



Mark Scheme

OCR A-Level PE – Paper 3

Please read before distributing to students.

Purpose of this document

This document and the associated question paper are based on the data analysis performed by The EverLearner Ltd and published within the 2023 infographics. We are confident that:

- We believe this mark scheme has a very strong association with the actual external exam in 2023 in relation to command terms, skills, AO distribution, extended writing requirements and topics.
- However, this is categorically NOT a mark scheme for a predicted paper. No-one can accurately predict an exam paper and we make no claim to this end.
- It is vital that you only use this document internally in your school/college. Publishing the document online or sharing it in any other way is strictly prohibited as this will undermine the potentially educational experiences of students in other schools/colleges.
- Finally, please check the publication dates of the model answers for this paper as well as the associated revision sessions in May and June.

This mark scheme contains:

- Copy of each question for reference
- Marking guidance where appropriate
- Marking points containing alternative acceptable responses plus relevant assessment objective

How should schools use this mark scheme?

The mark scheme has been constructed specifically for the exam paper used in The EverLearner's National Mock Exams from 2023. The model answers will be available on the 28th April and some of these questions will be discussed in the live revision show provided by James Simms (Monday 12th June, 15:30-17:00 on [youtube.com/TheEverLearner](https://www.youtube.com/TheEverLearner)).

All questions/mark schemes are available on ExamSimulator. Please note, there are hundreds of additional questions and mark schemes on ExamSimulator covering the OCR A-Level PE topics and skills. Within the platform, the teacher is assisted with the marking and full diagnostic feedback is also provided. ExamSimulator is a premium resource available via TheEverLearner.com.

I hope this helps both students and teachers in their exam preparations.

James Simms



Subject	
Course	OCR Linear GCE PE Sociocultural Studies
Time allowed	1 hour

Title	OCR A-level (H555) Paper 3 National Mock Exam 2023
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Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This paper is marked out of 60 marks.• You have 60 minutes (plus additional time for those who have Exam Access Arrangements).• Answer all questions.• A calculator is permitted for this exam.• This paper contains one 10-mark question.• If the timer reaches zero prior to you submitting your paper, the software will automatically submit your responses.• Good luck.
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Total marks	60
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1. Identify **one** sport played by the upper class in preindustrial times and give one characteristic of it.
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Marking guidance

Do not accept 'lawn tennis' or 'blood sports' as examples of sport played by the upper class. Sub max one AO2 mark for example. Sub max one AO1 mark for the characteristic. Mark first attempts only.

Marking points (maximum 2)

- (1) [AO 2] Cricket/Real tennis/Golf
- (2) [AO 1] Rule-bound/Complex rules/Written rules
- (3) [AO 1] Civilised/Respectable/No violence
- (4) [AO 1] Wagering/Gambling
- (5) [AO 1] Specialised equipment
- (6) [AO 1] National or international competition
- (7) [AO 1] Frequent competition/Regular/Frequent

2. Identify **two** economic drawbacks of hosting an Olympic event.
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Marking points (maximum 2)

- (1) [AO 1] Hosting the games is very costly/Bidding for the Olympics can be extremely costly/Very expensive
- (2) [AO 1] Hosting the games can put countries into debt/Hosting can lead to large amounts of debt/Lead to debt
- (3) [AO 1] Leads to increased taxes/Can increase taxation in the country/Public pay more taxes as a result
- (4) [AO 1] Increased house prices/House prices will go up especially near the Olympic city/House prices increase
- (5) [AO 1] Employment benefits are very temporary/Employment only goes up for a short period/Employment benefits are not sustainable

3. Explain why a drugs scandal in sport is negative for society.

Marking points (maximum 2)

- (1) [AO 2] Drugs scandals create negative role models for young people
- (2) [AO 2] Society loses respect for the sport
- (3) [AO 2] Society invests less into sport and this has a tax implication/Less spent on sport/Less taxation derived
- (4) [AO 2] Fewer people take up the sport
- (5) [AO 2] Fewer people means a potentially less healthy society
- (6) [AO 2] Patriotism declines if a national athlete is cheating

4. Identify one legal supplement **and** one illegal drug used by sports performers.

Marking guidance

Accept other relevant examples.
Only accept supplements and drugs correctly linked to being legal or illegal.

Marking points (maximum 2)

- (1) [AO 2] Creatine/Colostrum/Protein supplement
- (2) [AO 2] Anabolic steroids/Peptide hormones/Analgesics

5. Identify **two** ways in which schools contribute to sporting excellence in the UK.

Marking points (maximum 2)

- (1) [AO 1] Schools are a first access point to sport for all children
- (2) [AO 1] Schools provide extracurricular clubs and fixtures
- (3) [AO 1] Schools sometimes specialise in a sport
- (4) [AO 1] Schools provide coaching to students
- (5) [AO 1] Some schools have specialist facilities/Often the best local facilities are at schools
- (6) [AO 1] Schools have established club links
- (7) [AO 1] Schools nominate students for representative honours
- (8) [AO 1] Qualification PE provides a springboard to excellence

6. Describe the changing status of women in sport between 1850 and 1900.

Marking points (maximum 6)

- (1) [AO 1] Women were traditionally viewed as delicate/Fear that sport damaged women
- (2) [AO 1] Sport was seen as a manly pursuit
- (3) [AO 1] Women needed to wear modest clothing when participating
- (4) [AO 1] Women needed to be non-competitive
- (5) [AO 1] Women needed to be non-strenuous
- (6) [AO 1] Women needed to be ladylike
- (7) [AO 1] Athletes like Lotti Dodd helped to change attitudes
- (8) [AO 1] Growth of girls public schools led a growth in the concept of female athleticism in the late 19th century
- (9) [AO 1] Growth of lawn tennis as a respectable sport for women in the late 19th century

7. Describe **two** reasons why blood sports such as cock fighting were less common after 1850 compared to preindustrial times in Britain.
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Marking points (maximum 2)

- (1) [AO 2] Development of law and order/Introduction of a police force
- (2) [AO 2] Blood sports became illegal

8. State the Olympic host city **and** year that are associated to **both** of these political images.
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Marking guidance

Students must provide both the year and the host city for each mark.

Marking points (maximum 2)

- (1) [AO 1] 1980 Moscow
- (2) [AO 1] 1972 Munich

9. Explain how two American and one Australian sprinters made a political statement at the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968.
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Marking guidance

Please, encourage students to acknowledge the heroic nature of these acts by Smith, Carlos and Norman during your discussions of this question.

Marking points (maximum 4)

- (1) [AO 2] Tommie Smith and John Carlos were suspended for making a black power salute
- (2) [AO 2] Wore black gloves
- (3) [AO 2] Wore black socks and no shoes
- (4) [AO 2] Made a raised fist during the national anthem
- (5) [AO 2] Peter Norman leant gloves to Smith and Carlos
- (6) [AO 2] Peter Norman wore a badge in support

10. Analyse the ways in which TV coverage of sport has changed since 1980.

Marking points (maximum 4)

- (1) [AO 3] Far more coverage today than in 1980
- (2) [AO 3] Far greater use of technology to present sport as entertainment
- (3) [AO 3] Far greater viewing options today than in 1980
- (4) [AO 3] Less elite sport is available on free-to-air TV
- (5) [AO 3] Introduction of satellite and digital broadcasts/End of analogue broadcasts
- (6) [AO 3] Introduction of subscription-based viewing via Sky or BT Sport
- (7) [AO 3] Pay-per-view events introduced for high-profile sport
- (8) [AO 3] Massive increase in sponsorship such as gambling and alcohol companies/More advertising of negative products through the media
- (9) [AO 3] Integration of social media into the viewing or listening experience

11. Compare the contributions of universities **and** clubs to sporting success in elite sport.

Marking guidance

To achieve each mark, a comparative statement must be made. Stating one half of a comparison only achieves no mark. For example: "Universities have specialist and high-quality facilities" alone should not receive a mark.

Marking points (maximum 4)

- (1) [AO 3] Both provide specialist and high-quality coaching
- (2) [AO 3] Universities have specialist and high-quality facilities and club facilities are dependent on location and funding
- (3) [AO 3] Universities have a high level of competitive experience and clubs provide regular competition
- (4) [AO 3] Universities provide access to sports science and medical support but clubs tend not to
- (5) [AO 3] Clubs allow for talent identification and scouting whereas universities offer scholarships and bursaries once talent has been identified
- (6) [AO 3] Universities allow students to train and compete whilst studying whereas club sports is additional to study

12. Evaluate the use of illegal performance-enhancing drugs for a sports performer.

Marking points (maximum 4)

- (1) [AO 3] Increase the chance of winning
- (2) [AO 3] Win-at-all-costs attitude/Rewards of fame and fortune are huge/Win at all costs attitude
- (3) [AO 3] Level playing field/Everyone does it/Culture may exist in their sport
- (4) [AO 3] Positive psychological effects/Able to train harder/Quicker fitness developments
- (5) [AO 3] Loss of their personal sponsors/Lose sponsorship deal
- (6) [AO 3] Increased risk of being banned/Banned for life/Extended bans
- (7) [AO 3] Lose respect of fans/Shamed by other athletes/Considered a cheat
- (8) [AO 3] Family members are hurt/Abuse of family and friends
- (9) [AO 3] Online abuse/Trolling/Press intrusion into life
- (10) [AO 3] Negative role model for younger athletes/Dysfunctional role in society

13. Describe the potential implications of spectator violence on men's football.

Marking points (maximum 4)

- (1) [AO 1] Sponsors could withdraw from football clubs
- (2) [AO 1] Football clubs face higher bills for policing
- (3) [AO 1] Football clubs have to invest in CCTV
- (4) [AO 1] Football clubs have to pay more stewards
- (5) [AO 1] Fewer families attend football matches
- (6) [AO 1] Fewer women attend football matches
- (7) [AO 1] Football clubs could be banned from certain competitions
- (8) [AO 1] Football receives less revenue from media companies
- (9) [AO 1] Football receives less revenue from paying spectators

14. Explain how the increase in media coverage since the Lionesses Euro *2021 victory is benefitting women's football.
*The 2021 event was delayed until summer 2022 as a result of the COVID pandemic.
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Marking points (maximum 6)

- (1) [AO 2] Increased TV revenue can be invested in women's game
- (2) [AO 2] Increased revenue leads to better player wages
- (3) [AO 2] Higher wages leads to a higher standard of play
- (4) [AO 2] Increased revenue leads to an investment in facilities
- (5) [AO 2] More spectators see the sport due to increased coverage
- (6) [AO 2] Women's game is more broadly valued
- (7) [AO 2] More female role models created and visible
- (8) [AO 2] Younger people aspire to be female footballers

15. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of the commercialisation of sport on **society**.
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Marking guidance

Sub max three marks for positive impacts of commercialisation.
Sub max three marks for negative impacts of commercialisation

Marking points (maximum 4)

- (1) [AO 3] More money has been invested into communities by media and sponsors
- (2) [AO 3] Sports are able to invest money into grassroots sport/Grassroots sport develops
- (3) [AO 3] Children with less income are targetted by NGBs
- (4) [AO 3] Talented athletes from lower classes have the chance to receive sponsorship to be able to progress
- (5) [AO 3] Lower-class young people have more role models/Young people are inspired to participate/Aspirations are higher in all areas of society
- (6) [AO 3] However, sport is still presented in stereotypical ways by the media
- (7) [AO 3] Class, gender and age barriers are not being broken down/Media coverage is not balanced and does not reflect diverse nature of society
- (8) [AO 3] Richest sports get all the opportunity/Sponsors are only interested in the highest level of exposure
- (9) [AO 3] Minority sports in communities are still ignored by commercial interest

16.

Explain how media coverage made the 2022 Qatar FIFA World Cup entertaining for spectators across the world.

Discuss the **positive** impact of hosting the 2022 FIFA World Cup on Qatar.

Marking guidance



Refer to 10-mark level descriptors:

A01 for recognising the types of media that affect spectators.

A02 for stating why different types of media coverage make the event more entertaining.

A03 for a discussion of the positive impact of the World Cup on Qatar.

No credit should be given for the negative impact of hosting. This is not part of the question

Marking points

- (1) [AO 1] Social media such as Instagram and Twitter
- (2) [AO 2] 24-hour access to news stories from the World Cup
- (3) [AO 2] Social media gives spectators opportunity to engage directly with players and coaches
- (4) [AO 1] Live streaming of games on the internet/Live streaming
- (5) [AO 2] Interactive timelines/Instant replays
- (6) [AO 2] Spectators have more choice/Choice of commentary/Choice of viewing angle
- (7) [AO 1] Wide range of TV channels covering the matches
- (8) [AO 2] Improved insight into what is occurring in matches/More detailed viewing experience/More punditry, commentary and opinion
- (9) [AO 1] Newspaper and printed press coverage/Journalists
- (10) [AO 2] Spectators read opinion pieces/Life stories/More human side of the event
- (11) [AO 1] Access to blogs and podcasts/Blogs/Podcasts
- (12) [AO 2] Provides entertainment between games/Entertainment during fallow periods
- (13) [AO 1] Independent broadcasters via YouTube and Instagram live or TikTok/Influencers
- (14) [AO 2] Spectators experience a wide range of different content
- (15) [AO 3] Raises the status of Qatar/Can improve Qatar's standing/Increase the global standing of Qatar
- (16) [AO 3] Increased tourism to Qatar/Qatar becomes a tourism hub

- (17) [AO 3] Improved infrastructure such as roads between Qatari host cities
- (18) [AO 3] Can lead to an increase in funding for Qatari sport/More revenue created for sport /More money provided for sport
- (19) [AO 3] Increase in trade or exporting of goods from Qatar/Increase in sales of goods and services/More trade for Qatar
- (20) [AO 3] Increases participation levels in sport by Qataris/Inspiring others to participate in sport/Increase grassroots participation within sport
- (21) [AO 3] Legacy of better football stadia in Qatar
- (22) [AO 3] Sense of pride in Qatar/Gives Qatar an identity/Brings the nation together
- (23) [AO 3] Develops sports talent in Qatar/Increases excellence in performance/Increases the chance of future world-class performers
- (24) [AO 3] Raises the awareness of health and fitness in Qatar/Makes the population think more about health/Brings attention to healthy lifestyles
- (25) [AO 3] Traditional views might be modernised/Societal views on sexual orientation are challenged
- (26) [AO 1] *Part of first section: /Radio coverage of live matches/Radio interviews
- (27) [AO 2] *Part of first section: /Spectators can listen to live coverage whilst traveling/Whilst doing other things