



Mark Scheme

AQA A-Level PE – Sport in Society

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 preparation for and during the live revision shows provided by James Simms in May 2022.

All questions/mark schemes are taken from ExamSimulator. Please note, there are hundreds of additional questions on ExamSimulator covering the AEI topics. 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

1. Analyse the effect public schools had on the development of athletics in the late 19th century.

Marking guidance

Not provided

Marking points

(1) [AO 1] Characteristics of popular recreation first existed in public schools/Upper classes played real tennis/Lower classes played mob football

(2) [AO 1] Dr Tom Arnold became headmaster of Rugby School/Development of athleticism/Muscular Christianity

(3) [AO 1] Concepts of fair play/Social control/The 6th form prefect

(4) [AO 2] Track and field developed from hunting/Cross country replaced running and chasing through the school grounds/Running replaced violent games such as hare and hounds

(5) [AO 2] Schools built purpose-built running tracks for games afternoons/Use of athletics in intra-school and inter-school fixtures/Development of facilities and competitions

(6) [AO 2] Wenlock Olympic games established/Wenlock hoped to promote improvements in the working class/Wenlock movement was influenced by athletics from the public schools

(7) [AO 2] Boys formed the Amateur Athletic Association/National governing bodies formed by the melting pot/AAA formed in 1866

(8) [AO 2] Development in transport helped with fixtures/Urbanisation/More people moved into towns to find work

(9) [AO 3] Track and field became popular in urban areas/Increase in popularity of track and field/Urban areas had purpose-built tracks

(10) [AO 3] Industrial patronage/Factory owners became patrons of sport for the working class/Facilities were used by factory workers to develop the health of the working class

(11) [AO 3] Lower class saw running as an opportunity to make money/Lower class ran for-money wagering/Wagering took place amongst the lower class

(12) [AO 3] Emerging middle class ran for enjoyment/Upper and middle class appreciated the benefits of running/Ran to test themselves

(13) [AO 3] Upper class still believed in the spirit of athleticism/AAA excluded the working class/Class divisions

(14) [AO 3] Walking and running races took place over set distances/Races established/Races took place in most major cities

(15) [AO 3] Large numbers of people attended races/Supported by large number of spectators/Wagering was very common amongst spectators

(16) [AO 3] AAA opened up the sport to everyone in 1880/Exclusion clause was withdrawn in 1880/A professional became someone who ran for money

1. Analyse the effect public schools had on the development of athletics in the late 19th century.

(17) [AO 3] However, track and field was not deemed acceptable for women/Women were excluded/Athletics was thought to be unladylike

2.

The "transport revolution" assisted in the development of **rationalisation of Association football** in post-industrial Britain (1780-1900).

Explain **four** other factors that helped with this rationalisation of Association football.

Marking guidance

In order to be awarded full marks, **four** explanations specific to Association football must be given.

For example "the emergence of women playing lawn tennis was socially accepted" is not relevant and should not be awarded a mark.

Marking points

(1) [AO 2] Factories set up football teams to reduce absenteeism from work/Teams were set up to increase work productivity/Factory teams were established to increase loyalty to each other

(2) [AO 2] Factory Acts led to a gradual increase in wages, so workers were able to watch sport/Workers were earning money and able to afford to watch sport/Factory Acts supported the benefits of football

(3) [AO 2] Factory Acts led to a Saturday half day so more time for sport/Workers were able to play matches on Saturdays/Factory Acts supported the reduction of working hours

(4) [AO 2] Factory team would compete against each other/Leagues established/Rivalry between northern town factories

(5) [AO 2] Factory owners became managers of the teams/Industrial patronage/Factory owners became patrons and promoted football

(6) [AO 2] Best players were paid to play/Working-class professionals/Broken time payments development the game

(7) [AO 2] Development of strict rules led to NGBs/Emergence of NGBs gave structure to the sport/University Old Boys formed many NGBs

(8) [AO 2] More competitions were set up/Greater number of leagues introduced/Church teams also played each other in leagues

3.

The English Federation of Disability Sport (EFDS) is one national partner of Sport England. State **two** other national partners.

Marking guidance

Not provided

Marking points

- (1) [AO 1] National governing bodies/Governing bodies/FA
- (2) [AO 1] Sporting Equals
- (3) [AO 1] Women in Sport
- (4) [AO 1] Street Games
- (5) [AO 1] Sports Aid
- (6) [AO 1] UK Sport
- (7) [AO 1] Youth Sports Trust

4.

Sport England invest in 49 county sport partnerships (CSPs).
Explain how services provided by these partners allow Sport England to develop sport locally.

Marking guidance

Sub max of three marks for A01 and A02.

A02 marks can **only** be awarded if relevant A01 marks have already been awarded.

Accept any other appropriate explanation of how the services provided by local partners allow Sport England to develop sport at a local level.

Marking points

(1) [AO 1] Development of club sport/Improve the quality of club sport/Club development is accelerated

(2) [AO 2] Allows more people to participate/Increases the level of participation/More people can get involved in sport

(3) [AO 1] Coaching development is provided/Improving the standard of coaching/Increase the number of coaches

(4) [AO 2] Improves the standard of performance/Makes the level of performance better/Increases the level of performance

(5) [AO 1] Education programmes can be offered/Provision of educating programmes/Education can be provided

(6) [AO 2] Increase awareness of health and fitness/Improve knowledge of health and fitness/Make people aware of benefits to health and fitness

(7) [AO 1] Equality campaigns can be delivered/Targeted campaigns can be provided/Campaign for under-represented groups

(8) [AO 2] Increase participation in under-represented groups/Increase participation in ethnic minorities/Under-represented groups become more involved in sport

(9) [AO 1] Facility development/Better facilities/More facilities

(10) [AO 2] Allow more people to play/More people can join in/More people participate

(11) [AO 1] Provide funding for grassroots/Provide support for grassroots/Improve grassroots provision

(12) [AO 1] More grassroots participation/More participating at grassroots/More youths participating

(13) [AO 1] More marketing available/Better communication tools/More money spent on marketing

(14) [AO 2] Spread the word easily/More people aware of local clubs/Increase awareness of clubs

(15) [AO 1] Better safeguarding provision/More safeguarding measures/Involvement of safeguarding officers

(16) [AO 2] Safe environment to get involved in/People feel more safe to participate/Comfortable to take part

4.

Sport England invest in 49 county sport partnerships (CSPs).
Explain how services provided by these partners allow Sport England to develop sport locally.

(17) [AO 1] Strategic networking put in place/Work with other organisations/Networking involved to increase relationships

(18) [AO 2] Other organisations increase participation/Increase participation across organisations

(19) [AO 1] Volunteer development/Increase the number of volunteers/More officials can volunteer

(20) [AO 2] Clubs can better cater for participants/Better level of officiating with volunteers/More coaching can take place