



The EverLearner

National Mock Exams 2024

POWERED BY ExamSimulator

Model Answers OCR A-level PE - Paper 3

This document contains:

- Model answers for the National Mock Exam questions
- Model examples of extended writing

How should schools use these papers?

These model answers are written to support PE teachers and students review the National Mock Exam 2024 and to prepare for the live revision session delivered by James in June 2024. We strongly recommend that students learn these model answers in preparation for the summer exams 2024. The questions posed and the answers provided are based on significant analysis and model BOTH content and skills.

Please, use these model answers in combination with the National Mock Exam paper, mark scheme and the revision session (Thursday, 6th of June 2024, 15:00-16:30), available via the OCR A-level PE Revision page:

<https://pages.theeverlearner.com/2024-ocr-a-level-pe-revision>

All questions are taken from ExamSimulator. ExamSimulator is a premium resource available via TheEverLearner.com.

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

James Simms



Subject	Physical Education
Course	OCR Linear GCE PE Sociocultural Studies
Time allowed	1 hour 0 minutes

First name	
Last name	
Class	
Teacher	

Title	OCR A-level (H555) Paper 3 Sociocultural Factors National Mock Exam 2024
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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.• Good luck.
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Total marks	60
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1. State **two** reasons why a performer might take a performance-enhancing drug.

Reason one: A win-at-all-costs attitude

Reason two: To compete with other dopers.

Marks: **[2]**

2. Describe the political controversies that occurred during the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City.

The 1968 Olympic Games was used to raise awareness of human rights issues in Mexico through public demonstrations by the citizens of Mexico City. The 200m medal ceremony was also used for political purposes, with US medal winners John Carlos and Tommie Smith protesting about civil rights in America. They raised a fist in the air during the national anthem and wore symbolic items, such as a black glove, as part of their protest.

Marks: **[2]**

3. Examine the reasons for the increased availability of time for the working classes to participate in sport in post-1850 Britain.

The Factor Acts were introduced which limited the working week, allowing working class people more time to participate in sport. The introduction of a half-day Saturday and reintroduction of bank holidays further increased leisure time for sport and physical activity.

Marks: **[2]**

4. Describe **two** reasons for the change in sports coverage on the radio from the 1980s to the present day.

Reason one: The growth of dedicated sport radio stations, such as Talksport, has increased the amount of coverage available to the listener.

Reason two: Coverage now reaches a global audience easily, through internet radio. This has resulted in a greater availability of coverage than in the 1980s.

Marks: **[2]**

5. State **two** ways in which 19th-century public schools influenced the organisation and promotion of sport in post-1850 Britain.

Influence one: Pupils from public schools used their high levels of literacy and skills to codify sports by agreeing standardised rules

Influence two: They also set up national governing bodies to organise and administer rules and competitions for many sports.

Marks: **[2]**

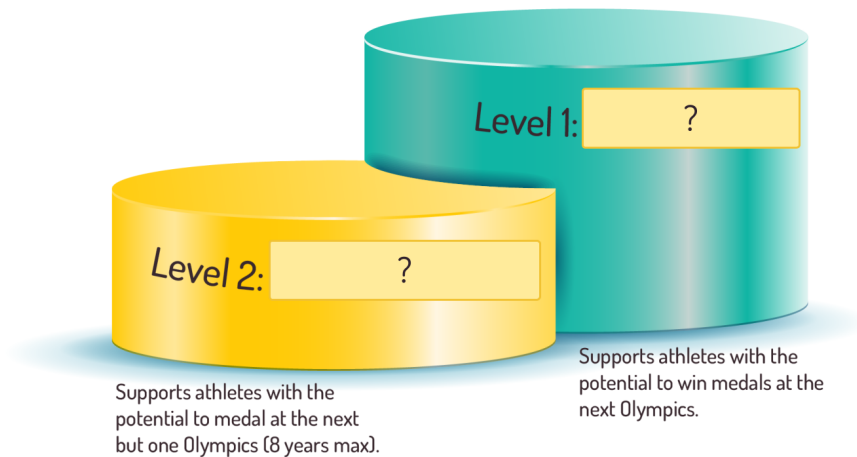
6. Describe the role that schools have in contributing to elite sporting success in the UK.

Schools provide the initial opportunities in sport to all young people. Additionally, they provide extracurricular opportunities for their students, which allow them to train and play sport regularly. Schools can nominate students for district and county representative squads. This often leads to the performer playing at a higher level on the development pathway towards elite sport.

Marks: **[3]**

7. This image shows UK Sport's World Class Performance pathway. Name **both** of the missing terms.

UK Sport's WCP



Term one: Podium

Term two: Podium Potential

Marks: **[1]**

8. Evaluate the impact of video analysis technology on an elite sports performer.

Video analysis will allow an elite athlete to get instant, high-quality feedback on their individual technique, thus being able to make improvements to their performance. It will also assist in improving their tactical effectiveness in a performance situation, which might include their positioning in a pre-planned formation. This will also positively affect their performance. However, performers may become too reliant on video analysis to improve. By overanalysing performance, it can lead to a loss of natural instincts and reduce moments of flair and creativity. This will negatively impact performance.

Marks: **[3]**

9. Explain why a spectator may become violent at a live sporting event.

A spectator may become violent at a live sporting event due to frustration at the performance of the team. By becoming aggressive and violent, the spectator will release catharsis. The spectator may also be under the influence of alcohol or recreational drugs, which can lead to poor judgement and change the spectator's behaviour. The spectator may also experience deindividuation, whereby they lose their sense of morals and individuality, due to being part of a large group. Often, spectators will copy other's behaviour around them, which may include copying violent behaviour. If the spectator is attending a high-stakes match, such as a cup final or a derby game between two rival teams, this can also increase the probability of violent behaviour.

Marks: **[4]**

10. Suggest **two** strategies that could be used to reduce the chances of a spectator becoming violent at a sports event.

Strategy one: The threat of a banning order can reduce the chances of a spectator committing a violent act.

Strategy two: An increase in CCTV and policing at events may deter spectators from becoming violent, as it increases the chances of them being caught and punished.

Marks: **[2]**

11. Compare the characteristics of mob football in pre-industrial Britain to Association football in the late 19th century.

Mob football had unwritten rules which were simple to understand. In comparison, Association football had a standardised set of rules which were written down and more complex. Mob football was often violent and cruel, whereas Association football was more civilised and was officiated properly by a referee, reducing the amount of violence. Lastly, mob football had an unlimited number of players participating on each team. Contrastingly, Association football was limited to 11 players per team.

Marks: **[3]**

12. Explain why real tennis was a popular recreation activity for the upper classes in pre-industrial Britain.

Real tennis was popular amongst the upper classes, as it was a game with complex rules. In pre-industrial Britain, only the upper classes had the levels of literacy to understand these rules. The upper classes perceived themselves to be civilised, so usually took part in recreation with little or no violence. The upper classes had plenty of time available, so they could take part in activities that were long in duration and had the time to learn the skilful elements of the activity. Access to expensive, purpose-built facilities, such as real tennis courts, also allowed the upper classes to participate in these activities.

Marks: **[4]**

14. Using examples, explain how 20th-century developments in transport shaped sport in Britain.

The availability of different modes of transport, including increased car ownership, rose significantly in the 20th century. This led to sport being nationalised, so teams and competitions at all levels could be played across the country. Air travel also became more widely available in the 20th century. This led to an increase in spectator travel to international tournaments, as well as making it easier for teams to compete internationally. Furthermore, public transport became more affordable in the 20th century, which allowed greater access to playing and spectating sport for people from poorer backgrounds. A further development of air travel availability was the increase in travel companies offering spectator packages to live international sporting events, making travel convenient for large groups of sports fans. An increase in motorways also led to rapid travel between towns and cities, which made playing sport in different areas of the country easier.

Marks: **[5]**

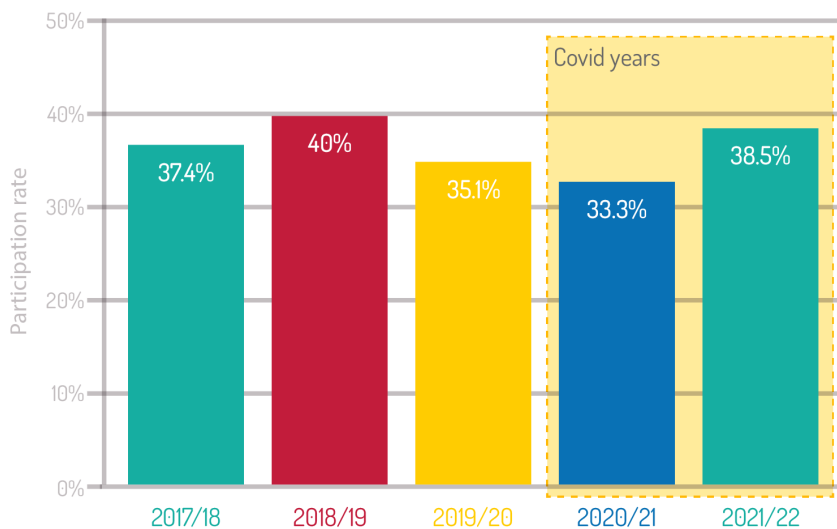
15. Explain how increased freedom of movement in the 21st century has impacted on the globalisation of sport.

Freedom of movement has led to players being used as commodities, where they are traded between teams from different countries. Trading players globally has led to an increase in the number of foreign players in elite sports teams. An increase in the number of international competitions is also a product of freedom of movement, as players and spectators can travel abroad easily.

Marks: **[3]**

16. Look closely at this image. The data shows that football participation amongst children has not returned to pre-pandemic levels. Analyse the role that technology could play in increasing children's participation rates in football.

Share of children participating in football in England from 2017/18 to 2021/22



Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/421058/football-sport-involvement-children-england-uk/>

Technology can be used to increase the awareness of opportunities to participate through the use of the internet and social media to advertise clubs and training sessions aimed at young people. Improved clothing technology, such as base layers for cold weather, can assist in increasing participation, as it will allow children to play in extreme weather conditions. Linked to this, the improvements in floodlit synthetic 3G surfaces allows greater opportunity to play in all weather conditions and whilst dark during the winter months.

Marks: **[3]**

17. Using examples, describe the factors that have led to the commercialisation of sport.

One factor that has led to increased commercialisation is the increase in sponsorship of sports teams and their stadia. A good example of this is Kia sponsoring The Oval cricket ground. The increase in public interest in sport has also led to greater commercial opportunities. For example, the increased interest in WSL football has led to greater media coverage and growth of the sport. The capacity and quality of new stadia, such as Wembley Stadium being rebuilt, has meant more people can attend live games. A larger audience increases commercial opportunities. Televised events will attract high levels of advertising to promote a brand. For example, companies will sponsor the advertising hoardings pitch-side during matches.

Marks: **[4]**

18. Evaluate this statement: "Sports gambling in the UK is a deviant behaviour."

Summarise the background and aims of the modern Olympic movement.

Gambling is the act of paying money for the chance of winning more money. An example of gambling is an accumulator bet, where bets are placed on a collection of matches.

This type of behaviour is not deviant in the UK, as long as the bet is placed with a licensed bookmaker. However, gambling becomes deviant behaviour if the bet placed involves match-fixing. This is where the outcome of a match has been predetermined through the bribery of players or officials. An example of match-fixing is South African cricketer Hansie Cronje, who was found guilty of fixing the outcome of matches. The behaviour is deemed as deviant, as it goes against social and moral norms. An extension of match-fixing is spot-fixing, where bets are placed on predetermined elements of a match. For example, Pakistani cricketer Mohamed Amir was bribed to bowl a certain number of no-balls in a specific over. It could also be argued that excessive betting is also deviant behaviour, as it can often lead to addiction, which goes against most people's moral and social norms. Footballer Matthew Etherington once lost over £1 million from excessive gambling and had to attend counselling to address his addiction. In conclusion, it could be said that gambling is not, in itself, a deviant act in the UK but it becomes deviant when the overall outcome, or parts of the match, have been predetermined. It can also be deemed deviant if an individual gambles to the point of addiction. The modern Olympic movement was founded by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1896. He was inspired by English public-school athleticism and the movement was founded on the values he witnessed of moral integrity and physical endeavour. De Coubertin also used the Much-Wenlock Games in Shropshire as inspiration in founding the modern Olympics. De Coubertin wanted the Olympics movement to carry a set of specific aims. One of these aims was to bring together athletes from across the world in a four-yearly sports festival. Secondly, De Coubertin wanted to create international goodwill and unity. His third aim was to educate young people through sport to bring about a more peaceful world.

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END OF PAPER

Marks: **[10]**