

# **Cambridge International AS Level**

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

# 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

# **SPORT & PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

8386/01

Paper 1 Theory

For examination from 2024

SPECIMEN PAPER

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 70.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has 14 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1	(a)		Association football (soccer) is a popular sport and often forms part of a physical education programme.									
		(i)	Describe <b>two</b> similarities between spo	rt and physical education.								
			1									
			2									
					[2]							
		(ii)	The table describes one difference be	tween sport and physical education.								
			Complete the table to describe <b>two</b> education.	o other differences between sport ar	nd physical							
			sport	physical education								
			is voluntary	is compulsory								
			I									

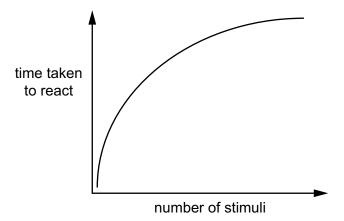
(b) The diagram shows a performer kicking a football.



Describe a function of antagonists and a function of fixators. Identify an example of an antagonist and an example of a fixator during the movement of the kicking leg from  ${\bf A}$  to  ${\bf B}$ .

ntagonist function	
example of antagonist	
xator function	
example of fixator	 [4]

(c) The diagram shows Hick's law.



Use F associ	Hick's laviation foo	w and the	he psyc ccer) ma	hologica y gain aı	l refract n advant	ory pe age ov	eriod to ver a do	o explain efender.	how	an	attacker	· in
												[6]

(d)	In association football (soccer) a performer may kick the ball into the air.
	Explain how forces act on the ball during its flight.
	[3]

'a\	Describe the characteristics of fast oxidative glycolytic (FOG) muscle fibres.
u	Become the characterious of fact oxidative glycolytic (1 00) massic hisroe.
	A B
	A B
	A B C C time
	c
	time  Identify the <b>three</b> biomechanical quantities. State the equation linking them.
	time  Identify the <b>three</b> biomechanical quantities. State the equation linking them.
	time  Identify the <b>three</b> biomechanical quantities. State the equation linking them.

[4]

(c)	A coach may demonstrate gymnastic skills. Demonstrations are a form of visual guidance	).
	Identify <b>two</b> other types of guidance.	
	1	
	2	 [2]
(d)	Motivation is often important in the learning and performance of skills in gymnastics.	
	Evaluate the effectiveness of using different types of motivation for a performer when learn skills.	ning
		[6]

During activities such as gymnastics the effect of gravity and the action of valves are mechanisms that help to increase venous return.
Identify <b>two</b> other venous return mechanisms. Describe how each mechanism helps to increase venous return during exercise.
mechanism 1
description
mechanism 2
description
[4]

3 (a)	In a racket sport such as tennis, serving can be classified using various skill continua.
	Justify a classification of serving in tennis using each of the following three skill continua:
	externally paced—internally paced
	discrete—serial—continuous
	high organisation—low organisation.
	[3]
(b)	A tennis player's resting heart rate is 70 beats per minute. Their resting stroke volume is 80 millilitres.
	Calculate the exercising cardiac output of the tennis player if their heart rate and their stroke volume increase by 20% during the match.
	Show your working.
	exercising cardiac output = millilitres per minute [3]
	oxoroising cardiac output – millillites per millite [o

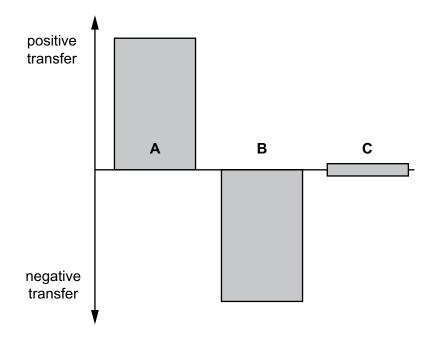
more air.						
						•••••
						•••••
Outline the pos	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
Outline the pos	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
Outline the pos	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
Outline the pos	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
Outline the pos	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
Outline the pos	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
Outline the pos	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
Outline the pos	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes of	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes o	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	
	ssible causes of	of violence by	y performers	during a spo	orting event.	

When learning a new skill, transfer of learning may occur.

(a)	Describe what is meant by positive transfer and negative transfer when learning a new sports skill.
	positive transfer
	negative transfer
	[2]

6

(b) The diagram shows the transfer of learning between skills in different situations A, B and C.



Suggest **two** skills for each situation, **A**, **B** and **C**. Justify each of your answers.

situation A
skill 1
skill 2
justification
situation <b>B</b>
skill 1
skill 2
justification
situation C
skill 1
skill 2
justification

[6]

7 The table shows some world records for the men's 100-metre sprint.

athlete	year	world record time / seconds
Jim Hines	1968	9.95
Usain Bolt	2009	9.58

(a) Using the table, calculate the percentage decrease for the men's 100-metre sprint world record time between 1968 and 2009. Give your answer to two decimal places.

	% decrease [1]
(b)	Suggest how the use of technology may have allowed sprinters to achieve faster times.
	[7]

# **BLANK PAGE**

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (Cambridge University Press & Assessment) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment. Cambridge University Press & Assessment is a department of the University of Cambridge.