



ADVANCED GCE
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical Education: Historical, Comparative, Biomechanical
and Sport Psychology options

2565

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 4 June 2009
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



MODIFIED LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **two** questions, at least **one** of which must be from Section A.
- If you use additional paper, fasten it to your Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **45**.
- You will be awarded up to 3 marks for the quality of written communication in Section A, where answer(s) require a piece of extended writing.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **two** questions, at least **one** must be from Section A.

Section A

Historical Studies in Physical Education

- 1 Popular recreation, public school athleticism and rational recreation are key aspects of sports history.
- (a) (i) This is a list of features of public school games:
- time to play;
 - specialist facilities and equipment;
 - development of values such as courage and determination.
- Which characteristics of public schools lead to **each** of these features. [3]
- (ii) Explain the 'melting pot' influence in public schools. [2]
- (iii) Explain how public schools and their ex-pupils influenced the emergence of rational sport. [3]
- (b) (i) Explain the impact of socio-cultural factors on the characteristics of popular recreation. [6]
- (ii) Give reasons for the development of sports and pastimes in river towns in pre-industrial Britain. [3]
- (c) Describe amateurism and professionalism in rationalised cricket. [4]

[Total: 21 marks]

Comparative Studies in Physical Education

- 2 (a) The French government has invested heavily to support sport, Physical Education and Outdoor Education in schools.
- (i) Identify the Outdoor Education programme in French primary schools. Describe **two** of the components of this programme. [3]
 - (ii) What has the French government done to improve the quality of sport and Physical Education in French schools? [4]

People say that Australians are obsessed with sport.

- (b) (i) Outline the factors that encourage mass participation in sport in Australia. [4]
- (ii) Explain why Association Football is becoming more popular in Australia. [3]
- (c) Explain why American Football (grid iron) is a popular sport in the USA. [7]

[Total: 21 marks]

Section B

Biomechanical Analysis of Human Movement

- 3 (a) Fig. 1 shows the amount of force applied to a discus during a throw.

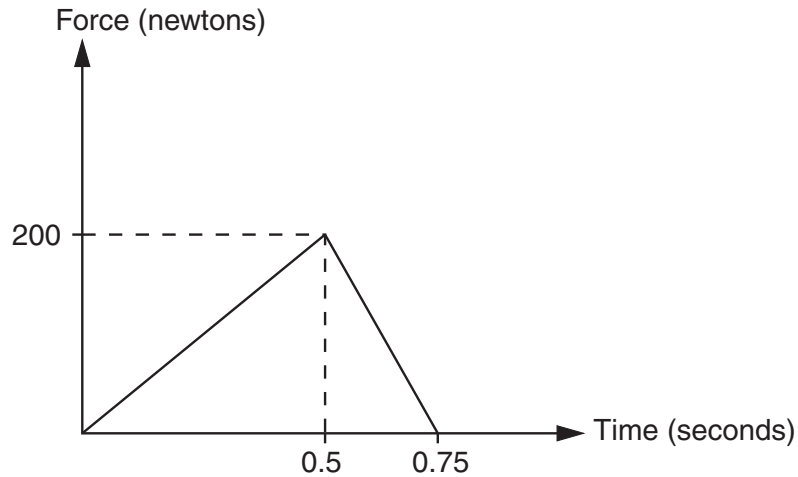


Fig. 1

- (i) Define the term impulse. Using the information on the graph, calculate the value of the impulse of force acting on the discus during the throw. [3]
- (ii) If the mass of the discus is 1.5 kg, calculate its outgoing velocity. [2]
- (iii) Explain how the use of a follow through would affect the motion of the discus. [4]
- (b) Explain how the discus in flight can generate a lift force. [5]
- (c) An athlete performs with rotation before releasing the discus.

Identify which axis of rotation the discus thrower rotates through. Explain how the thrower uses the Law of Conservation of Angular Momentum to enhance performance. [7]

[Total: 21 marks]

Psychology of Sport Performance

- 4 (a) An effective leader can be important for team success.
- (i) Identify **three** characteristics of an effective leader in sport. Give a practical example of how **each** characteristic can help team success. [3]
- (ii) Explain when an effective leader could use an autocratic leadership style, and could use a democratic leadership style to maximise the success of a sports team. [6]

- (b) The levels of arousal in individuals can often affect their performance in sport.

Explain, using practical examples, how each of the following can affect levels of arousal and the individual's sports performance:

- the personality of the performer;
- the ability level of the performer;
- the complexity of the task.

[6]

- (c) Aggressive behaviour in sport can lead to a decrease in performance both for individuals and for the team.

As a sports coach explain how you would help team members get rid of their aggressive tendencies.

Use practical examples to illustrate your answer.

[6]

[Total: 21 marks]

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