

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4283/01

HISTORY

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

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

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010001**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 (Section B).

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 questions 1(*e*) and either 2(*d*) or 3(*d*).

Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.

SECTION A
(COMPULSORY)

1. This question is an enquiry into the changing nature of popular entertainment. [25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[An annual Sunday School procession in North Wales, about 1900]

- (a) What does Source A show you about chapel activities in the early twentieth century? [2]

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Source B

The British Broadcasting Corporation was set up in 1926 to run Britain's new radio service. The task of the BBC was to inform and entertain the listening public. At first radios were expensive but mass production in the 1930s made them affordable. By 1939 nearly 75% of British families owned a radio set.

[From a school history textbook]

(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why radio was popular in the 1920s and 1930s. [4]

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Source C

Fewer and fewer people went to the cinema from the late 1960s. Cinemas were demolished or turned into bingo halls. But, in the 1990s, special effects and high quality stereo sound meant that people wanted to see major films like *Jurassic Park* and *Independence Day* on a bigger screen. As a result, cinema audiences increased for the first time since the Second World War and new comfortable ‘multiplex’ cinemas were built.

[From a magazine article focusing on the history of cinema, written in 1998]

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that cinema became more popular in the 1990s? [5]

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Source D

When I was 17, in 1964, my friend and I got tickets for the *Mad Mod Ball* at Wembley Stadium. The Rolling Stones group was playing. They were stuck out on a platform in the centre of the Stadium. We had dancing tickets, which meant we could get really close to the Stones. I doubt if the Stones ever played so close to their audience again. I can remember their terrified faces, when they were trying to get off the stage, surrounded by the hysterical and screaming mob of fans.

[Anne Hungerford, remembering her experiences as a teenager in the 1960s.
She was being interviewed for a history book, *The 1960s* (1999)]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the appeal of pop music in the 1960s?
[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.] [6]

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These two sources say different things about the impact of television.

Source E

The magic of television came into my home in 1951, when I was in my early teens. The arrival of that magic box transformed my life. Oh happy days! From then on, my whole life focused on that tiny ‘box of delights’ and its memorable viewing. Thank you, television!

[Gerry George, a TV presenter and actor, recalling his memories of television on an internet website (2010)]

Source F

Since the 1950s, television has affected the lives of virtually everyone in Wales and England in some way. Some of the effects have been positive, but many have been negative. Some reports claim that television has had a bad effect on lifestyles as it stops families talking to each other; others say there is too much bad language and violence on television.

[Tom Barrance, a media historian, writing in a GCSE history textbook, *Sport, Leisure and Tourism since 1900* (1998)]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the impact of television? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

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SECTION B

Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about the growth and development of sport.

[25]

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A photograph of the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games at Wembley in 1948]

(a) What does this photograph show you about the Olympic Games?

[2]

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3. This question is about changes in holiday patterns.

[25]

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A postcard showing early morning exercises at Butlin's in Bognor Regis in 1938]

(a) What does this picture show you about a Butlin's holiday camp?

[2]

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(b) Describe the holidays taken by well-to-do people in the early twentieth century. [5]

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(c) (i) Explain why more people took holidays in Britain from 1945 to 1965. [4]

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(ii) Explain why the increase in car ownership from the 1960s was important for British tourism. [4]

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