

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2007

GCE

AS GCE Physical Education (8536)
6721

6721: The Social Basis of Sport and Recreation

SECTION A - UK and the European Context

- 1 (a) In pre industrial Britain, peasant sport was described as occasional and rural.
- (i) Where and when would peasant sports and games take place? (3)
- 3 marks for 3 of:
1. Festival days /celebration days/harvest
 2. Holy days/church days/wakes
 3. Church grounds used/church patronage
 4. Village green /common land/street/road/fields
 5. During less busy times of year/agricultural seasons/localised
 6. Publics house/baiting pit/bull ring/market place/street
- (ii) Outline the other main characteristics of peasant sports and games in pre-industrial Britain. (4)
- 4 marks for 4 of:
1. Limited/few/simplistic rules/unorganised
 2. Mob/large numbers taking part/mass participation
 3. Rural/large space used/no boundaries
 4. Violent/rough/cruel/blood sports/aggressive/
 5. Prizes to winners/wagering/bets placed/gambling
 6. Patronage by upper classes/clear social roles
 7. Localised/played local teams
 8. Would last all day/ no time limits
 9. Basic/natural equipment/low cost/bladders
 10. War/combat practice/survival.
- (b) What role did Oxford and Cambridge universities play in the development of sport during the 19th century? (3)
- 3 marks for 3 of
1. Melting pot of rules/mixing of rules
 2. Codification/writing rules/publishing rules
 3. Development of competition/varsity game
 4. Role of blues/ spread of games and rules
 5. Raises standards of play and technical development of equipment.

- (c) Explain, using examples, what is meant by **opportunity**, **provision** and **esteem** in terms of access to sport and recreation. (6)

6 marks for 6 of:

1. Opportunity - chance to participate/time and money
2. Correct example applied
3. Provision - facility/where to play/getting there/coaching
4. Correct example applied
5. Esteem - self confidence/what will they feel like
6. Correct example applied.

- (d) How are elite sports performers supported by national sports agencies? (4)

1. Mention of World class Programme/UK Sport/World Class podium
2. Funding/grants/lotto funds to enable training
3. Access to UKSI network/ sports institute/world class training/national sport centres
4. Support from sports scientists as part of UKSI
5. BOA- funding/medical assistance
6. SAF/sports aid- funding/assistance with training costs
7. NCF/Sports Coach UK - Coaching qualifications/bursaries for coaching development
8. NGB programmes/support/use of national academies/grants and scholarships
9. Money for warm weather/altitude training/full time training/holding camps
10. Support through college/university/Talented Athlete Scholarship Scheme
11. Access to top class coaching.

(e) Define the term **Americanisation** and explain how it is affecting sport in the UK. (5)

1. Increasing reliance on commercial /private sector funding/advertisement
2. American influence of sport/adapting practices that have developed in American sport
3. Use of franchises
4. Increasing influence of media / key funder of sport/selling media rights
5. Sport acting as a bill board to advertisers and sponsors/festoon influence of Uberroth
6. Adoption of names /changing image of clubs/ club sponsors/changing club badges
7. Match now part of an entertainment package/cheer leaders/razzamatazz/few play many watch
8. Accelerating move towards gamesmanship/win ethic dominates/win at all costs
9. Increase in the amount of money players can earn
10. Awarding scholarships for students athlete
11. Changing match time/television to suit television
12. Changing rule of sports to make game more entertaining/kit changing eg 20 20 cricket
13. Use of technology to help decide decisions in games.

(Total 25 marks)

2 (a) In pre-industrial Britain why were court games only played by the gentry? (4)

1. Sophisticated/complex rules scoring systems linked to education/ability to read and write
2. Need for expensive/exclusive/hand made equipment linked to wealth
3. Need for specific facilities/indoor courts linked to wealth
4. Game for small numbers/restricted access
5. Non contact/non violent
6. Royal/ court patronage
7. Access to more free time.

(b) How was sport used as a means of social control in 19th century public schools? (3)

3 marks for 3 of:

1. Keeping boys out of trouble/positive recreation
2. Catharsis/getting rid of aggression/frustration
3. Means of settling scores/arguments
4. Educational values/ /Muscular Christianity
5. Confined to school grounds
6. Rules gave order/discipline
7. Prefects in control/developing leadership.

(c) The present UK government is committed to raising the profile of sport and PE in schools. (5)

Outline recent initiatives which have been introduced to do this.

1. Top sport/top play programmes
2. Active mark/sportsmark/sports mark gold/raising the game
3. Sports college status
4. Advisory 2 hours a week of school sport/4 hours by 2010
5. Coaching for teachers/UK sports coaching
6. After school clubs/NOF schemes
7. Youth games /Millennium games
8. PESSCL strategy/school club links
9. School sport co-ordinators programme
10. mention/impact of 'every child matters'
11. (Leadership)Young ambassadors/step into sport/millennium volunteers
12. Inspection/Ofsted regular checks on standards of PE
13. Kelly Holmes appointed as National School Sports Champion
14. Super market voucher to access equipment
15. Reduction in selling off of playing fields.

- (d) There are many social factors that affect a person's access to sport and recreation. (5)
- (i) Identify and explain how a specific **target group** is affected in terms of their access to sport and recreation. (5)
1. A group of people identified as not participating in sport/ Group of people facing discrimination
 2. Group of people/society that are denied access to a sport or recreation
 3. Correctly identified group
 4. Problems relating to time/ amount of leisure/less choice
 5. Problems relating to income/equipment costs/facility costs
 6. Problems relating to access to transport/getting to a facility
 7. Problems relating to esteem/confidence/stereotyping.
- (ii) Give examples of reformative policies that can be used to encourage target group participation in sport and recreation. (4)
1. Programming/putting on specific sessions for each group
 2. Taster sessions/ come and try days
 3. Concessions/offering cheaper rates to target groups
 4. Using role models/advertise
 5. Offer life time sports/greater range
 6. Offer child care/ironing service
 7. Transport schemes/ free access/improved transport infrastructure
 8. Work of named organisations -i.e. Women's Sports Foundation.
- (e) Describe how sport is organised at the local level. (4)
1. Clubs are the basic unit of local sport /people need to join a club to participate in sport
 2. Clubs run by volunteers/in voluntary sector/clubs run by elected committee
 3. Examples of committee structure / chair / secretary / treasurer / president
 4. Money raised /fundraising/sponsorship/match fees
 5. Affiliation system/players have to be members/system of membership
 6. Clubs play in local leagues and competitions
 7. Clubs often have to rent/hire facilities form private/public sector local councils provide most local facilities
 8. Local sport over seen by regional and national governing bodies
 9. Clubs seek funding from external bodies/local councils/lotto.

(Total 25 marks)

(Total for section A: 25 marks)

SECTION B - The Olympic Case Study

- 3 A worldwide audience of over four billion people watched the Athens Olympics in 2004.

Discuss the effect this huge global audience has had on the Olympic Games?

1. Led to huge media influence on both the organisation and funding of the modern games
2. Huge global audience gives chance to get across a message or advert
3. Also offers a huge stage for protest /political points
4. Provides a stage for social mobility for those from minority cultures
5. Audience attracts commercial sponsors/TOP programme
6. TV companies willing to pay huge amounts for exclusive screening rights/NBC paid £1.6 billion for rights till 2012
7. TV funding helps offset huge costs of staging games
8. TV companies get power in terms of scheduling and timing of event and/or inclusion of particular sports and events.
9. Olympic performers can become stars/household names/role models that inspire
10. Three times as many media personal as there are performers at the Olympics
11. Logistics of hosting media within the stadium
12. Money from commercial sponsors/media have influenced move towards open status of Olympic performers/amateur to professional
13. Huge financial rewards may lead to an increase in deviance/drug taking
14. Move from sportsmanship to gamesmanship/pressure on athletes to do well
15. Increase in interest to host games.

(Total 25 marks)

- 4 Discuss the role the Olympic movement plays in promoting female participation in sport and recreation.
1. Olympic champions/performers act as powerful role model/encourage other women to participate
 2. Encourage young/next generation to take up sport
 3. Role model mainly confined to performance not many role models in administration or organisation of Olympics
 4. Media tends to concentrate on role models with glamorous/feminine image
 5. Positive stage for less high profile sports/women do now compete in majority of events and sports
 6. Lottery/ state funding for Olympics in many countries enable women to make a career in sport/ much less opportunity for women in professional sports
 7. Still gap in sponsorship/funding for female athletes compared with men
 8. Still affected by cultural /religious constraints /difficult for women from Muslim countries
 9. Leads to dilemma for IOC - do they ban countries as they go against Olympic Charter/or encourage to see role women can play
 10. Olympics can simply reinforce societal views on female participation in sport
 11. Most Olympics sports open to women still focus on feminine image
 12. Institutional constraints/ no women's boxing in Olympics
 13. Positive image of Kelly Holmes et al /positive role models inspires future generations
 14. IOC now moving to an agreed roster of female IOC members/female members now have higher profile in IOC.

(Total 25 marks)

- 5 De Coubertin's philosophy for establishing the modern Olympic movement was that sport could bring the world together in friendly competition.

To what extent have the games achieved De Coubertin's ideal?

1. De Coubertin based his philosophy on public school/character/leadership
2. Does integrate/bring together many different cultures/nations/Olympic symbolism of the 5 rings
3. Provides positive role models/breaking stereotypes/Cathy Freeman
4. More nations members off IOC than UN/positive impact does bring many countries together
5. Games been cancelled due to world wars
6. After 1st and 2nd world wars countries banned due to war
7. Political use of games by nations/shop window/East German case study
8. Games used as propaganda by Hitler
9. Cold war conflict using games for scoring political points/USA v USSR/use of boycotts
10. Games been used to protest against social issues/black power protest
11. Olympics do attract huge global audience/integrates the world/but offers stage for protest
12. Recreational ethic has been replaced by win ethic/win at all costs ethic/sportsmanship replaced by gamesmanship
13. Winning so important to both performer and competing nations/intro of professional athletes in 1980's changed focus
14. Amateur rules ethics/now replaced with open games/acceptance of professionals in games
15. De Coubertin's beliefs/ideals about women's participation now dismissed
16. Hosting games now a huge prize due to financial benefits
17. Wealthy/western nations tend to dominate in both performance hosting games
18. Games used as a form of reconciliation /Tokyo/Munich/South Africa/Beijing
19. Amount at stake now means many athletes prepared to cheat/deviance

(Total 25 marks)

6 Bidding to host an Olympics games has become complex and costly.

Why are so many cities now eager to put themselves forward as potential hosts?

1. Traditionally great honour to host games- main reason for bidding before 1980
2. Brings political/national prestige to a city or country
3. Shop window /over 4 billion TV viewers world wide
4. Games now attract huge amounts of money from sponsors/TOP scheme
5. TV/media fees now help underwrite/cover costs/ these deals often done in years ahead of games
6. Chance for city to regenerate/renew run down areas/transport regeneration
7. Money is spend on transport and other infrastructure
8. Legacy of the games - leave facilities for all to use in future/promotes mass participation in host nation
9. Tourism benefits/ increased visitor numbers/ positive experience of Barcelona and Sydney
10. New houses from Olympic Village/ job creation in local area
11. May help city bid/host other sporting and international events
12. Historical overview - problems of Montreal led to change in funding of games
13. Role of Uberroth and LA games
14. Problems of deviance linked to bidding - Salt Lake City - change in rules
15. More chance of medal/success for host nation
16. Puts lots of pressure on host nation/stadiums and facilities very expensive
17. City/nation open to terrorism/cost of security
18. Debate that money could be spent in better ways/ regional focus of any bid other areas don't benefit/.

(Total 25 marks)

(Total for section B: 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 50 MARKS

SECTION B - The Olympic Case Study

Mark Band	Description
21 -25	Continuous prose, well structured with evidence of planning. Covers all aspects of question using practical examples to highlight points. Evidence of analysis, correct use of technical language. Debates and challenges issues covered in question.
17 - 20	Structured description with some analysis of the issue. Use of practical examples and correct language to support most of points. May lack balance and not cover fully all parts of question
14 - 16	A fundamentally descriptive account, good use of points, some use of technical language though some points not supported. Lack of balance some areas covered in depth others very brief.
11 - 13	Valid points but predominately descriptive. Little level of analysis or linking parts of answer together. Limited use of practical examples and points only partially developed.
8 - 10	Mainly isolated statements. Limited points suggesting some understanding but poor use of language. Bland assertions and failure to answer the question set directly.
5 - 7	Disjointed with limited number of points. Considerable inaccuracy or irrelevance. Mainly statements which highlight a lack of grasp of what is relevant.
1 - 4	Very brief and seriously incomplete narrative answer. Lacking range and accuracy. Failure to identify correct topic. Little material relevant to the question.