



# Model Answers

## OCR A Level PE – Paper 3

### This document contains:

- Model answers for the National Mock Exam questions
- Model examples of extended writing
- Marking for each of the model answers in order to guide teachers and students to credit-worthy elements of the answers

### How should schools use these papers?

These model answers are written to support PE teachers and students review the National Mock Exam 2023 and to prepare for the live revision sessions delivered by James in May 2023. We strongly recommend that students learn these model answers in preparation for the summer exams 2023. The questions posed and the answers provided are based on significant analysis of past papers.

Please, use these model answers in combination with the National Mock Exam paper, mark scheme and the revision session (Monday, 12th June 3.30pm–5.00pm), available in the OCR A Level PE Revision page:

<https://pages.theeverlearner.com/2023-ocr-a-level-pe-revision>.

All questions are taken from ExamSimulator. Please note, there are hundreds of additional questions on ExamSimulator covering all topics and skills. ExamSimulator is a premium resource available via TheEverLearner.com.

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

*James Simms*





<b>Subject</b>	Physical Education
<b>Course</b>	OCR Linear GCE PE Sociocultural Studies
<b>Time allowed</b>	1 hour

<b>First name</b>	
<b>Last name</b>	
<b>Class</b>	Physical Education A-Level
<b>Teacher</b>	

<b>Title</b>	OCR A-level (H555) Paper 3 National Mock Exam 2023
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<b>Guidance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This paper is marked out of 60 marks.</li><li>• You have 60 minutes (plus additional time for those who have Exam Access Arrangements).</li><li>• Answer all questions.</li><li>• A calculator is permitted for this exam.</li><li>• This paper contains one 10-mark question.</li><li>• Good luck.</li></ul>
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<b>Total marks</b>	60 / 60 (100%)
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1. Identify **one** sport played by the upper class in preindustrial times and give one characteristic of it.

<p>1 Real tennis was played by the upper class and it had/has 5 complex equipment as well as 2 sophisticated rules.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[2/2]</p>

2. Identify **two** economic drawbacks of hosting an Olympic event.

<p>5 The employment benefits derived from the construction work are 1 only temporary. Bidding to host the games is a very expensive 3 process. These costs and issues are often passed onto the taxpayer, who ends up paying more over time.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[2/2]</p>

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

<p>1 Negative role models are created. Lance Armstrong, found guilty 4 of using EPO, cortisone, steroids and other PEDs, may have caused more young people to avoid cycling because of the "dirty" image of the sport.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[2/2]</p>

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

<p>1 Creatine monohydrate is legal and 2 peptide hormones such as EPO are illegal.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[2/2]</p>

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

<p>5 Schools have specialist sports facilities such as indoor badminton courts or a basketball court. These are often the best facilities within a town. 6 Schools often link to local sports club providers, such as a network with a local athletics club. 6 For example, where I live in Hampshire, Aldershot, Farnham and District Athletics Club links with many local schools providing a pathway to sporting excellence that have led to multiple local people reaching the Olympics.</p>	<p>6 You got a bit carried away here. A lovely answer but to a different question relating to application. Try not to use your answering time unwisely.</p>
	Marks:[2/2]


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

<p>1 In the Victorian era, women were seen as fragile and there were 2 (unfounded) fears that sport would damage them. Sport was 5 seen as "manly". Therefore, women's sport was only acceptable if 3 it was non - strenuous and women could wear modest clothing 4 such as long dresses. Furthermore, women were expected to be non - competitive. These attitudes changed gradually with the 7 influences of brilliant athletes like Charlotte Dodd as the growth 8 in the concept of female athleticism in elite public schools such as Malvern College and Cheltenham Ladies College. However, it should be noted that the residue of these values still permeates general sporting attitudes today.</p>	No comments provided.
	Marks:[6/6]

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

<p><b>2</b> Blood sports were largely made illegal and these <b>1</b> laws were enforced by the newly created police forces, in operation around the country.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[2/2]</p>

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

	
<p><b>1</b> Moscow in 1980 and <b>2</b> Munich in 1972.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[2/2]</p>

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

<p>1 Tommie Smith and John Carlos were penalised for making a Black Power salute during the national anthem for the 200m medal ceremony. They wore a black glove, black socks and no shoes and held the gloved hand aloft in a tight fist. Peter Norman lent the gloves to Smith and Carlos and wore a badge in support.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[4/4]</p>

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

<p>1 The quantity of coverage available on TV is far greater in total than in 1980. However, much of this additional material is only available behind a paywall. Many modern services are subscription - based, such as Sky or BT Sport. Sponsorship, visible via TV coverage, is far more apparent today than in 1980. Finally, TV coverage is more interactive, with many TV sports shows relying on social media interaction for their discussion content.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[4/4]</p>

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

<p>2 Universities almost always have high - quality facilities, whereas clubs are variable in the facilities they provide. At university, 6 studying and playing sport are part of the experience. However, at clubs performers study externally to their performances. 3 University competitions are very high - quality but less regular, whereas club competition is regular but with varying quality. 5 Universities normally offer scholarship schemes for elite performers but clubs normally support a talent identification model.</p>	No comments provided.
	Marks:[4/4]

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

<p>1 On the one hand, PEDs do increase an individual's chance of winning or, if others are already doping, help them to level the playing field. 3 The psychological impact can also be positive, as 4 the performer's confidence may be boosted. However, taking PEDs can lead to being banned if caught as well as the loss of 5 sponsors and other financial opportunities. Finally, both the performer 6 as well as their family 7 can experience shame and also 8 9 abuse for their behaviour.</p>	No comments provided.
	Marks:[4/4]



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

<p>Spectator violence <sup>5</sup> discourages young people and family from <sup>3</sup> attending football matches. Meanwhile, the club itself has to <sup>2</sup> invest more heavily in CCTV and more stewards. This is also the case for <sup>8</sup> policing costs. Finally, sponsors could abandon clubs if <sup>8</sup> the club is linked to poor conduct such as violence.</p>	<p><sup>8</sup> Benefit of the doubt.</p>
	<p>Marks:[4/4]</p>

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.

<p>There was a <sup>1</sup> massive increase in revenue to the sport, which can be further invested in the women's game. In part, this could be <sup>2</sup> greater payments to players, which could lead to a <sup>3</sup> better playing standard. Female performance is <sup>5</sup> seen by more young people who choose to participate in greater numbers and with greater consistency. <sup>7</sup> More female role models are established and this <sup>6</sup> leads to the women's game being valued more highly by society.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[6/6]</p>

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

<p>1 The sport receives more money from media companies and 2 sponsors and this can be invested into grassroots, local schemes 3 which improves participation rates. This money can be 4 prioritised for lower - income groups and even allows talented but economically poor people to move through the system with sponsorship or with financial barriers removed. Importantly, 5 young people have a greater number of positive role models 6 accessible to them. However, media often perpetuates barriers and stereotypes such as showing less and paying less for 8 women's sport than men's, say. Media coverage is also not 9 balanced and over - invests in certain sports such as F1 and football but underinvests in other sports such as netball and 7 hockey. Finally, minority sports can fail to achieve any media advantage at all and can remain unpopular. A good example is table tennis.</p>	<p>No comments provided.</p>
	<p>Marks:[4/4]</p>

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.

The World Cup was spectacular for many reasons, one of them being the involvement of viewers via **social media. Tweets** and stories allowed viewers to **engage directly** with the event and the players. All games were **streamed digitally** and were available with **interactive timelines** in many cases. This gives **viewers more choice** and viewers are able to **gain more insight** into matches based on **choices of angles, replays and commentary styles**. The media is not simply TV, however, and there was a **massive increase in "column inches"** donated to football during this event. **Write - ups and opinion pieces** were read widely and this led to a far better representation of the competition. Added to this were countless **blogs, podcasts and vlogs**, many of them professional but **some of them amateur**, giving people a **far greater variety of interaction** and exposure. Furthermore, **radio stations such as BBC Radio 5Live and TalkSport** provided **commentary for people in transit so that games were not missed**. The Qatar games brought huge **attention to the nation of Qatar**. This is often referred to as the **"shop - window effect"** and may lead to Qatar experiencing **greater investment and tourism** in the coming years. **Businesses like airlines may choose to fly via Qatar airport**. Qatar can then **invest this income into many things including into sport** and can provide **greater opportunities for young sportspeople**. Ideally, this will lead to **greater participation rates across Qatar**. But there are other types of legacy too. **The stadia can be used for future opportunities** and provision and can be used for other elite sport opportunities including other events. Finally, attitudes in both Qatar and the wider world may have changed and improved through the event. For example, old fashioned **ideas about homosexuality in Qatar were challenged**

No comments provided.

<p>but, also, western ideas about the Middle East were challenged. This can lead to broader understanding, acceptance and progressiveness.</p>	
	<b>Marks:[10/10]</b>

**END OF QUESTIONS**