

**A LEVEL**

**Examiners' report**

# **PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

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**H555**

For first teaching in 2016

**H555/03 Summer 2022 series**

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## Introduction

Our examiners' reports are produced to offer constructive feedback on candidates' performance in the examinations. They provide useful guidance for future candidates.

The reports will include a general commentary on candidates' performance, identify technical aspects examined in the questions and highlight good performance and where performance could be improved. A selection of candidate responses is also provided. The reports will also explain aspects which caused difficulty and why the difficulties arose, whether through a lack of knowledge, poor examination technique, or any other identifiable and explainable reason.

Where overall performance on a question/question part was considered good, with no particular areas to highlight, these questions have not been included in the report.

A full copy of the question paper and the mark scheme can be downloaded from OCR.

### Advance Information for Summer 2022 assessments

To support student revision, advance information was published about the focus of exams for Summer 2022 assessments. Advance information was available for most GCSE, AS and A Level subjects, Core Maths, FSMQ, and Cambridge Nationals Information Technologies. You can find more information on our [website](#).

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## Paper 3 series overview

This paper was part of the first summer series since the pre-pandemic series of summer 2019. There were very few “no response” to questions. Time did not appear to have been an issue, with virtually all candidates attempting all questions with many candidates writing at great length.

Question 8 required an extended response worth 10 marks. It produced a higher proportion of Level 3 and high Level 2 responses than the 2019 series, with many candidates demonstrating the ability to discuss and link the two topics while using relevant examples to back up their points.

Candidates who did well on this paper generally did the following:	Candidates who did less well on this paper generally did the following:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• read the question carefully, heeding the command words</li> <li>• reconciled the number of marks available to the number of points made</li> <li>• made direct point by point comparisons when asked to compare</li> <li>• used relevant examples when required, to access the AO2 marks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• did not give specific examples when required and so did not access the AO2 marks</li> <li>• did not consider time periods on the post 1850, early 20<sup>th</sup> century and 1980s questions</li> <li>• repeated the same point on the mark scheme</li> <li>• made fewer points than there were marks available.</li> </ul>

## Section A overview

This section of the paper comprised five questions worth 2 marks each. The majority of candidates attempted each question and most accessed the mark scheme for each question.

### Question 1

- 1 Give **one** example of a sport played by the lower classes in pre-industrial times and identify **one** characteristic of it.

Example .....

.....

Characteristic .....

..... [2]

This question was very well answered by the majority of candidates, with most giving the example of mob football with “violent” as the characteristic.

A small number of candidates incorrectly said mob football had no rules.

### Question 2

- 2 Describe **two** aims of the modern Olympic Games.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

This question exposed some confusion between the aims of the modern Olympic Games and the Olympic values.

Many candidates, however, correctly described how the Olympic Games aimed to promote international goodwill and peace, bring about unity and educate young people to improve international understanding. Candidates were generally less secure in their understanding of the Olympic aim to develop physical and moral qualities.

### Misconception



A common misunderstanding is to mistake the Olympic **values** for the Olympic **aims**.

The specification requires candidates to understand the “background and aims (1896)” of the modern Olympic Games. So, candidates should focus on the four aims:

- development of physical and moral qualities
- spreading Olympic principles to create goodwill
- bringing together athletes of the world in a four yearly sports festival
- educating young people through sport to build a more peaceful world.

### Question 3

3 Using examples, explain how internet-based media might educate people about sport.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

Many candidates did not give examples in their responses. Of those that did, many did not offer an internet related example such as websites and apps or specific examples such as YouTube and Instagram and therefore did not gain credit.

Some candidates gave multiple examples of the same point on the mark scheme – most commonly examples of how internet-based media can be used to increase knowledge of sports, clubs, rules and results.

### Question 4

4 On the grid below circle **two** roles of UK Sport.

Attract top level competitions to the UK	Make rule changes in various sports
Select Olympic teams	Provide medical support
Distribute Lottery funding	Develop new technology

[2]

The majority of candidates achieved 1 mark on this question, mostly for identifying that UK Sport distributes Lottery funding.

### Question 5

5 Taking illegal performance enhancing drugs is one example of deviance in sport.

Give **two** other examples.

- 1 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- ..... [2]

While this question was generally well answered, many candidates lost marks by stating that “violence” was an example of deviance and not qualifying the type of violence by referring to spectator or player violence as per the specification.

A significant number of candidates also identified “gambling” on its own, therefore not gaining any credit. They needed to specifically identify “**illegal** gambling” as gambling in itself is not deviant.

Some candidates gave examples of performance enhancing drugs.



### Question 6 (b) (i)

**(b) (i)** Describe **two** political incidents which have occurred at the Olympic Games.

- 1. Venue and year of Olympic Games .....
- Incident .....
- .....
- 2. Venue and year of Olympic Games .....
- Incident .....
- .....

**[2]**

This question was very well answered with most candidates achieving 2 marks. Where this was not the case it was usually because they did not recall the correct year of the events.

Some errors were made in relation to the 1936 Berlin Games, where candidates concentrated on describing the treatment of Jesse Owens by Hitler, rather than how the Games were politically exploited.

### Question 6 (b) (ii)

**(ii)** How might incidents like these affect the host country?

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**[2]**

This was a well answered question with effects on finance, tourism and reputation being the most common answers.

Some candidates did not identify two different issues and repeated the same point or were vague about the political damage these types of incidents could cause.



Exemplar 1

21st century	1980
Increased media coverage of elite women's sport.	less media coverage of women's elite sport.
Increased participation or higher number of elite female athletes	low level of participation / few female elite athletes
More sponsorship and revenue for female sport.	<del>less</del> less / few sponsors and little revenue.
Increased funding, for better wages and facilities	less funding, poor wages and facilities
More role models	few role models.

[4]

This candidate demonstrates effective examination technique for a question which demands comparisons to be made. They make direct comparisons between the two time periods for media coverage, number of elite female athletes, sponsorship, funding, and role models, so achieve maximum marks before the end of their response.



Question 7 (a) (i)

7 (a) The chart in **Fig. 2** gives information about the sponsorship of football teams in the English Premier League from 2013–2019.



Source: Daily Mail

Fig. 2

(i) Explain the trend shown in **Fig. 2**.

.....

.....

..... [1]

This was generally well answered with the vast majority of candidates able to identify the trend of an increase in gambling based companies sponsoring Premier League clubs.



## Exemplar 2

One factor is the increased participation. This increase has raised the profiles of sport and generated more elite performers, meaning that more money is brought into the sport. Another factor is an increased spectatorism. This brings in more revenue for the sport as there are more ticket sales. Another factor is the increased media coverage. This will make sport more accessible to lots of people, and promote the selling of more goods. Finally, an increase in professionalism can increase the recognition and fame culture of sports.

This candidate's response has a clear structure as they match the number of points, they make to the number of marks available.





## Section C overview

This question differentiated well, producing an even spread of marks across the three levels. There was very little evidence of one-sided responses with most candidates gaining credit for points made about public school values and the commercialisation of sport.

Some candidates did not make explicit links between the two while others were able to argue the case for some public values having been overtaken by commercialisation while some remained.

### Question 8\*

- 8\*** Discuss whether the sporting values developed in the 19th century public schools have been overtaken by the commercialisation of modern sport.

Give examples in your answer.

**[10]**

This extended response question proved accessible to the full range of abilities and was generally answered well. Successful responses showed good knowledge of public school values and commercialisation and expanded the link to the impact of using deviance to win.

The majority of candidates displayed a good understanding of the public school values, writing in depth about Dr Thomas Arnold's influence and discussing the values and qualities he encouraged. Many candidates were able to write confidently about commercialisation of sport and highlight potential related issues in modern day sport. The highest scoring responses were able to link the two and identify how commercialisation has driven a rise in deviance and a win at all costs mentality which goes against the public school values.

The most successful responses gave sound examples of how public school values are still maintained in contemporary sport, for example kicking the football out for an injury or helping a fellow competitor over the line.

Some candidates produced an unbalanced response, typically showing more knowledge of public school values and less of commercialisation.

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### Question 6 (d)

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### Question 7 (a)

Adapted from A Winehouse, 'It took until 2002 for the first betting company to sponsor a Premier League side... now 45 per cent of the division has gambling firms of the front of their shirts - what has changed?', *The Daily Mail*, 5 September 2017, [www.dailymail.co.uk](http://www.dailymail.co.uk).

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