Combined feedback on the June 2017 exam paper
(including selected exemplar candidate answers
and commentary)

Unit R051 – Contemporary issues in sport
Version 1
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INTRODUCTION

This resource brings together the questions from the June 2017 examined unit (Unit R051), the marking guidance, the examiners comments and the exemplar answers into one place for easy reference.

We have also included exemplar candidate answers with commentary for questions 5b, 13b and 15.

The marking guidance and the examiner’s comments are taken from the Report to Centre for this question paper.

The Question Paper, Mark Scheme and the Report to Centre are available from:

https://interchange.ocr.org.uk/
GENERAL EXAMINER COMMENTS ON THE PAPER

The mark range on this unit was from the upper forties to the mid-teens, with the bulk of the candidature falling in the twenties and thirties, as has been the case in recent sittings.

The earlier factual questions on the paper are opportunities for candidates to gain maximum marks, with questions 2b and 4 producing such an outcome in a lot of cases.

There were however also instances where candidates gained either zero or only one mark; most notably; questions 5b (NGB funding initiatives for female golf), 13b (NGB infrastructure for sport).

Unfortunately, examination technique negatively affected the scoring potential of some candidates. Candidates should be encouraged to:

• Study each question carefully to accurately establish the requirements of the question.
• Avoid repeating phrases or words from the question as part of their answer.
• Ensure that the appropriate number of comments are made to correlate with the marks available for the question.
• Try to make points distinct where questions require several to be made, reducing the risk of ‘repeats’ which will not gain more than the initial mark awarded.

Resources which might help address the examiner comments:
From the link below, you’ll find ‘The OCR guide to examinations’ (along with many other skills guides)
http://www.ocr.org.uk/i-want-to/skills-guides/
Questions 1, 2 and 3

Answer all the questions.

1. The Olympic symbol of five interlocking rings is designed to represent which of the following statements?
   
   (Circle your chosen answer to indicate your answer.)

   (a) The number of Olympic values
   (b) The five continents that take part
   (c) Five different ethnic groups that take part
   (d) Five different categories of Olympic event

   [1]

2. Jason is single and has been unemployed for one year. He does not own a car.

   (a) Give three barriers that could make it harder for him to participate in sport.

   Three marks from:
   1. Lack of money/disposable income/cost of participation/cost of transport
   2. Lack of motivation/confidence/self-esteem
   3. Spending time trying to find a job
   4. Lack of transport
   5. Lack of awareness of facilities/activities

   [1]

   (b) Suggest two ways a sports centre could help Jason to participate in sport.

   Two marks from:
   1. Offer free/subsidised activities
   2. Offer free/discounted equipment
   3. Increased media coverage/advertising/promotion/using role models
   4. Offer schemes/activities specifically aimed at the unemployed
   5. Provide transport/link up with local transport subsidise

   [1]

3. Fill in the blanks to complete the statement below using the following words:

   National Pride  Social  Sporting  One-off

   The football World Cup is normally only hosted by a country once every generation and is therefore known as a ............ one-off ............ event. Hosting this type of event can have longer term benefits. These include increasing participation, known as a ............ sporting ............ legacy. The feeling of well-being and ............ national pride ............ if the national team do well is often referred to as a ............ social ............ legacy.  

   [4]
Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 2(a):
Lack of time = vague (VG).

Examiner comments

Question 1 – The vast majority of candidates gained this mark.
Question 2(a) – Many candidates were able to access two marks by referring to a lack of money or transport.
Question 2(b) – Generally well done by many candidates, with a substantial number gaining maximum marks.
Question 3 – This question invariably produced either maximum marks or two marks, whereby candidates mixed up the concepts of sporting and social legacy.
Questions 4 and 5

4 Cricket is a popular spectator sport.

Give two examples of good spectator etiquette at a cricket match.

1. Two marks from:
   1. Applauding the opposition
   2. Applauding fair play
   3. Not shouting abusive language/abusing the opposition
   4. Applauding outstanding achievement
   5. Remaining quiet during national anthems

5 England Golf encourages participation amongst young females including the ‘Junior Passport’ scheme which provides coaching in golf skills.

(a) Describe two barriers to young females participating in golf.

   1. Two marks from:
      1. Lack of (female) role models/lack of awareness due to lack of media coverage of women’s golf (to motivate/inspire young females)
      2. Alternative leisure pursuits/other commitments/other interests
      3. Concerns over body image (may prevent female from participating in golf)
      4. Gender stereotyping/seen as a male sport/some clubs perceived as mainly male (which affects confidence to play golf)
      5. ‘Not a cool sport’/peer pressure not to play
      6. Not offered at school/in the national curriculum (may constrain opportunities to play)
      7. Costly activity/expensive equipment/cost of joining a club (in comparison to other sports)
      8. Takes a lot of time (e.g. completing a round can take several hours, especially for beginners)

(b) Identify four ways the governing body can fund its initiatives to enable more participation by young females in golf.

   1. Four marks from:
      1. Grants
      2. Lottery funding
      3. Donations/private investment
      4. Sponsorship
      5. Income from media rights
      6. Income from advertising
      7. Merchandising
      8. Subscription/club affiliation fees/membership fees
      9. Admission charges
      10. Organises fund raising events
Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 4:
Cheering on teams/own team = vague (VG).
Benefit of doubt (BOD) – applauding banter when out/when entering/leaving the field.
Remaining quiet = vague (VG) (must refer to national anthems).

Question 5(a):
Lack of awareness on own = vague (VG), must relate to poor media coverage of women's golf.

Question 5(b):
Funding must relate to NGB sources of funding not how they spend/invest the money.

Examiner comments

Question 4 – Whilst a number of candidates gained the two marks on offer, others offered answers that were too general e.g. applauding good play instead of applauding good play by the opposition.

Question 5(a) – The idea of golf being a predominantly male sport and there being a lack of role models produced maximum marks in a number of cases.

Question 5(b) – Unfortunately the vast majority of candidates failed to score on this question. Responses were generally based around how girls could be encouraged to play golf, as opposed to where funding might be derived from for initiatives to encourage girls to take up golf. This was an example of the importance of candidates taking time to identify the correct focus from the question.
Exemplar candidate work
Question 5(b) – Low level answer

Commentary

Response one is vague because it does not refer to the governing body *organising* fundraising events.

Response three is incorrect as a major sporting event is not a way that a governing body funds its initiatives.

Response four is incorrect as new equipment is not a way of funding an initiative.

The candidate has not focused on the key point in the question. They have, in responses three and four, focused on what might make it easier for more females to play golf, not on how a governing body funds initiatives.

To improve this response, more careful scrutiny on the focus of the question is required, thereby ensuring that any responses actually address what is demanded in the question.
Exemplar candidate work
Question 5(b) – Medium level answer

(b) Identify four ways the governing body can fund its initiatives to enable more participation by young females in golf.

1. By having a sponsorship to have a partnership with a company
2. By getting money from the council
3. By having a charity event to get more money
4. Ask money from the bank

Commentary

Responses two and four both relate to obtaining money from an external source. Whilst point 1 on the mark scheme relates to money obtained through grants, the two candidate responses do not imply that a grant had been applied for but simply state where money is obtained rather than how it is obtained. Both are also relating to the same mark scheme point, which would have meant a repeat for response four if both had been more closely related to the mark scheme.

To improve, the candidate needs to address more specifically how money from an external source could be obtained.
Exemplar candidate work
Question 5(b) – High level answer

(b) Identify four ways the governing body can fund its initiatives to enable more participation by young females in golf.

1. Get people to donate

2. Participation fees

3. Education

4. Selling selling items / charts

Commentary

This is a high level response because each of the correct responses clearly refers to the associated point on the mark scheme i.e. points 3, 8 and 7.

Response three is vague because it does not indicate that income is gained from advertising.
Questions 6, 7 and 8

6. The international governing body for athletics has been criticised for not acting strongly enough to deal with the use of performance enhancing drugs by athletes.

(a) Give two reasons why some athletes use performance enhancing drugs.

- To gain an advantage/to win/improve performance
- They perceive everyone else is doing it (and will not win without taking drugs)
- Peer pressure
- Pressure from coaches
- Financial rewards of winning
- Pressure to succeed from media/spectators
- Because of health conditions/issues/recover from injury

(b) Suggest one impact on the sport of athletics of performers continuing to use performance enhancing drugs.

- Damage to reputation of the sport
- Reduced income/reduced sponsorship for the sport
- Negative media coverage
- Young athletes not taking up the sport/decrease in participation

7. Suggest three different ways of testing for the use of banned performance enhancing drugs in athletics.

- Urine sample
- Blood sample
- Hair sample
- Nail sample

8. Participation in recreational swimming tends to increase after major events such as the Olympics, partly due to the increased media coverage it receives.

Apart from media coverage, describe three factors which impact on the popularity of swimming in the U.K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>(Factor) Provision/facilities/access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Good availability of swimming pools locally will help boost popularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Not as popular as in hot climates/too cold in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Success of individuals/sufficient role models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Can inspire participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>National success of swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Medals at the Olympics or world championships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Social acceptability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Seen as a life skill which can make it popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>School activity/available on school curriculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Taught in schools which increases popularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Environment/locality/geographical area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Swimmers more likely to use the sea if they live on coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Ethnicity/peers/religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Some Muslim women cannot reveal their body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Body image/confidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Teenagers may not like showing their body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 6:
Responses must relate to the sport not the performer.

Question 8:
Accept converse e.g. lack of facilities will limit popularity.

Description marks (even numbers) cannot be awarded without correct factor (odd numbers).

Factors (odd numbers) can be awarded without description (even numbers).

Examiner comments

Question 6(a) – Point 1 on the mark scheme was accessed frequently. However, the more general ideas of improving strength or allowing performers to train harder were too vague and so were not awarded a mark. The average mark scored for this question was 1.

Question 6(b) – While many candidates were able to offer a correct reason why continued use of performance enhancing drugs would affect athletics, others went down the route of the effects on the performer and therefore did not address the question.

Question 7 – Well answered in general.

Question 8 – While a number of candidates gained four marks, others were unable to identify an appropriate factor and relate it to its impact on the popularity of swimming together with a correct description.
Questions 9 and 10

9 A health and fitness club runs the following sports and fitness activities at different times each Monday. No buses or trains run to the health and fitness club.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Intensity of exercise</th>
<th>Cost per session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinning (group cycling)</td>
<td>6.00–7.00 pm</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>£7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoga (beginners)</td>
<td>7.00–8.00 pm</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>£8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerobics</td>
<td>1.00–2.00 pm</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>£3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxercise (cardio circuit using exercises from boxing)</td>
<td>4.00–5.00 pm</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>£4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using examples from the table above identify one session that each group below might not be able to access. State your reason in each case.

Single parent who works in the daytime:
1. Session they might not be able to access: Spinning/yoga/aerobics
2. Reason: No childcare in evenings/Lack of free time/Lack of disposable income (as single parent)/cannot get to session in time after work
3. They work during the day

Retired married couple over 65:
1. Session they might not be able to access: Spinning/Yoga/Boxercise
2. Reason: Lack of (public) transport for evening session/unsuitable activities/too high intensity/cost of participation

10 Which of the following statements is a definition of an emerging sport?

(Circle your chosen answer to indicate your answer.)

(a) A new sport in the U.K. that does not have many participants.
(b) A traditional sport that has been played for a long time in the U.K. that has recently become more popular.
(c) A new sport in the U.K. that has enjoyed increased popularity and rising participation in recent years.
(d) A new sport in the U.K. with no tournaments or competitions in place as yet.

Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 9:
Do not award sessions without valid reason.

Examiner comments

Question 9 – Reasonably well answered, although a number of responses did not link the lack of opportunity to attend the aerobics class to the fact that the single parent was working.

Question 10 – The correct option was usually selected.
Questions 11, 12 and 13

11 Apart from team spirit, identify four values that can be developed through participation in team sport.

- Four marks from:
  1. Fair play
  2. Citizenship
  3. Tolerance/respect
  4. Inclusion
  5. Excellence

12 Give one example of sportsmanship and two examples of gamesmanship in a tennis match.

- Sportsmanship: One mark from:
  1. Shaking hand of your opponent before/after a match
  2. Congratulating your opponent if they win/play a good shot
  3. Calling a ball out/in if it is outside the line

- Gamesmanship: Two marks from:
  1. Wasting time (when serving)
  2. Feigning injury
  3. Extending time allowed between games/sets/matches
  4. Grunting when playing the ball to put the other player off
  5. Deliberately aiming at the opponents body
  6. Calling for a bathroom break at a crucial point

13 (a) Providing elite training is one way a governing body such as the Football Association develops a sport.

- Two marks from:
  1. Providing elite coaching
  2. Providing national performance squads
  3. Provides coaching awards at all levels/provides a framework for coaching awards
  4. Training of officials at all levels

(b) A governing body can assist with the building of sports facilities by providing advice on their design.

Identify four other ways a governing body builds the infrastructure of a sport.

- Four marks from:
  1. Makes rules
  2. Makes disciplinary procedures/organises drugs testing
  3. Creates/organises (national) competitions/tournaments
  4. Provides a national directive and vision
  5. Provides guidelines/support to clubs/members
Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 12:
Examples must relate to tennis.

Question 13(a):
Do not accept training/elite training – question repetition (REP).

Examiner comments

Question 11 – ‘Values’ questions always appear to trouble candidates, and there appears to be a tendency for some candidates to use a generic set of values and try to fit them to every ‘values’ question rather than addressing the specific question set.

Question 13 – Many candidates gained two marks, with shaking hands and time wasting being the most popular options; however, there still appeared to be confusion between sportsmanship and gamesmanship in some responses.

Question 13(a) – Not well answered on the whole, with the building of facilities and organising competitions often being incorrectly identified.

Question 13(b) – The term ‘infrastructure’ is not a term that all candidates seemed comfortable with; the result being that a number of candidates would gain three marks for coaching and officiating awards and the organisation of competitions, whilst others really had no idea what infrastructure meant and offered no response or nothing which could be given credit.
Exemplar candidate work
Question 13(b) – Low level answer

Commentary
Responses two, three and four are incorrect because they do not focus on the correct element of a governing body. The question relates to the *infrastructure* of a governing body.

Response two is incorrect as providing equipment is not a role of a governing body.

Response three is incorrect because it relates to the development of a sport by a governing body.

Response four is incorrect because training (of elite performers) is also part of the development of a sport by a governing body.

To improve, the candidate should ensure that in a governing body question they focus on the correct element of the governing body.
Exemplar candidate work
Question 13(b) – Medium level answer

(b) A governing body can assist with the building of sports facilities by providing advice on their design.

Identify four other ways a governing body builds the infrastructure of a sport.

1. Establishing rules [1]
2. Planning ceremonies and tournaments [1]
3. Making more clubs that specialise in the sport [1]
4. Promoting it in non-medical [1]

Commentary

Responses three and four are both incorrect because they do not focus on the infrastructure of a governing body.

Response three is incorrect because it is linked to promotion by a governing body.

Response four is incorrect because promoting a sport is not part of a governing body’s infrastructure.

To improve the response the candidate should ensure that all responses focus on the correct role of the governing body, which in this case is the infrastructure.
Exemplar candidate work

Question 13(b) – High level answer

(b) A governing body can assist with the building of sports facilities by providing advice on their design.

Identify four other ways a governing body builds the infrastructure of a sport.

1. Competitions and tournaments

2. Discipline and rule making

3. Safety and health

4. Media and promotion

Commentary

Response one has been awarded as benefit of doubt as it relates to point 3 on the mark scheme. Whilst the response would benefit from inclusion of the word, organises, it is close enough to the mark scheme to be awarded the mark.

Response two contains two correct comments, namely points 2 and 1 on the mark scheme.
Question 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14</th>
<th>Identify an Olympic value associated with each of the examples below.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Overcoming an injury in the final of the 100 m to finish second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value: <strong>Courage/determination</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Joining in with the opening parade of nations at the opening ceremony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value: <strong>Friendship/respect</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Watching other athletes on your rest day and applauding their performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value: <strong>Respect</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Winning the long jump and giving your training shoes away to a young member of the crowd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value: <strong>Inspiration</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examiner comments

As stated in the comment relating to question 11, the values cited frequently did not link to the statements on the question paper.
Question 15

15* Many cities and countries hope to gain economic benefits by hosting major sporting events such as the Olympic Games.

Explain the possible economic benefits and economic drawbacks for a country before, during and after hosting an Olympic Games.

**Indicative content**
Candidate responses are likely to include:

**Before the games**

**Benefits**

1. **Investment in facilities**
   - New/improved facilities may increase economic growth/regenerate the local area/ provide the catalyst for other investment in the area such as housing projects e.g. regeneration of east end of London

2. **Investment in infrastructure**
   - Investment in transport infrastructure may result in economic regeneration of the area e.g. the Javelin railway to the London Olympic stadium

3. **Sponsorship increases**
   - Hosting the Olympics can generate major income for the country through sponsorship deals e.g. BA sponsored the London Olympics

4. **Commercial benefits**
   - Other businesses may benefit/new businesses are created e.g. travel package deals for the Olympics

5. **Creation of jobs**
   - Range of jobs to build facilities/infrastructure

**Drawbacks**

6. **Bidding to host can be expensive**
   - Bidding to host the Olympic Games can be expensive with no guarantee of success

7. **Other essential economic projects may be stopped/put on hold as funding is diverted to build infrastructure/facilities**
   - Other housing/infrastructure projects may be delayed as money goes to build new sports facilities

**During the games**

**Benefits**

9. **Admission charges/ticket sales**
   - Considerable revenues are generated by ticket sales to view the Olympic events.

10. **Tourism**
    - Increased tourism during the games generates revenues in economic sectors such as food, retail/merchandise and accommodation

11. **Employment opportunities are created**
    - A range of jobs are created in running the games and within secondary sectors such as retail and hospitality

**Drawbacks**

12. **Increased cost**
    - Cost of security/policing/emergency services

[8]
After the games

Benefits
13. Facilities may generate income from admission charges
   • Admission charges from public use after the games will generate revenue e.g.
     Velodrome being open to the general public

Drawbacks
14. Jobs are only short term
   • Jobs no longer exist after the games.
15. Facilities might not be used after the games
   • Facilities might not generate sufficient revenue from public use after the games to
     cover running costs.
16. Economic benefits do not extend to the whole country
   • Economic benefits may be limited to a small member of cities and areas and not
     benefit the whole country.
17. Potential for debt
   • The costs involved in running the games are high compared to the income generated.

Mark Scheme Guidance

Levels of response

Level 3 (7–8 marks)
A comprehensive response:
- shows detailed knowledge and understanding
- makes many points, many of which are well developed
- is well structured and consistently uses appropriate terminology
- there are few if any errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Level 2 (4–6 marks)
A competent response:
- shows good knowledge and understanding
- makes some valid points a few of which may be developed
- is reasonably well structured and uses some appropriate terminology
- there are occasional errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Level 1 (1–3 marks)
A basic response:
- shows limited knowledge and understanding
- makes some basic points which are rarely developed
- has limited coherence and structure with little or no use of appropriate terminology
- errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable intrusive.
Differentiating between levels look for:

**Level 3:**
- 8 marks: Economic benefits and drawbacks are explained comprehensively for all three aspects; before, during and after event.
- 7 marks: at least three benefits and three drawbacks are described linked to before, during or after the games.
- There is evidence of relative balance between benefits and drawbacks.
- Examples are appropriate.

**Level 2:**
- 6 marks: at least two benefits and two drawbacks are described and these are linked to before, during or after the games.
- 4 marks: at least two benefits and two drawbacks identified.
- Combination of basic theoretical content and examples.

**Level 1:**
- 3 marks: at least two benefits or drawbacks identified.
- 1 mark: one benefit or drawback identified.
- Statements about importance of benefits are basic.
- List of examples might be linked together to explain argument.
- Factors may be listed rather than use prose.

**Examiner comments**

Question 15 – The nature of the question allowed candidates to structure their response into the three identified sections of; before, during and after a major sporting event, with the outcome being that Level 2 marks were quite frequently awarded, though relatively few accessed Level 3 in the mark scheme.
Exemplar candidate work

Question 15 – Low level answer

15* Many cities and countries hope to gain economic benefits by hosting major sporting events such as the Olympic Games.

Explain the possible economic benefits and economic drawbacks for a country before, during and after hosting an Olympic Games.

...The economic benefits of hosting the Olympic Games are that the country will get more money from selling merchandise for the event and they would also get more money because of the tourists who go to that country and go shopping...

...The economic drawbacks are that they might not get a profit from the event as they may have to build a new facility for the event. Another drawback is that the country may be in debt with other countries as they had to borrow money from them.
Commentary

The question has a number of elements relating to the hosting of a major sporting event, which need to be covered if the candidate is to gain higher level marks:

- Comments relating to economic benefits
- Comments relating to economic drawbacks
- Before the games
- During the games
- After the games.

This candidate only covers:

- A benefit relating to during the games
- Drawbacks relating to after the games.

To improve their response, the candidate would benefit from creating a plan which signals to them the five elements that they must cover. Even if they are unable to address each of the areas they would have a clearer idea of what they need to include.
15* Many cities and countries hope to gain economic benefits by hosting major sporting events such as the Olympic Games.

Explain the possible economic benefits and economic drawbacks for a country before, during and after hosting an Olympic Games.

The economic benefits for a country before hosting an Olympic Games is that they will gain an increasingly high amount of finance for the country.

The economic drawback for a country before hosting an Olympic Games is that more money will be spent on the bidding than profit made.

Possible economic benefits for a country during hosting an Olympic Games is that the country will have increased tourism and new transport and sporting facilities will be built.

Possible economic drawbacks for a country during the hosting of an Olympic Games could be that floods and strikes may happen to not run the games due to financial costs.
Commentary

The question has a number of elements relating to the hosting of a major sporting event, which need to be covered if the candidate is to gain a high level mark:

- Comments relating to economic benefits
- Comments relating to economic drawbacks
- Before the games
- During the games
- After the games.

This candidate covers:

- A drawback before the games, which has also been developed
- A benefit before the games
- A benefit during the games.

To improve their response the candidate should be more specific in how increased finance can be gained. The candidate has lost the focus of the question by referring to riots and strikes, neither of which relate to economic benefits or drawbacks.
15* Many cities and countries hope to gain economic benefits by hosting major sporting events such as the Olympic Games.

Explain the possible economic benefits and economic drawbacks for a country before, during and after hosting an Olympic Games.

Hosting a major sporting event has many advantages as well as some disadvantages on the country itself as well as the people living in it.

The advantages of hosting a major event like the Olympics is that there is an increase in rate of income due to tourist tourists who visit the country. Another advantage would be that the country would have certain things modified like transport so it is easier to travel during the busy time. An example would be when the London hosted the Olympics the tubes and buses were refurbished after the event.

After the event comes to a close the sporting facilities can be used for the people living around the area as well as the rest of the country. The last advantage is the increase in national moral people tend to get very good and spend lots of money on things like flags, decorations and more.

This leads to the economy booming as more people are spending money.
Question: However, when their are advantages their must be...

15. Disadvantages to one of advantages of hosting a major sporting event is that the country would spend millions of pounds (dollars, euros depending on their currency) on the event, but they may not make enough money back. This can lead to the country being in becoming bankruptcy or lead the them being in debt.

Why? If the events aren't run well, it can lead to a decrease in people in the country and people not spending money. Also, it could mean less tourists visit the country meaning they don't spend for money in the town which isn't helpful to the economy.

The last disadvantage would be that after the event, the facilities may not be used again. This means the country has to spend more money keeping the event going which harms the economy of the country. Also, many people are against major sporting events as a lot of money is used to promote and raise the event whereas it see it as a waste of money. Even if people think it's better to spend it on helping people in need, until countries...
Commentary

The question has a number of elements relating to the hosting of a major sporting event, which need to be covered if the candidate is to gain a full marks:

- Comments relating to economic benefits
- Comments relating to economic drawbacks
- Before the games
- During the games
- After the games.

This candidate has covered:

- A benefit during the games, which has also been developed
- A benefit before the games, which has also been developed
- A benefit after the games.

To improve their response, the candidate should include drawbacks as well as benefits.

In order to gain Level 3 top marks (8) the drawback comments should relate to before, during and after the games.

Responses at this point should also be comprehensively explained rather than simply described.
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