

# 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.

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

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**Total Marks : 42 / 60**

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

<b>Paper:</b>	<b>H555/03</b>
<b>Paper</b>	<b>42 / 60</b>
<b>Total:</b>	
Question	Total / Max Mark Mark
1	2 / 2
2	2 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	2 / 2
5	2 / 2
6a	3 / 6
6b	5 / 5
6c	4 / 5
6d	4 / 4
7a	2 / 6
7b	1 / 4
7c	3 / 5
7d	4 / 5
8	7 / 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.

They became priests and started the influence more community sport. They also became military captains and enforced sport on travels for troop morale [2]  
a cross globe.

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

universities have high level facilities which can be used by sporting athletes. Universities also have high level coaches which can provide feedback to performers [2]

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

Technology has made sport more accessible as disabled people can take part due to hoists and lifts. Also increased safety as can remove danger hazard e.g. parents not wanting child to play rugby can be solved by more protective technology [2]

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

Deindividuation, is a crowd spectators feel less responsible for their actions. Rivalry as spectators might be violent based on location e.g. Celtic vs Rangers. [2]



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

for lower class there was a lack of free time due to long working hours.

so they didn't have time for participation. ✓

Upper class had lots of free time as [2]

didn't need to work and could play ~~off~~

the sports e.g. real tennis that took a

while. ✓



## 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  as players can move to different countries to play for a team e.g. Wayne Rooney now playing in America  Ability to change nationality  SEEN, so that they could play for birth country, where currently live or parents birth place e.g. Kevin Peterson <sup>cricket</sup> playing for another country  SEEN.

Globalised sport also means international fixtures  TW such as Olympics or World Cup e.g. Russia World Cup 2018  and spectators and players  [6] travelling abroad  watch.



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

Olympics has been used for political purposes as it can gain a shop window effect as other countries can see beliefs and strength e.g. Berlin 1936 Olympics when Hitler wanted to prove his Aryan race were supreme but were beaten by Jesse Owens. Olympics has been used for a protest <sup>5</sup> most people would be watching e.g. 1968 Mexico City with black power salute to challenge apartheid. Olympics has been exploited for terrorism e.g. 1972 Munich Olympics. Palestinian group Black September took hostage 11 Israeli athletes. The Olympics were used politically to show disagreement between nations [5] e.g. when America (USA) boycotted Russia 1980 Olympics due to Cold War when America was protecting Afghanistan from Soviet Union. Olympics have been used to ~~make~~ cause pride e.g. 1984 Los Angeles Olympics used commercialism and caused Boycott of Soviet Union countries but home nation gained pride for winning more medals but revolutionising Olympics.

SEEN



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

In preindustrial Britain within the lower class rules were **simple** and **unwritten** due to the high levels of illiteracy but Public School boys had standardised rules that were written due to being literate. Preindustrial sport for lower class would of been **occasional** due to a ~~class~~ lack of free time due to long working hours, but a public Schools sport was on curriculum and prefects arranged extra curricular. Pre industrially sport was **local** due to a lack of transport even upper class only had horse and cars and roads were basic but public school 19th century could travel to fixtures and competitions. Sport preindustrial was simple due to a lack of money in lower class as they earned little wages in farming therefore equipment would include **pig bladder** for ball in mob [5] football. Public Schools would have high level facilities and equipment due to paying to attend and endowment from parents



pe, comp, range, qualification.

**SEEN** (d) Describe how education affects participation in sport in the 21st century:

Education affects participation as children have physical education (PE) on the curriculum so affect participation as everyone does 2 hours per week. Education affects participation as it offers a range of sports during school time and extra-curricular. Thirdly education affects participation as there are competitions within schools interhouse or with other schools e.g. local cups or county cup. Education affects participation as sport can be taken as a qualification in 21<sup>st</sup> century which means doing more sport as a choice e.g. GCSE, A-level, BTEC.





- 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 increasing cost will decrease participation in sport because it is more expensive less people can afford and then be less interested in the sport. The cost of satellite television increasing might mean more spectators pay to go and watch the sport live again as they are gaining a better experience. The increasing cost might convince more people to buy the contract as they feel they are gaining more games as well as video replay and punditry so it's worth it. Football might be affected as it will be generating more money as gain more profits from Sky contracts at FA can invest in better facilities, coaches and equipment.

[6]





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

Gambling is becoming a problem because it is becoming predictable therefore easier to win money. SEEN Gambling is also a problem as so many sports can be betted on so wider and harder to catch out cheats. SEEN Hard to prove if someone writes match fixing e.g. Stephen Lee. SEEN Gambling is addictive ✓ there are such high financial rewards available. SEEN [4]

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

I believe technology has made sport fair as referee can use video replay (VAR) or HawkEye to confirm decisions. ✓ I think it also has it it can prevent doping usage as can catch out cheats. ✓ On the otherhand, it hasn't made sport fairer as the officials are under too much pressure to make decision and then may not trust instinct and be incorrect. SEEN Modern technology hasn't made sport fairer as those with more money have a better advantage than those who don't. ✓ The drug cheats are always ahead of the technology so it could still mean can't catch them out so still have unfair advantage. TV [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.

The UK Sport or the National governing body (NGB) first need to run talent identification programme within schools and clubs. Then they need to select people which they then support their lifestyle so their education and their dietary requirements. They also support coaching to ensure they have highest level coach. Then they need to relocate to near an institute of sport e.g. Lee Valley, Loughborough, here they get biomechanical help, psychological, safety, performance analysis. Then they are put on world class performance programmes in either podium potential for Olympics after next or podium for the upcoming Olympics. [5]



SEEN

SEEN

Pre industrial <sup>merch</sup> <sup>role</sup> <sup>model</sup> <sup>women</sup> <sup>SEEN</sup>  
 Smock Archery <sup>to men</sup> <sup>20m</sup> <sup>less available</sup> <sup>21st available</sup> <sup>Presenter</sup>

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.

During pre-industrial Britain women were seen as the inferior gender as weaker. This meant that their physical activity was limited to smock racing for lower class <sup>at</sup> fairs or archery for upper class women whenever due to being less strenuous.

In post industrial women were seen as people who should raise the family and stay at home. They had little free time for sport.

In 20<sup>th</sup> century, after men went to war women did have more opportunity for sport as they took on mens roles, although was still viewed as inferior until womens votes were accepted. Therefore it meant Butler and Forsters education act had by now occurred and girls and boys were at schools doing sport which continues to today.

Commercialisation alters womens [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).

8. Participation because now more females are sports presenters e.g. on sky news or Gabby Logan or Denise Lewis on BBC. KU EG

Commercialisation has increased women's participation as it has increased due to increase in female role models DEV such as Jessica Ennis or Rebecca Adlington EG. This increased participation REF as girls then have more confidence

Commercialisation meant that more sponsors <sup>choose</sup> sponsor women sport KU and it increase participation REF as people buying the clothes or more or product increases sport for women as they can see the fame possible from being successful SEEN e.g. Jessica Ennis doing Santander advert or Johnson Tompson Miller SEEN

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## Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
1	Mark first two attempts only Points 1 and 2 awarded
2	Points 2 and 3 awarded
3	Please refer to the "linking additional answer space sheet" to make sure that writing outside the zoned area is correctly linked and credited. Point 1 awarded Point 3 not awarded as no specific example given
4	Mark first two attempts only Points 6 and 3 awarded
5	Mark first two attempts only Points 1 and 4 awarded Point 3 not awarded as candidate made ref. to having more time but did not link it to participation.
6a	Point 2 and e.g. for point 2 awarded Reference to changes in nationality are not credited as this is not a feature of globalised sport. Point 3 not awarded because there is no reference to regular fixtures and World Cup/Olympics pre-date globalisation Point 5 awarded (no e.g.)
6b	Points 5, 1, 4, 6, 7 awarded S stamped when MAX achieved.
6c	Remember to check top and bottom of response - this candidate has written notes out of the zoned area Points 2, 5, 10 and 7 awarded
6d	Point 1 awarded Point 7 awarded for a range of sports offered Point 5 not awarded as no reference to effects on participation Point 4 awarded Point 6 awarded as there is a reference to "doing more sport" (qualifications on own = TV)
7a	Points 1 and 4 awarded
7b	Point 3 awarded
7c	Points 1, 4 and 8 awarded
7d	Points 3, 5, 2 and 9 awarded
8	Please be sure to check comments written outside the zoned area. Level 2, 7 marks awarded. Some success at AO2 and AO3. Good understanding of the effects of status and commercialisation, good level AO3 shown. Slightly imbalanced in favour of commercialisation