ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

SPORT MANAGEMENT 6022/1

PAPER 1 Multiple Choice

SPECIMEN PAPER 1 hour 20 minutes

Additional materials:
Multiple Choice answer sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME 1 hour 20 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are **forty** questions in this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question, there are **four** possible answers, **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each correct answer will score **one** mark.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

This specimen paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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1 The following are leadership qualities **except**

A honesty.
B transparency.
C supervision.
D commitment.

2 The set of controllable variables that the organisation can use to influence the buyers' response is known as

A promotion mix.
B market mix.
C product mix.
D brand mix.

3 Define facility management

A the process of planning, administering, coordinating and evaluating the day to day operations of a facility.
B the process of caring for sporting facilities for them to remain in a good state.
C the process of delegating personnel of an organisation to take care of an organisational facility.
D the process of ensuring that sport events are held in a safe environment.

4 Name the three main categories of budgets that must be developed by an organisation as part of financial management.

A annual budgets, project budgets and capital budgets.
B trip budgets, project budgets, and capital budgets.
C annual budgets, capital budgets and expenditure budgets.
D capital budgets, expenditure budgets and trip budgets.

5 The **most** effective leadership styles that can be employed when one is dealing with sports implements for sports codes such as discus, shot put, javelin and archery is

A autocratic leadership.
B democratic leadership.
C laissez-faire leadership.
D transformational leadership.

6 What is the **main** difference between an amateur and a professional athlete?

A amateur is for schools and professional is for clubs.
B amateur is short term and professional is long term.
C amateur is for beginners and professional is for high performance.
D amateur is not for money and professional is for earning a living.

7 The following are ethical considerations when dealing with animals in sport **except**

A it is accepted to use animals for human ends but the purpose of the use must be of some benefit to the world as a whole.
B the overall use of animals should be minimised as they also feel pain and distress.
C human beings have dominion over all animals on earth and are free to use them as they please.
D personnel working with animals must be trained in their use and a veterinarian must oversee the program.

8 The usability of sports facilities in communal areas has been greatly compromised due to the abuse of the facility by the local communities. As a sports manager, how **best** can you keep the facilities in good use?

A fencing.
B stakeholder involvement.
C gully reclamation.
D restricting the facility use.

9 Court of Arbitration for Sport (C.A.S) is

A a public, government owned and impartial legal institution authorised by the state legal systems to settle disputes under public law.
B a government owned and controlled legal institution which enables disputes under both public and private laws to be settled.
C both a public and private, impartial legal institution authorised by state legal systems to settle under both private and public laws.
D a private, independent and impartial legal institution authorised by state legal systems to settle disputes under private law.

10 Information from market research is **not** used to

A determine consumer buying patterns.
B develop products which are accepted by consumers.
C engage in disparaging advertisements.
D establish the activities of competitors.

11 What is the **biggest** challenge of an underground gymnasium.

A drainage.
B lighting.
C ventilation.
D acoustics.

12 Which one of the following is **not** a principle of sport management?

A planning.
B participating.
C organising.
D controlling.

13 Which statement best describes equity by gender in sport.

A distributing water to every player regardless of sex.
B having five boys and five girls in a basketball team.
C having seven girls and two boys based on power for a tug of war team.
D completing a 5 kilometre race for both boys and girls.

14 In which case will vicarious liability **not** apply?

A When a trainer accidentally gives an athlete far too much weight to lift and the athlete suffers a permanent injury.
B When a coach negligently instructs a gymnast on a new move and the gymnast suffers a permanent injury.
C When a coach is negligent while driving the team bus to an away game and injures athletes in his care.
D When a security guard working for an independent contractor harms a patron during a game.

15 Which one of the following is **not** an example of a risk management strategy?

A padding the basketball background undersides.
B reducing time for an inexperienced athlete.
C an amateur boxer wearing head gear.
D closing emergency evacuation points in bad weather.

16 Media literacy means the ability to

A read and write.
B create professional media.
C understand and use media.
D prepare for a career in media.

17 Which one of the following is **not** defence available to an employer to justify a disparity in pay?

A a seniority system.
B a merit system.
C a quality/quantity of production system.
D a gender based system.

18 In Zimbabwe, all individuals who work with learners undergo a police clearance to adhere to

A legal responsibility.
B ethical responsibility.
C equal opportunity responsibility.
D sexual harassment responsibility.

19 Sports businesses earn most of their revenue from

A service sources.
B extrenous sources.
C event sources.
D coaching sources.

20 What does the human resources manager in a sporting organisation need to do when developing a future program for the organisation?

A match shortages with areas of overstaffing.
B establish number and mix of human resource needs.
C interview job seekers for various posts.
D deploy managers to difficult job areas.

21 Current leadership in sport management emphasizes **most** on

A granting responsibility.
B establishing routine and balance.
C taking interest in employees and institution.
D reacting to the environment.

22 School sport in Zimbabwe is under the auspices of multi discipline sports associations such as

A National Athletics Association of Zimbabwe (NAAZ) and National Association of Secondary Heads (NASH).
B National Association of Primary Heads (NAPH) and National Athletics Association of Zimbabwe (NAAZ).
C National Association of Primary Heads (NAPH) and National Association of Secondary Heads (NASH).
D National Athletics Association of Zimbabwe (NAAZ) and National Sports Association (NSA).

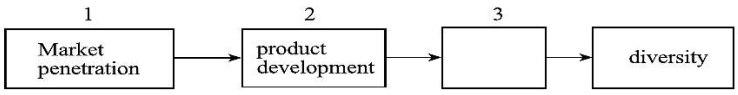
23 Sports organisations are referred to as private tribunals mainly because

A they have power to cease membership of their members.
B they have power to make rules and decisions for their members.
C they have power to determine who gains from membership.
D they have power to delist HIV/AIDS patients from their membership.

24 A person's ethics are based on values. Which of the statements given below best describes a value?

A anything which one terms a reason for living.
B anything one assesses to be worthwhile and important.
C anything done in sport to win a competition.
D anything which when done will present a gain.

25 When identifying market opportunities and strategies to follow customer responses, there is need to consider the following stages.



Which process is at stage 3?

A market identification.
B market development.
C market analysis.
D market evaluation.

26 In sports marketing, which aspect is referred to as the silent salesman?

A packaging.
B advertising.
C sponsorship.
D differentiation.

27 Below are the main considerations made before a sponsorship commitment is presented. Which one of them is the **most** important?

A Whether the sponsor is rich or not.
B Whether the commitment will show ability to cope with additional work.
C Whether the profit to be realised will benefit the organisation.
D Whether the sponsor will benefit the organisation only.

28 When joining a sports and recreation club, one needs to consider

A how well established the club is.
B which ethnic orientation the club has.
C the calibre of the club personnel.
D the location of the club in town.

29 Which one of the following is not a role of financial managers in sporting organisations?

A maintaining organisational accounts and all financial transactions.
B preparing and presenting organisational financial statements.
C recommending and managing organisational investment strategies for surplus funds.
D recruitment of staff for various financial roles and responsibilities.

30 Which one of the following options has the correct definitions of sportsmanship and gamesmanship?

	Sportsmanship	Gamesmanship
A	letting the best team win	winning at all costs
B	winning at all costs	letting the best team win
C	letting the best team win	playing by the rules
D	winning at all costs	letting the best team win

31 The under representation of women, minorities and people living with disabilities in sport is an indicator of lack of

A equality.
B uniformity.
C diversity.
D transparency.

32 In the organisational structure of the Olympic Games, which two entities report directly to the International Olympic Committee (IOC)?

A National Olympic Committees and National Governing Bodies.
B National Sport Governing Bodies and Organising Committees.
C International Federations and National Sport Governing Bodies.
D International Federations and National Olympic Committees.

33 When a sporting organisation receives money from a local business to run a tournament, it is called

A entrepreneurship.
B sponsorship.
C marketing.
D advertisement.

34 All the following are reasons why facility maintenance is a concern in sport **except**

A available facilities determine the type of sports programs that can be offered.
B there is need to meet needs and expectations of supervisors.
C for safety and protection of participants and officials using the facility.
D the state of the facility affect athlete performance.

35 Which of the following options **best** explains why sport can be effectively used as a tool for peace building?

A the interactions of different groups of people can lead to decreased prejudices.
B the framework for peace building and the framework for sport are the same.
C sport can be universally applied since all conflict situations are the same.
D sport provides the greatest degree of security which lessens conflict.

36 Why is betting and gambling becoming a threat to the integrity of sport?

A people are now preferring gambling and betting to actually playing sport.
B it is costing individuals a lot of money.
C it is leading to a lot of cheating and corruption.
D it is increasing behaviours like alcohol and drug abuse.

37 One of the **main** functions of indigenous sports, games and play in society is that they

A provide a platform for players to date.
B provide rest from menial jobs.
C provide leisure and physical training.
D to leave a legacy of the brand.

38 Why is it important to patent sport goods?

A to realise huge profits for the organisation.
B to claim full legal ownership of the brand.
C to avoid thieves from stealing.
D to leave a legacy of the brand.

39 You are appointed as the head of the local organising committee for a major national tournament. The media and public relations sub-committee suggests that there should be various media centres for the event. You as the overall person in charge conclude that there should be a centralised media liaison centre. What may be the **main** reason for your decision?

A to avoid communication of conflicting information.
B to make sure that bad activities are not reported.
C to enable easy payment of accreditation fees.
D to maintain a database of media houses.

40 Engagement in physical activities in pre-colonial Zimbabwe was mainly for

A entertainment purposes.
B hunting purposes.
C survival purposes.
D gathering purposes.