



Revision 2025

Edexcel A-Level Paper 2 Student Notes

spotlight session

Recommended



**Before the revision
session**

Complete the 2025
National Mock Exam

Essential



**During the revision
session**

Complete the notes

Recommended



**After the revision
session**

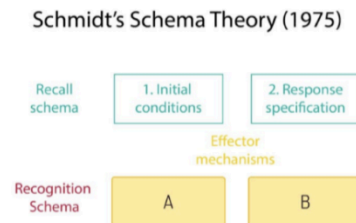
Review with your
teacher



The EverLearner

Hot Topic 9: Schema theory

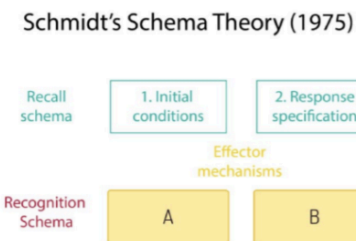
9. The image shows the components of Schmidt's schema theory. Identify the two missing components.



A: _____
B: _____

Marks: [2]

10. Initial conditions and response specification form recall schema as part of Schmidt's model.
Describe recall schema.

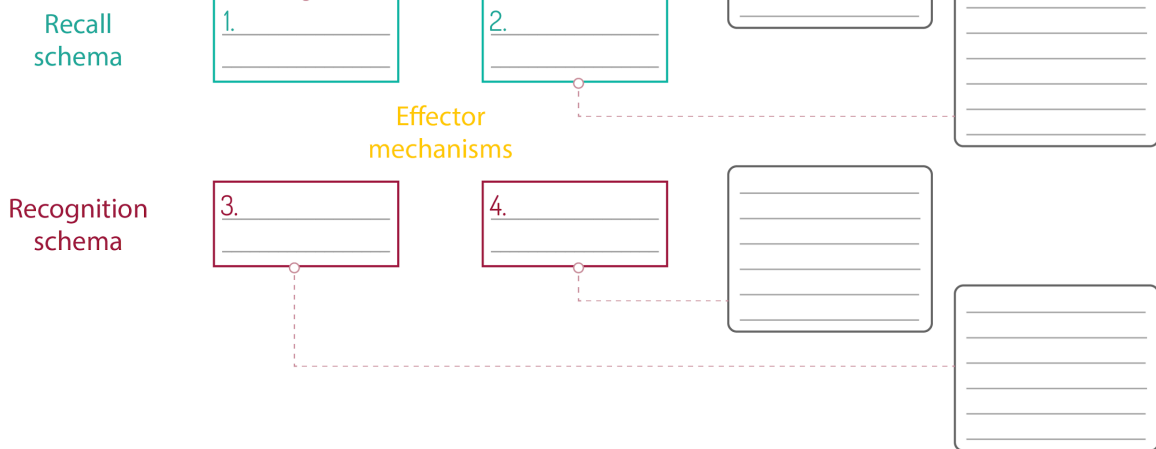


Initial conditions is the _____ with all stimuli in the environment. This is characterised by _____. Response specification is _____ in order to address the specific situation. Therefore, it is based on the _____.

Marks: [3]



Schmidt's Schema Theory (1975)



Be prepared to analyse this model.

Sketch the format of an 'Analyse' response for Schmidt's model. James will guide you through this.

A registered school has access to all this, and more!

- VIDEO TUTORIALS:** Includes a video titled 'Articulation: bones of the arm' showing a skeleton with labels for 'Shoulder', 'Elbow', and 'Wrist'.
- EXAM QUESTIONS:** Displays a question: '1. Direction of a typical joint is...' with a 'Buffy Summers' answer.
- ONLINE RETRIEVAL QUIZZING:** Shows a question: 'Identify the bone highlighted in this image.' with a 'Buffy Summers' answer.
- INSTANT FEEDBACK:** Displays a message: 'Your answer is correct. This is the criterion. It is made up of many smaller bones, but you just need to know them collectively as the criterion.'
- EXAM STATS:** Shows performance metrics for 'Physical Education' and 'ACSC' across different topics like 'Structure of the Body', 'The Role of the Brain', and 'The Role of the Heart'.
- LIVE DATA:** Displays a table of data for 'Physical Education' and 'ACSC' across different topics like 'Structure of the Body', 'The Role of the Brain', and 'The Role of the Heart'.

Hot Topic 8: Impact of globalisation

14. Summarise **four** ways in which globalisation has had a positive impact on sport.

Globalisation caused a massive increase in _____, including whole _____. In association, players and coaches are able to benefit from the _____. For this reason, _____ and _____ their performances are generating.

Marks: [4]

Spreading of the **knowledge** and **customs** of sport across the **world**


or

Growing **interdependence** of the world's **economies**, cultures and populations; brought by cross-border trade in goods services, technology, investment, people and **sport**.


or

Changes in **sport** reflect **global** changes and impacts on **performers**, providers and spectators.

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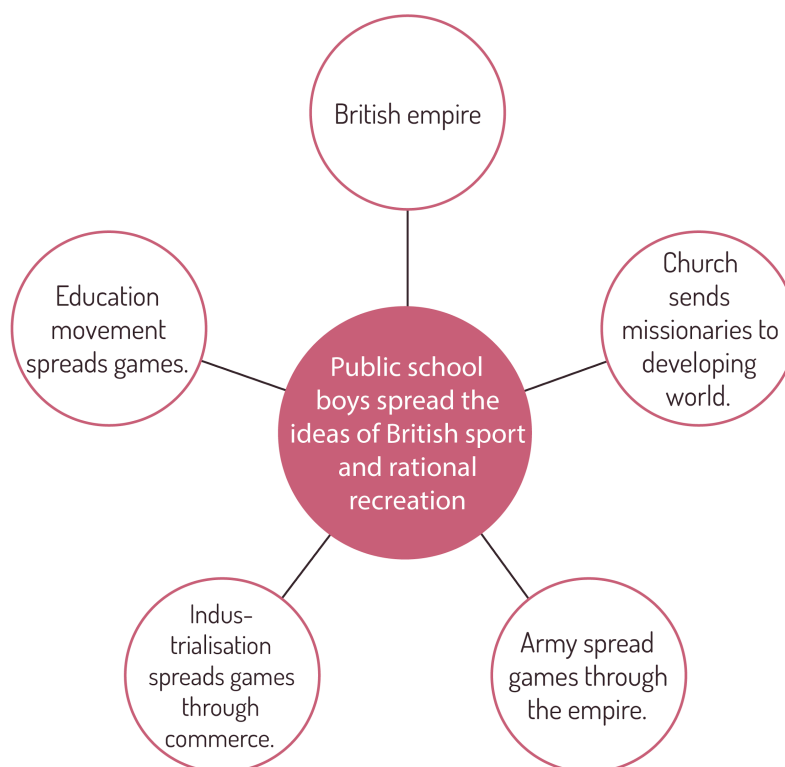


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Diffusion of sport:



Positive effects	Negative effects
+ Labour migration - better standards	– Increase in deviancy
+ Rise of multi-media access	– Win-at-all-costs attitude will occur
+ 24/7 access	– Performer earnings outstrip value
+ Better coverage with improved technology	– Spectator costs rise disproportionately
+ Commercial interests sold through the TV audience	– Potential withdrawal of sponsorship and TV revenue
+ Pay-per-view increases funding in a wider range of sports such as boxing and MMA	– Overseas players limits homegrown talent
+ Americanisation moves sport into an entertainment medium	– Loss of traditional structures of nationality and representation. International athletes can switch home nation.
+ New, exciting formats to suit TV audience	– Home fans might lose out on internationalisation of a fixture list.
+ Changes to team names	– Player burnout from excessively long seasons and travel
+ Improved facility standard	– International market exploitation - summer tours to Asia and Americas
+ Greater availability of competition such as a larger scale world cup	



Positive effects	Negative effects
+ World sports attracted to other countries	
+ Overseas players increasing standards	
+ More spectators	
+ Better player recruitment	
+ Increase in the number of live games shown worldwide	
+ Player trade from developing countries brings wealth and prestige	



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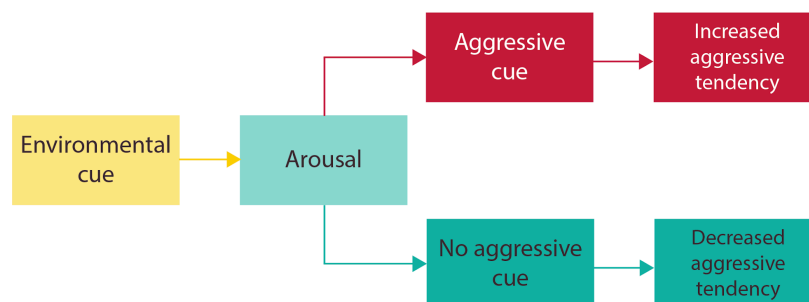


Hot Topic 5: Aggression and assertion

11. Examine the aggressive-cue hypothesis **and** the strategies to reduce aggressive behaviours by performers in sport. Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study to answer this question.

Marks: **[15]**

Aggressive Cue Hypothesis (Berkowitz, 1969)



- When aroused, the presence/absence of an aggressive cue determines whether aggression is more/less likely.
- Aggressive cues can be weapons/objects/nature of the game/places/people/nature of the event/perceived unfairness/witnessing violence.

- + Clearly shows how environmental influence plays a role in aggression.
- Aggressive cues can be highly personal/individual.
- Explains why frustration doesn't always lead to aggression.

- Aggression does not always occur in the presence of an aggressive cue.
- Aggressive cues could be very different/specific meaning the theory is complex.
- Does not take traits into account.



The aggressive-cue model suggests that in sporting environments, performers may have aggressive cues. These cues have the tendency to increase arousal, although it's worth mentioning that some actually decrease arousal. If we assume that a performer's arousal has increased, an aggressive cue within the environment can increase the probability of aggression occurring. For example, if an ice hockey player becomes frustrated by the situation and experiences higher arousal, the presence of a hockey stick as an aggressive cue can increase the chance of that player using the stick to hook an opponent or to strike them. If the stick had not been there, the aggressive action would have been less probable. This links to _____

In the absence of an aggressive cue, the aggressive act is less likely. Returning to our hockey player, if they have dropped their stick and it is not in their hands, at the moment of peak arousal, the aggressive act is less likely to happen. Perhaps they skate to their stick, pick it up and, by then, the arousal has dissipated. According to _____.

Aggressive acts must be punished in sport. This relates to the three modes of _____, with punishment being a method of removing a typical response to a stimulus. An absence of this type of _____ could form an inappropriate and aggressive bond between a stimulus and an aggressive act. This is known as _____. A coach could sub off an aggressive player and allow their arousal recovery to occur. The problem is that the subbed player may feel embarrassed and this would affect their triadic model of _____ for the remainder of the game. Their _____ could become negative. Other long term approaches are to positively _____ non-aggressive role models through praise and exemplification. Finally, a player could use thought stopping and imagery in order to prepare for aggressive experiences and prevent them from being realised. It's worth remembering that visualisation is not just for performance, it can be a visualisation of conflict and how to deal with it.



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