



GCSE

4283/01

HISTORY

**UNIT 2: Developments in sport, leisure and tourism
in Wales and England, c. 1900 to the present day**

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2014

1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	25	
2.	15	
3.	10	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

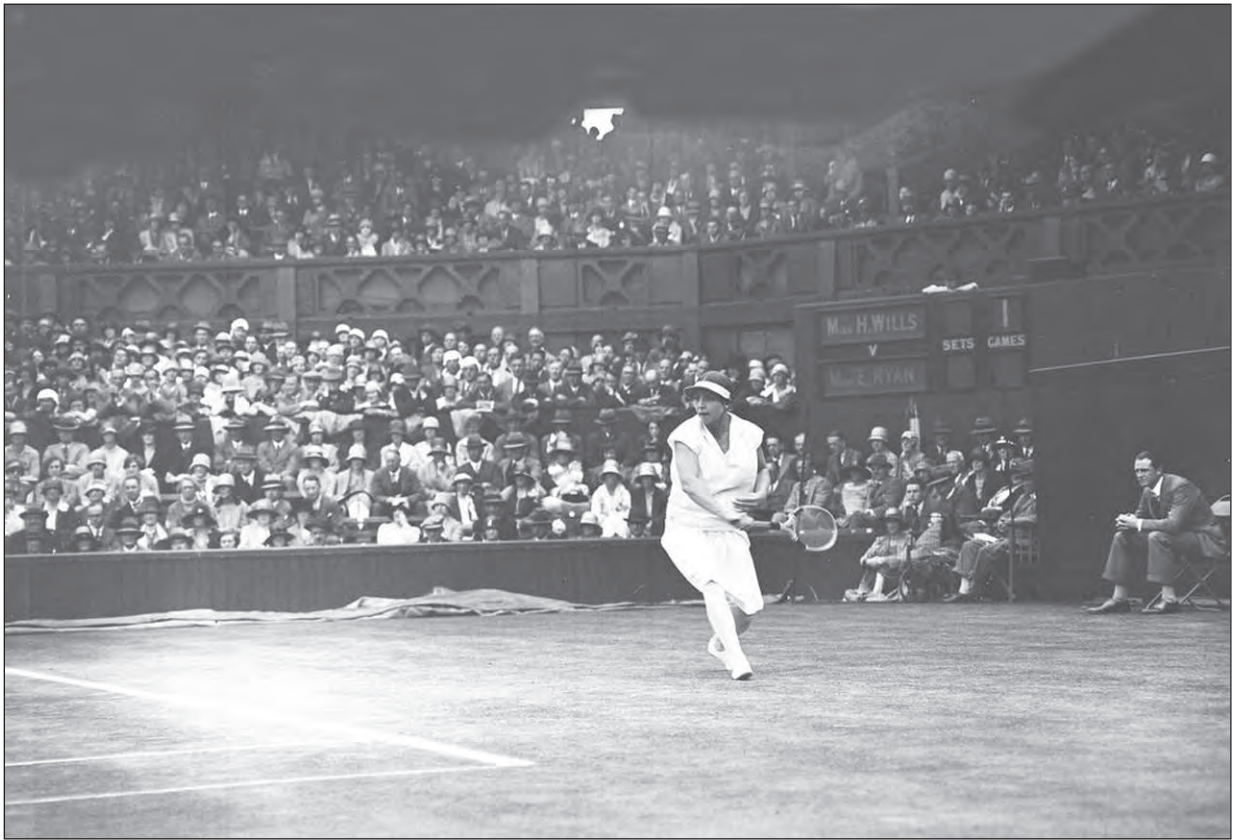
INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are question 1(e) and question 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

SOURCE A



[A photograph of the Wimbledon women's tennis final (1928). A woman wearing a short-sleeved, knee-length white dress and a sun visor, is preparing to return the ball. She is being watched by a large crowd sitting in a stadium. A scoreboard records that Miss H. Wills has won the first game.]

SOURCE B

By the beginning of the twentieth century a shorter working week led to an increase in leisure time, which was accompanied by an increase in disposable income. This enabled the working classes to take advantage of a widening range of recreational activities including spectator sport. Cheap railway travel allowed supporters to attend away games and matches.

[From a history website]

1(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why spectator sport grew in the early twentieth century. [4]

SOURCE C

Until Daley Thompson arrived on the scene, his event, the decathlon, was one of the least popular spectator events in athletics. Thompson changed all that with his energy and style. He made each element of the decathlon a drama in itself. He won two Olympic gold medals in 1980 and 1984. He even won BBC Sports Personality of the Year in 1982.

[From a website set up in 2003 to celebrate the achievements of British sporting heroes such as Daley Thompson]

1(c) How far does Source C support the view that sporting heroes have been important for the growing popularity of sport in the twentieth century? [5]

SOURCE D

I was seventeen when England beat West Germany 4-2 to win the World Cup. My whole family watched it on live TV except my dad. He told me later that at half time the high street was deserted and he could have driven down it at 70mph if he wanted. I have never seen since that day the English public so emotional. Everyone except my dad seemed to have seen the game. Strangers hugged me in the street, everyone was ecstatic, people were crying with joy.

[An English woman remembering England's football World Cup victory in 1966. She was being interviewed for a national newspaper article celebrating 40 years of this victory in 2006]

These two sources have different views about British people's participation in sport since the 1960s.

SOURCE E

Indoor sports centres and facilities were built in Wales and England from the 1960s onwards. As more opportunities became available, more people began to take part in sport. People were encouraged to participate in new sports from basketball to gymnastics. In 1972 there were 11 sports centres in Wales; by 1997 there were over 200.

[Albert Gilbey, an historian writing on an educational website, providing resources for teachers and students (2011)]

SOURCE E

Despite more opportunities to take part in sport, obesity is now responsible for more disease and premature death than smoking. Experts say the need for children to remain active and energetic has never been greater. Although the government recommends that every pupil does at least two hours of sport at school per week, barely a third do so.

[From an article in the Observer newspaper in 2003. The article was part of the paper's campaign against obesity in Britain]

END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 3

This question is about changes in tourism and holiday patterns in Wales and England since 1900. [10 + 3]

Has the development of new forms of transport been the main reason for changes in tourism and holiday patterns since 1900? [10]

In your answer you should:

- discuss the importance of new forms of transport in changing tourism and holiday patterns;**
- discuss the importance of other reasons for changing tourism and holiday patterns.**

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

END OF QUESTION 3

END OF PAPER

10

SPaG
3