

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H555
Candidate No :	Component Code :	03
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks : 31 / 60

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	H555/03
Paper	31 / 60
Total:	
Question	Total / Max Mark Mark
1	1 / 2
2	1 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	2 / 2
5	2 / 2
6a	2 / 6
6b	4 / 5
6c	1 / 5
6d	1 / 4
7a	6 / 6
7b	1 / 4
7c	2 / 5
7d	2 / 5
8	5 / 10

Section A

Answer all the questions.

- 1 Identify **two** ways the 'Old Boys' (former pupils) from 19th century public schools helped spread sport around the world.

When they went to universities they ~~ex~~ introduced new sports and rules ~~into~~ help spread sports. Another is many joined the army so spread across the world by introducing sports to fellow soldiers and international soldiers. [2]

- 2 Describe how universities contribute to elite sporting success in the UK.

They help with sports science research e.g. Loughborough help GB athletes with training by measuring capabilities e.g. VO₂ max. [2]

- 3 Using an example for each, describe **two** different ways in which modern technology can increase participation in sport.

make sport more accessible e.g. wheelchair friendly. ~~TV~~ Prosthetic limbs can be used for amputees e.g. Oscar Pistorius. [2]

- 4 Give **two** reasons why crowds of spectators are sometimes violent at sports events.

Rivalries within the fans/teams e.g. Arsenal vs Tottenham. Frustration about losing the game or playing badly can cause spectators to become violent. [2]



- 5 Explain two ways that the availability of time affected participation in pre-industrial sport.

Peasants couldn't participate often as worked long hours. (only participated on holy days / festivals)

Aristocracy had more time so could participate in longer lasting activities e.g. real tennis, fox hunting. [2]



Section B

Answer all the questions.

- 6 (a) Describe **three** features of globalised sport and provide a sporting example for each feature.

Freedom of movement: ✓ Players move to foreign countries to perform e.g. Sanchez plays in England but is from Chile ✓

More sponsorship: ✓ TV Sport reaches a worldwide audience so sponsors take advantage e.g.

McDonalds sponsoring the World Cup: ✓ TV

Sport has become a commodity. ✓ TV Premier League matches are sold internationally to TV Companies to broadcast them e.g. Fox sports in the USA ✓ REP

[6]

Commodity.



- (b) Explain, using examples, how the Olympics has sometimes been exploited for political purposes.

Mexico City, 1968: ✓ Due to South Africa's apartheid system, there was a boycott and due to their racism, there was an end in the USA at the time, some African-American athletes on the podium demonstrated the 'black power' salute. [TV]

Berlin, 1936: ✓ Hitler and the Nazis used Germany and were advocates of the Aryan race. [TV] When German favourite Lutz was beaten at long jump by African American athlete Jesse Owens, Hitler refused to congratulate him. [TV]

Moscow, 1980: ✓ [5] Due to the cold war, political tensions between USA and Russia, USA didn't feel safe and wanted to make a statement so [5] boycotted the games. ✓



- (c) Compare the characteristics of pre-industrial sports and pastimes with sport played in nineteenth century public schools.

Sport reflected
 Pre industrial sports society so pre industrial
 sport was more violent e.g. Mob football
 where as in public schools sport wasn't violent
 but was physical e.g. Football
 Society also had very little law and order
 in pre industrial Britain so did the sport,
 (Lack of rules and sophistication) e.g. Pedestrianism
 where as proper rules were in place for
 sport e.g. Codification of football 1863 so
 public schools had rules for sports and sophistication
 e.g. rugby.

Sport was also played for different reasons.
 In pre industrial times sport was played to
 pass time and boys played for recreation
 where as in public schools sport was played
 to create leader, gentlemen (cult of athleticism)
 and create unity e.g. Thomas Arnold introduced
 it to prevent the 'ragging' system. [5]



(d) Describe how education affects participation in sport in the 21st century.

Education increases participation in the 21st century as it is law for pupils to take part in sport (PE) ✓ sched from age 4-16 at school. This can then lead to pupils who enjoyed the sport playing at clubs outside of school. **TV**

However, in the 21st century some parents / people may believe education is too important so participate in sport less or see it as not as essential. **IRRL**

[4]



- 7 Figure 7.1 shows the changing cost of satellite television contracts for Premier League football since 1992.

Season	Broadcaster	Games shown per year	Cost to broadcaster(s) per year	Cost per game
1992/93	Sky	60	£38m	£0.6m
2001/02	Sky	106	£367m	£3.4m
2010/11	Sky & Setanta/ESPN	138	£594m	£4.3m
2013/14	Sky & BT Sport	154	£1,006m	£6.5m
2016/17	Sky & BT Sport	168	£1,712m	£10.2m

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2015/feb/10/premier-league-tv-rights-sky-bt>

- (a) Using Figure 7.1 analyse how the changing cost of satellite television contracts might affect both the sport of football and its spectators.

The change in satellite contracts may affect the sport of football as more money is being put in. e.g. 1992/93 cost per year = £38m but in 2016/17 = £1,712m. This means at the elite level more money can be spent on transfer fees and wages. **REP** Professional also, the more money involved in the game **REP** the more spent on development of new facilities. **REP** could cause more people to play for money rather than the love of the game. However, the effect on spectators could be that as the cost per game is increasing, the cost to buy this for you home could increase **REP** causing some to not be able to afford it. **REP** More money in the ^{football} **REP** so perhaps can become a better spectacle **REP** better player available. TV companies cost increasing so may increase advertisement to help cover the cost, bring for **REP** spectators. [6]



(b) Explain why gambling is becoming such a problem in modern sport.

Gambling has become an issue in modern sport due to issues such as match fixing. This is predetermining the outcome of a sporting event so that bets can be placed. Integrity of the game has been lost due to gambling e.g. 2006, Juventus, fixed match **REP** won the league. They were caught and relegated. [4]

(c) Discuss whether modern technology has made sport fairer.

One reason modern technology has made sports fairer is that systems e.g. Goal line technology can 100% give correct decisions which referees can't e.g. Frank Lampard vs Germany 2010. Goals didn't count. However, this may put more pressure on the referee. **IRRI**

One reason it's made sports less fair is that some technology can be very expensive e.g. limb kinematics. This can create an unfair advantage for those who can afford to use technology like that and those who can't e.g. Arsenal have hypoxic chamber where a Bomet don't as can't afford them. **REP**

[5]



(d) In 2020, sport climbing is to be added to the Olympics.

Outline what should be included in a development programme to find and develop potential elite performers in a relatively new activity such as sport climbing.

For talent identification tests should be done on athletes at the first stage to see if they have athletic advantages. Rowing, longer wingspan than height. After more tests but physical and skill based to test the athletes sustainability and then a confirmation stage. Organisations such as UK Sport identify talent and develop it and are funded by the National Lottery. They can provide coaching, equipment and accommodation for athletes (and other things) to help the performer develop. They will identify Podium athletes and podium potential athletes. Podium athletes next 4 years to for the 2020 Olympics and podium potential up to 8 years but perhaps the 2024 Olympics.



Section C

- 8* Assess how the changing status of women and the effects of commercialisation have altered women's participation and performance in sport between the twentieth century and today.

Give practical examples to support your answer.

Women used to not participate in sport. **KU** they were seen as weaker **KU** and house wives **EG** but when men went to war (WW1 and WW2) women took on roles of men helping change their status in society. **REP** This change has caused women to increase participation **DEV** sports e.g. increase in girls football **EG** but this has led to more success with the GB women getting a Bronze medal at the Olympics and reaching the World Cup semi final in recent years. Commercialisation has had an effect on women's participation and performance (due to the golden triangle). Media can affect sport, more female presenters **KU** e.g. Gabby Logan **EG** BBC girls have more role models to follow increasing participation in sport **REP**. Also, the sponsorship of women's football has helped massively as more money has been invested e.g. Scottish energy and Women's Super League in Football **EG**. This leads to greater facilities and development of women footballers increasing their level of performance **DEV** e.g. Fran Kirby (English) winning PFA women's player of the year. **EG**

[12]

[10]



ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

Lined area for writing answers, featuring horizontal dotted lines and a vertical solid line on the left side.

BP

SEEN

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Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
7d	pt3,4 There's a possibility of a BOD for pt1 (equipment} but again subjective so no change - R Curzon
7c	pts1,8
7b	pt1
7a	pta 1,2,4,9,11,10
6d	pt 1
6c	pt 2
6b	Pts, 6,5,8,4 There's a case for a BOD for pt2 but subjective so no change - R Curzon
6a	Pt 2 and eg
5	pts1&2
4	pt3, 1
3	pt4
2	pt5
1	pt1
8	The MS has been applied appropriately throughout and therefore there is no change to the original mark - R Curzon