

General Certificate of Education  
January 2003  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION**  
**Unit 2**

**PED2**

Tuesday 21 January 2003 Afternoon Session

**In addition to this paper you will require:**

A 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

**Instructions**

- Σ Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Σ Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is PED2.
- Σ Answer **three** from **four** questions.
- Σ Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

**Information**

- Σ The maximum mark for this paper is 57.
- Σ Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- Σ You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate.
- Σ The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.
- Σ Up to 3 marks will be awarded for the quality of your written communication.

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**Socio-Cultural and Historical Effects on Participation in Physical Activity  
and their influence on Performance**

Answer **three** from **four** questions.

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**1**

**Total for this question: 18 marks**

Sport and Physical Education can be experienced through a wide range of activities.

- (a) Sports are a common type of physical activity used in school-based Physical Education programmes.
  - (i) State **three** characteristics of sport. *(3 marks)*
  - (ii) Apart from games, identify **all** other **areas of activity** within the National Curriculum for Physical Education. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Physical Education in schools helps to prepare children for **active leisure**.
  - (i) Explain the term **active leisure**. *(2 marks)*
  - (ii) How might Physical Education programmes attempt to prepare children for active leisure? *(3 marks)*
- (c) The physical activities offered by state elementary schools changed during the first half of the 20th century. Describe and explain these changes. *(7 marks)*

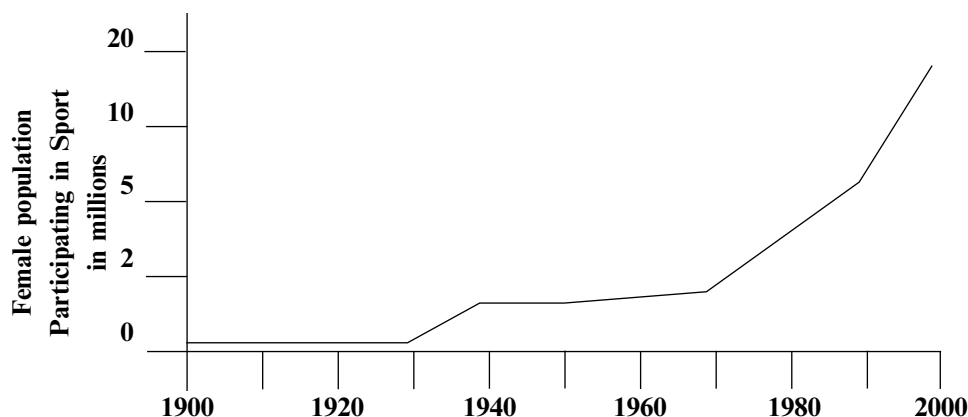
**2**

**Total for this question: 18 marks**

The development of a number of sports was greatly influenced by public schools during the late 19th century.

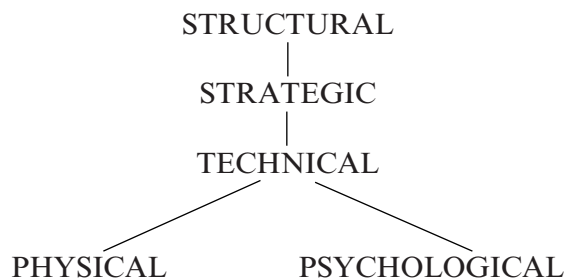
- (a) State **three** changes made to sports by public schools. *(3 marks)*
- (b) **Athleticism** and **Muscular Christianity** were associated with sport during this period. Explain what is meant by these terms. *(3 marks)*
- (c) How did ex-pupils of public schools open up sport to the wider community? *(3 marks)*
- (d) Today, increasing participation in physical activity within a community is considered a positive act. How do the reasons for increasing participation differ between **local authorities** and **voluntary clubs**? *(4 marks)*
- (e) National sports organisations, such as Sport England, have devised schemes to introduce children to sport and to develop their talents. Using examples, explain how such schemes help to achieve these aims. *(5 marks)*

**Figure 1** shows the increase in the number of women participating in sport and physical activity over the last 100 years.



**Figure 1**

- What factors have been responsible for the growth in women's sport during the period shown in **Figure 1**? (4 marks)
- In the past, women lacked opportunities to become involved in sport owing to sexual discrimination. Describe **two** ways in which sexual discrimination may still occur today. (2 marks)
- Swimming is a popular form of physical recreation for many women. Identify **three** characteristics that make it a preferred activity for women. (3 marks)
- The development of swimming facilities has become a recent priority for Sport England. What might be the reasons for Sport England's focus on swimming provision? (3 marks)
- Competitive sport can be analysed using the components shown in **Figure 2** below.



**Figure 2**

- Explain the terms **structural** and **strategic**. (2 marks)
- State the differences between the structural and strategic aspects of competitive swimming and basketball. (4 marks)

4

**Total for this question: 18 marks**

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, very clear distinctions were maintained between social classes in terms of their participation in sport and physical activity.

- (a) With reference to sporting activities, explain how such distinctions were maintained. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Between 1860 and 1900, many national governing bodies for sport were formed in England. Explain why these governing bodies were formed. *(3 marks)*

In the UK, a person's participation in sport and physical activity may be influenced by a variety of social factors.

- (c) How might a person's ethnic background influence their participation in physical activity? *(4 marks)*
- (d) Disability Sport England has a responsibility to promote participation in sport for people with all forms of disability.
- (i) Physical disability is one major category; state **two** other categories of disability. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Some sports have been adapted to meet the requirements of people with particular disabilities. In order to retain the nature of sport, what factors need to be considered? *(3 marks)*
- (iii) Apart from adaptations, in what other ways can the participation of people with disabilities be increased? *(3 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**