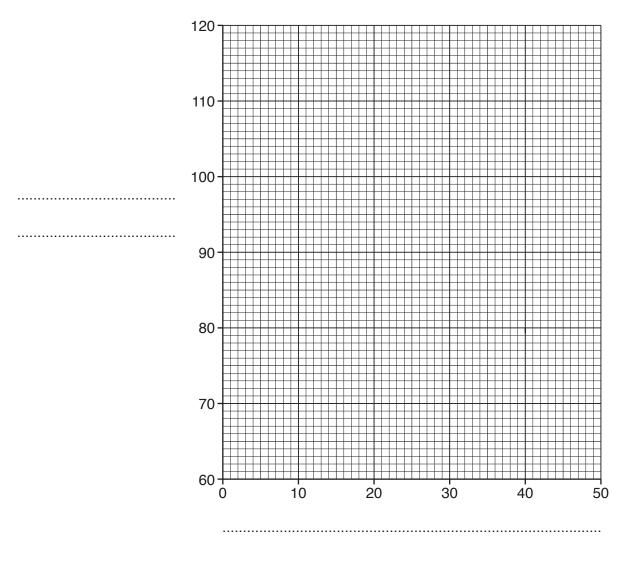
[Total: 10]

11 (a) A 16-year-old performer completes a number of star jumps at a steady pace and then records their heart rate. They recover fully before completing the next set of star jumps.

The table shows the results.

number of star jumps per set	10	20	30	40	50
heart rate / beats per minute	78	98	112	115	115

Complete a line graph on the grid provided to show the results from the table. Label both axes.



[3]

(b) Predict, using the results, the performer's heart rate if 60 star jumps were to be completed at the same pace. Give a reason for your answer.

prediction	 	 	 	
reason	 	 	 	

[2]

	(C)	a set of star jumps.	ng
		[Total:	
12	(a)	State three characteristics of a skilled performance.	
		1	
		2	
		3	 [3]
	(b)	Explain, using examples, how two factors could cause variations in the skill level performers.	of
		1	
		2	
		2	•••
			•••
			[4]

13	(a)	Describe the advantages and disadvantages of being a sponsor.
		advantages
		disadvantages
		[6]
	(b)	Describe the different types of sponsorship in sport.
		[3]
		[Total: 9]

14	(a)	Describe what is meant by the following terms:
		intrinsic motivation
		extrinsic motivation.
		[2]
	(b)	Suggest the disadvantages for a performer of high levels of extrinsic motivation.
		[2]
		[Total: 4]

15 The photograph shows performers involved in a water-based outdoor and adventurous activity.



(a)	Define the term <i>perceived risk</i> and suggest an example of a perceived risk in a water-baoutdoor and adventurous activity.	ased
	definition	
	example	
		[2]
(b)	Describe three different strategies that could be used to reduce the real risk to performe a water-based outdoor and adventurous activity.	rs in
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]

[Total: 5]

16	(a)	Describe how education can affect participation in physical activities.
		[2]
	(b)	Describe ways that leisure facilities have tried to overcome the barriers to participation for performers with disabilities.
		[4]
		[Total: 6]

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