

Cambridge National

Sport Science

R041/01: Reducing the risk of sports injuries

Level 1/2 Cambridge National Certificate/Award

Mark Scheme for January 2023

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING RM ASSESSOR

- 1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
- 2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <u>http://www.rm.com/support/ca</u>
- 3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

- 1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
- 2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
- 3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
- 4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.

5. Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (*The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.*)

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. (The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

- 6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there, then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
- 7. Award No Response (NR) if:
 - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:

• anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

- 8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.** If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.
- 9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
- 10. For answers marked by levels of response:
 - a. To determine the level start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - b. To determine the mark within the level, consider the following

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

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11. Annotations in RM3

The following annotations are available:

- = Correct response
- **x** = Incorrect response
- **BOD** = Benefit of doubt
- **BP** = Blank Page
- **IRRL** = Irrelevant
- **REP** = Repetition
- VG = Vague
- **KU** = Knowledge and understanding
- **DEV** = Development of point
- **EG** = Examples
- **S** = Sub-max
- **L1** = Level 1
- **L2** = Level 2
- **L3** = Level 3
- **SEEN** = used for NR (no responses)

Highlighting is also available to highlight any particular points on the script.

[The following questions should be annotated with ticks to show where marks have been awarded in the body of the text question 1-14]

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (a)	One mark for:		
	False	[1]	
1 (b)	One mark for:		
	True	[1]	
1 (c)	One mark for:		
	False	[1]	
1 (d)	One mark for:		
	False	[1]	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2.	Two marks sub max for individual variables (odd numbers) and		Candidates have to match valid explanation and individual
	two marks sub max for explanation		variables in order to gain both marks.
	 Gender Males less flexible than females so more likely to pull a 		If incorrect explanation but correct named individual variable = 1
	muscle / males are generally stronger than females so could cause injury if collisions when playing together		If correct explanation but VG individual variable = 1 BOD
	 Age Elderly or children tend to be weaker / more fragile so 		If individual variable named in explanation = 2
	should be competing against people of their own age OR more chance of fractures		Accept other valid explanations
	5. Flexibility		Accept creditable practical examples for explanations – adults
	6. The less flexible so they are more likely to strain / tear / pull		playing rugby alongside / against teenagers or children could
	/ sprain muscles / tendons / ligaments		cause injury as weaker or children should be using lighter weights
	OR poor flexibility so the performer is more likely to use poor technique		as weaker / body still developing (Pt4)
	7. Nutrition / diet		Accept: Other components of fitness as individual variables (Pt 5)
	8. Poor nutrition can lower concentration / focus so more likely		
	to get distracted / collide into equipment 9. Sleep		P4 - Younger / older (on it's own) for age = VG
	10. Lack of sleep causes poor focus / concentration / decision		Accept:
	making / slower reaction times / low motivation so more		Point 8:
	chance of dangerous play / poor technique		Or Poor nutrition can cause performers to be too tired /
	11. Previous or recurring injuries / disability		lacking in energy so may collapse
	12. Part of the body can be weaker so may lead to poor		Or Poor nutrition can lead to obesity / overweight so more
	balance / technique		pressure on bones
	13. Psychological / motivation / arousal / anxiety / self-		Or Lack of minerals / vitamins can cause weak bones /
	confidence / self esteem		muscles so more chance of fractures
	14. Not motivated so pulling out of tackles		Or Lack of water leads to dehydration / weakness so more
	Or too motivated / aggressive so reckless when tackling		chance of collapsing
	 Fitness levels / physical preparation / medical conditions / health / poor posture 		Sleep – lack of sleep tired and not play to best of ability = VG
	 Not doing a warm up / lack of previous training / unfit so not ready for physical activity 		(Pt10)
	17. Experience / ability / knowledge		
	18. Beginners may have limited knowledge of rules / techniques so		
	perform incorrectly / dangerously	[4]	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3.	 Increases body / muscle temperature Increase in the speed / strength of muscle contraction / quicker movements Increase in heart rate Prepares the body / muscles for physical activity / exercise / game Increase in flexibility / pliability / elasticity (of muscles or ligaments and tendons or joints) / reduces stiffness (before exercise) Increase in blood flow or oxygen to (working) muscles Reduced chance of injury Delays onset of lactic acid (building up in the muscle) / enables you to work for longer Increase in breathing rate Improve performance or technique / able to practice or rehearse skills 	[3]	Do not accept: Warming up the body / muscles = VG Increase range of movement / ROM = VG Removes lactic acid = VG Gets you ready / skill rehearsal to prepare muscles = VG Don't get injured or stops / prevents injury = VG Loosens / stretches muscle = VG Better lung capacity = VG
4 (a)	One mark for: Heightens or controls arousal levels	[1]	 Accept: Equivalents of heightens e.g. increases / higher / goes up / lowers (if response indicates arousal levels too high) Do not accept: Descriptions of what arousal does e.g. 'get in the zone' / settles nerves / get you into right mind set unless there is reference to heightens or controls or equivalent = VG Accept: Optimum arousal level = BOD

Question	Answ	er	Marks	Guidance
4 (b)	Two marks for two of:			Do not accept: Reference to arousal
	1. Concentration / focus			Anxiety / nerves / aggression on its own = VG
	2. Motivation			Accept:
	3. Mental rehearsal / mental prepara	tion / imagery / visualisation		Controls / decreases (or equivalent) anxiety / nerves / aggression / calms you down = BOD
	4. Confidence / self-esteem			Get in the zone / correct mind set = BOD
	5. Reaction time		[0]	
- /			[2]	
5 (a-d)	One mark for each of the following	j :		
	Key Components of a warm up	Description		
	(a) Dynamic movement Changing speed and direction			
	(b) Mobility	Taking joints through their full range of movement		
	(c) Pulse raiser Exercises that slowly increase heart rate			
	(d) Skill rehearsal Practicing common movement patterns			
			[4]	
6.	Two marks for:			Accept components in either order
	1. Pulse lowering		[2]	Do not accept: Dynamic stretch = VG
	2. Stretching			Accept: reducing / decreasing – pulse / heart rate

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7.	Four marks for: (Size of the group) 1. Group too big or crowded or little space available so people bumping into each other / collisions or need bigger space OR Group too large so cannot hear instructions / can't concentrate / focus on task or need to communicate effectively or more organisation needed OR Large groups so more staff required (safety reasons) (Age of the participants) 2. Participants must be of an appropriate age so have them performing in same age categories / warm up is not too challenging / demanding (Experience of the participants) 3. If a less experienced group then an appropriate warm up needs to be delivered so less demanding / complex (Individual fitness levels) 4. If individuals are not fit enough the warm up should be delivered at the correct level so it is a lower intensity (Medical conditions / previous injuries/ disability) 5. Need to consider the type of warm up if an individual in the group has a previous injury / medical conditions so they are prepared / or check performers have necessary equipment e.g. inhalers or less demanding warm up maybe used (Suitability as preparation for a particular activity / sport) 6. The warm up or cool down must be suitable for the karate session so the appropriate muscles are focused on (Environmental Factors) 7. Awareness of weather / temperature conditions so precautions in place to help prevent performers from slipping / dehydration / heat exhaustion	[4]	Do not accept: Reference to gender Younger / older (on its own) for age = VG Too young / too old for high intensity warm up = BOD Accept other appropriate explanations or practical examples linked to warm up / cool downs) Accept: safe student and staff ratio (Pt 1) Pt 2 - If elderly / child then appropriate age related warm ups delivered because they are weaker or less intense warm up performed

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8.	One mark for: Static / dynamic / passive / developmental (stretching)	[1]	Do not accept: Examples of muscle stretches e.g. Hamstring = VG or exercises such as lunges etc = VG Maintenance stretch = VG
9a	 Two marks for: 1. Tingling / pins and needles 2. (Sudden) muscle stiffness / rigidity 3. Spasms / twitching on one side of the body / shaking / or loss of control / moving arms around 4. Loss of senses or change in senses / blurred vision / loss of consciousness or dizziness or disorientation / confusion or auras / light headed 5. Eyes rolling back (in the head) 6. Not remembering / unable to communicate / difficulty speaking / slurred speech / unaware of surroundings / blank staring or not responding or vacant episode 7. Headaches / sleepiness / tiredness 8. Lip smacking / foaming at mouth / dribbling / chewing or swallowing 9. A feeling events have happened before / déjà vu 10. Sudden intense emotions 11. Rubbing hands / fiddling with objects / fidgeting picking at clothes 12. Loss of bladder / bowel control 13. Making random noises 14. Coloration of skin / lips 	[2]	Accept any other relevant answers. Do not accept: Fits / seizures Rolling on floor = VG Collapsing = VG Accept: Eyes moving all over place = BOD (Pt5) Fainting = BOD (Pt4)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9b 10a.	 One mark from: 1. Do not hold / restrain them / allow free but safe movements / allow them to fit 2. Protect the person from injury / keep them from harm / keep them safe / move objects / clear area / remove things in way / create space 3. Keep them calm / stay with them / reassure them / keep them warm 4. Cushion / support their head 5. Put in recovery position <u>after</u> seizure (has finished) 6. Give appropriate Anti-epileptic drugs / AEDs / medication Three marks from: 1. High / low <u>blood</u> sugar levels 2. Increased thirst / dry mouth 3. Going to the toilet lots 4. (Extreme) tiredness / unconscious / coma-like state / fatigue / low energy/ weakness / drowsy / fainting / headaches / feeling dizzy / light headed 5. Weight loss / weight gain 6. Odd behaviour / could be mistaken for 'drunkenness' 7. Confusion / memory loss 8. Pale / cold/ sweaty skin / sweating 9. Nausea / vomiting / sickness 10. Blurred vision 12. Slow healing cuts / sores 13. Irritating skin / tingling skin / itchy 14. Abdominal pain / feeling hungry 15. Trembling / shaking / convulsions 16. Red or swollen gums 17. Shallow or rapid breathing / a higher heart rate than usual 	[1]	Do not accept: Emergency action plan = VG Hold head or restrain = VG Find a first aider = VG Accept: Make sure nothing in the way = BOD (Pt2) Time the seizure = BOD Do not accept: high / low insulin levels = VG Accept: unstable <u>blood</u> sugar levels = BOD Zoning out = BOD (Pt 4) Fast heart rate = BOD (Pt17) Dehydration = BOD
10b.	One mark for:		Do not accept: Blood sugar test / check blood sugar levels /
	(Give them) insulin (injection) / (food high in) sugar / sweets / fizzy drink / glucose (tablets) / fruit juice	[1]	healthy lifestyle / exercise / good diet = VG

Answer	Marks	Guidance
One mark for:		Accept: Phonetic spellings of asthma
Asthma	[1]	
One mark for each description:		One mark for each correctly described element Accept practical examples
See		Accept practical examples
1. Did you watch or observe the injury occur / what happened / ask someone else		SEE - if they can move it / see where the injury is = VG
Touch		
 Feeling for pain / tenderness / abnormalities / signs of heat / loss or change of sensation 		TOUCH - see how the performer reacts = BOD TOUCH – (around the injury) to see if it hurts = BOD
Active		
 Can the player move the limb themselves / ask the casualty to move the injured area 		ACTIVE - Apply pressure = VG ACTIVE - To try and <u>get them</u> to move the injured area = BOD
Passive		
4. The coach moves the injured limb / the coach sees if they are		
able to move the injured part of body	[4]	
	 One mark for: Asthma One mark for each description: See 1. Did you watch or observe the injury occur / what happened / ask someone else Touch 2. Feeling for pain / tenderness / abnormalities / signs of heat / loss or change of sensation Active 3. Can the player move the limb themselves / ask the casualty to move the injured area Passive 	One mark for: [1] Asthma [1] One mark for each description: See 1. Did you watch or observe the injury occur / what happened / ask someone else Fouch 2. Feeling for pain / tenderness / abnormalities / signs of heat / loss or change of sensation Active 3. Can the player move the limb themselves / ask the casualty to move the injured area Passive 4. The coach moves the injured limb / the coach sees if they are able to move the injured part of body

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12b.	One mark for:		
	C – compress / compression	[1]	
12c.	 Two marks for: Stretching Massage Heat (treatments - packs / pads / lamps / blankets / cream) / hot water bottles / hot tub / hot bath Glucose gels Fluid intake 	[2]	Do not accept: Any reference to R.I.C.E (in question) = REP Sauna = VG Accept: Painkillers / paracetamol / ibuprofen = BOD

Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
12d.	Two marks for:	[2]	If more than one line from treatment = VG		
	Picture of treatments		Name of treatments	[-]	
			Cast		
			Crutches		
			Sling		
			Splint		
			Stretching		
			Taping		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13 (a)	One mark sub-max (description) and one mark sub-max (example): Acute (description) Caused by sudden / instant trauma to the body / injury happens straight away	[1]	Do not accept: sudden pain (on its own) = VG (this is the result)
	 Sub-max 1 (example): Falling off bike / bike slipping from under them Collision / hit by with other cyclist / spectator / object / car Shoes or saddle rubbing / burning Hit by hailstones / bad weather causes a crash Hit by object (thrown by crowd) Overstretching / not warming-up / stretching / preparing properly Getting off bike awkwardly Incorrect / faulty equipment Injuring yourself knocking someone else / not playing by the rules or safe guidelines / behaving inappropriately / coaching inappropriate / dangerous techniques / strategies 	[1]	Accept other suitable examples
13 (b)	Two marks for: Arms - tennis elbow / golfer's elbow / tendonitis / swimmers shoulder / blisters Legs - Shin splints / jumper's knee/ runners knee / dancers hip / Osgood-Schlatter (Disease) / Severs disease / (Achilles / patella) tendonitis / blisters	[2]	Accept: tendonitis / blisters once Accept other suitable examples Do not accept: – round shoulder Repetitive strain injury (RSI) on own – VG Accept: cramp = BOD (long period of time)

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
14.	One mark for each:			Mark first response only
	Area of Emergency Action Plan	Example		
	Emergency Communication	(a) Telephone (999) / Emergency numbers / Emergency services		Pt (a) phone / phone someone = VG Pt (a) ambulance (on its own) = VG Pt (a) call ambulance / 999 = BOD 911 = VG
	(b) Emergency Personnel	(c) First aider / first responder / coach/ / doctor / medic / nurse /medical team		Pt (c) person in charge = VG Pt (c) parents = BOD
	Emergency Equipment	(d) First aid kit / evacuation chair / / wheelchair / stretcher / defibrillator / inhaler / bandages / ice pack / sling		Pt (d) first aid / ambulance = VG Cast = VG
			[4]	

Question Answer		Marks	Guidance
 15. 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 and intrusive. 0 = nil response or no response worthy of credit. Use of annotations: Numbered points = knowledge / understanding Bullet points = likely to be development of knowledge 	[8]	 only a g Level 3 At the indice The regards risk Extrema this level 2 At least this level 1 Som & under the level 1 At the mental service Extrema the level 1 At the mental service Extrema the level 1 At the mental service Extrema the level 1 At the mental service Cone the level 1 	tiating between levels look for: (NB – KU/DEV requirements are uide). Discriminators the top of this level candidates make many points from the cative content from different extrinsic factors response shows a detailed understanding with detailed discussion rding a variety of extrinsic factors (4KU/4+DEV) that influence the of injury. insic factors are well developed with use of clear tennis examples Discriminators ast three extrinsic factors may have been developed for the top of evel (3KU/3DEV) ifactory knowledge & understanding of some (3+) different nsic factors e success in practical application relating to tennis of knowledge derstanding to extrinsic factors may have been tioned with some development (2KU/1DEV) c understanding of few extrinsic factors (1-2), with limited nples with simple identification rather than description or no attempt at tennis practical application of vledge & understanding to extrinsic factors and how influence the risk of injury mark for any credit worthy statement or example relating to nsic factors Indicate the level at the end of the response

Indicative content:	4. Environmental factors
1. Type of activity	Check the weather / temperature conditions / is too windy / wet / col
 Non-contact sports such as tennis present different 	e.g. if poor weather then session moved indoors / into the shade
injury than a person playing contact sports	e.g. call the session off if conditions are too dangerous for players
e.g. rugby/football are contact sports where players will	e.g. ensure players are drinking enough to help prevent dehydration
collide with one-another as part of the game, whereas tennis	
players do not come into contact with each opponent	Ensure a safe playing surface
	e.g. ensuring the court doesn't have any potholes / uneven
. Coaching/supervision	e.g. check the court is safe to play with no objects / litter for players to the
 Poor/ incorrect coaching techniques 	e.g. remove debris / wet from court so less chance of slipping
.g. a coach not using the correct technique for a serve	
.g. be aware of coaches encouraging aggressive play	Performance area and surrounding area has enough room
 Poor supervision/a coach not paying attention 	e.g. if plenty of space then session may consist of more tennis players
.g. coach must pay attention so that players copy/repeat	e.g. ensure that there is sufficient area around the court for running/pla
vhat has been coached	otherwise players may collide with advertising hoardings/fences
Ineffective communication skills	
.g. ensure players are able to understand instructions / The	Other participants playing to the rules / bumping into each other
oach may be too quiet / not clear or you may not hear the	e.g. could run into some playing on the next court / doubles
ession instructions which might lead to dangerous play	e.g. players not throwing rackets / hitting balls in frustration
 Importance of adhering to rules and regulations 	
.g. rules such as not throwing the racquet	5. Safety hazards
3. Equipment	Risk assessments – carried out before the event to ensure everythir
Ensure that no equipment is faulty, unsafe or broken	is safe.
e.g. broken racket handle / net	 Safety checks – checking the equipment and playing surface before
	the event
Protective equipment - are players wearing appropriate	e.g. Identify who and how players could become injured
equipment	e.g. Take steps to minimise/eliminate risks/Ensure the match is safe to
e.g. wearing a hat to screen them from the sun	ahead i.e. checking court for litter/debris/dog faeces
	e.g. During/Ongoing: do conditions change during the game -
• Performance equipment – can get hit with equipment	weather/snow/hail causes court to become dangerous
e.g. tennis racket – correct size and weight / strings at the	
correct tension / check the balls are correct pressure	Emergency action plans
Clothing/featurer quitable for playing ourfeed/weather	 Make sure the EAP is in place prior to the session and that all coac
Clothing/footwear suitable for playing surface/weather anditions/anacific anact or activity/	 Make sure the EAP is in place phot to the session and that all coac are aware of the procedures.
conditions/specific sport or activity	
e.g. tennis trainers to get grip on the court.	e.g. Measures in place to deal with injuries sustained in game of tennis

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