



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2025

**GCSE
DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY – UNIT 1
3540U10-1**

About this marking scheme

The purpose of this marking scheme is to provide teachers, learners, and other interested parties, with an understanding of the assessment criteria used to assess this specific assessment.

This marking scheme reflects the criteria by which this assessment was marked in a live series and was finalised following detailed discussion at an examiners' conference. A team of qualified examiners were trained specifically in the application of this marking scheme. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners. It may not be possible, or appropriate, to capture every variation that a candidate may present in their responses within this marking scheme. However, during the training conference, examiners were guided in using their professional judgement to credit alternative valid responses as instructed by the document, and through reviewing exemplar responses.

Without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers, learners and other users, may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that this marking scheme is used alongside other guidance, such as published exemplar materials or Guidance for Teaching. This marking scheme is final and will not be changed, unless in the event that a clear error is identified, as it reflects the criteria used to assess candidate responses during the live series.

WJEC GCSE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

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It should be remembered that candidates are writing under examination conditions and credit should be given for what the candidate writes, rather than adopting the approach of penalising him/her for any omissions. It should be possible for a very good response to achieve full marks and a very poor one to achieve zero marks. Marks should not be deducted for a less than perfect answer if it satisfies the criteria of the mark scheme.

For questions that are objective or points-based, the mark scheme should be applied precisely. Marks should be awarded as indicated and no further subdivision made.

Mark schemes often list points which may be included in candidates' answers. The list is not exhaustive. The inclusion of '*Credit any other valid response.*' (or similar instruction) within mark schemes allows for the possible variation in candidates' responses. Credit should be given according to the accuracy and relevance of candidates' answers.

Appropriate terminology is reflected in exemplar responses in mark schemes. However, unless there is a specific requirement within a question, candidates may be awarded marks where the answer is accurate but expressed in their own words.

Banded mark schemes

For band marked questions, mark schemes are in two parts, the indicative content and the assessment grid.

The indicative content suggests the range of points and issues which may be included in candidates' answers. It can be used to assess the quality of the candidate's response. As noted above, indicative content is not intended to be exhaustive and candidates do not have to include all the indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

However, in order to reach the highest level of the mark scheme a candidate must meet the requirements of the highest mark band. Where a response is not creditworthy, that is, it contains nothing of any significance to the mark scheme, or where no response has been provided, no marks should be awarded.

In GCSE Digital Technology, each question will address one assessment objective: from AO1 and AO2. For each assessment objective, descriptors will indicate the different skills and qualities at the appropriate level.

Candidates' responses to questions are assessed against the relevant assessment objectives.

The marking of banded mark questions should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate's response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.

Examiners should first read and annotate the candidate's answer to pick out the evidence that is being assessed in that question. The mark scheme can then be applied. This is done as a two stage process.

Stage 1 – Deciding on the band

Beginning at the lowest band, examiners should look at the candidate's answer and check whether it matches the descriptors for that band. If the descriptors at the lowest band are satisfied, examiners should move up to the next band and repeat this process for each band until the descriptors match the answer.

If an answer covers different aspects of different bands within the mark scheme, a 'best fit' approach should be adopted to decide on the band and then the candidate's response should be used to decide on the mark within the band. For instance, if a response is mainly in band 2 but with a limited amount of band 3 content, the answer would be placed in band 2, but the mark awarded would be close to the top of band 2 as a result of the band 3 content.

Examiners should not seek to mark candidates down as a result of small omissions in minor areas of an answer.

Stage 2 – Deciding on the mark

During standardising (the marking conference), detailed advice from the Principal Examiner on the qualities of each mark band will be given. Examiners will then receive examples of answers in each mark band that have been awarded a mark by the Principal Examiner. Examiners should mark the examples and compare their marks with those of the Principal Examiner.

When marking, examiners can use these examples to decide whether a candidate's response is of a superior, inferior or comparable standard to the example. Examiners are reminded of the need to revisit the answer as they apply the mark scheme, in order to confirm that the band and the mark allocated is appropriate to the response provided.

Question		Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark																
1.	Data can be stored digitally.																				
	(a)	Tick (✓) the correct boxes to show the correct data storage unit.	3		3																
		Award one mark for each correct tick: <table><tr><td></td><td>Terabyte</td><td>Byte</td><td>Gigabyte</td></tr><tr><td>1024 Mb</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☒</td></tr><tr><td>1024 Gb</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr><tr><td>8 bits</td><td>☐</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td></tr></table>		Terabyte	Byte	Gigabyte	1024 Mb	☐	☐	☒	1024 Gb	☒	☐	☐	8 bits	☐	☒	☐	1 1 1		
	Terabyte	Byte	Gigabyte																		
1024 Mb	☐	☐	☒																		
1024 Gb	☒	☐	☐																		
8 bits	☐	☒	☐																		
	(b)(i)	Tick (✓) the correct boxes to show the correct image type.	2		2																
		Award one mark for each correct tick: <table><tr><td>Description</td><td>Vector</td><td>Bitmap</td></tr><tr><td>This image type is made of many tiny parts called pixels.</td><td>☐</td><td>☒</td></tr><tr><td>This image type uses geometric points, lines, curves, shapes or polygons based on mathematical expressions.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td></tr></table>	Description	Vector	Bitmap	This image type is made of many tiny parts called pixels.	☐	☒	This image type uses geometric points, lines, curves, shapes or polygons based on mathematical expressions.	☒	☐	1 1									
Description	Vector	Bitmap																			
This image type is made of many tiny parts called pixels.	☐	☒																			
This image type uses geometric points, lines, curves, shapes or polygons based on mathematical expressions.	☒	☐																			
	(b)(ii)	State what is meant by the term image resolution.	1		1																
		- Resolution is the number of pixels per unit of measurement - It refers to the image quality. An image that has a high resolution allows clear and sharp, realistic images to be stored and viewed. (Image quality should have some qualification)	1 1																		

Question		Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
	(c)(i)	<i>State what is meant by the term image compression.</i>	1		1
		Compression is the process of making an image file size smaller.	1		
	(c)(ii)	<i>Describe the difference between lossy compression and lossless compression.</i>	2		2
		Award one mark for a basic description: Lossless compression results in no loss of data quality following compression. Lossy compression results in reduction of data quality. Award two marks for a more detailed description: Lossy compression is a technique that compresses the file size by discarding some of the data. To compress an image file, the number of colours within an image will be reduced. Lossless compression uses an algorithm that compresses data into a form that may be decompressed at a later time without any loss of data.	1 2		

Question		Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
	(c)	<i>Describe the difference between fibre to the cabinet (FTTC) and fibre to the premises (FTTP) connections.</i>	2		2
		Award one mark for a basic description, for example: • FTTC connects a fibre connection to a cabinet on the street and then there is a copper connection from the cabinet to the building. • FTTP is a complete fibre connection to the building and comes directly from the Internet provider. Award two marks for a more developed description, for example: • FTTC connects a fibre connection to a cabinet on the street and then there is a copper connection from the cabinet to the building. • FTTP is a complete fibre connection to the building and comes directly from the Internet provider. FTTP is the most expensive option, however it is the fastest broadband connection method. • A FTTP broadband is faster than standard broadband as fibre optic transfers data faster than traditional copper wires and the connection is more reliable than standard broadband. • FTTP is usually limited in most areas and only allows so many connections and therefore FTTC is the most widely used fibre connection.	1 2		

Question	Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
4.	<i>Parkwood Vale College has employed Kaleem as a systems analyst. Kaleem's role is to implement a new biometric student registration system.</i>			
	(a) <i>Explain the different changeover methods that Kaleem could use to implement the new biometric student registration system.</i>		6	6
	Indicative content Pilot A small-scale implementation of one area of the college. Kaleem could choose one department to trial the new system. The size of the department could determine the best subject to trial the new system at. Too small and the system will not receive the correct amount of testing. Staff training – Kaleem would need to ensure that staff and students are trained on how to use the new system. The main benefit is any changes that need to be made can be made before the biometric system is rolled out to the whole college. Parallel This is where the old registration system will run alongside the new system simultaneously to iron out any issues that may occur. If there is a problem, the college can revert back to the old registration method if necessary. College staff and students can be trained and gain confidence knowing the old system is still in place. Big Bang (Direct) The new biometric system for the college will be implemented and the old system will immediately stop. Quite high risk as the old system is not there to revert to. This method has the shortest implementation time. If the new system fails, the college will not have the old system to revert to. Credit any other valid response.			

Band	AO2
	5-6 marks
3	A very good explanation, which shows: - Thorough knowledge and understanding of at least 2 changeover methods. - A range of specialist terminology is used with accuracy.
	3-4 marks
2	A good explanation, which shows: - Some knowledge and understanding of 1-2 changeover methods. - Basic use of specialist terminology.
	1-2 marks
1	A basic explanation, which shows: - Limited knowledge and understanding of a changeover method. - Limited use of specialist terminology.
	0 marks
	response not creditworthy or not attempted.

Question		Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
	(b)	<i>After staff training, explain two guidance documents that would be provided to help with system maintenance.</i>		3	3
		Award one mark for a basic explanation: • User guides for the system will be created, including instructions for use. These provide basic steps on how to navigate and use the system. • Technical manuals will be created – on-screen documentation for staff and network technicians to understand basic technical specifications and setup procedures. Award two marks for a more detailed explanation: • User guides for the system will be created, including instructions for use. These provide step-by-step instructions on how to operate all the processes, covering basic functions and navigation. • Technical manuals will be created – on-screen documentation for staff and network technicians to operate the backend of the system. These manuals include detailed technical specifications, setup procedures, and maintenance instructions. • Troubleshooting guides will be created to assist users in resolving common issues. These guides offer step-by-step solutions for error messages and basic fixes. Award three marks for a complete explanation: • User guides for the system will be created, including instructions for use. These provide comprehensive step-by-step instructions on how to operate all the processes, covering system operations, navigation, and performing various tasks. Additionally, they include best practices, tips, and screenshots to help users understand and utilise the system efficiently. • Technical manuals will be created – on-screen documentation for staff and network technicians to operate the backend of the system. These manuals are extensive resources that include detailed technical specifications, setup procedures, maintenance instructions, and advanced troubleshooting techniques. They also cover system architecture, hardware components, and software configurations. • Troubleshooting guides will be created to assist users in resolving a wide range of common and uncommon issues. These guides offer detailed solutions, including step-by-step instructions, flowcharts, and diagnostic tools to help users identify and resolve problems. They also cover preventive maintenance tips to avoid future issues and ensure the system runs smoothly. Credit any other valid response.	1		
			2		
			3		

Question	Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
5.	<i>There are a range of threats to data stored on digital systems.</i>			
a(i)	State what is meant by deliberate damage. Give two examples to illustrate your answer.	3		3
	Deliberate damage: Definition: Intentionally damaging or causing destruction of data stored on a digital system or to hardware. Examples: • A disgruntled employee deleting data on purpose. • An employee deliberately planting a virus onto the system that could attach itself to other computer programs with the intent to delete or damage data held on the system. • Malware – to deliberately sabotage or delete data. • Phishing – if an employee received what looked to be a genuine email and handed out usernames and passwords or other confidential data, this could lead to data loss. • Social engineering – the psychological manipulation of people into revealing personal or confidential data / information. • Brute force attacks – repeatedly trying combinations of characters in usernames and passwords in order to gain access to data on a computer system. • Denial of service attacks. • Data interception and theft / hacking • Physical damage to hardware – e.g. deliberately damaging a server. Credit any other valid response.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

Question		Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
	(ii)	<i>Describe two different security measures that could protect networks, systems, transmitted and stored data.</i>	4		4
		One mark for naming plus one mark for an expansion Encryption – either encoding data symmetrically or asymmetrically in order to prevent access to the data / information. Firewalls – network security system that monitors incoming and outgoing traffic based on pre-determined rules. Anti-virus software / spyware / ransomware and malicious website detection software – to protect these threats from entering the businesses systems. Hierarchical access levels / passwords – ensuring that employees have access to certain and necessary parts of the system depending on their role. Backup – regular system backup retains data integrity. Multi-factor authentication – verifying authentication on a separate device. Credit any other valid response.	2 2 2 2		
	(b)	<i>Describe the term ‘cyber resilience’.</i>	2		2
		Award one mark for a basic description, for example: The company needs to have a plan in place to prepare, survive, respond and recover from a cyber attack. Award two marks for a more developed description, for example: • Cyber resilience is a company's ability to prepare, survive, respond to and recover from a cyber attack. This will include making sure the company has a disaster recovery plan in place. • Resilience controls could include alternative premises, communication methods and facilities and ensuring regular backups are taken Credit any other valid response.	1 2		

Question	Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
6.	<i>Katie has decided to sell some items online. Explain the advantages and disadvantages to Katie of using a consumer to consumer (C2C) marketplace.</i>		6	6
	Indicative content Advantages • Katie could investigate different marketplaces as some marketplaces can be free to list items e.g. the Facebook marketplace. • No need to create a website to list items. • There are many online C2C marketplaces available – Gumtree, eBay, Shpock, Vinted • Products can be viewed and purchased 24/7 • Katie could benefit from customers leaving positive / negative reviews/ feedback • Built in buyer/seller protection • Messaging facility Disadvantages • There could be a listing fee, and in some cases hidden costs. • If Katie receives negative feedback it could impact future selling. • Time wasters – people making inquiries with no actual interest in purchasing the product. • Scammers/ Fraud – Katie will potentially need to give out her contact details if the buyer is to collect and this could cause security issues. • Hackers – someone could hack into Katie's account and change the prices. Credit any other valid response.			

Band	AO2
	5-6 marks
3	A very good explanation, which shows: • thorough knowledge and understanding of consumer to consumer (C2C) sales. • a confident grasp of the advantages and disadvantages of consumer to consumer (C2C) sales to the seller.
	3-4 marks
2	A good explanation, which shows: • generally secure knowledge and understanding of consumer to consumer (C2C) sales. • a generally secure grasp of the advantages and disadvantages of consumer to consumer (C2C) sales to the seller.
	1-2 marks
1	A basic explanation, which shows: • some knowledge and understanding of consumer to consumer (C2C) sales. • some grasp of the advantages and disadvantages of consumer to consumer (C2C) sales to the seller.
	0 marks
	• response not creditworthy or not attempted.

Question	Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
7.	<i>Ffion works for a Welsh fashion magazine and has been asked to create an article on famous Welsh people.</i>			
(a)	<i>Explain one issue Ffion may encounter with the reliability and accuracy of information found on the Internet.</i>		3	3
	Award one mark for a brief explanation, for example: • Biased information / fake news / information based on opinion • Out of date information • Facts and statistics can change on a daily basis Award two marks for a fuller explanation: • Out of date information because facts and statistics can change on a daily basis. • Biased information – one sided views. For example websites writing negative reviews on famous Welsh people. Award three marks for a detailed explanation, for example: • Ffion will probably check Wikipedia and this website can be updated by someone who does not know all of the facts or deliberately updating a wiki page with incorrect information. • Is the information on the online source opinion or fact? ○ Out of date information – some information could have been posted a while ago. ○ Sites such as Wikipedia not being updated regularly. ○ The facts on a website may have been correct when the website was published but if it hasn't been updated regularly, will be out of date. Credit any other valid response.		1 2 3	

Question		Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
	(b)	<i>Explain one method Ffion could use to verify the information found online. Use examples.</i>		3	3
		Award one mark for a brief description: • Ffion could check multiple sources to confirm information found online. • Ffion should only use trustworthy, impartial sites to avoid bias. • Checking the dates of information that has been published. • Ignore points on websites that are opinion and not facts. • Reliability of author Award two marks for a fuller explanation • Ffion could check multiple sources to confirm information found online. Ffion should only use trustworthy, impartial sites to avoid bias. • Checking the dates of information that has been published. Ignore points on websites that are opinion and not facts. Award three marks for a complete explanation • Checking multiple sources to confirm information found online. For example – if one website states a fact, Ffion should double check at least one other site to see that the facts are the same and will therefore be reliable. • Ffion should only use trustworthy, impartial sites to avoid bias. For example, the BBC website will be accurate, unbiased and up to date. • Checking the dates of information that has been published. If information is outdated or say published five years ago – it may mean it is not relevant anymore. Ffion's article will be published and therefore the information needs to be 100% accurate and relevant. • Ignore points on websites that are opinion and not facts. Opinions are biased and therefore should not be used. • Reliability of author – for example an untrustworthy author should not be used. A wiki for example cannot be trusted as anyone can update a site such as Wikipedia. Credit any other valid response.		1 2 3	

Question	Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
8.	<i>Molly has decided to start a new career as a fashion influencer and plans to use social media for self-promotion. Explain two different types of popular social media platforms and their unique features that Molly could use. For each platform, give one benefit and one drawback.</i>		8	8
	Indicative content Snapchat – non permanent photo sending social media app • Molly could take photos wearing items of clothing and send to followers. • The photos are removed from the user's app a couple of seconds after opening – if not saved • Short videos can be created of Molly wearing the clothes and brands can be tagged into the videos and photos. • Benefit: The temporary nature of Snapchat creates a sense of urgency and exclusivity, encouraging followers to engage quickly. • Drawback: The temporary nature of the content means it can be easily missed by followers who are not online at the time. Instagram – photo sharing social media site • Molly could create a dedicated page of fashion photos and take photos and add descriptions and prices to them. Molly could tag in the company that is being promoted. • Molly could add many followers and get follows back. • Followers can like Molly's photos. • Videos, reels and stories can also be created on Instagram and Molly can again tag in the company that's influencing followers to purchase from. • If Molly's company gains enough followers it can become verified which will tell fashion companies it is popular and they will contact the company and offer to send free items of clothing to promote their items. • Benefit: Instagram's visual focus and wide range of features (photos, videos, reels, stories) make it ideal for showcasing fashion and engaging with a large audience. • Drawback: The temporary nature of the content means it can be easily missed by followers who are not online at the time. Facebook – a weblog format • Molly could set up a dedicated business page and recruit friends and followers to like and share the page. • Stories, photos and videos can be added to Facebook for promotion			

Question		Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
		- Molly could follow clothing companies for career promotion Benefit: Drawback: The platform is highly competitive, and gaining a significant following can be challenging and time-consuming. TikTok – short video / vblogging site - Molly’s company could start to create short videos to promote its influencing career. - Molly would need to follow as many fashion companies as possible. - Molly could create “Get Ready With Me” style fashion videos - Molly could tag in companies in the comments section of posts. - If Molly’s company gains enough followers it can become verified which will tell fashion companies it is popular and they will contact the company and offer to send free items of clothing to promote their items. Benefit: TikTok’s format is highly engaging and can lead to rapid follower growth and high levels of interaction. Drawback: The fast-paced nature of TikTok means content can quickly become outdated, requiring constant creation of new material. Credit any other valid response.			

Band	AO2
3	7-8 marks A very good explanation, which shows: - Thorough knowledge and understanding in context of different types of two social media platforms and their unique features. - A confident grasp of the benefits and drawbacks of two different social media platforms.
	4-6 marks A good explanation, which shows: - Generally secure knowledge and understanding of different types of at least one social media platform and its unique features. - A generally secure grasp of the benefits and drawbacks of at least one different social media platform.
1	1-3 marks A basic explanation, which shows: - Some knowledge and understanding of one social media platform and its unique features. - Some grasp of the benefits and drawbacks of one social media platform.
	0 marks response not creditworthy or not attempted.

Question	Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
9.	<i>Describe the changes in working practices that have occurred as a result of digital technology, identifying:</i> <i>the changes</i> <i>the benefits and</i> <i>the drawbacks</i>	10		10
	Indicative content A large number of jobs have been created due to changes in digital technology. This is great for those who have the skills required for the new jobs, but not so great for those who do not have the skills. Examples of new jobs created could include: - Systems Manager - Database Designer - App Developer/Programmer - Digital Marketer - Social Media Manager - Cyber-Security Analyst. Changes in Work Patterns In recent years it has been proven that working from home can be a success and after the COVID-19 pandemic many companies have decided it is more efficient to keep staff members working from home. AI apps can relieve some of the repetitive workload. Teleworking has many advantages and disadvantages to the employee and the employer. These include advantages such as no commuting and therefore saving time and money for the employee. Disadvantages could include losing the boundary between work and home. Developments in collaboration software and apps using cloud services such as Microsoft Teams. Real time collaboration allows employees to work on the same document at the same time and improve communication. Documents can be shared and discussed easily. Developments in video conferencing have improved communication and removed the need to travel for meetings which saves money and time. Flexible working hours can add productivity and if a teleworker cannot work 9-5 due to family commitments, then time can be made up at other times.			

Question	Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
	The need for retraining and upskilling. Rather than being replaced by machines staff could undergo retraining and upskilling. Job losses in older industries that are no longer required e.g. printing Credit any other valid response.			
Band	AO1			
3	8-10 marks A good description, which shows: - Secure knowledge and understanding of the changes in working practices - Secure knowledge and understanding of more than 2 benefits and drawbacks			
2	4-7marks A basic description, which shows: - Some knowledge and understanding of the changes in working practices - Some knowledge and understanding of at least 2 benefits and/or drawbacks			
1	1-3 marks A limited description, which shows: - Limited knowledge and understanding of the changes in working practices - Limited knowledge and understanding of either benefits or drawbacks			
	0 marks response not creditworthy or not attempted.			

Question	Answer	AO1	AO2	Total Mark
10.	<i>As the newly appointed restaurant manager of the new Parkwood Vale restaurant, you have been asked to look at how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is currently used in restaurants across the UK. Explain the various uses of AI in restaurants, as well as the benefits and drawbacks to both customers and the restaurant. [QWC]</i>		11	11
	Indicative content Use of Artificial Intelligence in restaurants: Menu optimisation – AI algorithms can analyse customer purchases and other data to see popular items and dishes based on previous orders. Advantages – Can alter menu to attract more customers, ensure ingredients are stocked up. Menu changes can be suggested by the AI device. Disadvantages – Customers may feel unsure about their eating habits data being stored and used. Setting menu prices to make sure they are competitive with other restaurants. Customer personalisation based on previous orders. Improving customer experience and increasing loyalty Improving kitchen optimisation – allocating resources accordingly and predicting demand. Happier customers and employees. Inventories can be managed effectively to reduce waste and save money. Automated ordering – chatbots can reduce waiting times. AI can create rotas to make sure the restaurant has the right staff in at the right times. Language translation can improve customer service. Customer service – chatbots can give instant answers to customers freeing up restaurant staff to complete other jobs. AI robots can take orders and deliver food to customer's tables meaning the restaurant can save money on employees. Customer's may not like the impersonal touch with not having an actual human to speak to. However, this may also gain new customers as it is seen as quite a novelty. General disadvantage – high cost of purchasing the robots. Credit any other valid response.			

Band	AO2
4	10-11 marks An excellent explanation, which shows: • Thorough knowledge and understanding of the uses of Artificial Intelligence in a restaurant and the drawbacks and benefits. • Writing is very well structured and organised, using accurate grammar, punctuation and spelling. • A range of specialist terminology is used with accuracy.
3	8-9 marks A good explanation, which shows: • Generally secure knowledge and understanding of the uses of Artificial Intelligence in a restaurant and the drawbacks and benefits. • Writing is generally well structured and organised, using mainly accurate grammar, punctuation and spelling. • Specialist terminology is used with accuracy.
2	4-7marks A basic explanation, which shows: • Some knowledge and understanding of the uses of Artificial Intelligence in a restaurant and the drawbacks and benefits. • Writing shows some evidence of structure though some errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling affect meaning. • Basic use of specialist terminology.
1	1-3 marks A limited explanation, which shows: • Limited knowledge and understanding of the uses of Artificial Intelligence in a restaurant and the drawbacks and benefits. • Writing shows little evidence of structure and several errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling. • Limited use of specialist terminology.
	0 marks • response not creditworthy or not attempted.

Mapping of questions to specification content and assessment objectives

Unit 1

Question			Specification content (main focus)						Mark allocation			
			Section						Part	Total Marks	AO1 Marks	AO2 Marks
			2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.1.6				
1	(a)		3							3		
	(b)		3							3		
	(c)		3							3		
2	(a)			1						1		
	(b)			3						3		
3	(a)			4						4		
	(b)			2						2		
	(c)			2						2		
4	(a)			6							6	
	(b)			3							3	
5	(a)					7				7		
	(b)					2				2		
6						6					6	
7	(a)				3						3	
	(b)				3						3	
8					8						8	
9						10				10		
10								11			11	
Total marks			9	21	14	16	9	11	80		40	40