

GCE

Physical Education

H555/03: Socio-cultural issues in physical activity and sport

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2024

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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

- Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: RM Assessor 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 http://www.rm.com/support/ca
- 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 10 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	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks
level	available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks
inconsistency	available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✓	Tick
×	Cross
BOD	Benefit of doubt
TV	Too vague
REP	Repeat
5	Indicates sub-max reached where relevant
SEEN	Noted but no credit given
IRRL	Significant amount of material which doesn't answer the question
KU	Knowledge and understanding / indicates AO1 on Q8
EG	Example/Reference / indicates AO2 on Q8
DEV	Development / indicates AO3 on Q8
Ш	Level 1 response on Q8
L2	Level 2 response on Q8
L3	Level 3 response on Q8

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank page

- Sub-maxes are indicated with **S**; the guidance section of the mark scheme shows which questions these are relevant to.
- **KU/EG/DEV** used <u>instead</u> of ticks on the extended response question to indicate where knowledge or development points from the indicative content have been made.
- On this extended response question, one KU/EG/DEV does not necessarily equate to one mark being awarded; the marking is based on a levels of response mark scheme which awards a level and mark holistically based upon the quality of the response overall against the levels descriptors.

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	1 Rules Complex / written / only upper class could understand 2 Equipment Only upper class could afford equipment to play 3 Transport Only upper class could afford transport to play 4 Venue Required facilities / special venue / courtyard 5 Civilised Non-violent / skill based	2 (AO3)	Mark first 2 only
2	1 Lower class 2 Had a job	2 (AO1)	If more than two are circled award 0
3	Metropolitan Police Act: 1 Violence Sports became less violent / more civilised 2 Bans Bans on some violent sports were enforced 3 Property Property was protected from violent / rowdy sport Factory Act:	2 (AO3)	Sub max 1 pts 1-3 Sub max 1 pts 4-7 DNA 'mob football was banned'
	4 Participation Increased participation / played on Saturday afternoons 5 Spectatorism Increased spectatorism / watched on Saturday afternoons 6 Professionalism Professionalism began 7 Regularity Sport was played more regularly		
4	Match fixing	2 (AO2)	Mark first 2 only

	Question			Answer		Guidance
5					2	Mark first 2 only
		1	Coaching	Provide specialist / elite / high quality coaching	(AO2)	Pt. 1 DNA 'coaching' alone.
		2	Equipment / facilities	Clubs provide specialised / elite / high quality equipment / facilities		
		3	Financial Concessions	Offer financial concessions e.g. reduced match fees, free gym memberships		Pt.3 DNA provide funding
		4	Competition	Give competitive experience		
		5	Talent Identification	Assist in talent identification / scouting		
		6	Medical support	Provide physiotherapy /medical support		

	Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
6	Question (a)	Four marks from: 1 Promoted values Sports and games emphasised moral values such as sportsmanship, respect, self-discipline, courage etc. 2 Fair play Sports and games emphasised fair play 3 Leadership 6th formers / captains given key role as organisers / leaders	4 (AO1)	Guidance
		4 Muscular Christianity 5 Athleticism Cult of athleticism was emphasised Cult of athleticism was emphasised Cult of athleticism was emphasised Taking part was more important than winning Winning 7 Civilising of sport Played sports to improve discipline / gentlemanly behaviour		

Question				Answer	Mark	Guidance
6 (b) (i)		Thre	ee marks from:		3 (AO3)	
		1	Stereotypical roles	Reinforced stereotype of women's domestic role in the home		
		2	Activity	Woman shouldn't be physically active / shouldn't take part in sport		
		3	Status	Women's sport was low status / less valued / looked down on		
		4	Level	Women's sport was low level / not as good as men's		
		5	Public perception	Women's sport was not taken seriously		
		6	Physical suitability	Women were not viewed as physically able. Viewed as the weaker sex.		
	1		(b) (i) Three 2 3 4 5	(b) (i) Three marks from: 1 Stereotypical roles 2 Activity 3 Status 4 Level 5 Public perception	(b) Three marks from: 1 Stereotypical roles Reinforced stereotype of women's domestic role in the home 2 Activity Woman shouldn't be physically active / shouldn't take part in sport 3 Status Women's sport was low status / less valued / looked down on 4 Level Women's sport was low level / not as good as men's 5 Public perception Women's sport was not taken seriously 6 Physical suitability Women were not viewed as physically	(b) Three marks from: 1 Stereotypical roles Reinforced stereotype of women's domestic role in the home 2 Activity Woman shouldn't be physically active / shouldn't take part in sport 3 Status Women's sport was low status / less valued / looked down on 4 Level Women's sport was low level / not as good as men's 5 Public perception Women's sport was not taken seriously 6 Physical suitability Women were not viewed as physically

	Question		Answer				Mark	Guidance
6	(b)		Thre	ee marks from:			3	Direct comparison with examples
					1970	Today	(AO2)	needed for the award of marks.
			1	Numbers of professional women	Few female professionals	More female professionals eg: footballers, cricketers etc		
			2	Number of elite sports	Narrow range / few elite sports	Wider range of elite sports eg: boxing, netball etc		
			3	Financial reward	Low / in few sports. Not equal to male sports	Higher reward / in a number of sports eg: football, golf etc Equal in some sports eg: tennis		
			4	Discrimination	Discrimination prevented access to elite participation	Fewer discriminatory barriers to elite participation eg: FA no longer excludes women, golf clubs compelled to accept women		
			5	Careers	Short / finished by marriage/ having children. No careers in admin / coaching / media after playing	Longer / marriage and family no longer a bar / related careers after playing eg: women with families compete eg: Careers in coaching, media and admin		

	Question				Answer		Mark	Guidance
6	(b) contd	(ii)	6	Sponsorship	Few sponsors	More sponsors eg: netball WC 2019 several sponsors etc		
			7	Media Coverage	Little media coverage	More media coverage eg: women's football often on TV / main channels etc		
			8	Competitions	Few competitions	More competitions eg: soccer and rugby world cups now take place, women's boxing in the Olympics		
			9	Public interest	Very little / low attendances	Significant amount / large attendances eg: Club and international netball now watched by tens / hundreds of thousands live and on TV		

	Question				Answer		Mark	Guidance
6	6 (c)		Thre	Three marks from:			3	Point and linked example needed for each mark
					Explanation	Example	(AO2)	
			1	Technology	Technology has increased time available for sport	eg: online shopping, electric bikes		Pt. 1 examples should be 21st century technology
			2	Flexible working	Has increased time available for sport	eg: working from home (pandemic), flexi time		
			3	Cost	High cost is still a barrier to participation in some activities	eg: scuba diving, polo		
			4	Recession	Recession or cost of living crisis has reduced disposable income required for sport	eg: membership fees, equipment		

	Question				Answer		Mark	Guidance
6	(c)	(ii)	Thre	Three marks from:			3	Point and linked example needed
					Explanation	Example	(AO2)	for each mark
			1	Traditional sport	Some sports are	eg:		
				to social class	associated with	equestrian HSEC,		
				links.	different social	football LSEC		
					classes.			
			2	Participation	Differ according to	eg:		
				rates	social class	HSEC class participate		
						more than LSEC		
			3	Social mobility	Excellence at sport	eg:		
					can assist social	Marcus Rashford,		
					mobility	Wayne Rooney,		
						Serena Williams		
			4	Excellence	Some elite sports	eg:		
					have	rowing, skiing		
					disproportionate			
					numbers of HSEC			
			5	Changes	Class has less	eg:		
					effect nowadays	growing numbers of		
						HSEC becoming		
						pro footballers / regular		
						spectators		

	Question				Answer		Guidance			
6	(d)		Fou	r marks from:		4	DNA 'bring people together' for			
			1	Unity	OG seek to unite people from all over the world	(AO1)	pt. 1			
			2	Equality	OG seek to achieve equality / reduce discrimination					
			3	Friendship	OG seek to promote friendship and goodwill					
			4	Peace	OG seek to develop peace and harmony					
			5	Respect	OG seek to develop respect					
7	(a)	(i)	Thre	ee marks from:		3	Accept opposites for pts 1,2,3			
			1	Coverage	Companies will want to sponsor events	(AO3)				
					with the most viewers					
			2	Cost	Companies will sponsor the best value					
					events for their budget					
			3	High profile / most	Companies may wish to sponsor Pay TV					
				popular sports	events if they are the highest profile and		D. 0.5 1 6			
			ı						popular events.	
			4	Wealth	Companies may target wealthier viewers of pay TV		cable, premium channels, virtual pay.			
			5	Youth audience	Companies who wish to target a youth					
					audience may select coverage that is					
					free to air.					
			6	Specialism	Companies will sponsor events where					
					they have a specialism / preference /					
					historical relationship irrespective of type					
					of TV coverage					

	Question			Answer			Guidance	
7	(a)	(ii)	(ii)		ee marks from:		3 (AO3)	Sub max 2 pts 3- 6
			1	Income (increase)	Rugby is paid large amounts of money for the TV rights (to beat the competition)			
			2	Live attendance	Rugby gets bigger live crowds because people cannot watch on TV			
			Ne	gatives				
			3	Fans	Rugby fans feel frustrated / let down			
			4	Popularity	Rugby may experience reduced popularity /profile / participation / spectatorship / role models			
			5	Sponsorship	Rugby may attract less sponsors because of reduced audience			
			6	Income from sponsors	Rugby's income may reduce through loss of sponsors			

	Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
7	(b)		Four marks from:			
			General points:			
		1	Money	Greater prize money / financial reward		
		2	Testing	Improved testing / more testing detects		
				more illegal use		
		3	New drugs	New drugs which are harder to detect		
				make believe they won't be caught		
		4	Pressure	Athletes are still under pressure to win		
		5	Political	Forced to take drugs by government		
		6	Prevalence	Perception that everyone else is using		
				them / levels the playing field		
		7	Increased elite	More women in high level sport so more		
			participation	using PEDs		
		8	New sports /	Increased number of sports / events		
			events for women	which require power and strength		

	Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
7	(c)		Six marks from: UK Sport:		6 (AO1)	Sub max 4 pts 1-7 and 8-13
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Lottery Funds NGBs APAs National Institutes Talent ID PLA WCC	Distributes lottery funding Provides funding to NGBs (to run World Class Performance Programme) Funds elite athletes through APAs Funds National Institutes Runs / co-ordinates talent ID programmes Developed player lifestyle advice Runs World Class Coaching		
		Nati 8	onal Institutes: Facilities Coaches and PDs	Operate world class performance environments Support high level coaches and performance directors		Pt. 8 DNA 'specialist facilities' Pt. 9 DNA Provides coaches /
		10	Sport science Medical	Give sport science support (biomechanics, nutrition, psychological support etc.) Give medical support (physiotherapy,		coaching
		12 13	PLA Research	specialist doctors) Deliver player lifestyle advice Fund research projects in sports		
				technology		

	Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
7	(d)	Fou	r marks from:		4	Point and linked example needed
		1	Improved injury prevention / safety	eg: competition surfaces, shoe technology, gait analysis, stem guards, F1 halo	(AO2)	for each mark
		2	Improved medical technology	eg: Improved diagnostics, MRI, ultrasound, key hole surgery, O2 chambers, new physiotherapy techniques and treatments.		
		3	Enhanced rest and recovery	eg: ice baths, sleep monitors, hypoxic chambers		
		4	Performance /activity monitoring	eg: GPS, tracking vests		
		5	Assessment of suitability	eg: Physiological screening		
		6	Training assistance	eg: Hyperbaric / hypoxic chambers		

Section C

Question	Answer	Guidance
8*	 Level 3 (8–10 marks) detailed knowledge & understanding (AO1) clear and consistent practical application of knowledge & understanding (AO2) effective analysis/evaluation and/or discussion/explanation/development (AO3) accurate use of technical and specialist vocabulary there is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. 	At Level 3 responses are likely to include: Detailed knowledge of how a range of social factors affected attendance at live sporting events. Detailed knowledge, with a range of examples, of how modern technology and deviance might have reduced crowds. AO1, AO2 and AO3 all covered well in this level.
8*	 Level 2 (5–7 marks) satisfactory knowledge & understanding (AO1) some success in practical application of knowledge (AO2) analysis/evaluation and/or discussion/explanation/development attempted with some success (AO3) technical and specialist vocabulary used with some accuracy there is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence. 	At Level 2 responses are likely to include: Satisfactory knowledge of how a range of social and cultural factors affected attendance at live sporting events. Satisfactory knowledge, with some examples, of how modern technology or deviance might have affected attendances at live sporting events. AO1 and AO2 well covered, some evidence of AO3 required for the top of the level.
8*	 Level 1 (1–4 marks) basic knowledge & understanding (AO1) little or no attempt at practical application of knowledge (AO2) little or no attempt to analyse/evaluate and/or discuss/explain/develop (AO3) technical and specialist vocabulary used with limited success the information is basic and communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear. 	At Level 1 responses are likely to include: Basic knowledge of how social and cultural factors affected attendance at live sporting events. Basic knowledge of how modern technology or deviance might have affected attendances at live sporting events. Content will be mainly AO1 with limited or no examples. Maximum of 3 to be awarded for AO1 only

Question	Answer	Guidance
8*	(0 marks) No response or no response worthy of credit.	

Indicative content:

AO1 - KU	AO2 – EG	AO3 - DEV
Social and cultural factors which increase	ed crowd size early in 20 th century	
1 People had more free time / shorter working hours	eg: Half day Saturday	Factory Act (1850)
		➤ Gave workers time to spectate
		➤ Gave players time to play
	eg: Arsenal, Manchester Utd. etc	Allowed formation of factory teams
2. Better public transport	eg: Buses, trams, roads	More frequent, cheap public transport allowed people to travel to spectate more easily
3. Increased literacy	eg: More / compulsory education	People could read advertisements / newspaper reports / raised levels of interest enthusiasm
		Could understand sports / rules more easily
4. People had more money / disposable income	eg: Could buy tickets and pay to travel	> Higher wages
		More skilled workers who were paid better salaries
		 Broken time payments allowed players to play without losing income
		 Professionalism led to higher standards which attract larger crowds

AO1 - KU	AO2 – EG	AO3 - DEV
How modern technology may have reduce	ed live crowds	
5. Better / more accessible TV coverage / easier to watch from home.	eg: Variety of camera angles / drone cameras	➤ Better viewing experience
	eg: Recording technology eg: Ref. microphones	Cheaper (no ticket or transport needed)Don't miss anything
	eg: Slow motion replays	Watch when you want to / 24/7
	eg: Close ups	More informative / improved understanding
	eg: Electronic punditry	
	eg: Big screens in parks / public places	
6.The internet	eg: Discovery Plus	Worldwide sport can be live streamed
	eg: Catch up / on demand TV	 All events / matches at major events available
	eg: Streaming through devices eg: Games consoles	Some prefer to play online rather than attend live matches.
	eg. Games consoles	live matches.

A01 - KU	AO2 – EG	AO3 - DEV
How deviance may have reduced live crow		
7. Spectator violence / hooliganism	eg: Pitch invasions	People might worry about becoming mixed up in it.
	eg: Arranged fights	Not safe to attend / safer to watch on TV
	eg: Violent attacks (some deaths)	Parents would not want children exposed to
	eg: Heysel stadium	it.
	eg: 'Firms' of 'supporters.'	Supporters might be alienated from the game because of it
		Might create a bad reputation for a supporter if chosen team is involved.
		 Caused law to require all seater stadiums so stadium capacity was reduced.
8. Player violence	eg: Eric Cantona	Poor role models for young people may prevent parents taking them / allowing them
	eg: Luis Suarez	to go.
		Sport becomes less popular
		Supporters might be worried about reprisals from rival supporters.
9. Illegal drug taking by players (recreational and / or performance enhancing)	eg: cannabis, cocaine	 Sets a poor example / negative role modelling
, a sa s	eg: steroids, stimulants, narcotic analgesics.	 Gives the sport a poor reputation
		Puts people off watching the game

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