



**YEAR 10**



**CAMBRIDGE NATIONAL**



STUDENT REVISION BOOKLET



NETFICT

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

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## Cambridge National – Glossary of Key Terms

### **Sporting Values: NETFICT**

- Fair play – learning the importance of adhering to rules and being fair to others through playing sport.
- Citizenship – Get involved in your local community through sport.
- Tolerance and Respect – Developing understanding of different countries and cultures through sport.
- Inclusion – Initiatives to get under-represented social groups involved in sport.
- National Pride – Supporters and performers unite behind country in international events.
- Excellence – Striving to be the best that you can in your favourite sport.

**The 5 Olympic rings** – represent the 5 continents.

**Olympic Creed** – it is about taking part not winning.

**Sportsmanship** – an aspiration or ethos that a [sport](#) or activity will be enjoyed for its own sake, with proper consideration for [fairness](#), [ethics](#), [respect](#), and a sense of [fellowship](#) with one's competitors.

**Gamesmanship** – the art of winning games by using various ploys and tactics to gain a psychological advantage e.g. diving, cheating,

**Etiquette** – e.g. never negatively question an umpires or referees decision, clap the opposition Captain when they first appear during a game, clap injured or eliminated players off the field if they are retired from the activity.

**Spectator etiquette** – e.g. being silent at Wimbledon, cheering for the opposition, singing the national anthem.

**WADA** – World Anti Doping Agency.

**Performance enhancing drugs** – some athletes take these to gain an unfair advantage over their opposition.

**The whereabouts rule** – 3 months in advance of competition, athletes must report where they will be for one hour every day (to deter cheating).

**National Governing Bodies** – Every sport has a different governing body that can define the way that the sport operates through its affiliated clubs and societies. Their role is: Promotion, Development, Infrastructure, Policies and Initiatives, Funding, Support.

**One off event:** An event that will only be hosted by a country once in a generation, i.e. World Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympics, World Athletics Championship

**Regular Event:** An annual event which a city can host twice in a short period of time, i.e. Champions League

**Regular & Recurring:** An *annual* event that is contracted for a period of years, i.e. FA Cup, Wimbledon & Formula 1.

**Potential Legacy:** Host nationals aim to use sporting events to create a type of legacy:

1. Sporting Legacy: Inspiring others to take part in sport
2. Social Legacy: Increasing the moral of a nation.
3. Economic Legacy: Using money earned to stabilise the country

**Barriers to participation in sport:** Something or someone that prevents you from taking part in sport, i.e. working long hours, family commitments, age, ethnic minorities.

**People that may have issues getting involved in sport:** Ethnic minorities, disabled, unemployed, single parents, children & teenagers etc.

**Solutions:** Provision, Promotion, Initiatives & Access

**Impact on popularity:** Participation, Provision, Environment/Climate, Spectatorship, Media Coverage, Role Models and Acceptability.

# Topic 1-Contemporary issues in Sport

## Learning objectives

- To understand the barriers to participation in sport and who may be affected by them.
- The solutions to these barriers affecting participation

Ethnic minorities



The disabled



People who work long hours



Single Parents



Families with young children



People that  
may be  
affected

Retired people or over



Children & Teenagers



Unemployed/financially challenged



<u>The People</u>	<u>The Barriers</u>
Ethnic Minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of role models</li> <li>• Religious issues- (Muslim faith for women to be covered at all times and avoid free mixing)</li> </ul>
Retired people/over 50s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility of facilities/equipment</li> <li>• Too expensive on low income/pensions</li> </ul>
Families with young children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of time due to looking after children</li> </ul>
Single parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work restrictions or family commitments</li> <li>• Lack of money</li> </ul>
Teenagers  Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of time due to school/part time work.</li> <li>• Gender stereotyping (boys dance/girls rugby)</li> </ul>
The Disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited activities</li> <li>• Issues with transport.</li> </ul>
Unemployed/financially challenged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of disposable income</li> <li>• Lack of motivation</li> </ul>
Working long hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of free time due to working long hours</li> <li>• Lack of motivation/energy</li> </ul>

# The solutions to Barriers

>>PPA<<

## Provision-Promotion-Access



### Provision

- Sessions catered for the needs of individuals  
E.g. Sessions for wheelchair sports
- Appropriate activities for age groups and abilities  
E.g. Options for all
- Times of sessions for various groups of people

### Promotion

- Targeted promotion  
E.g. Advertising increases interest
- Use role models to encourage participation  
E.g. Mo Farah, Jess Ennis, Chris Hoy
- Initiatives  
E.g. Free swimming for Under 16s and Over 60s



### Access

- Access to facilities  
Transport from rural areas and ramps for wheelchairs
- Access to equipment  
Hoist for swimming pool access
- Sensible pricing/concessions  
Reduction of prices for the unemployed or young people



## **MEDIA COVERAGE**

Sports gain popularity the more they are shown on TV.

## **PARTICIPATION**

Some sports are very popular from a young age. (Football)

## **PROVISION**

Very difficult to find tennis courts or golf courses that do not need memberships

## **SPECTATORS**

Some sports are easy to go and watch.

Football & rugby are easy to go and watch.

# **Factors that affect the popularity of a sport**

## **ENVIRONMENT/ CLIMATE**

Some sports require you to go abroad or away from your local area E.g. skiing (snow and water)

## **SUCCESS OF TEAMS OF INDIVIDUALS**

Sir Chris Hoy's success at the Olympics has increased participation in cycling.

## **ROLE MODELS**

Lack of role models for particular groups in particular sports can lead to less popularity. (E.g. Asian footballers)

## **ACCEPTABILITY**

Boxing is perceived as a sport that is too violent for young people to be involved in.



# New and emerging sports

“New and emerging sports are sports that have been created recently and are vastly growing in popularity”.

- Ultimate Frisbee is now increasing in popularity very quickly in the UK



- Handball is becoming much more popular in schools



# Practice questions

1 Paula and Steven are partners and have two young children. Both have full-time jobs.

Identify **three** barriers that might prevent Paula and Steven from regular participation in sport.

- 1. .... [1]
- 2. .... [1]
- 3. .... [1]

2 Which one of the following barriers is most likely to affect participation in sport by the unemployed? (Circle your chosen option to indicate your answer.)

- (a) lack of role models
- (b) activities are only available at certain times
- (c) awareness of activity provision
- (d) cost of equipment

[1]

3 Give **two** ways of encouraging regular participation in sport by women.

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

3

4 A local sports centre would like to encourage more teenagers to use its sports facilities.

(a) Identify **one** potential barrier that might be preventing teenagers from participating in sport.

.....  
..... [1]

(b) Describe **three** methods which the sports centre could use to encourage teenagers to participate in sport.

1. ....  
..... [1]

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

3. ....  
..... [1]

5 Which one of the following sports would be classified as an 'emerging sport' in the UK? (Circle your chosen answer to indicate your answer.)

- (a) table tennis
- (b) football
- (c) ultimate frisbee
- (d) volleyball

[1]

# Topic 2- The Role of sport in promoting sporting values

- **National Pride**

*Supporters and performers unite behind country in international events*

- **Excellence**

*Striving to be the best that you can in your favourite sport.*

- **Tolerance and Respect**

*Developing understanding of different countries and cultures through*

- **Fair play**

- *Learning the importance of adhering to rules and being fair to others through playing sport*

## **Inclusion**

*Initiatives to get under-represented social groups involved in sport. E.g's??*

- **Citizenship**

*Get involved in your local community through sport*

- **Team Spirit**

*Working together with other individuals for a common goal.*

**N-E-T-F-I-C-T**

# The Olympic and Paralympic Movement



Olympic rings represent  
the union of the five  
continents

## Olympic Creed:

*“The most important thing is not to win but to take part”*

Sporting value	Enter examples for value in the Olympics/Paralympics
National Pride	
Excellence	
Tolerance and Respect	
Fair play	
Inclusion	
Citizenship	
Team Spirit	

# Sportsmanship vs. Gamesmanship

	Definition	Examples
Sportsmanship	Appropriate, polite and fair behaviour while participating in a game or athletic event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shaking hands</li><li>• Clapping for opponent</li><li>• Picking up someone that has fallen over</li><li>• Respectful of players and officials</li></ul>
Gamesmanship	the art of winning games by using various ploys and tactics to gain a psychological advantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wasting time</li><li>• Pretending to be injured</li><li>• Intentional fouling to prevent a scoring opportunity</li></ul>



# Performance enhancing drugs

Encouraged by coaches or friends

Improve performance

Temptations of success

Pressure to succeed

Money rewards

Why do athletes take performance enhancing drugs ?

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is the agency responsible for limiting drugs in sport.

- Educating Athletes to the dangers of drugs.
- Testing athletes and upholding bans for those found guilty
- Decide what drugs are on the banned list.

## Testing Methods

- Blood sample
- Hair Sample
- Nail sample
- Urine

## Reason against taking drugs:

- Long term health problems
- Consequences when found guilty
- Unfair advantage
- Reputation of a the sport
- Loss of fans
- Loss of sponsors

## Athletes that have been caught:

- Lance Armstrong
- Justin Gaitlin
- Dwain Chambers
- Tyson Gay



# Practice questions

1 Identify and describe **three** values that can be learnt through regular participation in sport.

Value 1 ..... [1]

Description ..... [1]

Value 2 ..... [1]

Description ..... [1]

Value 3 ..... [1]

Description ..... [1]

2 The use of banned drugs to enhance performance is a problem in many sports.

(a) Identify **one** elite sports performer who has been caught taking performance enhancing drugs.

..... [1]

(b) Give **two** reasons why an elite performer might take performance enhancing drugs.

1. .... [1]

2. .... [1]



2

(c) Identify and describe **two** methods for preventing the use of performance enhancing drugs in sport.

Method 1 .....  
..... [1]

Description .....  
..... [1]

Method 2 .....  
..... [1]

Description .....  
..... [1]

(d) Describe the impact of taking performance enhancing drugs on:

(i) a sports performer .....  
.....  
..... [1]

(ii) a sport .....  
.....  
..... [1]

Sportsmanship and gamesmanship are two features of sport.

**3** (a) Give an example of a sports performer showing sportsmanship.

.....  
..... [1]

(b) Give an example of a sports performer showing gamesmanship.

.....  
..... [1]

(c) Give one example of good spectator etiquette.

.....  
..... [1]

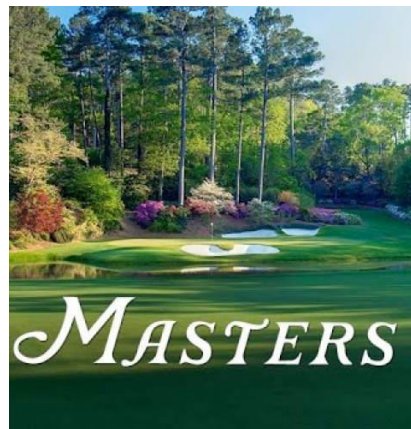
**4** What does the Olympic creed tell us about participation in sport?

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

**5**  
What does the Olympic creed tell us about participation in sport?

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

# The importance of hosting major sporting events



# Type of sporting events

## One off

**An event that will only be hosted by a country once in a generation (10**

i.e. World Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympics, World Athletics Championship

## Regular

**An annual event which a city can host twice in a short period of time (2-7 years).**

i.e. Champions league

## Regular and recurring

**An annual event that is contracted for a period of years.**

i.e. FA Cup, Wimbledon & Formula One



**Increased income due to tourist spending.**

**Commercial benefits  
I.e. sponsors & investments**

**Increased participation in sport due to excitement around the event.**

**Benefits of hosting a major sporting event.**

**Moral of the country is raised- national pride**

**Investment in improving transport system.**

**New sporting facilities for others to use.**





Facilities can end up not being used after the event.

The event can cost more than the money raised

**Negatives of hosting a major sporting event.**

Facilities can end up not being used after the event

Negative effect on the moral of country if the event is not run properly.



# Potential Sporting legacy

Host nationals aim to use sporting events to create a type of legacy:

**Sporting-** inspire others to take part in sport.



**Social** – increase the morale of a nation.



**Economic-** use the money to stabilise the country.



# Practice questions

1) Identify **two** major sports events and give a feature of each.

Event ..... [1]

Feature .....

..... [1]

Event ..... [1]

Feature .....

..... [1]

2) (a) Describe **three** benefits for a city hosting a major sporting event.

1. ....

..... [1]

2. ....

..... [1]

3. ....

..... [1]

(b) Describe **three** drawbacks for a city hosting a major sporting event.

1. ....

..... [1]

2. ....

..... [1]

3. ....

..... [1]



**3) Tick which category each benefit goes into.**

Benefit	Economic	Social	Sporting
Income for local businesses			
New sporting facilities that can be used by the local population after the event.			
'Shop Window' effect for the country			
Increase participation in some sports			
Increase in national pride			
Development of community sport			
Increase in tourist spending			

# The role of National Governing Bodies in sport

Across England there are many different national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) who have responsibility for managing their specific sport through 6 areas (Promotion, Development, Infrastructure, Policies, funding & Support)



# Promotion

One of the most important aims of a NGB is to promote participation in sport and physical activity nationally.

They do this by creating creating campaigns to promote healthy and active lifestyles.



Using media to promote Sports-Adverts, magazine, videos

Creating scheme to get different demographics into sport:

- Women
- Disabled
- Children

# Development

## Elite Training & Development

e.g. National Performance centers (St Georges park)

## Coaching Awards

e.g. Coaching level 1 badge

## Training of Officials e.g.

Referees & officials



# Infrastructure

## **Competitions & Tournaments:**

The FA organise Competitions for over 500 teams. E.g.  
Premier league, league 1, league 2  
U21 league (North & South)  
U18s league (North & South)  
Sunday league teams



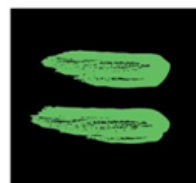
## **Rule-making:**

Disciplinary procedures for cheating/poor sportsmanship  
e.g. the FA = a 3 match ban or a fine

# Policies

## **Policies & Initiatives:**

Anti-doping: what drugs are banned



**WORLD  
ANTI-DOPING  
AGENCY**

Community programmes

## **Promoting etiquette & Fair Play**

Promoting sporting etiquette,  
e.g. THE FA's "respect"  
campaign



# Funding

National governing bodies gain money from the National Lottery they distribute this money to different sports to use

on:

- Facilities
- Equipment
- Coaching
- Grants
- Running of events
- Grass root teams and tournaments



# Support

- **Providing technical advice**  
e.g. England Hockey provide information about the playing surfaces.
- **Providing Location and Contact details for local clubs**, how to get started in sport etc e.g. England Rounder's



# Practice questions

1) Give **three** examples of how national governing bodies are involved in sports development.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

[3]

8

2) A national governing body is responsible for making sure that the rules of the sport are implemented and that disciplinary procedures are in place should the rules be broken. Give **three** examples of those who could be disciplined by a national governing body.

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

[3]



# Mark scheme

## Contemporary issues in Sport

Question	Answer	Marks
1.	<p><b>Three marks from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family commitments.</li> <li>2. Not much free time available.</li> <li>3. Work restrictions.</li> <li>4. Activities not available at time they want to participate</li> <li>5. Awareness of what is available.</li> <li>6. Time taken providing support/transport for childrens activities.(e.g. ferrying children to activities constrains time available)</li> <li>7. Too tired after childcare/domestic responsibilities.</li> <li>8. Shortage of money</li> <li>9. Lack of childcare</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>[3]</p>
2.	(d) Cost of equipment	[1]
3.	<p><b>Two marks from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Active promotion in the media.</li> <li>2. Childcare provided/affordable childcare.</li> <li>3. Planning of times suitable to women/Programming of sessions appropriate to group.</li> <li>4. Suitable activity sessions that meet needs.</li> <li>5. Providing women-only sessions.</li> <li>6. Providing female coaches.</li> <li>7. Concessions/subsidised costs</li> <li>8. Role models (Provide/promote activity through using female role models)</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>[2]</p>



# Mark scheme

## Contemporary issues in Sport

Question	Answer	Marks
4. (a)	<p>One mark from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of role models.</li> <li>2. Lack of money.</li> <li>3. Lack of access to facilities/transport.</li> <li>4. Lack of appropriate activity options.</li> <li>5. Negative attitude towards participation.</li> <li>6. Poor body image.</li> <li>7. Peer pressure to undertake alternative more sedentary activities.</li> <li>8. Activities not provided at suitable times</li> <li>9. School/work commitments</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>[1]</p>
4. (b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Initiatives aimed at promoting participation/taster sessions.</li> <li>2. Concessionary prices/sensible pricing/subsidised equipment.</li> <li>3. Subsidised transport/free transport/specialist transport.</li> <li>4. Provision of wide range of activities</li> <li>5. Adapted activities that meet the needs of teenagers</li> <li>6. Use role models to encourage participation.</li> <li>7. Appropriate programming of sessions/ times of sessions to suit teenagers</li> <li>8. Target marketing/advertising (e.g. social media)</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>[3]</p>
5	(c) ultimate Frisbee	[1]

# Mark scheme

## Sporting values

1

**One mark for each correct identification and one mark for each development**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Team spirit   | 1 |
| 2. Can help develop the ability to work as part of a team/develop a sense that the team /achieves more where everybody works together. | 1 |
| 3. Fair play   | 1 |
| 4. Learning the importance of adhering to rules and being fair to others.  | 1 |
| 5. Citizenship   | 1 |
| 6. Presents an opportunity to get involved in the local community  | 1 |
| 7. Tolerance and respect   | 1 |
| 8. Sport develops an understanding of different countries and different cultures/understanding of different socio-cultural groups      | 1 |
| 9. Inclusion   | 1 |

### **Answer**

### **Marks**

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 10. Initiatives/sessions aimed at encouraging regular participation can get under-represented social groups involved in sport | 1          |
| 11. Excellence  | 1          |
| 12. Striving to be the best you can be  | 1          |
| 13. National pride  | 1          |
| 14. Regular participation will generate national pride (others/from the participant)  | 1          |
|   | <b>[6]</b> |

# Mark scheme

## Sporting values

2a)	<p><b>Examples of high profile performers may include;</b></p> <p>Dwain Chambers          Ben Johnson          Lance Armstrong          Justin Gatlin          Marion Jones          David Millar          Barry Bonds          Tyson Gay</p>	<p><b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b></p>
2b)	<p><b>Two marks from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gain an advantage/to win/to reap financial awards/fame</li> <li>2. To improve training and fitness/train for longer/train harder/improve performance (e.g. faster running times)</li> <li>3. Pressure to succeed as an individual</li> <li>4. Pressure to succeed from the nation/personal pressure to fulfil national expectation</li> <li>5. Pressure from coach/other squad members/significant others</li> <li>6. Pressure from financial rewards from winning</li> <li>7. Perception that other athletes/performers are taking them</li> <li>8. Aid recovery from injury</li> </ol>	<p><b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b>  <b>1</b></p> <p><b>[2]</b></p>

# Mark scheme

## Sporting values

<b>2c)</b>	<p><b>One mark for identification</b>  <b>One mark for description</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Method -Testing <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> <li>2. Description – more effective/varied testing methods will make detection more likely and therefore act as a deterrent/urine sample/hair sample/whereabouts rule/random testing <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> <li>3. Method - Education initiatives. <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> <li>4. Description - Education programmes that inform performers of the health risks of taking performance enhancing drugs and/or sanctions if caught/100% Me <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> <li>5. Method - Sanctions/bans. <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> <li>6. Description -Threat of sanctions and bans may act as a deterrent/lifetime bans/fines/suspensions <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>[4]</b></p>
<b>2d)</b>	<p><b>Impact on performer. 1 mark for any of:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Taking performance enhancing may damage (both the short term and long term) health of the performer. <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> <li>2. Future opportunities to participate will be limited/removed. <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> <li>3. There may be damage done to the reputation of the performer. <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> <li>4. The public will not trust the performer and whether subsequent results are achieved legitimately will always be in question. <span style="float: right;">1</span></li> </ol>

# Mark scheme

## Sporting values

<b>3a) One mark for an example of sportsmanship from :</b>	
1. Giving the ball back to the opposition after a stoppage for an injury.	1
2. Showing respect for the opposition and others players.	1
3. Shaking hands before the commencement of the game/match.	1
4. Applauding the winners of a sports match/competition.	1
	<b>[1]</b>
<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>3b) One mark for an example of gamesmanship from:</b>	
1. Timewasting/slow play/ deliberately putting the ball out of play to waste time.	1
2. Breaking the flow of an opponents play.	1
3. Causing a player to take the game less seriously or to overthink his/her position.	1
4. Intentionally making a 'mistake' which gains an advantage over an opponent.	1
5. Feigning injury (e.g diving in football)	<b>[1]</b>
<b>3c) One mark for an example of spectator etiquette from:</b>	
1. Applauding the opposition/winners.	1
2. Being quiet for the national anthem.	1
3. Applauding good or skilled play.	1
4. Being quiet for sports that involve concentration from the performer. e.g. golf or snooker.	1
	<b>[1]</b>

# Mark scheme

## Sporting values

5

**Olympic Creed:**

"The most important thing is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered, but to have fought well"

**Two marks from:**

1. Taking part is more important than winning. **1**
2. More satisfaction is derived from preparation for sports performance and making sacrifices to maximise performance than the actual end result. **1**
3. Winning is not as important as having tried your best. **1**

**[2]**

# Mark scheme

## Hosting international events

1

Answer	Marks
<b>One mark for each correct identification:</b>	
1. Association football world cup	1
2. Commonwealth Games	1
3. Olympics/paralympics/winter Olympics	1
4. World Athletics championships	1
5. UEFA Champions League Final	1
6. Formula 1 Grand Prix	1
7. Wimbledon tennis finals	1
<b>One mark for each feature:</b>	
1. International element/bringing nations together	1
2. More expensive/require investment	1
3. Require extensive planning	1
4. Can be a 'one off' event	1
5. Can be a regular event	1
6. Can be a recurring event	1
	<b>[4]</b>

# Mark scheme

## Hosting international events

2

Answer	Marks
<p><b>Three marks from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investment in developing infrastructure/transport</li> <li>2. Increased tourism/transport/spending in local economy</li> <li>3. Commercial sponsors (money/external investment)</li> <li>4. Sports facilities will be improved/new facilities will be built.</li> <li>5. Can be a catalyst for urban regeneration.</li> <li>6. Increase profile/increase in trade with other countries.</li> <li>7. Morale will be improved/national pride.</li> <li>8. Shop window effect</li> <li>9. Employment opportunities</li> <li>10. Participation may increase in some sports</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>[3]</p>
<p><b>Three marks from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bidding to host maybe expensive with no guarantee that the city will be awarded the event.</li> <li>2. Event can be more expensive to host than the revenue it raises.</li> <li>3. Facilities can end up not being used after the games with poor legacy planning.</li> <li>4. Event can have a negative impact on status of the city if the event is disorganised..</li> <li>5. Non-Olympic sports may suffer as media only focus on those sports that are included.</li> <li>6. Some of the benefits such as new facilities may not benefit the wider population across the country.</li> <li>7. Increase in crime.</li> <li>8. Potential increased risk of terrorist attacks.</li> <li>9. A city may get into long term debt through paying off the cost of the event</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p><b>Answer</b></p> <p>10. Negative environmental impacts /litter/pollution/overcrowding/disruption through building works/demolition of property</p>	<p>1</p> <p>[3]</p>



# Mark scheme

## Hosting international events

3

Benefit	Economic	Social	Sporting
Income for local businesses	★		
New sporting facilities that can be used by the local population after the event.			★
'Shop Window' effect for the country	★		
Increase participation in some sports			★
Increase in national pride		★	
Development of community sport			★
Increase in tourist spending	★		

# Mark scheme

## The role of National Governing bodies

<b>1</b>	<b>Three marks from:</b>	
	1. Elite training and development/national performance squads	1
	2. Coaching awards\ongoing professional development of coaches.	1
	3. Training of officials	1
		<b>[3]</b>

**2**

<b>Three marks from (mark first three responses only):</b>	<b>3</b>
1 players	
2 the manager	
3 the club	
4 officials	
5 coach.	

### Questions 3

#### **Answer**

##### **Levels of response:**

0 = nil response or response not worthy of credit

##### **MB1 (1–3 marks)**

The response shows a limited understanding of the role of national governing bodies in the promotion and development of sport. Candidates provide simple descriptions of a few points from the indicative content. No attempt is made at evaluation and there may be some irrelevant material in the answer.

There is little or no use of technical vocabulary and sentences have limited coherence and structure.

Errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive.

##### **MB2 (4–6 marks)**

The response shows an understanding of the role of national governing bodies in the promotion and development of sport. Candidates make some valid points from the indicative content with good knowledge and understanding. Some attempt at evaluation is made, which may include the use of one or more of the developed points in order to gauge the value of the role(s).

There is some use of technical vocabulary and sentences for the most part are relevant and are coherent.

There are occasional errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling.

##### **MB3 (7–8 marks)**

The response shows a detailed understanding of the role of national governing bodies in the promotion and development of sport. Candidates make many points from the indicative content, several of which may be developed, leading to an evaluation being clearly made.

The answer is well structured and uses appropriate terminology and technical vocabulary.

## Promotion

- 1 NGB's promote participation through different initiatives...
- 2 to encourage more people to try the sport at all levels
- 3 eg use equal opportunities policies...
- 4 **...to get different user groups who are under-represented in the sport to take part more.**
- 5 NGB's aim to increase the popularity of the sport....
- 6 eg through schemes for schools
- 7 eg providing coaching and activity sessions during the school holidays
- 8 **eg subsidising costs to enable greater access**
- 9 **the more people participate in a sport at grass roots level the better it should get at elite level as there are more people to pick from/performance pyramid**
- 10 NGB's have to try to maximise exposure for their sport in the media.....
- 11 ...through press conferences, website, television
- 12 **by using role models from within the sport**
- 13 **by using achievements in the sport to raise profile (eg National team performing well).**

## Development

- 14 NGB's are responsible for elite training and development
- 15 eg National performance squads/National teams in many sports
- 16 they have to provide the resources to enable the elite level performers/teams improve and achieve their potential
- 17 **much of their funding is dependent upon performance measures at this level**
- 18 **they therefore need to provide infrastructure to develop talent**
- 19 **this includes training and developing coaches and officials to allow the sport to develop**
- 20 NGB's provide coaching and officiating awards
- 21 these allow people to coach or officiate at different levels depending on experience and awards achieved
- 22 eg coaching awards from level 1 upwards provided by UK Netball
- 23 eg RFU offers a young officials award
- 24 **this allows a different route into involvement in the sport for those who cannot/do not want to be performers**
- 25 **this helps both the development of the game and general participation levels by getting non-performers involved**
- 26 Refine and develop rules
- 27 **to increase entertainment value for spectators/players enjoyment**
- 28 Eg FA introduced no back pass to goalkeeper rule
- 29 Assist with facility development
- 30 **Through technical advice, funding and direct provision of facilities**
- 31 **Eg St Georges park – national football facility provided by FA.**

# Summary

## Topic 1: *Contemporary issues in Sport*

- Barriers to participation (social groups & specific barriers)
- Solutions to barriers
- Factors that affect the popularity of a sport
- New and Emerging sports (Handball & Ultimate Frisbee)

## Topic 2: *The Role of Sport in Promoting Values*

- Olympic Creed- “The most important thing is not to win but to take part”
- Sporting Values- >>>NETFICT<<<
- Sportsmanship
- Gamesmanship
- Spectator etiquette
- Performance enhancing drugs- Reason why/testing/Role of WADA

## Topic 3: *The Importance of hosting major sporting events*

- Types of sporting events (One off, Regular, Regular and recurring)
- Benefits of hosting and international event
- Negatives of hosting and international event
- Potential sporting legacies ( Sporting, Social, economic)

## Topic 4: *The role of National Governing Bodies in sport*

- Promotion
- Development
- Policies
- Infrastructure
- Funding
- Support