

Cambridge **NATIONALS LEVEL 1/2**

SPORT STUDIES



Combined feedback on the January 2018 exam paper (including selected exemplar candidate answers and commentary)

Unit R051 – Contemporary issues in sport

Version 1

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
General examiner comments on the paper	4
Questions 1 and 2	5
Questions 3 and 4	7
Questions 5, 6 and 7	9
Exemplar candidate work	11
Questions 8, 9 and 10	12
Questions 11 and 12	14
Questions 13 and 14	16
Exemplar candidate work	17
Question 15	19
Exemplar candidate work	22

INTRODUCTION

This resource brings together the questions from the January 2018 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 6(b), 13 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/>

OCR <small>Oxford Cambridge and RSA</small>	
Friday 12 January 2018 – Afternoon	
LEVEL 1/2 CAMBRIDGE NATIONAL IN SPORT STUDIES	
R051/01 Contemporary issues in sport	
<small>Candidates answer on the Question Paper.</small>	Duration: 1 hour
<small>OCR supplied materials:</small> None	
<small>Other materials required:</small> None	
<small>Candidate Surname</small>	<small>Candidate Surname</small>
<small>Centre number</small>	<small>Candidate number</small>
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters. Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only. Answer all the questions. Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer. Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown. Do not write in the barcodes. 	
INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. The total number of marks for this paper is 60. The quality of your written communication will be assessed in your answer to the question marked with an asterisk (*). This document consists of 12 pages. Any blank pages are indicated. 	
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Cambridge National
Sport Studies
Unit R051 : Contemporary issues in sport
Level 1/Level 2
Mark Scheme for January 2018
<small>Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations</small>

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OCR Report to Centres January 2018
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GENERAL EXAMINER COMMENTS ON THE PAPER

It is pleasing to note that many centres and therefore candidates are becoming much more adept at using the technical terminology contained within the specification.

There was evidence of use of quantitative comments in a number of questions, as opposed to single word responses. For example, in question 2a, a lack of money gained a mark but money alone did not. It is important that candidates continue to be encouraged to write in sentences and not use one word answers in their responses, which would generally result in no marks being awarded.

Centres should note that where a response requires a specific number of responses and that number is in bold, only that number of responses will be marked, with any subsequent comments or attempts not awarded any credit.

Candidates should be encouraged to read the question carefully to avoid a loss of marks. For example in question 11b, candidates were instructed to add comments relating to the drawbacks of holding the Football World Cup but were instructed to avoid comments relating to cost. Numerous candidates however made reference to costs incurred, thereby not being able to access maximum marks for the question. Missing the focus of the question was a significant feature of candidate responses in question 13, whereby the key phrase was 'develop their sport', not describe the structure.

National Governing Body questions continue to prove problematic for candidates. It is vital that Centres and therefore candidates are fully familiar with all the differing roles and functions of an NGB. A vast number of candidates again were only able to offer comments relating to rules, facilities and competitions as opposed to the developmental role of an NGB in relation to its sport.

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 and 2

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 Which one of the following would **not** be classed as an emerging sport in the UK?

(Circle your chosen option to indicate your answer)

- (a) American Football
 (b) Ultimate Frisbee
 (c) Cricket
 (d) Handball

One mark from:

(c) Cricket

[1]

- 2 Many parents and teachers are concerned that teenagers do not participate enough in physical activity.

- (a) Give **three** possible barriers which can prevent teenagers from regular participation in physical activity and sport.

1 **Three marks from:**

1. **Lack** of time (due to education)

... 2. **Lack** of money/income [1]

3. No role models (in certain sports) to encourage participation

2 4. Expense of equipment/participation charge

5. No suitable programmed sessions/suitable activities [1]

... 6. Poor body image/lack of confidence

3 7. Lack of motivation/can't be bothered

8. Lack of transport

... 9. Peer pressure/friends don't play sport/sport is not seen as being 'cool' [1]

- (b) Give **two** strategies a school could use to enable teenagers to participate more regularly in physical activity and sport.

1 **Two marks from:**

1. Providing **appropriate** activities that interest students

... 2. Providing taster activities [1]

3. Suitable programming (e.g. after school clubs)

2 4. Provide transport/subsidised transport (particularly for activities outside of normal school hours)

... 5. Running gender specific sessions (e.g. female only tasters to overcome body image issues) [1]

6. **Use** role models (in schools)

7. Increased advertising in schools

Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 2(a):

Do not accept – Lack of facilities or lack of awareness.

Do not accept role models on own.

Question 2(b):

Do not accept – provide activities on own.

Do not accept role models on own.

Examiner comments

Question 1 – There was evidence to indicate that many candidates had not focused on the word not in the question and actually ticked examples of an emerging sport.

Question 2(a) – A generally well answered question. There were however a number of candidates who simply wrote single words such as; transport, time, money, without quantitative comments as their three responses, thereby gaining no marks.

Question 2(b) – Whilst many candidates gained maximum marks, several made reference to activities being free, which would not be relevant to strategies that a school could offer to encourage increased participation by teenagers.

Questions 3 and 4

- 3 Tom is 66 years old and his partner Caroline is 59. Tom is retired but Caroline still works full-time. They only have one car. Both would like to get fitter by playing more sport.

Describe **two** barriers to Tom's participation in sport and **two** possible solutions.

Barrier 1	One mark for each correct barrier and one mark for each solution.
.....	Barriers (Sub max 2)	[1]
Solution	1. Lack of mobility/fitness/health issues (due to age) 2. Lack of suitable activities that meet Tom's interests/needs 3. Partner's work commitments
.....	4. Cost of transport/lack of transport (while partner is at work)	[1]
Barrier 2	5. Cost of facilities/equipment/membership 6. Lack of role models
.....	7. Lack of awareness	[1]
Solution	Solutions (Sub max 2) 8. Provide appropriate/adapted activities that meet physical needs/Tom takes part in/tries easier or adapted activities
.....	9. Provide activities that meet Tom's interests 10. Programming of/number/timing of sessions to allow more options for participation 11. Reduce/subsidise cost 12. Provide transport/subsidise transport/use public transport 13. Use (suitable) role models 14. Targeted promotion/advertising	[1]

- 4 Sport can be used to promote positive values.

Write the correct value from those listed for each example given in the table below.

Fair play
Excellence
Citizenship
Inclusion
Team spirit
Tolerance/respect

One mark for each value.

Value	Example
1. Excellence	Striving to be the best you can be
2. Tolerance/respect	Accepting and welcoming players from different social backgrounds
3. Team spirit	Working together as a team to get more enjoyment from playing sport
4. Fair play	Playing according to the rules
5. Inclusion	Making sure all community groups have an opportunity to participate in sport
6. Citizenship	Volunteering to coach, officiate or help run a local community sports club

[6]

Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 3:

Solution must match barrier to award mark

Do not award Cost on own or lack of income on own.

Do not award Transport on own.

Examiner comments

Question 3 – There was a full range of marks gained for this question, with many candidates clearly identifying the problems that Tom has in participating in sport and then offering appropriate solutions.

Unfortunately, many responses were simply repetitions of the question, with comments such as; 'Caroline works full time' or 'they have no car', thereby gaining no marks. Other responses focused on what Caroline could do to increase her participation when the question actually relates to Tom.

Question 4 – A straight forward question with many candidates gaining four or more marks. The most common mistake for those gaining four marks was with the last two alternatives, where candidates mixed up inclusion and citizenship.

Questions 5, 6 and 7

5 Give **three** reasons why sporting etiquette is important as a performer.

- 1 **Three marks from:** [1]
 1. Fairness among competitors/participants
 2. Promotion of positive values/well-mannered/to care about the well-being of others/ shows respect for other performers [1]
 3. Act as a role model to others/sets a good example to others [1]
 4. Safety of participants/to protect individuals
 5. So that the activity/game can be played effectively/flowing/so all can enjoy the activity
 6. Increase reputation of sport/performer

6 (a) Name **two** performers who have been caught using performance enhancing drugs and the sports they perform in.

- 1 **One mark for correct identification of a performer and sport.**
 Cycling
 ... 1. Lance Armstrong [1]
 2. David Millar
 2 Athletics
 ... 1. Dwain Chambers [1]
 2. Ben Johnson
 3. Tyson Gay
 4. Asafa Powell

(b) Give **three** reasons why sports governing bodies should **not** allow the use of performance enhancing drugs.

- 1 **Three marks from:** [1]
 1. To **stop performers gaining** an unfair advantage/**prevents** cheating/to make the sport fair [1]
 2. Protect sports performers from ill health/negative effects of use [1]
 3. **Protect/maintain** the reputation of the sport/maintains the spirit of the sport. [1]
 4. Could affect sponsorship for the sport

(c) Suggest **one** reason why sports governing bodies might consider a lesser penalty for performers found taking recreational drugs compared to performance enhancing drugs.

1. Performers may not gain a performance advantage [1]
 2. Not the concern of the governing body to police what is a social problem

7 Which one of the following is **not** a reason why sports performers might take performance enhancing drugs?

(Circle your chosen option to indicate your answer)

- (a) Financial benefits from successful sports performance
 (b) To enable them to train harder
 (c) To develop their technical sports skills
 (d) To boost their physical performance

One mark for correct answer
 (c) To develop their technical skills

[1]

Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 6(a):

Credit other known examples.

Must have both sport **and** performer.

Accept surname Benefit of doubt.

Do not accept recreational drug takers.

Question 6(b):

Do not accept the converse i.e. the negative effects on sport.

Do not accept 'it is unfair'.

Benefit of doubt (can prevent) long term health problems.

Question 6(c):

Do not accept 'they do not affect your body'.

Examiner comments

Question 5 – Increasing the performer/sport's reputation, acting as a role model and maintaining fairness amongst performers were frequent responses in this well scoring question.

Question 6(a) – It was quite simply a case of knowing examples, with the associated sport, or not in this question, although there were several instances of names being mixed up or sports not being identified.

Question 6(b) – Very few candidates scored on this question. The focus in the question is why sports governing bodies should not allow the use of performance enhancing drugs, **not** the effects of taking performance enhancing drugs. For example; 'it maintains the spirit of the sport' is correct but 'it's cheating' is incorrect.

Question 6(c) – A reasonably well answered question, although several candidates wrote incorrectly about the use of recreational drugs for medical purposes.

Question 7 – As a reminder again, the focus of the question is, which of the alternatives is **not** a reason for taking performance enhancing drugs. Those who selected alternatives such as (b) to train harder, which is a reason for taking performance enhancing drugs, a mark was not awarded.

Exemplar candidate work

Question 6(b) – Medium level answer

(b) Give three reasons why sports governing bodies should not allow the use of performance enhancing drugs.

- 1 So no one gets an unfair advantage [1]
- 2 so it sets an example to work for ~~best~~ a good result [1]
- 3 so athletes are safe [1]

Commentary**Option 1**

The candidate has gained point 1 on the mark scheme by referring to creating fairness amongst competitors so that no competitor gains an unfair advantage.

Point 2 has been awarded for comment three relating to keeping the performer safe. A clearer response could have been made if the candidate had made reference to safety in terms of health but there is enough in the statement to award a mark.

Whilst the candidate has made reference to setting an example in comment two, it is with reference to working for a result rather than working to maintain the reputation of the sport.

Questions 8, 9 and 10

- 8 Describe the 'whereabouts rule' used in testing for the use of performance enhancing drugs.

Two marks for:

1. Performers must report their location (outside of competition)
2. Must notify where they will be for at least one hour of every day (for a year)
3. So that they can be **random drug tested at any time**
4. Three missed tests (in a year) results in sanction

[2]

- 9 Describe the following **four** values that are promoted through the Paralympics.

Friendship **One mark for each description**

Description 1. Develop friendship between participants

[1]

Inspiration and equality

Description 2. Performers to try their best/inspire other disabled people to participate/
Performers work towards equality/recognise the achievements of other
performers with disabilities

[1]

Courage

Description 4. Performers work to overcome disabilities

[1]

Determination

Description 5. Performers work to overcome barriers/train to succeed/don't give up

[1]

- 10 Identify whether hosting the following major sports events is 'one off' or 'regular and recurring' by completing the table below.

Event	One off or regular and recurring
British Formula One Grand Prix	1. regular and recurring
Paralympics	2. one off
Wimbledon	3. regular and recurring
World Athletics Championship	4. one off

[4]

Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 9:

Do not accept repetition of values alone. There must be a description.

Question 10:

Benefit of doubt regular Benefit of doubt recurring.

Benefit of doubt regular Benefit of doubt recurring.

Examiner comments

Question 8 – There was generally a sound understanding of the 'Whereabouts' rule.

Question 9 – Unfortunately a substantial number of candidates simply regurgitated the four words/phrases in the question. For instance, a typical response to the friendship section was 'being friendly' or 'making friends', without actually linking the response to Paralympic performers.

Question 10 – On the whole, a reasonably well answered question, with just a few candidates mixing up some of their responses. As a note to centres, the regular and recurring choice should contain both of these words and not simply, regular or occurring.

Questions 11 and 12

11 The Football World Cup is one of the largest sports events to organise yet many nations spend a lot of money bidding to host it.

(a) Suggest **three** reasons why a nation would bid to host the Football World Cup.

- 1 **Three marks from** [1]
1. Investment or improvement of infrastructure/transport/facilities
2. Direct/indirect tourism
- 2 3. Raises status of the country/shop window effect [1]
4. Morale will be improved/generates national pride
5. Commercial benefits to businesses/boost to the economy
6. Increases employment
- 3 [1]
- [1]

(b) Apart from cost, give **three** drawbacks for a country hosting the Football World Cup.

- 1 **Marks from:** [1]
1. Facilities can end up not being used after the event (if not planned properly)
2. Negative impact on country if event runs poorly
3. Other sports may suffer at the expense of promotion of one sport (Football)
- 2 4. Can cause divisions in the country if only a few cities benefit [1]
5. Reduce tourism in other parts of the country/tourism increase is short-lived
6. Disruption to local community/overcrowding/litter or pollution
- 3 7. Increased risk of terrorism/crime [1]
8. Employment is only short term
- [1]

12 Identify **two** sources of funding available to a national governing body to help fund new sports facilities.

- 1 **Two marks from:** [1]
1. Government grants
- 2 2. Lottery funding [1]
3. Sport England funding
4. Distribution of private donations
5. Sponsorship/advertising revenues
6. Membership/national affiliation fees

Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 11(a):

Must be some ref to what is being invested in.

Question 11(b):

Do not credit any comment relating to cost or debt = Repeat of question.

Benefit of doubt anti-social behaviour.

Question 12:

Benefit of doubt grants.

Benefit of doubt Advertising/adverts.

Examiner comments

Question 11(a) – Tourism, national pride, reputation of the country and increased employment were the most frequently occurring responses to this generally well answered question about why a country might bid to host the Football World Cup.

Question 11(b) – A number of candidates reduced their scoring potential by including comments relating to cost being a drawback to hosting the Football World Cup, when the question had clearly stated that cost should not be covered in the response. Many candidates wrote about and gained credit for; facilities not being used after the event, the threat of terrorism, negative impact on the country if the event runs poorly and overcrowding.

Question 12 – Whilst many candidates gained one mark for lottery funding, a number lost marks for the inclusion of a comment relating to the selling of merchandise, a source of funding which does not fund facilities. Again, an illustration of the fact that candidates do not always fully read a question and extract the appropriate area of focus.

Questions 13 and 14

13 Identify **three** ways national governing bodies such as the English Basketball Association are involved in developing their sports and give an example for each.

- 1** **Six marks from:** [2]
- 1. Organise elite training
 - 2. e.g. national performance squads (in basketball)
 - 3. Developing coaching awards/coaching qualification structure
 - 4. e.g. various levels of coaching qualifications such as (UKCC) Level 1
 - 5. Training of officials
 - 6. e.g. training and selecting officials to officiate at different levels (of basketball)

..... [2]

3 [2]

..... [2]

14 Suggest **two** ways a national governing body might promote sport to women.

- 1** **Two marks from:** [1]
- 1. Exposure in the media
 - 2. Advertising/promotional campaign (e.g. This Girl Can)
 - 3. Equal opportunities policies (that actively enable women to have equal access to sports equipment and facilities)
 - 4. Taster sessions
 - 5. Women's only sport (sessions)
 - 6. Use of (female) role models
 - 7. Training female coaches

..... [1]

Mark Scheme Guidance

Question 13:

Award one mark where factor identified but no example.

Question 14:

Accept other appropriate initiatives.

Benefit of doubt role models.

Examiner comments

Question 13 – Candidates, across the whole spectrum of marks, failed to focus on the key phrase of ‘developing their sports’, with the result that there were numerous answers recounting the function of a governing body in terms of rule setting, facility construction and organising competitions.

The candidates who identified the correct focus were able to comment on at least one of the points on the mark scheme relating to elite training, coaching and officials awards. Exemplification of these three key areas was rarely in evidence.

Question 14 – Campaigns such as ‘This Girl Can’ and the reference to increased use of female roles models and female only clubs featured frequently in this reasonably well scoring question.

Exemplar candidate work

Question 13 – Medium level answer

13 Identify **three** ways national governing bodies such as the English Basketball Association are involved in developing their sports and give an example for each.

- 1 ~~developing elite coaching~~ development, provide elite coaching awards, run elite sessions for players, regulated rules for officials, train officials to elite levels. [2]
- 2 Infrastructure, improve and develop facilities to encourage more people to join the sport. [2]
- 3 Promotion, organise competition specific to user groups through initiatives and schemes. [2]

Commentary

This response gains credit for points 3, 1 and 5, giving a total of 3/6.

The candidate could have gained the maximum of 6 if they had added specific examples to each of the three points credited, as per the instructions in the question.

The comments made in 2 and 3 in the answer area are irrelevant, as infrastructure and promotion do not develop the sport and are different functions of a national governing body.

Exemplar candidate work

Question 13 – High level answer

13 Identify three ways national governing bodies such as the English Basketball Association are involved in developing their sports and give an example for each.

1 Coaching awards e.g. English
Badminton Association award for county
awards from level 1 [2]

2 elite training e.g. English FA train
youths national and international [2]

3 Training of officials [2]

Commentary

This candidate has gained point 3 regarding coaching awards and by adding a suitable example they have also gained point 4.

They have adopted a similar approach to point 1 on the mark scheme and added an appropriate example to gain point 2.

Whilst the comment relating to the training of officials is correct, there is no example. Adding an example would have given the candidate maximum marks.

Question 15

15* The following table shows some information about participation in sport in the UK.

Sport	Number of adults taking part at least once a month
Tennis	700 000
Golf	1 000 000
Football	2 600 000
Swimming	4 100 000

Discuss reasons why participation levels might be so different in each of these sports.

Indicative content Candidate responses are likely to include:
(relevant responses not listed should be acknowledged)

Numbered points = knowledge/understanding

Bullet points = likely to be development of knowledge

1. Cost of participation

- Some sports cost more than others to take part in
- Football and swimming cheaper so more people participate
- E.g. swimming in the sea/football in a park are free
- Golf and Tennis more costly which may explain lower participation rates
- E.g. cost of purchasing golf clubs/hiring tennis courts/golf or tennis membership fees

2. Amount of specialist equipment

- E.g. Football and swimming require relatively **little** equipment which reflect the higher participation rates
- E.g. Tennis and golf require **large** amount of equipment, which could impact on participation rates

3. Availability of facilities/clubs/coaches

- E.g. Football is very accessible
- Lots of clubs, can be played anywhere, most teams have a coach
- E.g. Swimming pools are accessible for most so participation rates in swimming are high/swimming can take place in the sea or river where no specialist facility is needed
- E.g. Golf course/tennis courts are available in most areas
- However, golf and tennis tend to be more exclusive to their members which could impact on participation

4. Amount of participants required

- The amount of participants a sport needs can affect whether people play or not
- E.g. Swimming can be done alone (so that gives more opportunity to participate)
- E.g. Golf is usually played with others it is possible to play alone
- E.g. Tennis needs at least one other player and so participation rates can be affected
- However, even though Football needs other participants it has the second highest participation rates

5. Media coverage

- The amount of media coverage can affect participation levels
- E.g. Media coverage for football is high and this can encourage participation
- However, golf and tennis media coverage is high but participation rates are lower than football
- However, media coverage for swimming is very low but this has the highest participation rates

[8]

6. School past experience

- Opportunities when at school can influence participation (as an adult)
- E.g. Football is played frequently at many schools
- Swimming not offered in many schools but has the highest adult participation rates
- Tennis and golf not experienced in many schools and participation rates reflect this

7. Role models

- The visibility/awareness of role models can affect participation
- Some sports are stereotypical in terms of gender
- E.g. Football, tennis and golf all have high profile role models which can encourage participation
- E.g. however, swimming has fewer visible role models but participation rates are the highest

8. Geographical/demographic/class/regional issues

- There are only limited influences on participation
- However, some rural areas may not have the same range of facilities and sports as urban areas
- E.g. Tennis and golf viewed as more middle class

9. Environment/climate

- Some sports affected by the weather
- E.g. Football can be played in all weather
- E.g. Swimming not affected by the weather
- E.g. Tennis a 'summer' outdoor sport but also some indoor courts available
- E.g. Golf participation can be affected by poor weather

10. Reputation of the sport

- A positive reputation can result in higher participation rates
- E.g. swimming is drug free so may attract more participants
- E.g. football has a reputation of players arguing with referees so may affect people participation

11. Success of the sport

- Success in major competitions results in an increase in participation
- E.g. Andy Murray winning Wimbledon increased tennis participation
- E.g. Success in swimming in the Olympics increases participation

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 and intrusive.

Responses **are likely** to include:

Level 3 (7–8 marks)

- At the top of the level all four sports are covered
- At least four factors affecting participation are covered
- Responses contain both developed points and examples from a wide range of sports
- At the top of the level there is evidence of discussion, where participation rates do not necessarily reflect the indicative content factors

Level 2 (4–6 marks)

- At the top of the level three sports are covered
- At least three factors affecting participation are covered
- Responses contain some developed points and some examples from a range of sports
- At the top of the level there may be evidence of discussion, where participation rates do not necessarily reflect the indicative content factors

Level (1–3 marks)

- At the top of the level two sports are covered
- At the top of the level two factors affecting participation are covered
- Responses are predominantly factual with little or no discussion

Examiner comments

There were some pleasing responses where candidates had focused correctly on reasons why some sports had a higher number of participants than others. In this extended question, candidates would have benefited from identifying the concept that they wish to discuss, such as; cost, media, climate etc, followed by the use of an example to illustrate why each of the sports had more or less participation and finally a more general discussion point as to how the concept might affect overall participation in sport. Reference to individual sporting preferences, family influences and the general popularity of an activity are not relevant to this question.

Exemplar candidate work

Question 15 – Low level answer

15* The following table shows some information about participation in sport in the UK.

Sport	Number of adults taking part at least once a month
Tennis	700 000
Golf	1 000 000
Football	2 600 000
Swimming	4 100 000

Discuss reasons why participation levels might be so different in each of these sports.

One of the reasons why participation levels might be different for each sport is because some sports are more popular than the others. This could be the case because certain sports receive more attention through the media which then influences the population as they would know mostly about the sports being advertised on TV. Another reason to this is that some sports can be more enjoyable than others as football involves a lot of running which increases the person's serotonin levels whereas a sport like golf can be seen as long and boring as it requires a lot of time and patience. This could also be the case as certain sports are favoured by certain demographics for example cricket has a large amount of Indian fans whilst football has a large amount of English fans and Gaelic football has a large amount of Irish fans. This can apply to the fact that golf is played mostly by old people and the younger generation usually goes against the older generation when it comes to things such as sport.

[8]

Commentary

Level 1 (1–3 marks)

- At the top of the level two sports are covered
- At the top of the level two factors affecting participation are covered
- Responses are predominantly factual with little or no discussion

This candidate has made a comment relating to the media, point 5 but they do not offer any further development or examples of how participation in each of the four sports in the table might be affected by media coverage.

The reference to the enjoyment factor of football is irrelevant, as is the reference to golf being boring and therefore neither gain any credit.

The reference to demographics is point 8 and has been illustrated through the use of a suitable example.

The information above indicates how access to the top of Level 1 is achieved. However, as this candidate does not fulfil the requirements for the top or middle of the level, they are only able to gain 1 mark. They have included two pieces of indicative content and one example, therefore not including sufficient information to reach the top of Level 1.

Exemplar candidate work

Question 15 – Medium level answer

15* The following table shows some information about participation in sport in the UK.

Sport	Number of adults taking part at least once a month
Tennis	700 000
Golf	1 000 000
Football	2 600 000
Swimming	4 100 000

Discuss reasons why participation levels might be so different in each of these sports.

Swimming is the most popular because swimming pools are everywhere making them local and easy to access. Football is the most renowned sport which makes it the second most popular. Tennis and Golf aren't as popular because the media doesn't promote them as much where as companies such as BT sponsor football. They also don't have as much role models and their equipment is more difficult to access.

[8]

Commentary

Level 2 (4–6 marks)

- At the top of the level three sports are covered
- At least three factors affecting participation are covered
- Responses contain some developed points and some examples from a range of sports
- At the top of the level there may be evidence of discussion, where participation rates do not necessarily reflect the indicative content factors

The above guidance indicates how candidates access Level 2 marks. This candidate has referred to point 3 (availability of facilities). There is also reference to the media and role models (point 7), with the inclusion of some exemplification, placing it at the lower end of the level as there are not three sports, three factors and some development included.

Exemplar candidate work

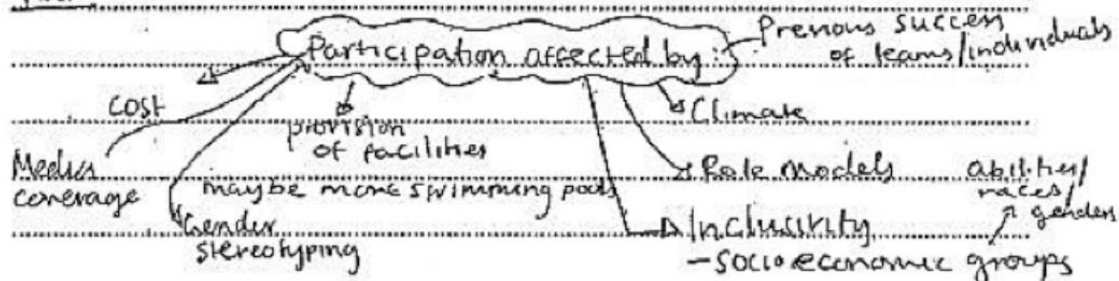
Question 15 – High level answer

15* The following table shows some information about participation in sport in the UK.

Sport	Number of adults taking part at least once a month	
Tennis	700 000	4
Golf	1 000 000	3
Football	2 600 000	2
Swimming	4 100 000	1

Discuss reasons why participation levels might be so different in each of these sports.

Plan



Participation in sport can be affected by many different factors. Swimming has the highest participation level which may be because of its role models and previous success of swimming teams and individuals. For example, Rebecca Adlington in the Olympics was a successful and positive role model inspiring many to participate in sport swimming. The provision of facilities also affects participation levels of a sport. There may have been more football pitches than golf ~~courses~~ ^{areas} making football the obvious sport to participate in. Golf may have received more media coverage than tennis which increases awareness of the sport and levels of spectatorship hence increasing popularity. [8]

→

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).

65^F

and participation of ~~transport~~^{golf}. More exposure to the media increases participation^{as more people aware of it}.

Cost of participation also affects popularity; the case may be that swimming was cheaper to take part in so more people chose swimming.

The social acceptability of sport also affects participation^{levels} as sports perceived to be socially unacceptable may have lower participation rates.

The inclusivity of a sport e.g tennis may usually be perceived as a sport for certain socio-economic groups ~~which can decrease participation for tennis~~ which can decrease participation for tennis. The inclusivity of a sport: whether the sport is accepting of all abilities / genders / races etc.

Media / gender stereotyping also affects participation levels for a sport. Golf may not ~~be~~ have as high participation levels as swimming because it may be stereotyped as a sport mainly for men.

More access to sports means more people participate in it. Swimming may have been more accessible, providing specialist equipment, which caters for different user groups allowing

more people to participate in swimming.

Commentary

Level 3 (7–8 marks)

- At the top of the level all four sports are covered
- At least four factors affecting participation are covered
- Responses contain both developed points and examples from a wide range of sports
- At the top of the level there is evidence of discussion, where participation rates do not necessarily reflect the indicative content factors

This candidate has addressed all the factors required for a Level 3 response.

They have included comments relating to a range of factors, namely; role models, previous success, provision of facilities, media coverage, cost of facilities.

They have also included examples from all the four sports listed in the table.

In addition to this several of their comments have been developed to show a wider understanding of why the factor might have an impact on participation.



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