



Mark Scheme

OCR A-Level PE – Contemporary Issues

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.

In 2019, five cross-country skiers were arrested in Austria for blood doping prior to competing in the World Championships.

Describe the possible side effects of blood doping.

Marking guidance

In order to access full marks, **four** separate side effects must be referenced. Do not credit any positive outcomes (for example, "blood doping increases the oxygen-carrying capacity of the body").

Marking points

(1) [AO 1] Increased blood viscosity/Increased blood thickness/Blood becomes more viscous

(2) [AO 1] Increased risk of heart attacks/More likely to suffer a myocardial infarction/Chance of a heart attack rises

(3) [AO 1] Increased risk of a pulmonary embolism/Blockage to the pulmonary artery/Pulmonary artery becomes blocked

(4) [AO 1] Increased risk of a cerebral embolism/Blockage to an artery leading to or in the brain/Artery becomes blocked around or in the brain

(5) [AO 1] Cerebrovascular accident/Increased risk of a stroke/Stroke becomes more likely

(6) [AO 1] Increased risk of infections/Increased risk of blood-borne diseases/Increased risk of catching hepatitis C or B

(7) [AO 1] Possible allergic reaction/Adverse reaction/Allergies

2.

Out-of-competition testing is used increasingly with professional athletes. Describe **two** other strategies that could be used to reduce doping in sport.

Marking guidance

To be awarded full marks, students must make reference to **two** strategies that could be used to reduce doping in sport.

Do **not** accept any reference to out-of-competition testing.

Marking points

(1) [AO 1] Educate the athletes about the implications of taking drugs/Educate coaches about the laws surrounding supplements/Athletes told about the health and legal implications

(2) [AO 1] Change the culture of the sport to put pressure on doping athletes/Pressure players and coaches to speak out against doping/Change the identity of the sport

(3) [AO 2] More rigorous punishments given to athletes/Longer bans for athletes caught doping/Stronger sanctions for athletes caught doping

3.

In 2018, Sky, BT Sport, Amazon and BBC Sport agreed to a deal worth 4.7 billion pounds for rights to the Premier League.

Explain how increased costs affect **spectators** of the sport.



Marking guidance

In order to access full marks, **three** separate effects on the spectator must be mentioned.

Marking points

- (1) [AO 2] Cost of TV subscriptions goes up/Prices for monthly subscriptions increase/Package deals increase in price
- (2) [AO 2] Standard of play increases/Games become more exciting because of better players/Quality of players increases due to more revenue
- (3) [AO 2] Subscriptions become too expensive to afford/Amount of people affording subscriptions drop/More exclusivity on satellite television
- (4) [AO 2] More advert breaks due to media companies needing revenue/More breaks in coverage due to funding needs/Media companies need greater advertising revenue

4.

During the men's Euro 2020 tournament, social media web pages such as Twitter experienced huge volumes of postings.
Evaluate the impact of the internet on the sport of football.



Marking guidance

[10 Mark Level Descriptors](#)

Marking points

- (1) [AO 1] Internet involves online apps and websites/Users share content on the internet/Users take part in social networking
- (2) [AO 2] The FA promotes their news via the internet/Football clubs provide their news on social media/Club-to-fan communication is available other than newspapers
- (3) [AO 3] English Premier League can be promoted around the world/Premier League is able to attract players worldwide/Premier League can promote campaigns and charities they support
- (4) [AO 3] Clubs and the governing body have to rethink policy and procedures to cover the online world/Clubs and governing body need to employ social media specialists/Clubs and governing bodies need to invest in specialist organisations to carry out social media training
- (5) [AO 1] Examples of web pages include Facebook/Instagram/Google
- (6) [AO 1] Video platforms such as YouTube also share content/Video sharing
- (7) [AO 3] However, online hate is seen by the players quicker/Online hate can impact on the livelihood of players/Players' mental health could be affected by online hate
- (8) [AO 3] Sport may have to fine players for inappropriate posting/Players may cause additional problems for the sport if they post inappropriately/FA and the player may be in conflict over the player's use of social media
- (9) [AO 2] Spectators can watch games through streaming/Platforms can be used by fans for entertainment/Highlights of games and competitions are available through social media
- (10) [AO 3] Campaigns can be run through social media in order to improve the game/Kick it out/Hate won't win
- (11) [AO 3] Players can use social media to promote other work/Supportive of other charities/Fans are able to see charity work
- (12) [AO 3] Caused by globalisation/Nations are being linked together via the internet/Football is established as a global sports via the internet
- (13) [AO 3] Campaigns such as Kick it out can escalate quickly from likes, retweets, follows and stories/Online hate and abuse can be overridden by support campaigns/Reach people more quickly
- (14) [AO 2] Internet forms part of the media of the golden triangle for football/Interrelationship between media, football and business/Golden triangle

4.

During the men's Euro 2020 tournament, social media web pages such as Twitter experienced huge volumes of postings.
Evaluate the impact of the internet on the sport of football.

(15) [AO 3] Players may not have the training to understand the responsibilities that go with global communication/Players do not understand the liability with use of social

media/Legal responsibilities and liability

(16) [AO 2] Football players use the internet to connect with their fans/Players use social media to display their profile/Football players promote their personal branding

(17) [AO 3] Players are able to share the real story/No sensationalism/Fans are able to see real life stories and not what is written in newspapers

(18) [AO 3] Social media has enabled the players to build a very large fan base in a short period of time/Players are empowered to engage with a much wider audience/Players can reach both local, national and global fans

The table shows numbers attending the gym in the UK since 2015.

5.

Using the table, analyse the role technology has played increasing participation numbers at the gym.

Number of private-gym members
in the United Kingdom 2015-219

Year	Number of gym members (millions)
2015	5.4
2016	5.9
2017	6.4
2018	6.6
2019	7.0

Marking guidance

Sub max of **two** marks for general comments or trends on numbers attending the gym.
Sub max of **four** marks for analysing the role of technology in helping participation numbers increase.

Marking points

(1) [AO 3] General increase in participation numbers since 2015/More going to the gym each year since 2015/Steady rise in numbers going to the gym since 2015

(2) [AO 2] 1.6 million more people go in 2019 than 2015/Increase of 1.6 million in 5 years/1.6 million over the past 5 years

(3) [AO 3] Linear increase each year/Steady rise each year/Has not decreased once in the past 5 years

(4) [AO 3] Accessibility has increased to gyms, for example with wheelchair ramps/Accessibility has improved for disabled people/Greater level of access to gyms

(5) [AO 3] Apps have increased motivation levels of people/People track their fitness levels increasing motivation/Equipment can sync to your phone to track progress

(6) [AO 3] Greater range of machines to exercise on/A wider range of technologically advanced equipment/New equipment increases enjoyment for people

(7) [AO 3] Using equipment is safer than before with more fixed machines/More bodyweight equipment, so safer to use/Not as reliant on free-weight sections

The table shows numbers attending the gym in the UK since 2015.

5.

Using the table, analyse the role technology has played increasing participation numbers at the gym.

(8) [AO 3] Learning new moves is easier with demonstrations on equipment/Machines can have videos of how to perform movements/Apps show how to perform different movements

(9) [AO 3] Memberships are cheaper due to equipment costs decreasing/Easier to mass-produce equipment, allowing for cheaper memberships/Easier to access equipment, so competition between gyms drives cost down

6. Describe **two** ways in which technology can help to identify elite athletes.

Marking guidance

One mark should be awarded for each description of how technology can help with the talent ID process.

Marking points

(1) [AO 2] Anthropometry can be used to look at measurements of the body/Anthropometry can be used to assess which sports are most suitable/Body measurements and size evaluated to see which sports are suitable

(2) [AO 2] Bone density levels can be measured/Taking bone density measurements can help to look at suitable sports/Bone density levels can be a good indicator of suitability to sports

(3) [AO 2] Internal body fat percentage can be measured/Body fat percentage can be taken/Body fat levels can be analysed