



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2023

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION - UNIT 1
(FULL COURSE)
3550U10-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2023 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

GCSE PHYSICAL EDUCATION - UNIT 1

SUMMER 2023 MARK SCHEME

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
1. (a) (i)	Analyse the plane of movement of the skier in the tuck position. 1 mark Sagittal	1	AO3
(ii)	Identify the pair of muscles that cause movement at the knee. 1 mark Quadriceps and Hamstrings	1	AO1
(iii)	Name the type of muscular contraction in the legs of the skier, when in the tuck position. 1 mark Isometric	1	AO1
(b) (i)	Identify the component of fitness shown by the skier that can be defined as ' exercising a specific muscle group over a period of time '. 1 mark Muscular endurance.	1	AO1
(ii)	Assess how the skier could apply the principle of overload to their training programme. Award 1 mark for each of the following Candidates to use Frequency, Intensity Duration.	3	AO3
(c)	Explain two possible barriers that could have a negative impact on participation within skiing. Award up to 2 marks if just identified the barriers Award 2 marks for each explanation of the barriers 2x2 marks 1. age 2. economic status 3. opportunities 4. health 5. fitness 6. disability 7. environment	4	AO2

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
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(d) (i) Explain why the skier would predominantly use the anaerobic energy system. 2 AO2

Award up to 1 mark for basic explanation covering only one aspect
Award up to 2 marks for an explanation covering both intensity and duration

- High intensity
- Moderate /short duration

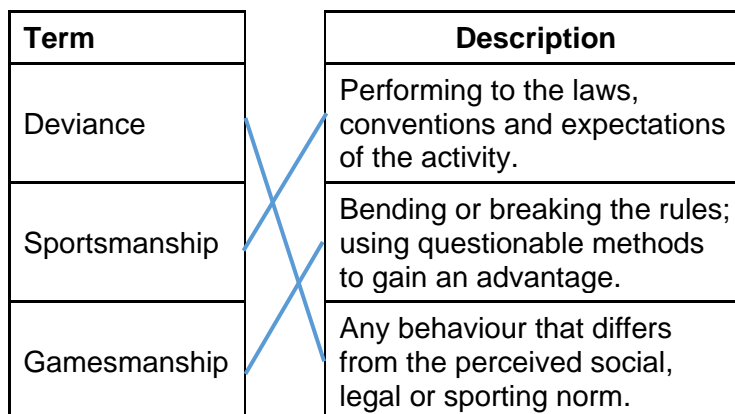
Marks to be awarded if they say why it's not aerobic.

(ii) Identify the main nutrient used in the anaerobic energy system. 1 AO1

Carbohydrate

(e) Identify the correct description by drawing a line to the appropriate term. 3 AO1

Term	Description
Deviance	Performing to the laws, conventions and expectations of the activity.
Sportsmanship	Bending or breaking the rules; using questionable methods to gain an advantage.
Gamesmanship	Any behaviour that differs from the perceived social, legal or sporting norm.



3 x 1 mark

Two lines from one box= no marks,
Clear indication of the answer is needed.

(f) Explain why professional athletes like skiers might demonstrate deviance. 2 AO2

Award 1 mark for a basic explanation
Award up to 2 marks for a detailed explanation

- Financial gain of being number 1
- Staying famous
- Being more attractive to sponsors
- Maintaining success
- To gain an advantage

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
2. (a)	<p>The clip shows a climber. Identify the type of guidance that is used to support the climber. Tick one box only.</p> <p>Answer key: D Mechanical B – Verbal (possible)</p>	1	AO1
(b)	<p>Justify why climbing is placed towards the end of the self-paced continuum.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for basic justification Award up to 2 marks for a clear example for climbing linked to the continuum</p> <p>Individual controls the speed of movement. Decisions predominantly made by the climber Start and stop when they want.</p>	2	AO2
(c)	<p>Explain why the climber is in the autonomous stage of learning.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for a basic explanation linking the climber to the stage of learning Award up to 4 marks for a detailed explanation where there are specific examples from climbing and the climber to the stage of learning 1-2 marks list of characteristics. 2x 2 marks for application to the clip.</p> <p>Effective/Efficient movements Confident movements Adapt quickly to the environment- good at decision making Skilled characteristics Self-correcting of errors and mistakes Marks to be awarded if candidate provides reasons why the climber is not in the other two stages.</p>	4	AO2

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
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(d) Describe how a climber could mentally prepare for a climb. 4 AO1

Award up to 2 marks for a basic description of mental preparation
Award up to 4 marks for a detailed description of mental preparation linked to climbing

Mental preparation
Imagery
Mental rehearsal

Mental preparation technique	Practical example
E.g Imagery	Imagining and using the senses to provide positive outcomes prior to the climb, so when it comes to the climb, the climber possesses success and positivity.
Mental rehearsal	Where individuals imagine themselves performing a task, skill, or behavior.

(e) Identify three ways a coach could have an impact on the climber. 3 AO1

3x1 mark

1. Remind climber of positive experiences,
2. Use smart targets when setting goals,
3. Feedback,
4. Video footage,
5. Positive reinforcement/praise
6. Diary of achievements
7. Role models
8. Practice
9. Training
10. Motivation

(f) Describe the information processing model using specific examples. 4 AO1

1 mark for a list

Award up to 2 marks for description of the IPM

Award 3 marks for description of the IPM with some amplification and relevant examples.

Award up to 4 marks for a description of the IPM including specific examples

Input	Two holds to choose from
Decision making	Decide which hold to put feet and hands
Output	Place hand in hold
Feedback	Was that hold the correct one to allow the climb to continue

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
3. (a)	Analyse the image in Figure 1 to complete the table.	4	AO3
	<p style="text-align: center;">Answer</p> <p>A Type of lever 3rd class or 1st(left arm)</p> <p>B Movement at the knee joint Flexion (right arm)</p> <p>C Name of bone Femur (left leg)</p> <p>Axis of movement during a lunge Frontal (right knee)</p>		
(b) (i)	Agility and flexibility are important components of fitness for a squash player. Define agility.	1	AO1
	<p>1 mark for definition</p> <p>The ability to change direction quickly (or similar)</p>		
(ii)	Identify a valid test to measure the agility.	1	AO1
	Illinois agility run, T test. 5/10/5		
(iii)	Describe the protocol for the test identified in 3. (b)(ii)	4	AO1
	<p>Award 1 mark for run around the cones and record your time.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for a basic description</p> <p>Award 3 marks for starting position, running around the cones, need to show knowledge of distance.</p> <p>Award up to 4 marks for a detailed description covering all the major parts of the protocol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illinois agility test • distance • start/finish • timing • placement of cones • Participants should lie on their front (head to the start line) and hands by their shoulders. • On the 'Go' command the stopwatch is started, and the athlete gets up as quickly as possible and runs forwards 10 meters to run around a cone, then back 10 meters, then runs up and back through a slalom course of four cones. • Finally, the athlete runs another 10 meters up and back past the finishing cone, at which the timing is stopped 		

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
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- (iv) Identify the correct description by drawing a line to the appropriate term. 3 AO1

Types of flexibility training	Description
Passive stretching	The stretch is undertaken while moving, increasing the range of movement
Dynamic stretching	Where the athlete controls the stretch
Active stretching	The stretch is externally controlled

- (c) (i) Explain why validity is important when testing the fitness of an individual. 2 AO2

Award 1 mark for basic explanation covering one aspect
Award up to 2 marks for a detailed explanation covering more than one aspect

The test needs to measure what it's meant to measure, by using the correct test for that component of fitness, if this is not the case, the test results cannot be used correctly. E.g. multi stage fitness test to measure cardiovascular endurance.

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
(d)	Discuss how technology can have an impact on the sporting experience. SEE Banding SHEET	6	AO1 2 AO3 4

Indicative content:

Accept impact on the spectator, officials and performer.

Performer
Positive

Wider coverage of sports and more cameras within specific sports including player cams.
Show heat maps and GPS information of players
Statistical information that is usually only available to the coach.

Mobile devices and social media allow access to games, information, coverage and interviews all day, every day.
E.g. Sky sports/BT sports and their many channels, Twitter, Instagram, Facebook.

The use of VAR will help 'fairness' of matches when betting on the growing number of betting platforms available

Ref cam- provides a closer view of the game- so the spectator feels part of the experience.

Negative

loss of involvement with actual live game- looking on social media, replays, highlights.

Over-commercialisation making games an expensive luxury, clothing more expensive.
Disparity with the use at grass roots or at smaller clubs

Officials

Positive- allows greater fairness when making decisions by the following examples.

communicating – microphones to consult with other officials on and off the pitch

decision-making – playback facilities to watch events from different angles

ball tracking – allows for the ball to be minutely tracked to ensure accuracy of decisions in cricket, tennis and football

scoring – laser technology to measure jumps and throws more accurately

time-keeping – shot-clock in basketball to speed up play and keep it exciting

record-keeping – computers to track points and faults for multiple athletes at once

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
	Negative Takes away the importance of the official Mistakes will be highlighted		
	Performer		
	Better analysis of performance to show strengths and weaknesses Video analysis provides better skill and technique development Better monitoring of fitness/mental aspects Better rehabilitation and analysis of injury and prevention Better equipment and training facilities- better access for disabled athletes.		
	Negative Not all clubs and sports have the same resources Costly		
	Accept any other relevant content		
		3-4 marks	
3	No marks are available in Band 3 for AO1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent, well-reasoned discussion of how technology has impacted the sporting experience. • Explicit links between the impact of technology and sports • The answer is balanced and detailed and focuses on the key content
		2 marks	
2	Good knowledge of how technology has impacted the sporting experience.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good well-reasoned discussion of how technology has impacted the sporting experience. • Clear links between the impact of technology and sports • The answer has some detail and focuses on some areas of content.
		1 mark	
1	Limited knowledge of how technology has impacted the sporting experience.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited discussion of how technology has impacted the sporting experience. • The answer has some limited detail and focuses on some areas of content.
		0 marks	
0	No knowledge of how technology has impacted the sporting experience.		Not attempted No analysis

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
4.	(a) Assess the possible reasons for the increase in girls' participation in sport. See banding	6	AO1 2 AO3 4

Indicative content

- More role models therefore less stereotyping
- More clubs for girls- Increased provisions.
- Introduction of organised national school competitions by the WSFA-more opportunities.
- More coverage on the TV- All WSL matches are shown either free to air on the BBC, the online streaming service The FA Player, or on Sky Sports. 37.6 million watched domestic women's sport in 2022, beating the previous high of 32.9m in 2021, with the Women's Super League alone picking up 16m unique viewers during 2022.
- Media not putting so much emphasis on body image
- Campaigns like this girl can/Or Sport Wales's Our Squad
- an increase in funding for girl's football
- FAW hold girls' performance centres trials around Wales.

Any other relevant examples credited.

3	No marks are available in Band 3 for AO1	3-4 marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent, well-reasoned assessment on the possible increase in girls participation in sport • Explicit links between the impact of strategies and increase in participation • The answer is balanced and detailed and focuses on the key content
		2 marks	2 marks
2	Good knowledge of the possible increase in participation levels.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good, well-reasoned assessment on the possible increase in girls participation in sport • Clear links between the impact of strategies and increase in participation. • The answer has some detail and focuses on some areas of content.
1	1 mark	1 mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited assessment on the possible increase in girls participation in sport • The answer has some limited detail and focuses on some areas of content.
		0 marks	0 marks
0	No knowledge of the possible increase in participation levels.	Not attempted No analysis	

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
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- (b) Assess why interval training and continuous training could benefit a games player. 4

Award 1 mark for description of the training methods e.g game is longer than 20 mins or lot of stops/start in a game.

2 marks for the amplification of how it benefits performance- answer in relation to skill e.g being able to maintain the skill level for the duration of the game. Must mention both to access 4 marks, max of 2 for amplified answer on 1 method of training.

Continuous training – this is used as a game of football is over 20 min long; therefore cardiovascular endurance is needed where the players would spend a lot of time in the aerobic zone working at 60-80% of max heart rate. Off set fatigue so to perform for the whole 90 Mins.

Interval training – is needed as football consists of working at high intensity above 80% of maximal heart rate for short periods of time. Footballers need to have muscular endurance, strength, speed and power to perform at the highest level.

- (c) Explain how a performer could speed up recovery after being involved in an intense team game.

Award up to 2 marks for a basic explanation of the process
Award up to 2 marks for explanation of recovery methods
Immediate and long term can be credited.

Recovery method e.g	Explanation
Ice baths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve blood circulation to help remove waste products from the muscles • Reduce inflammation • Improve muscle activation • Reduce DOMS (delayed onset muscle soreness) • Allow optimum fuel recovery • Psychological benefits –improve well being / relaxation • Overall improved muscle function

Refueling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking on board carbohydrate and protein immediately post training or racing (within 30 minutes) enhances your recovery. • This is due to a greater rate of delivery of carbohydrates to the muscles, so the muscle stores can be more quickly completely resynthesised. • Consuming a combination of protein and carbohydrate has been shown to reduce the decrement in muscle function and delayed onset muscle soreness compared to just carbohydrate alone.
Stretching and mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can increase ROM at the joints and elasticity of the muscles, helping with any micro tears in muscle fibers.
Maintain elevated HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light jogging allows HR to decrease gradually. • This helps the removal of the LA that's been produced and replaces oxygen
Massages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massage can increase peripheral blood flow in localised areas and the mechanical warming and stretching of soft tissues provides temporary flexibility gains. • Increased muscle relaxation is also demonstrated. • Studies have shown that massage can reduce delayed onset muscle soreness and muscle swelling. • Massage does appear to have a positive psychological impact, with improved mood and increased wellbeing.
Compression clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compression kit is designed to apply pressure, and so increases the velocity of blood flow in and to the muscles. • This is thought to enhance the removal of waste products and also reduce muscle damage. • Compression garments have been shown to reduce muscle swelling.

Sleep	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A good night sleep is probably one of the most important (and undervalued) training recovery modes. 7 – 9 hours of uninterrupted sleep help you recover and adapt to training.• The immune system is boosted by the hormone melatonin during the middle of the night. Also, the lighter stages of sleep help reinforce neural pathways that have been stimulated by training. Dreaming helps you feel less stressed.• Research has shown that exercise increases “deep sleep” - the most important part of sleep during which reparative hormones help regenerate muscles and connective tissue.• If we are deprived of deep sleep we lose our ability to function properly – both physically and mentally.• Relaxation is just as important as sleep. If you are stressed about things then your training recovery will be effected. So finding ways to relax if you feel tired can help
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Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
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| (d) | Evaluate the role of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in becoming a successful sports person. | 6 | |
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Banded response

Indicative content:

- **Extrinsic motivation** is 'external': people – in this case, athletes – are driven to succeed by factors from outside i.e. money, prizes, acclaim, status, praise.
- **Intrinsic motivation** comes from within i.e. an athlete driven by a need to succeed because they want to be the best and are not overly concerned by financial or ego boosts.
- According to Hardy, Jones and Gould (1993) elite athletes *must* have high levels of intrinsic motivation in order to sustain effort through dips in form and confidence.
- Candidates could mention stages of learning and when it's appropriate to use external motivation.
- What happens if extrinsic motivation is taken away- its effect on performance if there is no internal motivation?
- The best motivation for anyone is success – if you achieve at something it is a positive reinforcement and you are more likely to attempt to repeat the behaviour.
- As a coach you can have an effect on this by reinforcing desirable behaviours (such as effort and near misses) with praise and positive feedback.
- However, recent trends have indicated that too much praise of the wrong kind of praise can have a negative effect on motivation: praising 'natural ability' more than effort.
- Studies have shown that it is actually important for an athlete to have a mix of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.
- This is because intrinsic motivation will push the athlete to better himself or herself and enjoy their sport whilst extrinsic motivation will ensure that they want to win and have a strong competitive streak (Karageorghis and Terry, 2011).

3	<p>No marks are available in Band 3 for AO1</p>	<p>3-4 marks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent, well-reasoned evaluation on the importance of different types of motivation on becoming a successful sportsperson • The answer is balanced and detailed and focuses on the key content
2	<p style="text-align: center;">2 marks</p> <p>Good knowledge of both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 marks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good well-reasoned evaluation on the importance of different types of motivation on becoming a successful sportsperson. • The answer has some detail and focuses on some areas of content.
1	<p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p> <p>Limited knowledge of only one aspect of motivation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited evaluation on the importance of motivation on sportspeople • The answer has some limited detail and focuses on some areas of content.
0	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p> <p>No knowledge of motivation.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p>	<p>Not attempted No evaluation</p>

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance										
5. (a) (i)	Identify two possible long-term mental health benefits of exercising regularly	2											
	Award 1 mark per long term benefit												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved self confidence • Stress relief • Interaction with other people • Feeling of belonging • Develop relationships with others • Absence of disease – link to mental • Improved components of fitness 												
	(ii) Identify four short term physiological responses to exercise.	4											
	Award 1 mark for each physiological response												
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Cardiovascular system</td> <td>Increase in stroke volume (SV); increase in heart rate (HR); increase in cardiac output (Q); increase in blood pressure (BP) reddening, vasodilation/constriction</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Respiratory system</td> <td>Increase in breathing rate; increase in tidal volume</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Cardio-respiratory system</td> <td>Increase in oxygen uptake; increase in carbon dioxide removal</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Energy system</td> <td>Increase in lactate production</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Muscular system</td> <td>Increase in temperature of muscles; sweating, increased pliability</td> </tr> </table>	Cardiovascular system	Increase in stroke volume (SV); increase in heart rate (HR); increase in cardiac output (Q); increase in blood pressure (BP) reddening, vasodilation/constriction	Respiratory system	Increase in breathing rate; increase in tidal volume	Cardio-respiratory system	Increase in oxygen uptake; increase in carbon dioxide removal	Energy system	Increase in lactate production	Muscular system	Increase in temperature of muscles; sweating, increased pliability		
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Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
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(iii)	Explain two long-term physical benefits of exercise.	4	AO2
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1 mark for a list

Award up to 2 marks for a basic explanation of each benefit or a detailed explanation of one benefit

Award 3 marks for 2 long term adaptations and basic explanation of the benefit.

Award up to 4 marks for a detailed explanation of both benefits

Long term effects of exercise

Cardiovascular system	Cardiac hypertrophy; increased stroke volume (SV) at rest and during exercise; decrease in resting heart rate (HR); increase in cardiac output (Q); capillarisation at the lungs and muscles; increase in number of red blood cells
Respiratory system	Increased vital capacity; increase in minute ventilation (VE); increase in tidal volume (TV); decrease in breathing rate (BR); increased number of functioning alveoli; increased strength of the respiratory muscles (internal and external intercostals and diaphragm)
Energy system	Increased production of energy from the aerobic energy system; increased tolerance to lactic acid
Muscular system	Muscle hypertrophy; increased strength of tendons; increased strength of ligaments
Skeletal system	Increase in bone density

Benefits (indicative content)

More O₂ can be delivered to the working muscles

Takes longer to reach the anaerobic threshold

More CO₂ and waste products can be removed from the body

Muscles can produce more powerful contractions

React quicker

Improved flexibility

Improved BMI

Less risk of being overweight/obese

Less risk of CHD

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
(b)	<p>Explain why hydration is important for participants in physical activity.</p> <p>1 mark for prevent dehydration Up to 2 marks for a basic explanation Must mention both to access 4 marks, max of 3 for amplified answer on 1</p> <p>Up to 4 marks for a detailed explanation</p> <p>Taking in fluids regularly and maintaining the body's hydration levels is extremely important for sports performers and anyone involved in physical activity.</p> <p>Hydration is important to maintain plasma levels and to maintain effective blood circulation</p> <p>Lack of fluids (dehydration) has the following negative effects on the performer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tires (fatigues) and slows down the performer • Skill level decreases • Loss of motivation • Become thirsty • (Muscle) cramps • Decrease in sweating • Increase in body temperature • (In extreme cases) death 	4	AO2

Number	Answer	Mark	Additional guidance
(c)	Discuss the impact of increasing commercialisation on sport.	8	AO1 2 AO3 6

- The financial support for a sport (whether this is an event, organisation or performer) by an outside body (be it a person or organisation) for the mutual benefit of both parties.
- Commercialisation occurs at all levels of sport. School teams may have sponsored kit while elite athletes may be paid large sums of money to wear certain sportswear or use branded equipment.
- Commercialisation can be financial or in-kind payments. Sponsorship means both parties receive benefits from the agreement.

Types of Commercialisation

- Individuals – display a logo, wear a particular brand, endorse products, pay training, competition and travel costs.
- Teams and clubs – wear kit, display banners, have a company name for the team or for the ground or for a stand/court in the ground, pay competition and travel costs.
- Sports – rename competitions, cups and leagues, brand their development programmes, improve facilities.
- Events – allow use of their logo on sponsors' products, provide free products to participants, and fund the running of the event.

Benefits for sport

- Individuals – covers costs such as kit, equipment, travel, accommodation, competition fees, time to train.
- Teams and clubs – subsidises kit, equipment, grounds or clubhouse maintenance.
- Sports – pays for coaching and coach development, beginner programmes, talent development.
- Events – covers venue hire, catering, hospitality, publicity, programmes, officials' costs.

Disadvantages for sport

- Sponsorship can be limited or easily withdrawn – no security.
- A performer can become reliant on a particular sponsor, which could then pull out.
- Some sponsorship (for example, alcohol) gives a bad image to sport.
- Generous sponsorship is only available to the elite few.
- Performers, teams and events can be manipulated or exploited to suit the sponsor.
- Difficulty of minority sports or those with little media coverage to attract sponsorship.

Benefits for sponsors

- Raises awareness of their company or brand.
- Advertises products and services.
- Promotes a positive and healthy image of their company by linking it with a popular activity, even if the product is not particularly healthy.
- Improves company's reputation in the UK because the company is supporting British sport.
- Provides rewards or incentives for staff and customers.
- Increases sales or revenue through increased media exposure.
- Reduces tax through tax relief.

Disadvantages for sponsors

- Uncertain investment – sporting success is not guaranteed.
- If the event is disrupted, media exposure and advertising potential are lost.
- If the sport or performers cause bad publicity, this reflects badly on the sponsor.

Negative effects of Commercialisation.

- Sponsorship of sport creates tensions when a sponsor's image or product appears to undermine the sporting message.
- For example, tobacco firms sponsored sporting events until 2005 when they were banned from doing so across the European Union (EU).
- Companies that sell alcohol are allowed to sponsor sport although many British MPs want a ban as they believe it sends the message that sporting performance and drinking alcohol are linked.
- The same is true of fast food companies – should they sponsor sport when their products are believed to contribute to childhood obesity?

3	<p>No marks are available in Band 3 for AO1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5-6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent, well-reasoned discussion on the positive and negative effects commercialisation has on sports, • The answer is balanced and detailed and focuses on the key content
2	<p style="text-align: center;">2 marks</p> <p>Good knowledge of the effects commercialisation has on sports,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good, well-reasoned discussion on the effects commercialisation has on sports, • The answer has some detail and focuses on some areas of content.
1	<p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p> <p>Limited knowledge of the effects commercialisation has on sports,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited discussion on the effects commercialisation has on sports, • The answer has some limited detail and focuses on some areas of content.
0	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p> <p>No knowledge of the effects commercialisation has on sports,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p> <p>Not attempted No analysis</p>