

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

8 2 8 1 0 5 2 6 1 9

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

0413/11

Paper 1 Theory

October/November 2021

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 [].

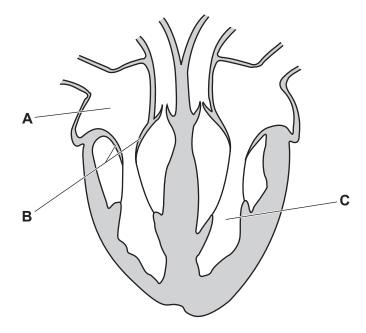
This document has 16 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1	One fun	ction of the skeleton is protection.
	Identify	two other functions of the skeleton.
	1	
	2	
		[2]
2	(a) (i)	Identify two components of fitness, other than speed, that may be required by a 100-metre sprinter during a race. Justify each of your answers.
		component of fitness 1
		justification
		component of fitness 2
		justification
		[2]
	(ii)	Describe how to carry out a named test of speed.
		name of test
		description
		[4]
	(iii)	Suggest three reasons for carrying out a fitness test.
	(111)	1
		2
		3

(b)	High-Intensity Interval Training (HIIT) is a method of training that could benefit a 100-metre sprinter.
	Describe two advantages and two disadvantages of using this method of training.
	advantages
	1
	2
	disadvantages
	1
	2
	[4]

[Total: 13]

3 The diagram shows the human heart with structures labelled A, B and C.



(a)	Identify the structures labelled A , B and C . Describe a different function of each structure.
	A
	function
	В
	function
	C
	function
	Turiction
	[6
(h)	Describe two long-term effects of regular exercise on the heart.
(D)	
	1
	2

[Total: 8]

[2]

4

(a)	Define the term fitness.	
(b)	Suggest two lifestyle choices that can benefit health and fitness.	ניו
	1	
	2	
		 [2]
(c)	Explain how exercise and fitness can have two positive effects on each of the following:	
	physical health and well-being 1	
	2	
	mental health and well-being.	
	1	
	2	
	2	
		[4]

[Total: 7]

5 The photograph shows a swimmer performing the front crawl stroke.



(a) Identify three skill classification continua. Justify a classification of the front crawl stroke on

each continuum.

continuum 1 and

classification

justification

continuum 2 and

classification

justification

justification

continuum 3 and

classification

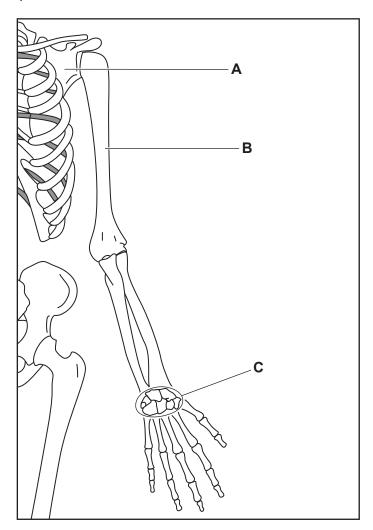
justification

justification

[6]

	(b)	Describe an example of each of the following characteristics of a skilled performance in a named physical activity.
		physical activity
		aesthetically pleasing
		coordinated
		goal-directed
		[3]
		[○] [Total: 9]
		[Total: 0]
6	(a)	Suggest two possible causes of a ligament injury in a named games activity.
		games activity
		1
		2
		[2]
	(b)	The RICE method can be used to treat ligament injuries.
	()	Identify two components of the RICE method. Suggest a different benefit of each component.
		component of RICE method 1
		benefit
		component of RICE method 2
		benefit
		[4]
		[Total: 6]

7 The diagram shows part of the skeleton with bones labelled A, B and C.



Complete the table to state the name and the classification of the bones labelled **A**, **B** and **C**.

	name	classification
A		
В		
С		

[6]

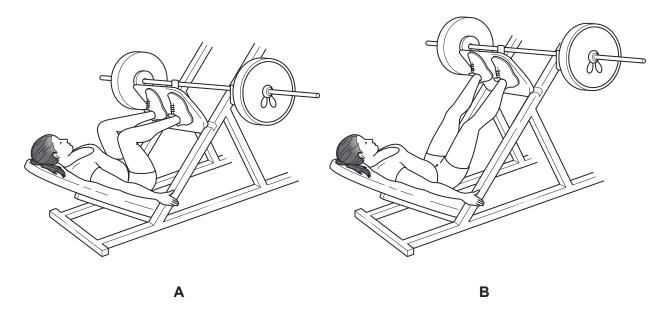
8

(a)	Identify the main type of respiration that would release energy throughout an endurance activity. State an equation for this type of respiration.
	main type of respiration
	equation
	[3]
(b)	Explain why a performer can only sprint for short distances.
	[2]
(c)	Explain how two factors, other than a cool down, can affect the recovery time of a performer.
	1
	2
	[2]
	[Total: 7]

9	Identify two forces that act on a ball when it is kicked and moves through the air. Describe how each force acts on the ball.
	force 1
	description
	force 2
	description
	[4]
10	Describe, using a named physical activity, an exercise that would be appropriate for each of the following phases of a warm up.
	physical activity
	pulse raiser
	stretches
	familiarisation/skill-related activities
	[3]

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11 The diagrams show a performer carrying out a weight-training exercise that includes movement at the knee joint.



(a) Complete the table to identify the following:

the type of synovial joint at the knee	
the type of movement at the knee joint from A to B	
the agonist muscle causing the movement at the knee joint from A to B	
the antagonist muscle during the movement at the knee joint from A to B	
	bone 1
two bones that form the knee joint.	bone 2

` '	Suggest why a protein-rich diet is important when weight training.
	[2]
(c)	Fats are another component of a performer's diet.
	Describe one function of fats.
	[1]
	[Total: 9]

12 The photograph shows rock climbers using an artificial wall.



(a)	Describe now three strategies could reduce the real risk to rock climbers.
	1
	2
	3
	[3
(b)	Describe what is meant by the term <i>perceived risk</i> .
	[1
(c)	Describe two examples of perceived risks for a rock climber at the cognitive stage of learning
	1
	2
	[2

[Total: 6]

13	(a)	Describe a difference between skill and ability.	
			[1]
	(b)	Explain how two named factors can affect variations in skill level.	
		factor 1	
		explanation	
		factor 2	
		explanation	
			[4]
	(c)	Output is one stage of a basic information processing model.	
		Describe how two other named stages of a basic information processing model are used in named physical activity.	n a
		physical activity	
		stage 1	
		description	
		stage 2	
		description	
	(d)	Performance of skills depends on memory.	[4]
		Describe differences between short-term memory and long-term memory.	
			[2]

14	(a)	Describe each of the following:		
		tidal volume		
		minute ventilation		
		vital capacity		
	(b)	[3] Describe the mechanics of breathing during inhalation.		
		[4]		
		[Total: 7]		
15		part of their education, school children may receive different forms of extrinsic motivation to ourage participation in physical activity.		
	Sug	gest two examples of this type of motivation that schools may provide.		
	1			
	2	[2]		

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