

2011 HSC Personal Development, Health and Physical Education Marking Guidelines

Section I, Part A

Multiple-choice Answer Key

| Question | Answer |
|----------|--------|
| 1 | В |
| 2 | С |
| 3 | С |
| 4 | В |
| 5 | D |
| 6 | А |
| 7 | А |
| 8 | А |
| 9 | С |
| 10 | В |
| 11 | С |
| 12 | С |
| 13 | D |
| 14 | А |
| 15 | В |
| 16 | С |
| 17 | D |
| 18 | В |
| 19 | С |
| 20 | С |



Section I, Part B

Question 21 (a)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Sketches in general terms and indicates the main features of strategies that reduce the risk of skin cancer | 3 |
| • Sketches in general terms and indicates the main features of ONE strategy to reduce the risk of skin cancer | 2 |
| • Identifies ONE strategy to reduce the risk of skin cancer OR provides a list | 1 |

Question 21 (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Makes clearly evident the relationship between the determinants and their impact on the groups at risk for both breast cancer and lung cancer | 6–7 |
| Provides relevant examples | |
| • Makes evident the relationship between the determinants and the group at risk for EITHER lung OR breast cancer | |
| OR | 4–5 |
| • Describes the groups at risk for both lung cancer and breast cancer | |
| Provides examples | |
| • Identifies the groups at risk for lung and/or breast cancer | |
| Links some determinants to groups at risk OR | 2–3 |
| • Identifies link(s) between cancer and determinants | |
| Provides some relevant information about cancer | 1 |

Question 22

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Identifies FOUR different types of health care facilities and/or services | 2 |
| • Identifies types of health care facilities and/or services | 1 |



Question 23

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Demonstrates thorough knowledge of the principles of social justice and health promotion initiatives | |
| • Makes relevant and clear judgements about the effectiveness of health promotion initiatives in promoting the principles | 7–8 |
| • Provides relevant examples of health promotion initiatives/social justices principles/Ottawa Charter | |
| • Demonstrates sound knowledge of the principles of social justice and health promotion initiatives | |
| • Makes relevant statements about the effectiveness of the health promotion initiatives with some reference to the Ottawa Charter/social justice principles | 5–6 |
| Provides examples | |
| • Demonstrates limited knowledge of the principles of social justice and health promotion initiatives | 2.4 |
| • Explains the effectiveness of the Ottawa Charter and health promotion | 3–4 |
| Provides examples | |
| Provides some relevant information on social justice AND/OR health promotion/Ottawa Charter | 1–2 |

Question 24 (a)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Matches a type of training most suited to each of the THREE activities | 2 |
| Matches a type of training most suited to one or two activities | 1 |

Question 24 (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Provides characteristics and features of how different strength-training methods affect performance | 4 |
| Outlines how strength-training methods affect performance | |
| OR | 2–3 |
| Outlines some strength-training methods | |
| Identifies an effect of training on performance | |
| OR | 1 |
| Identifies a strength-training method | |



Question 25

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Clearly shows the similarities and/or differences in dietary requirements of athletes in TWO sports that have different nutritional needs | 5–6 |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| • Sketches in general terms the similarities and/or differences in dietary requirements of athletes in TWO sports with different nutritional needs | |
| • Uses relevant examples | 2.4 |
| OR | 3–4 |
| • Describes the dietary requirement of two athletes | |
| • Uses examples | |
| Provides some information about dietary requirements for athletes | 1–2 |

Question 26

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Provides a detailed argument for a coach's use of objective and subjective performance measures to appraise the performance of an athlete | |
| • Demonstrates knowledge of objective and subjective performance measures | 7–8 |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| • Discusses a coach's use of objective and subjective performance measures to appraise the performance of an athlete | 5–6 |
| Uses examples | |
| • Provides characteristics and features of objective and subjective performance measures to appraise the performance of an athlete | 3–4 |
| Identifies features of appraising performance | 1–2 |



Section II

Question 27 (a) (i)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Clearly provides reasons for the importance of support networks to youth health | 3 |
| Illustrates answer using relevant examples | |
| Sketches in general terms or identifies support networks for youthUses examples | 2 |
| • Provides some relevant information about support networks OR youth health | 1 |

Question 27 (a) (ii)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Clearly shows how resilience and coping skills may improve young people's health | ~ |
| Uses relevant examples of coping and resilience skills | 5 |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | |
| • Sketches in general terms the use of resilience and coping skills by young people | |
| • Uses relevant examples OR | 3–4 |
| • Sketches in general terms one skill and identifies the other | |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| Provides some relevant information about coping or resilience skills | 1–2 |



Question 27 (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Demonstrates a thorough knowledge and understanding of health and the influence of the nature of young people's lives and the lives of young people from previous generations | |
| • Clearly shows how the aspects are distinct or different from previous generations of young people | 10–12 |
| • Links the aspects to the lives of young people | |
| • Uses relevant examples | |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | |
| • Demonstrates a sound understanding of health and the influence of the nature of young people's lives and the lives of young people from previous generations | |
| • Shows how the aspects are distinct or different for young people | 7–9 |
| • Identifies aspects of the lives of young people | |
| Presents ideas clearly | |
| • Uses relevant examples | |
| • Demonstrates a limited understanding of health and the influence of the nature of young people's lives and the lives of young people from previous generations | |
| • Provides characteristics and features of the nature of young people's lives OR | 4–6 |
| • Sketches in general terms some aspects of the nature of young people's lives | |
| Uses examples | |
| • Provides some relevant information about the nature of young people's lives | 1–3 |

Question 28 (a) (i)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Identifies the purpose/message the media is projecting when using metaphors in its coverage of sport | 3 |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| Sketches in general terms metaphors the media uses | |
| Links metaphors to sport | 2 |
| • Uses relevant examples | |
| Provides some relevant information about media and sport | 1 |



Question 28 (a) (ii)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| Demonstrates relationships between the media and the emergence of extreme sports Uses relevant examples | 5 |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | |
| Provides why or how the media is involved in sportIdentifies elements that link the media and extreme sports | 3–4 |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| • Sketches in general terms information about extreme sports and/or the media | 1–2 |

Question 28 (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Demonstrates a thorough understanding of health and physical concepts for the development of professional sport and sport as a commodity | |
| • Articulates a series of accurate judgements of various consequences that result when sporting organisations adopt a business focus | |
| AND/OR | 10.10 |
| • Judges the value of the changes or adjustments made to sports when a business focus is adopted | 10–12 |
| Communicates a clear judgement based on sport as a commodity | |
| Presents ideas in logical and cohesive manner | |
| • Uses relevant examples | |
| • Demonstrates a sound understanding of health and physical concepts for the development of professional sport as a commodity | |
| • Provides points for and against sporting organisations adopting a business focus | 7–9 |
| Links judgements based on sport as a commodity | |
| Presents ideas clearly | |
| • Uses relevant examples | |
| • Demonstrates a limited understanding of health and physical concepts for the development of professional sport and sports as a commodity | |
| • Provides characteristics and features of consequences when a business focus is adopted by sporting organisations | |
| Provides relevant examples | 4–6 |
| AND/OR | |
| • Sketches in general terms changes or adjustments made to sport when a business focus is adopted | |
| • Uses examples | |
| Provides some relevant information on sport as a commodity | 1–3 |



Question 29 (a) (i)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Indicates the main features of types of soft tissue injury | 3 |
| Provides relevant examples | 3 |
| • Indicates the main features of a type of soft tissue injury and identifies others | 2 |
| • Provides some relevant information on soft tissue injury or identifies soft tissue injury | 1 |

Question 29 (a) (ii)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Provides characteristics and features of the components of the TOTAPS procedure | ~ |
| • Uses relevant examples | 5 |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | |
| Provides characteristics and features of most of the components of the TOTAPS procedure | |
| OR | 3–4 |
| Indicates the main features of the TOTAPS procedure | |
| Provides relevant examples | |
| Recognises or names components of TOTAPS | |
| AND/OR | 1-2 |
| • Provides some relevant information regarding the generic nature of assessing a sports injury | 1-2 |



Question 29 (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of a range of strategies to perform competitively in different climatic conditions | |
| • Identifies strengths AND/OR limitations of strategies through health and physical activity concepts | |
| Links climatic conditions and effects on performance | 10–12 |
| • Makes a judgement on effectiveness of these strategies | |
| Uses relevant examples for each strategy | |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | |
| • Demonstrates a sound understanding of a range of strategies to compete in different climatic conditions | |
| Identifies and links strengths of such strategies | |
| Links climate and effects on performance | 7–9 |
| • Determines the value of some strategies | |
| Presents ideas clearly | |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| • Demonstrates a limited understanding of strategies to compete in different climatic conditions | |
| AND/OR | 4–6 |
| Describes a range of strategies for climatic conditions | |
| • Uses examples | |
| Recognises or names a range of strategies for managing climatic conditions | 1.0 |
| AND/OR | 1–3 |
| • Provides some relevant information about sport and climatic conditions | |

Question 30 (a) (i)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| Sketches in general terms the initial planning considerations | |
| Indicates how athletes improve performance | 3 |
| Provides relevant examples | |
| Sketches in general terms initial planning considerations | 2 |
| Recognises and names a consideration | 2 |
| Identifies initial planning considerations | |
| OR | 1 |
| Provides some relevant information on planning considerations | |



Question 30 (a) (ii)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Makes evident the relationship of periodisation and planning a training year | |
| Links periodisation and performance of athletes | 5 |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | 5 |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| Provides characteristics and features of periodisation | |
| Links periodisation and use by athletes | |
| Uses relevant examples | 3–4 |
| OR | 5-4 |
| Sketches in general terms periodisation | |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| Identifies periodisation and/or training principles | 1–2 |

Question 30 (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of technology used in training innovations and equipment advances | |
| • Clearly makes a judgement about technology use and fairness in sport | |
| • Clearly links equipment, advances, training innovations to unfair competition in sport | 10–12 |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | |
| Provides relevant examples | |
| • Demonstrates sound knowledge and understanding of technology used in training and equipment | |
| • Identifies issues for and against the use of technology in training and equipment innovation that may create unfair competition in sport | 7–9 |
| Presents ideas clearly | |
| Provides examples | |
| • Demonstrates a limited understanding of technology used in training and/or equipment | |
| • Provides characteristics and features of technology in training and/or equipment innovation for competition in sport | |
| OR | 4–6 |
| • Sketches in general terms whether the use of technology in training OR equipment innovation has created unfair competition in sport. | |
| Uses examples | |
| Provides some relevant information on technology and/or innovation in sport | 1–3 |



Question 31 (a) (i)

| Criteria | Marks |
|--|-------|
| • Clearly provides reasons why cultural relevance and appropriateness are needed for effective health promotion | 3 |
| Illustrates answer using relevant examples | |
| • Sketches in general terms or identifies cultural relevance and appropriateness as characteristics used in health promotion | 2 |
| • Uses examples | |
| • Provides some relevant information about cultural relevance or health promotion | 1 |

Question 31 (a) (ii)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Clearly makes evident how enabling, mediating and advocating actions result in improved health for disadvantaged groups | |
| • Clearly provides how the actions and sustainability are linked and why | _ |
| Links actions to sustainability | 5 |
| Uses relevant examples of sustainability | |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | |
| • Sketches in general terms most of the actions that improve health status of disadvantaged groups | |
| • Uses relevant examples | |
| OR | 3–4 |
| • Provides a range of characteristics and features of actions that may improve health through health promotions | |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| Provides some relevant information about health promotion | 1–2 |



Question 31 (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of the media influences on social attitude and public policy for groups experiencing health inequities | |
| • Identifies components in detail and the relationship between the role of media for both population groups | 10–12 |
| • Draws out and relates the implications of this relationship(s) for both population groups | |
| Presents ideas in a logical and cohesive manner | |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| • Demonstrates a sound understanding of the influence of media and social attitudes and public policy for both groups experiencing health inequities | |
| • Identifies components and relationships of the media for one population group and links to another | |
| • Explains the relationship between the media and these population groups | |
| Uses relevant examples | 7–9 |
| OR | |
| • Explains how the media influences social attitudes and public policy for both population groups experiencing health inequities | |
| Presents ideas clearly | |
| Uses relevant examples | |
| • Demonstrates a limited understanding of media and social attitudes or public policy | |
| • Sketches in general terms the relationship between the media and social attitudes and/or public policy for population groups experiencing health inequities | 4–6 |
| • Uses examples | |
| • Provides some relevant information about the media and health inequities | 1–3 |

Personal Development, Health and Physical Education

2011 HSC Examination Mapping Grid

Section I, Part A

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|----------|-------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Measuring health status | H2 |
| 2 | 1 | High levels of chronic disease | H1 |
| 3 | 1 | Complementary and alternative health care approaches | Н5 |
| 4 | 1 | Health care in Australia | H14, H15 |
| 5 | 1 | Groups experiencing health inequities | Н3 |
| 6 | 1 | Measuring health status | H2 |
| 7 | 1 | Health care in Australia | H15 |
| 8 | 1 | High levels of preventable chronic diseases | H2, H16 |
| 9 | 1 | Health promotion based on the five action areas of the Ottawa Charter | H4, H14 |
| 10 | 1 | Identifying priority health issues | H1, H16 |
| 11 | 1 | Principles of training | H8 |
| 12 | 1 | Recovery strategies | H8 |
| 13 | 1 | Energy systems | H7 |
| 14 | 1 | Anxiety and arousal | H11 |
| 15 | 1 | Stages of skill acquisition | Н9 |
| 16 | 1 | The learning environment | H9, H10 |
| 17 | 1 | Motivation | H11 |
| 18 | 1 | Energy systems | H7, H16 |
| 19 | 1 | Energy systems | H7, H8 |
| 20 | 1 | Physiological adaptation | H7, H8 |

Section I, Part B

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|----------|-------|--|-------------------|
| 21 (a) | 3 | High levels of preventable chronic disease, injury and mental health problems – cancer | H1, H16 |
| 21 (b) | 7 | Impact of determinants on groups at risk | H2, H3 |
| 22 | 2 | Health care in Australia | H5 |
| 23 | 8 | Health promotion and Ottawa Charter | H4, H14, H15 |
| 24 (a) | 2 | Types of training and training methods | H8 |
| 24 (b) | 4 | Types of training and training methods | H8, H10 |
| 25 | 6 | Nutritional considerations | H11, H16 |
| 26 | 8 | Assessment of skill and performance | H9, H16, H17 |

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|-------------|-------|--|-------------------|
| 27 (a) (i) | 3 | Skills in attaining better health and support networks | H6 |
| 27 (a) (ii) | 5 | Skills in attaining better health – Resilience and coping | H5, H6, H14 |
| 27 (b) | 12 | The nature of young people's lives – Youth today compared to previous generation | H2, H5, H16 |
| 28 (a) (i) | 3 | Deconstructing media | H12, H16 |
| 28 (a) (ii) | 5 | Deconstructing media – Emergence of extreme sports | H12, H16 |
| 28 (b) | 12 | Sport as a commodity | H12, H16 |
| 29 (a) (i) | 3 | Soft tissue injury | H13 |
| 29 (a) (ii) | 5 | Assessment of injuries – TOTAPS | H13, H16, H17 |
| 29 (b) | 12 | Environmental consideration | H8, H13, H17 |
| 30 (a) (i) | 3 | Initial planning considerations | H8, H10 |
| 30 (a) (ii) | 5 | Planning a training year | H8, H10, H16, H17 |
| 30 (b) | 12 | Use of technology – Unfair competition? | H8, H16, H17 |
| 31 (a) (i) | 3 | Characteristics of effective health promotion | H14 |
| 31 (a) (ii) | 5 | Actions that improve health | H5, H14 |
| 31 (b) | 12 | Population groups experiencing health inequities | H5, H14, H15, H16 |

Section II