



Model Answers

AQA A-Level PE – Sport in Society

(Revision session on Tuesday 10th May 2022, 5.45–7.15pm)

This document contains:

- Model answers for the Practice Questions answered during the 2022 Revision series
- Questions in AEI order
- Where possible, examples of extended writing
- No one-mark or multiple-choice questions

How should schools use these papers?

This paper has been constructed specifically for use in preparation for and during the live revision shows provided by James Simms in May 2022. I encourage students to attempt the questions in advance of the revision shows.

Please, use these model answers in combination with the mark scheme and the revision session, available in the AQA A-Level PE Revision page (<https://pages.theeverlearner.com/2022-aqa-a-level-pe-revision>).

All questions are taken from ExamSimulator. Please note, there are hundreds of additional questions on ExamSimulator covering the AEI topics. ExamSimulator is a premium resource available via TheEverLearner.com.

I hope this helps both students and teachers in their exam preparations.

James Simms

1. Analyse the effect public schools had on the development of athletics in the late 19th century.

At the turn of 1800, public school sports were based on popular recreation and were harsh and brutal and run by the boys themselves. Headmasters like Thomas Arnold at Rugby valued sport for social control and wanted to use sport to develop athleticism through fairplay and courage and loyalty. Track and field developed from hunting and cross country running was replaced by athletics on the school grounds This was achieved with 6th formers controlling games. This was a form of social control. Over time, schools built facilities and tracks to support the boys passions for sports and this enabled fixtures to occur. The Wenlock Olympian Games was established by Penny Brookes and then, later, old - boys formed the AAA in 1866. Athletics spread beyond the schools and urban environments adopted the sport. Factory owners supported talented employees and the lower classes saw running as a way to make money. The middle class were different. They ran in the image of God and for the love of the sport rather than money and this lead to an exclusion of the working class by the AAA. Eventually this was removed and all could race. All except women who remained excluded until well after the reformation of the Olympic movement.

No comments provided.

Marks:[8/8]

2.

The "transport revolution" assisted in the development of **rationalisation of Association football** in post-industrial Britain (1780-1900).

Explain **four** other factors that helped with this rationalisation of Association football.

<p>2 Factory acts led to 3 Saturday half days which allowed urban football to flourish. The same acts also increased wages gradually so people could afford to spectate. Even factory owners were supportive 1 and set up factory football teams to 4 reduce absenteeism. These factory teams would compete 5 against one another supported by their owners. This is known as 6 industrial patronage. The best players received broken time 7 payments so they could work and train and play and become a symbol of the factory. Eventually, 8 strict rules were developed and codified using the new business skills of the middle class and this allowed competitions like the FA cup to be established.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[4/4]</p>

3.

The English Federation of Disability Sport (EFDS) is one national partner of Sport England. State **two** other national partners.

<p>5 Sports Aid and 6 UK Sport.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[2/2]</p>

4. Sport England invest in 49 county sport partnerships (CSPs). Explain how services provided by these partners allow Sport England to develop sport locally.

<p>These funds help to ¹ develop the quality of club sport which means greater numbers of local ¹⁰ people can participate. It is also used for ³ coach development and this ⁴ improves the standards of ⁹ performance. ¹² Facilities are invested in meaning there are more places ¹⁵ for more people and grassroots participation can blossom. Clubs can also ¹⁶ safeguard by training their members to maintain a ¹⁹ safe environment and can offer ¹⁹ volunteer development meaning there are more opportunities for more people.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[6/6]</p>

Feedback:

No feedback provided.