

#### SAMPLE ASSESSMENT MATERIAL

# Level 3 Cambridge Technical in Sport and Physical Activity

05826/ 05827/ 05828/ 05829

Unit 3: Sports Organisation and Development

### Date - Morning/Afternoon

Time Allowed: 1 hour



You must have: None		
You may use:		
• None		
Do not use:		
<ul> <li>None</li> </ul>		



First Name	Last Name
Centre Number	Candidate Number
Date of Birth	

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer all the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do not write in the bar codes.

#### **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **60**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of written communication will be assessed in the question marked with an \*
- This document consists of 12 pages.

#### Answer **all** questions.

1	(a)	Name two UK National Governing Bodies in sport.
		[2]
	(b)	Identify three releaser reasonabilities of a National Coverning Rady in apart
	(0)	Identify <b>three</b> roles or responsibilities of a National Governing Body in sport.
		[3]
	Org	anisations involved in sport in the UK sometimes work together.
	(c)	Give <b>two</b> examples of how National Governing Bodies work with different UK sports organisations.
		Example 1
		Example 2
		[4]

#### "2010 to 2015 government policy: sports participation (DCMS, DfE policy statement)

Playing sport helps to keep people healthy and is good for communities. Playing sport at school or in a local club is also the first step to competition at the highest level, which helps improve our reputation as a sporting nation, and contributes to economic growth.

But when people leave school they often stop playing sports, which means people can't fulfil their sporting potential, and can lead to a less healthy lifestyle. We want to get more people playing sport safely from a young age, and help them keep playing sport throughout their life, no matter what their economic or social background."

Source: © DCMS, 2022. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/.

d)	How might the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and Department for Education (DfE) help other sports organisations to develop sports participation?
	[6]

2	People who are over 50 years of age or retired are a target group for increasing sports participation.			
	(a)	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons why this group may be targeted.		
		[2]		
	Sno	ort England's Active People survey found that in 2013/14:		
		<ul> <li>54.7% of 16-25 year olds took part in at least one sports session a week;</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>32.2% of older adults took part in at least one sports session a week.</li> </ul>		
	(b)	Explain <b>three</b> possible reasons why participation is lower for older adults.		
	()	Zapram unice possible reasons uni, paruolpauer le leuter le la cauci addite.		
		[6]		

Ped	ople who take part in sport will be at different stages in the sport development continuum.
(c)	Describe the four stages in the sport development continuum, giving an example for each stage.
	[8]

One role of sports organisations is to train and develop coaches.

	(d)	Describe <b>two</b> ways in which training and developing coaches can help to improve levels of participation in sport and physical activity.	
			[2]
3	The	impact of sports development can be measured in a variety of ways.	
	(a)	Increased distances achieved in javelin throws is an example of measuring the impact of sports development on performance.	
		True or false?	
			[1]
	May	Great British Tennis Weekend is an initiative taking place at tennis clubs around the UK in y, June and August 2015. It will offer opportunities for children, adults and families to take in a range of tennis-related activities free of charge.	
	(b)	Describe how the success of this initiative could be measured.	
			[4]

The Great British Tennis Weekend is an initiative run by the Lawn Tennis Association which is the National Governing Body for tennis in the UK.

(c)	Explain the possible benefits to the Lawn Tennis Association if the initiative is successful.
	[6]

4	For any sports development event, many areas or characteristics need to be considered including "purpose and aim".				
	(a)	Describe what would need to be considered under "purpose and aim" when planning a sports development event.			
		[4]			
	(b)	Describe <b>four</b> possible benefits of sports development for a performer.			
		[4]			

(c)* Many sports development events and initiatives rely heavily on volunteers.			
Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using volunteers in sports development.			
[9]			

#### **END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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## **SPECIMEN**

#### **Sample Assessment Material**

LEVEL 3 CAMBRIDGE TECHNICAL IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

**Unit 3: Sports organisation and development** 

**MARK SCHEME** 

**Duration:** 1 hour

#### **MAXIMUM MARK 60**

This document consists of 8 pages

C	uestic	n Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	Any 2 recognised NGBs such as:  • The Football Association (FA)  • The Rugby Football Association (RFU)  • England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB)  • Lawn Tennis Association (LTA)  • English Basketball Association (EBBA)	2	Accept any other correct NGBs
1	(b)	Roles and responsibilities of NGBs:  • Sports development  • Setting of rules and regulations  • Organising competitions and tournaments  • Increasing participation  • Education  • Training coaches/officials  • Providing funding (e.g. for facilities)	3	
1	(c)	One mark for each of two appropriate organisations NGBs work with, such as:  Government i.e.  Department for Culture, Media and Sport, Department of Health Department for Education  National Governing Bodies (e.g. Rugby Football Union (RFU), Badminton England, Rounders England, Lawn Tennis Association (LTA)  National Disability Sports Organisations (NDSOs) National Lottery Sport England UK Sport Sport and Recreation Alliance County Sports Partnerships Local Councils	4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul> <li>Other organisations (e.g. Youth Sports Trust, Association for Physical Education (AfPE), Chartered Institute for the Management of Sport and Physical Activity (CIMSPA), English Federation for Disability Sport (EFDS))</li> <li>One mark for each of two examples such as:</li> <li>NGBs and Sport England – Sport England invests significant funds into individual NGBs and provides financial support to NGB elite development programmes</li> <li>NGBs and EFDS – EFDS work in partnership with NGBs to promote inclusion and improve provision and participation amongst disabled people in the relevant sport/activity</li> <li>NGBs and Government – e.g. UK athletics, DCMS and British Olympic Association working together to win bidding process and deliver London 2012</li> </ul>		
(d)	<ul> <li>6 marks available from:</li> <li>Secure funding from treasury for investment in sport</li> <li>Distribute/receive funding to sports organisations</li> <li>Help to attract sponsorship through their own support of sports events/initiatives/schemes</li> <li>Promotion/initiatives to improve overall participation levels</li> <li>Organising events and competitions in partnership with sports organisations</li> <li>Funding and/or provision of education and training</li> <li>Promotion of careers/roles within sport through curriculum/vocational education/careers advice</li> <li>Retention of PE as part of core school curriculum</li> </ul>	6	

Q	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<ul> <li>Policies which affect sport such as selling school playing fields, removal of funding for SSPs, etc</li> <li>Use of sporting role models to back government initiatives</li> </ul>		
2	(a)	Reasons include:      Health benefits from keeping active     More free time     May have more disposable income     Social benefits     Increased life expectancy makes it a growing sector     Government initiative     Increasing awareness	2	
2	(b)	<ul> <li>Answers may include:</li> <li>Work commitments [1] can mean less free time [1]</li> <li>Retired [1] can mean less disposable income [1]</li> <li>Family commitments [1] can mean less free time and/or disposable income [1]</li> <li>When they are available [1] may not match facility/event/class times [1]</li> <li>Put off by [1] younger participants [1]</li> <li>Unfamiliarity [1] with equipment/rules [1]</li> <li>Lack of role models [1] for their age group [1]</li> <li>Friends of similar age in same position [1] so no one to participate with [1]</li> </ul>	6	Maximum 3 marks for reasons and 3 marks for explanations.  Explanation must make sense for the reason it is linked to in the answer but some are relevant to more than one reason.

C	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(c)	The description should include some or all of the 4 recognised stages:  • Foundation [1]  • e.g. developing basic skills such as running, jumping, hitting a ball / being taught PE at school [1]  • Participation [1]  • e.g. being able to take part in a sport or activity / playing in organised sports sessions at school or at a club [1]  • Performance [1]  • e.g. opportunity to improve sporting ability / playing for a school or local club team at football [1]  • Excellence [1]  • e.g. development of performance excellence / playing at representative level, such as for a district, county or regional team [1]	8	4 x synoptic marks for applying knowledge from Unit 2 LO3 (Understand methods to improve skills, techniques and tactics in sport) in providing each e.g.)
	(d)	<ul> <li>Answers could include:</li> <li>Having more coaches available will increase the amount of coaching provision</li> <li>Provision will be better with more able/qualified coaches</li> <li>Coaching young people is likely to lead to them being involved in the sport/activity for longer</li> <li>Coaches help to promote sport and its benefits</li> <li>If people want to take up a new sport but don't know where to start they need some coaching/guidance</li> </ul>	2	2 x Synoptic marks for applying knowledge from Unit 2 LO1 (Understand roles and responsibilities of sports coaches and leaders)
3	(a)	True	1	

C	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(b)	Description could include:  The number of people attending the events  Increased on-going participation following the initiative could be at local or national level  New members gained by tennis clubs  Feedback from participants  Enquiries/hits on websites  Use of social media (trending hashtags)  Tennis court bookings/usage	4	Any four from those listed
3	(c)	<ul> <li>Explanation could include:</li> <li>It could support applications for funding if successful/if numbers participating increase</li> <li>Increased exposure of the sport could drive more participation and/or more investment</li> <li>Attracts sponsorship to other LTA events</li> <li>Increased participation feeding into NGB clubs/competitions</li> <li>Supports talent identification</li> <li>Helps promotion of future NGB initiatives</li> <li>Developing links between clubs and the LTA</li> </ul>	6	Points made must show benefits to LTA
4	(a)	Description could include:  specific target audience, e.g. people in certain geographical areas, types of user, social group  meeting social needs, e.g. in an inner city area with lack of open space or facilities  Government Initiatives, e.g. to promote healthier lifestyles amongst young people  Raising public awareness, e.g. of how/where to participate in activities  fashion/popularity of the sport(s) in the event/initiative  how to establish needs of participants/target	4	

C	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
			<ul> <li>audience</li> <li>how to have broad appeal for varying levels of interest/expertise</li> </ul>		
4	(b)		Possible benefits to performer could include:      develop their skills     improve performance     access to better coaching     access to more support (e.g. physiotherapy)     provide framework/infrastructure in the sport they perform in (e.g. competitions, training camps)     raise their profile     wider range of competition     attract sponsorship     financial gain/more able to earn money     may be able to train full time/turn professional	4	Points made must be about the performer
4	(c)	*	Indicative content:  Numbered points are knowledge and understanding; bullet points are more developed points.  Advantages could include:  1. They are low cost/free  • with only training being a cost  • means limited financial resources can be spent on other costs  2. They want to help  • have usually expressed an interest in the event/initiative so are a willing workforce  • committed/don't require motivating  • should be easy to manage	8	<ul> <li>Level 3 (7-8 marks)</li> <li>A comprehensive answer:</li> <li>Detailed knowledge and understanding</li> <li>Effective analysis/evaluation and/or discussion/explanation/development</li> <li>Clear and consistent practical application of knowledge</li> <li>Accurate use of technical and specialist vocabulary</li> <li>High standard of written communication.</li> <li>At Level 3 responses are likely to include:</li> <li>Detailed discussion of both advantages and disadvantages of use of volunteers in sports events and initiatives.</li> <li>Several points are developed</li> <li>Level 2 (4-6 marks)</li> </ul>

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	enthusiastic – can motivate/enthuse others     They are (often) local         More flexible in terms of hours volunteered         May be available at short notice         Sense of community  Disadvantages could include:  4. May need a lot of supervision or training         So could be costly in terms of time         May lack the necessary expertise         Could reflect negatively on the event or initiative  5. Limited experience of event management         Could lead to inefficient use of resources (time, money, facilities, etc)         Could impact on overall success of event/initiative         Could mean that if not successful will not attract funds/investment/support in the future  6. May find other areas of interest/commitment may not be high         have no contract         relying on loyalty/people honouring their commitments         if project starts to go wrong it is easy for volunteers to drop out         other commitments take priority (e.g. family, work)		A competent answer: Satisfactory knowledge and understanding Analysis/evaluation and/or discussion/explanation/development attempted with some success Some success in practical application of knowledge Technical and specialist vocabulary used with some accuracy Written communication generally fluent with few errors.  At Level 2 responses are likely to include: Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of use of volunteers in sports events and initiatives Points made but generally not developed There may be a lack of balance between the two parts of the question.  Level 1 (1–3 marks) A limited answer: Basic knowledge and understanding Little or no attempt to analyse/evaluate and/or discuss/explain/develop Little or no attempt at practical application of knowledge Technical and specialist vocabulary used with limited success Written communication lacks fluency and there will be errors, some of which may be intrusive.  At Level 1 responses are likely to include: Basic knowledge of the of use of volunteers in sports events and initiatives Only advantages may be addressed [0 marks] No response or no response worthy of credit.

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