



**Answer ALL questions in this book**

1. Look at Figure 1(a) in the Resource Book. It is a fact file on Holderness.

(a) What rock is Holderness formed from?

..... (1)

(b) The map in Figure 1(b) shows that many villages have been lost to the sea since Roman times.  
How many villages have been lost?

..... (1)

(c) Why do the cliffs of Holderness erode rapidly?

.....  
..... (1)

(d) What problem does this erosion cause for farmers?

.....  
..... (1)

**Total 4 marks**

2. (a) Look at Photograph A in the Photograph Book. It shows a cliff near Easington.

(i) The fence posts are 1m high.  
Estimate the height of the cliff.

..... Metres (1)

(ii) The cliff had recently fallen away.  
Give **two** pieces of evidence from the photograph that show this.

1. ....

.....

2. ....

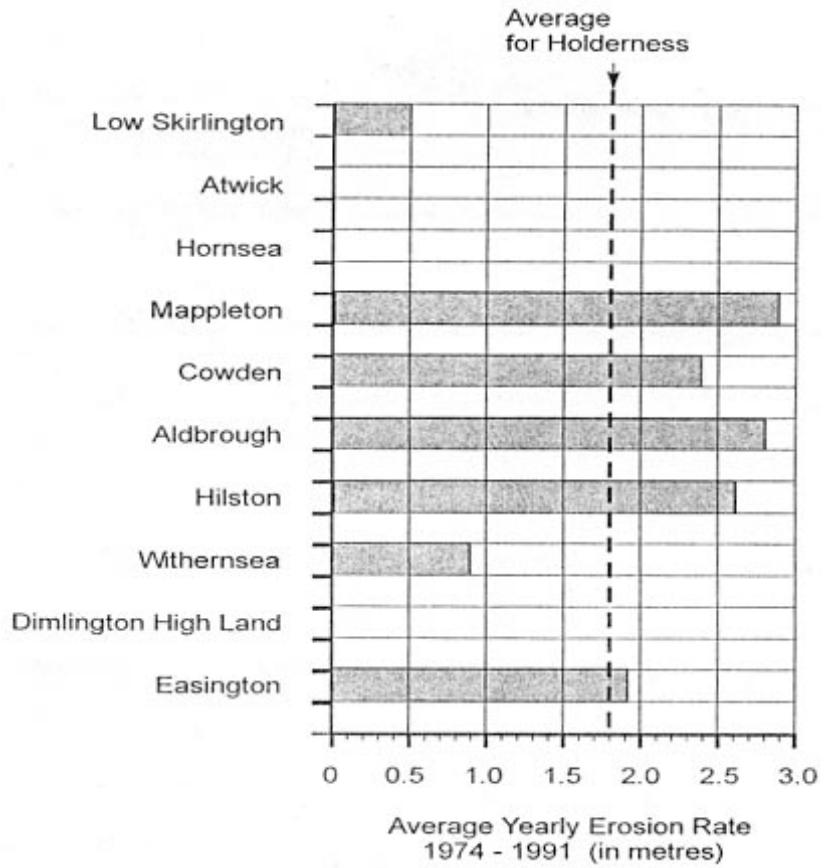
.....

(2)

*Part (b) begins on the next page*

(b) Look at Figure 2 in the Resource Book. It gives information about rates of erosion on the Holderness coast.

(i) Use information from the table to **complete the graph** below.  
Draw the bars for Atwick, Hornsea and Dimlington High Land.



(3)

(ii) What was the slowest rate of erosion?

..... metres per year

(1)

- (iii) Why do you think the rate of erosion is not the same all along the coast?  
Refer to particular places in your answer. The map (Figure 1(b)) may help you.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(3)

- (c) Look at Figure 3 in the Resource Book. It gives information about the cliffs of Holderness.

- (i) The cliffs are eroded by **abrasion** and **hydraulic action**.  
Explain the meaning of these terms.

**Abrasion** .....  
.....  
.....

**Hydraulic action** .....  
.....  
.....

(2)

- (ii) Name the type of **mass movement** that occurs on the cliffs.

.....

(1)

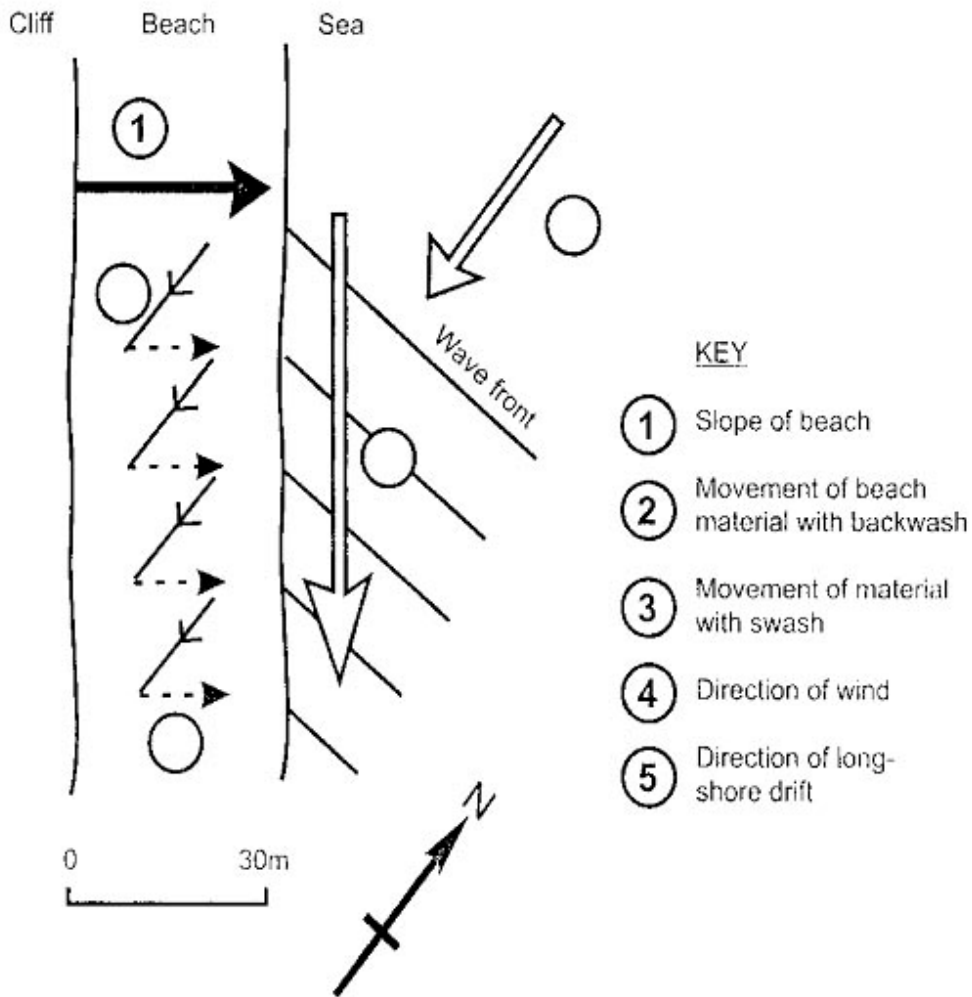
- (iii) The erosion of the cliffs does not produce wide beaches.  
Explain why.

.....

.....

(1)

- (d) Look at Figure 4 in the Resource Book. It gives information about transport and deposition
- (i) Long-shore drift occurs on the Holderness coast. The diagram below shows how this happens.



Write the numbers from the key in the correct places on the diagram.

(4)

( ① has already been put in to help you)

(ii) Give the **compass** direction of the long-shore drift shown in the diagram above.

(1)

- (iii) Find Bridlington on the map in Figure 1(b) in the Resource Book.  
There is not much long-shore drift at Bridlington.  
Why do you think this is so?

.....  
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.....  
.....

(2)

- (iv) Sediment from the Holderness cliffs is transported to a number of places.  
Some of these places are Lincolnshire, Essex, The Netherlands, Germany and  
Denmark.

Two of these places are labelled X and Y on the map in Figure 4.  
Name them.

**X** .....

**Y** .....

(2)

**Total 23 marks**

---

3. (a) Look at Figure 6 in the Resource Book. It gives information about some types of coastal defence used in Holderness.

(i) Explain how a sea wall protects the coast.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... (2)

(ii) State **two factors** to consider when deciding the type of coastal defence to build.

.....  
..... (2)

(b) Look at Photograph E. It shows a cliff south of Withernsea.

(i) **Two** types of coastal defence are shown in the photograph. Name them.

1. ....  
2. .... (2)

(ii) Explain why the sea is stained brown.

.....  
..... (1)



- (c) Look at Photographs C and D. They show the coastal defences built at Mappleton in 1991.

After these defences were built in 1991, the rate of cliff erosion **to the south** of Mappleton increased.

Explain why it increased.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

**Total 10 marks**

---

4. (a) Study Figure 7 on the insert sheet. It gives information about the Easington area.

(i) Spurn Head is a **spit**.  
Name a coastal process which causes a spit to form.

.....  
(1)

(ii) There is a **nature reserve** at Spurn Head.  
Explain what a nature reserve is.

.....  
.....  
(1)

(iii) The Lagoons are an **SSSI**  
What do the letters SSSI stand for?

.....  
(1)

(b) Find Easington sewage works on the map in Figure 7.

(i) How far is the Easington sewage works from the cliff-edge (coastline)?

..... metres (1)

(ii) Suppose the cliffs erode at a rate of 2 metres a year.  
How many years will it take for the cliffs to retreat to the sewage works?

**Underline** your choice from the list below.

**35yrs      85yrs      105yrs      245yrs      325yrs      560yrs**  
(1)

(c) Look at Figure 9 in the Resource Book. It gives some people's opinions on protecting the cost at Easington.

(i) The local councillor talks about protecting trans-national companies.

Name the **two** companies she is talking about.

1. ....

2. ....

(1)

(ii) Which person thinks groynes must be built to give the coast long-term protection?

.....  
(1)

(iii) The British Gas spokesperson says “the gas terminals are vital to the British economy”.

What evidence is there for this in Figure 8?

.....  
.....  
(1)

(iv) Conservationists may like some features of the trial reef (Option 3 in Figure 10).

State **two** of the features they may like.

1. ....  
2. ....  
(2)

(v) Some conservationists may still be against the scheme to build several off-shore reefs.  
Suggest **one** reason why.

.....  
.....  
(1)

**Total 11 marks**

5. There are **four** possible responses to the cliff erosion in the Easington area.

1. Build a rock revetment to protect just the British Gas terminal.
2. Build a longer rock revetment to protect the caravan park, the village and the British Gas terminal.
3. Build a trial off-shore reef, made from concrete-filled rubber tyres. If the trial is successful, build a series of larger reefs.
4. Do nothing – let nature take its course.

(a) (I) Which one of these four responses do you think would be best?

Response chosen .....

Explain the advantages of your choice.

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**(6)**

- (ii) Choose one of the responses that you rejected.  
Give reasons why you rejected it.

Response rejected .....

Reasons for rejecting it.

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(6)

**Total 12 marks**

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**End**

**1313/1F**

**Edexcel GCSE**

**Geography B**

**Paper 1F**

**Decision Making Exercise**

**RESOURCE BOOK**

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## **Erosion at Holderness, on the Yorkshire coast**

### The Issue

- All along the Holderness coast the cliffs are eroding rapidly.
- Easington is a village on the coast of Holderness.
- The buildings on the cliff top are in danger of falling into the sea.
- What, if anything, should be done to protect the coast of Easington?



### Holderness Fact file

- Holderness is a rural area with a few large settlements. It lies to the south of Flamborough Head, and to the north of the Humber Estuary.
- It is an **undulating plain**, mostly below 25m in height.
- Holderness is formed from **boulder clay**. This is a rock that was deposited by ice-sheets. It consists mainly of clay, but has some sand and larger stones mixed in with it.
- When boulder clay is drained, it provides fertile soils that are good for intensive arable farming.
- All along the Holderness coastline there are soft clay **cliffs**, which erode rapidly. The retreating coast is a major problem for local land owners. 80,000 square metres of good quality agricultural land are lost to the sea each year.
- To the north of Holderness, the cliffs of Flamborough Head are made of **chalk**. They are an important sea bird breeding site.
- The clay cliffs of Holderness have limited wild-life interest. However, the sediments released from the cliffs are very important because they are carried by the sea to form the tidal mud flats of the Humber Estuary and other areas around the North Sea.
- Spurn Head on the Humber Estuary is a **sand and shingle spit**. It is famous for migrating wading birds and wildfowl. It has been made into a National Nature Reserve.

**Figure 1(a)**

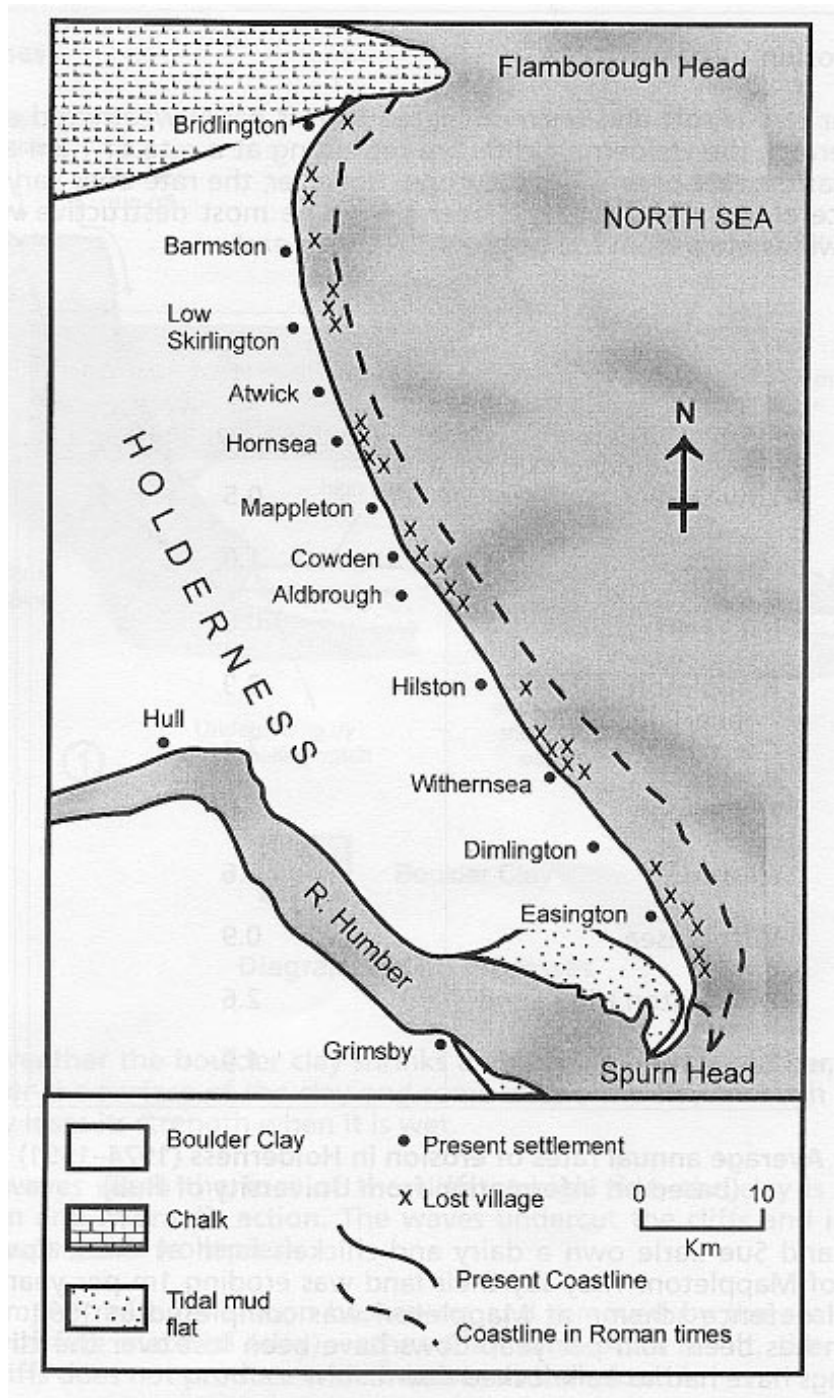


Figure 1(b)

## Rates of Erosion

- Boulder clay is soft and unconsolidated so it is easily weathered and eroded. On average, the Holderness cliffs are retreating at a rate of 1.8m a year – this is the fastest rate of erosion in Europe. However, the rate does vary from place to place along the coast, and over time. The most destructive waves occur when winds blow from the north or the north-east.

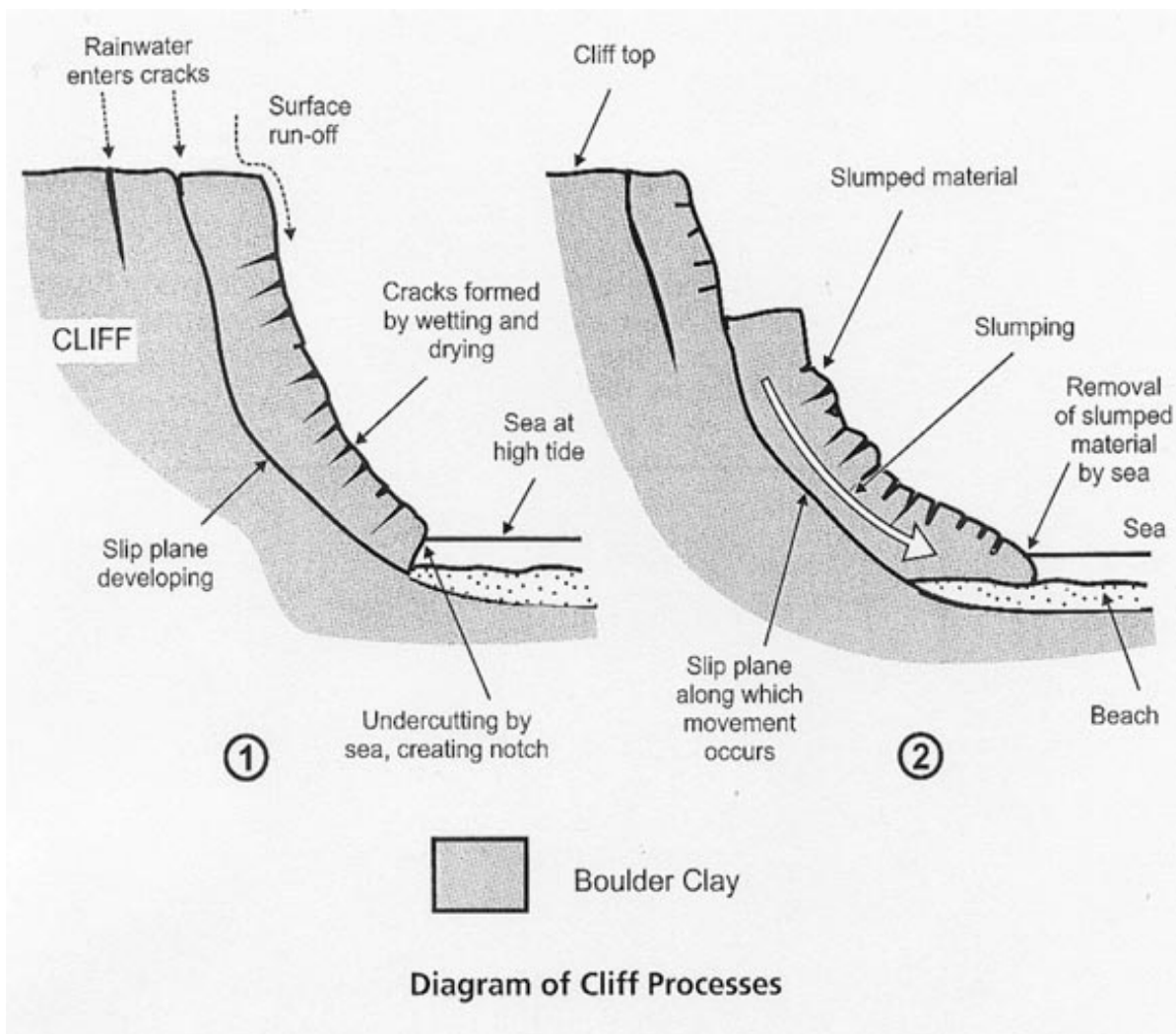
Place	Average rate of erosion (metres per year)
Low Skirlington	0.5
Atwick	1.0
Hornsea	0.6
Mableton	2.9
Cowden	2.4
Aldbrough	2.8
Hilston	2.6
Withernsea	0.9
Dimlington High Land	2.6
Easington	1.9

### Average annual rates of erosion in Holderness (1974-1991) (based on information from University of Hull)

- David and Sue Earle own a dairy and chicken farm at Great Cowden, 2 km south of Mableton. They say their land was eroding 1m per year before the coastal defence scheme at Mableton was completed in 1991. Since then, erosion has been 10m per year. Cows have been lost over the cliff and farm buildings have had to be knocked down.
- Shawn and Evonne Mars own a pig farm near Great Cowden. The rate of cliff erosion on their land was 10 times greater after the Mableton defence scheme was built. In 1995, the cliff retreated 15 metres. Shawn and Evonne are suing the council over the loss of their farmland.

Figure 2

## Cliff Processes

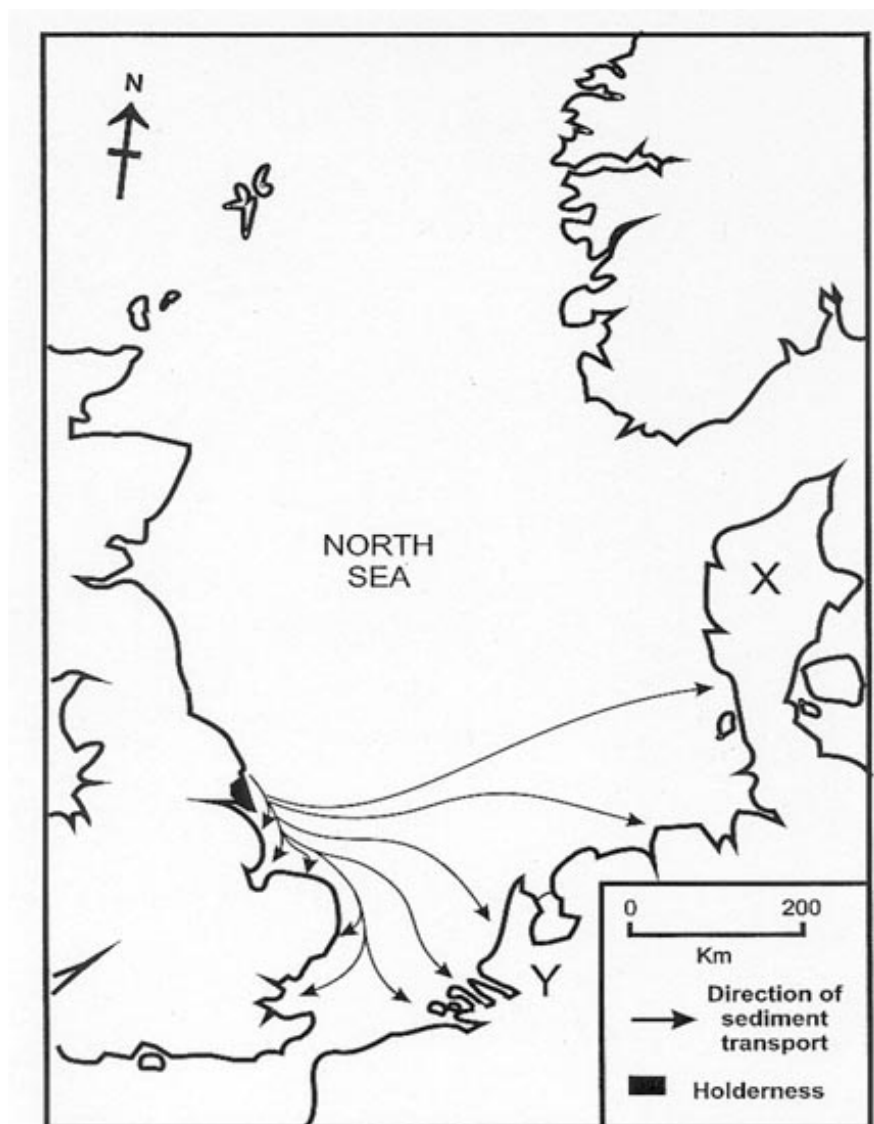


- In dry weather the boulder clay shrinks and cracks. In wet weather, some rain runs over the surface of the clay and some enters the clay through the cracks. The clay loses its strength when it is wet.
- When waves reach the foot of the cliffs at high tide, the clay is eroded by **abrasion** and **hydraulic action**. The waves undercut the cliffs and in time the cliff slumps down (collapses).
- The slumped material is soon broken up and removed by the sea. It consists mainly of fine material (clay), rather than sand. As a result, the erosion of these cliffs does not produce wide **beaches** at their foot.

**Figure 3**

## Transport and Deposition

- One million cubic metres of sediment are eroded from the cliffs of Holderness each year. The dominant winds come from the north or north-east, so the sediment is carried southwards by long-shore drift.
- The sea along the Holderness coast is stained brown because it carries so much sediment.
- Most of the sediment is washed into the Humber Estuary or onto the beaches of Lincolnshire. Some of the finest material travels to the Essex marshes and even to the shores of Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany. Holderness is the largest source of sediment for the North Sea.



Map of sediment transport

Figure 4

### **Rising Sea Levels**

Global warming is likely to cause sea levels to rise between 38cm and 55cm by the year 2100.

The effects of a rise in sea level include:

- Beaches will become narrower and erosion will increase
- High tides will reach the cliffs more often so they will erode faster
- Estuaries and lagoons will become larger and deeper
- If the sea breaks through shingle barriers, the lagoons could become bays

**Figure 5**

### Types of coastal defence already used in the Holderness Area

PLACE	EXISTING COASTAL DEFENCES
<p><b>Bridlington</b> (pop. 31,000)</p> <p>Fishing port and holiday resort with bathing beaches of EU quality standard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheltered naturally by Flamborough Head</li> </ul> <p>Concrete sea walls and wood groynes. Built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and regularly repaired.</p>
<p><b>Hornsea</b> (pop. 7,500)</p> <p>Holiday resort with bathing beach of EU quality standard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wooden groynes, and concrete sea wall. Built in early 1900s and repaired in 1980s.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mablethorpe</b> (pop. 100)</p> <p>Small village (on the B1242 coast road) in a farming area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock revetment and rock groynes, with graded cliffs. Built in 1991 at a cost of £1.9m</li> </ul> <p>(Photographs C and D)</p>
<p><b>Withernsea</b> (pop. 6,300)</p> <p>Holiday resort with bathing beach of EU quality standard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wooden Groynes built in late 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul> <p>New sea wall with rock revetment built in 1980s.</p> <p>Rock toe work in 1990s</p> <p>(Photograph E)</p>
<p><b>Spurn Head</b></p> <p>Sand and shingle spit with a lifeboat station, the Humber Pilot's base and a nature reserve. It has Heritage Coast status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clay embankment on the northern shore.</li> <li>• Small concrete wall, in poor repair, on the western shore. Built in 1940s.</li> <li>• Concrete blocks and wooden groynes (now derelict) on eastern shore.</li> </ul>

Figure 6

# The Easington Area

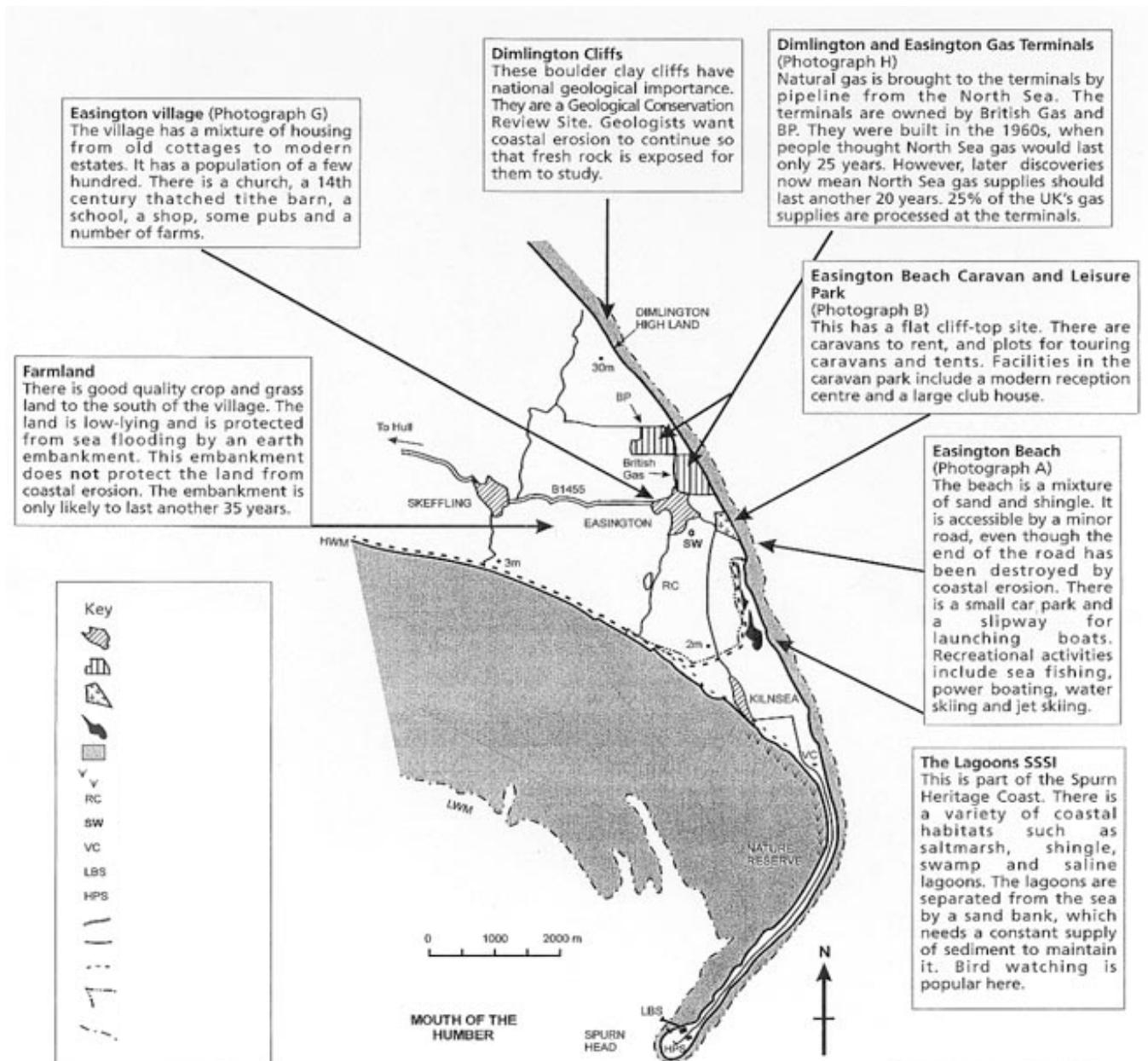


Figure 7

At Easington the average annual rate of coastal erosion since the 1950s is 1.8 metres. In some years the cliffs have been known to erode as much as 10 metres. The caravan site at Easington has already suffered from erosion, and a gas terminal is now within 10 metres of the cliff edge.



<b>Type of Energy</b>	<b>Million tonnes of oil equivalent</b>	<b>%</b>
Petroleum	67	42
Natural Gas	56	35
Electricity	26	16
Coal and Coke	9	6
Others	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 8 – Energy Consumption in United Kingdom by type of Energy (1996)**

## **Should Easington be protected? Here are some opinions.**

<b>Government official</b>	Coastal protection schemes must be technically sound environmentally acceptable, and economically worthwhile, with benefits greater than costs.
<b>Tourist</b>	Our family have spent several happy camping holidays at Easington. It's a lovely, quiet spot right next to the beach. Of course defences should be built to save it.
<b>Conservationist</b>	Interfering with the coast at Easington will endanger the valuable wildlife habitats further south. Spurn Head itself would be at even greater risk of erosion.
<b>British Gas spokesperson</b>	North Sea gas terminals are vital to the British economy. They must be protected.
<b>Easington Caravan Park owner</b>	It would be almost as cheap to build 1,600 metres of revetment while the equipment is there, as it is to build 1,000 metres. My livelihood and several jobs are at stake.
<b>University lecturer</b>	Defending Holderness is not the most important thing. It is more important to ensure the long-term stability of the coasts of EU countries that border the southern North Sea. Major cities like Amsterdam are located there.
<b>Local councillor</b>	Should we only be protecting trans-national companies? What about our own residents?
<b>Engineering consultant</b>	Coastal protection will not work unless you build groynes. A revetment or sea-wall will give short-term protection, but without groynes no system will succeed.
<b>Euro MP</b>	If they only protect the gas terminal then the village will be exposed to even greater erosion. Look what happened after the Mapleton scheme.
<b>Withernsea resident</b>	There are more deserving places in Holderness than Easington. The recent cliff falls at Withernsea mean the sea wall there urgently needs extending.
<b>Environmental group publicity officer</b>	We should not be planning to fight against the sea. We should be planning to work with the natural processes operating along the coast.
<b>County councillor</b>	The council alone cannot afford to pay for expensive scheme. We would need government approval and a government grant to finance it.
<b>Easington resident</b>	Some of the villagers died for their country in the last war. It will be a disgrace if Easington is allowed to fall into the sea.

**Figure 9**

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## **What, if anything, should be done to reduce cliff erosion in the Easington area?**

Four possible responses are:

- 1. Build a revetment of granite boulders along the foot of the cliffs to protect just the British Gas terminal.**

It would be 1,000 metres long, and similar to the one build at Mappleton in 1991. The cliffs would also be graded. This scheme would cost £4.5 million. BP and British Gas would contribute £750,000 towards it.

- 2. Build a longer rock revetment (1,600 metres) to protect the caravan site and village, as well as the gas terminal.**

The cliffs behind the revetment would also be graded. This scheme would cost £7.0 million and the gas companies would again contribute £750,000 towards the cost.

- 3. Build an Offshore Reef**

### **Stage 1 – Trial Reef**

This should be 6 metres high and about 800 metres offshore, where the water is at least 10 metres deep at low tide. It would be made from 5,500 cubic metres of concrete-filled rubber tyres tied together with ropes. The reef would cost £390,000. Local councils would have to find a sponsor such as the tyre industry to help with the cost. They would need to test the reef for at least 2 years, to see if it was stable, if it affected local currents, and if it caused any pollution.

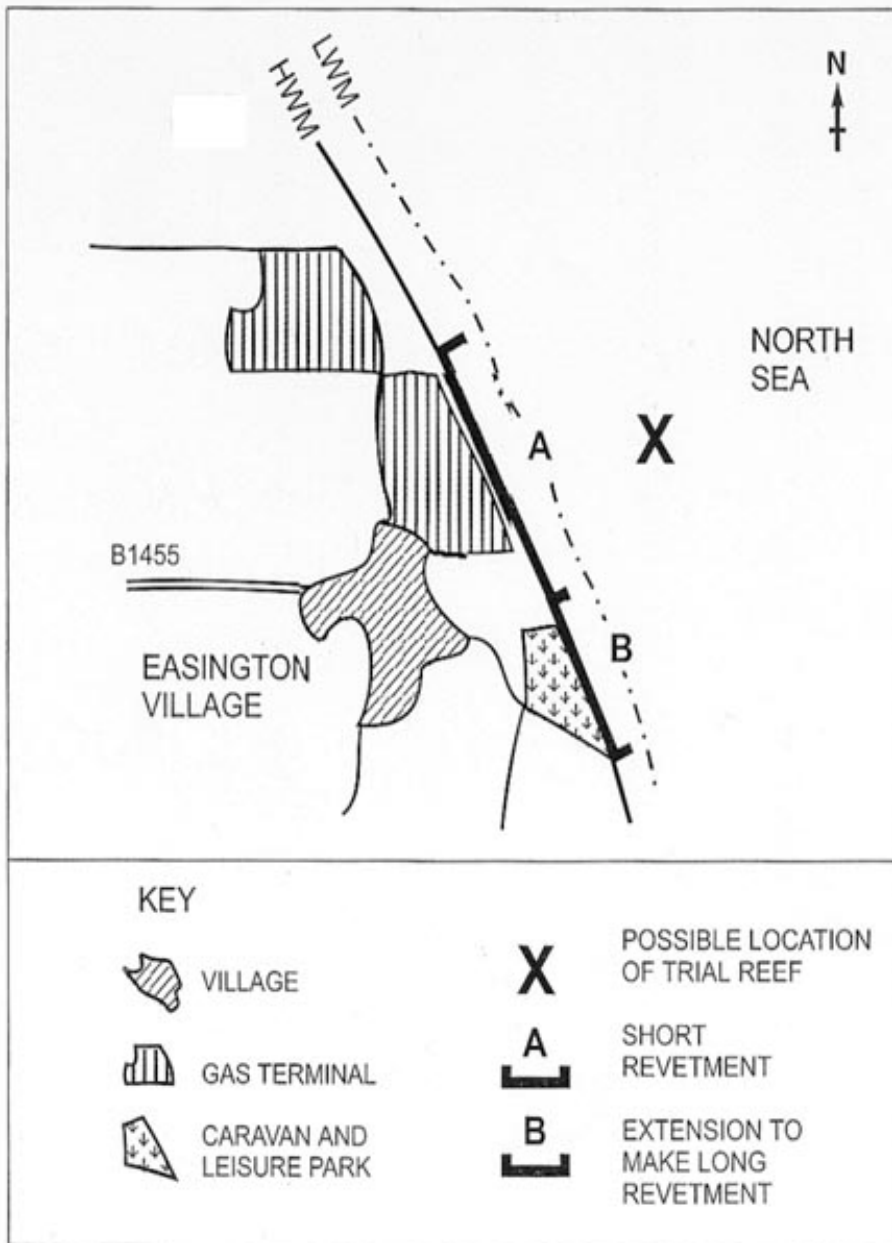
### **Stage 2 – Full Scheme**

If the trial was successful, a series of larger reefs protecting the entire Holderness coast might be built. It has been estimated that seven reefs, each 2 km long, would last 300 years and use 800 million tyres. The total cost of this scheme would be £300 million. People in favour have suggested that the whole cost could be covered by the money received to dispose of the second hand tyres. The EU has banned the disposal of rubber tyres at rubbish tips.

- 4. Do nothing – let nature take its course.**

The natural marine processes of erosion, transport and deposition would not be interfered with at all.

**Figure 10**



**Figure 11**  
**Location of possible coastal defences at Easington**

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1313/1F

**Edexcel GCSE**

**Geography B**

Paper 1F

Decision Making Exercise

**PHOTOGRAPH BOOK**



**Photograph A – Easington cliff and beach**



**Photograph B – Easington Beach Caravan and Leisure Park**





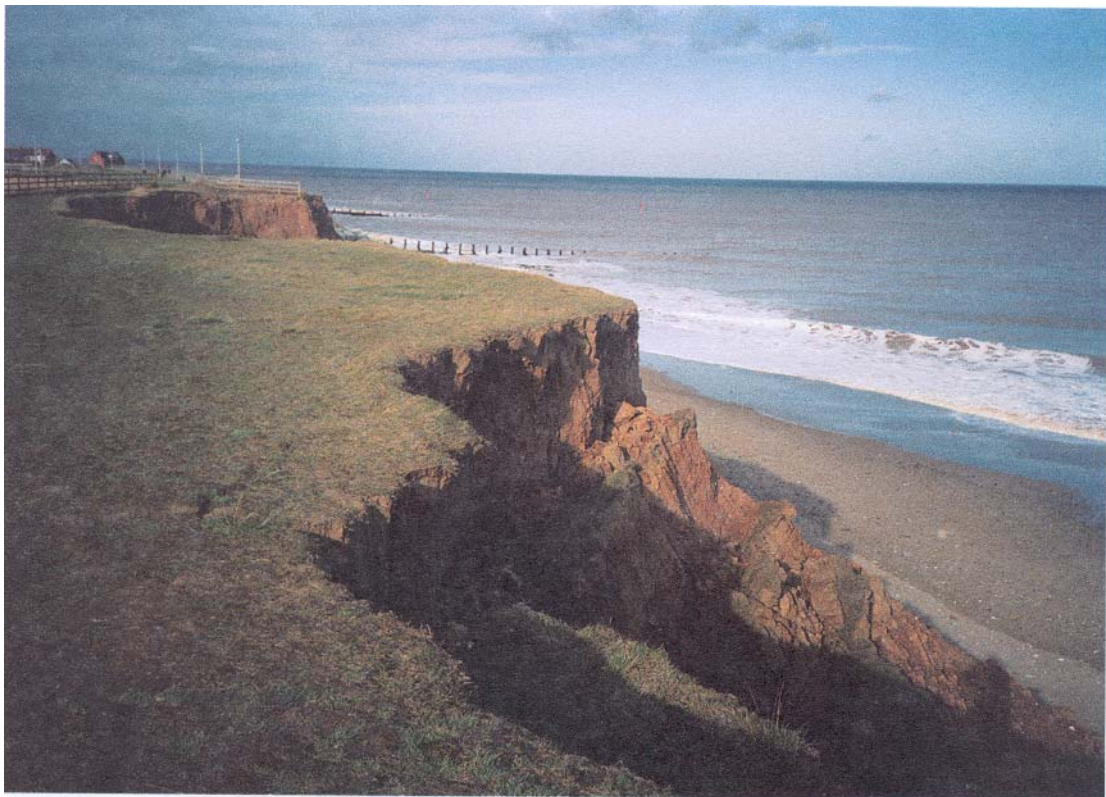
**Photograph C – Rock revetment and graded cliffs at Mappleton**



**Photograph D – Rock groyne at Mappleton**



**Photograph E –Cliffs south of Withernsea**



**Photograph F – Cliffs further south of Withernsea**



**Photograph G – Easington Village**



**Photograph H – Easington Gas Terminal**

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**GCSE**

**Mark Scheme**

**GEOGRAPHY 1313**

**PAPER 1F**

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## GENERAL MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

The mark scheme is based on a combination of direct credit marking and levels of response marking.

When levels of response marking are used, the examiner should determine the highest level reached by the candidate before awarding marks within the range allocated to that level of response. Do not be afraid to give full marks.

Not all points mentioned in the mark scheme against each level need to be met for an answer to start scoring at that level. It will be possible for a candidate to reach a score through either the breadth or depth of the answer.

Where a points mark scheme is used, candidates should be credited for each valid point made, whether the points give extra breadth or greater depth. The wording of the question should be used to determine the validity of the points offered: for example an answer requiring explanation could not gain full marks if it only describes; a question requiring 'reasons for ...' could not get full marks if only one reason is offered in depth – some breadth would be required.

The answers suggested in the mark scheme are for guidance only. In many cases it will be possible for candidates to offer valid, plausible alternatives. Examiners should use their professional judgement to decide whether a given answer is acceptable. In cases of any doubt, the examiner should refer the answer to their team leader or the principal examiner.

Where appropriate, annotated diagrams are acceptable as a substitute for text and can gain full marks if they meet the requirements of the mark scheme.

- 1.
- (a) Boulder clay/clay/clay plus sand and stones 1
  - (b) 28 1
  - (c) Made of soft rock 1
  - (d) Loss of land/soil (1)  
Loss of livestock (1)  
Farm buildings lost (1) 1

**Total 4 marks**

- 2. (a) (i)** 3 to 4 metres **1**
- (ii)** Fallen rock/clay at cliff-foot (1)  
Exposed pipe in cliff-face (1)  
Undermined tarmac/path near cliff-top (1) **1 x 2**
- (b) (i)** Three correct bars **1 x 3**
- (ii)** 0.5 **1**
- (iii)**  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for reason and  $\frac{1}{2}$  for elaboration, and further mark for example:  
Where coastal defences built ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) erosion is lower ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) eg Withernsea/Hornsea (1)  
Where sheltered by headland ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) erosion is lower ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) eg Low Skirlington/ Atwick (1)  
Where south/down drift of groynes ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) erosion is higher ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) eg Mableton/Dimlington (1) **1 x 3**
- (c) (i)** Abrasion = grinding action of sand, stones, etc flung by waves (1)  
Hydraulic action = force of water ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in rock crevices ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) **1 x 2**
- (ii)** Slumping **1**
- (iii)** Boulder clay doesn't contain much sand/coarse material (1)  
Boulder clay is mainly fine material which is washed off-shore (1) **1**
- (d) (i)** From top to bottom: 4, 3, 5, 2 **1 x 4**
- (ii)** South-east **1**
- (iii)** Bridlington is sheltered by Flamborough Head (1)  
from dominant N/NE winds (1)  
Bridlington is protected by groynes (1) **1 x 2**
- (iv)** X = Denmark  
Y = Netherlands **1 x 2**

**Total 23 marks**



3. (a) (i) Reflects waves (1)  
and so shields coast from erosion (1)  
and from sea flooding (1)  
It is harder than the boulder clay so erodes more slowly (1)  
It can be replaced when it is damaged, the cliff can't (1) **1 x 2**
- (ii) For example:  
Effectiveness in resisting erosion (1)  
Time to taken to build (1)  
Cost (1)  
Durability (1)  
Visual appearance (1)  
Ease of access to beach (1)  
Knock-on effects along the coast (1) **1 x 2**
- (b) (i) Groyne (1)  
Rock armour/revetment/rip-rap (1)  
Rock toe work (1)  
Boulders (1) **1 x 2**
- (ii) Stained with sediment/clay **1**
- (c) Groynes at Mappleton reduced LSD (1)  
Beach builds up at Mappleton (1)  
Coast to south starved of beach (1) **1 x 3**  
Cliffs therefore exposed to more destructive waves (1)

**Total 10 marks**

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<b>4.</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(i)</b> Long-shore drift (1) Deposition (1)	<b>1</b>
		<b>(ii)</b> Area where wild plant and animals are protected	<b>1</b>
		<b>(iii)</b> Site of Special Scientific Interest	<b>1</b>
	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(i)</b> Any distance in the range 600 – 700 metres	<b>1</b>
		<b>(ii)</b> 325 years	<b>1</b>
		(If incorrect distance given in (b) (i) credit distance if it is an alternative, works out at approx. 2m/year)	
	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(i)</b> British Gas (½) BP (½)	<b>½ x 2</b>
		<b>(ii)</b> Engineering consultant	<b>1</b>
		<b>(iii)</b> They handle 25% of UK's natural gas supply	<b>1</b>
		<b>(iv)</b> It uses waste/re-cycled material (1) It is not an eyesore (1)	<b>1 x 2</b>
		<b>(v)</b> Reefs interfere with natural coastal processes OR We should plan with natural coastal forces, not against them (1)	
		If they check LSD, they may endanger the wildlife habitats to the south (1) If they disintegrate, they may pollute the coast (1) Tidal mud-flats elsewhere in the North Sea may be put at risk (1), increasing the risk of flood there (1)	<b>1</b>

**Total 11 marks**

---

5. (a) (i) No mark for choice of option.  
Credit valid reasons for choice of option.

Relevant criteria include:

Effectiveness in tackling erosion  
Cost  
Durability  
Ease of access to beach  
Nature/importance of the land use(s) protected  
Visual impact  
Possible knock-on effects elsewhere  
Likelihood of getting government permission

### **Level 1**

Only considers a few relevant criteria.  
Probably only uses obvious points from Figure 10 and maybe Figure 9.  
Gives simple points lifted from the Resource Booklet, eg:  
'It will cost £4.5m'  
'The gas terminals are vital to the British economy'  
'The caravan part should be protected, otherwise jobs will be lost'.

For the top mark, make several simple points.

**1 - 3**

### **Level 2**

Considers a number of relevant criteria, possibly using more sources  
Than just Figures 9 and 10.  
Makes some simple points but also includes some developed ones,  
(ie elaborates with more detail, or explanatory comment).

e.g:

'An off-shore reef has the advantage of being the cheapest defence scheme'  
'Scheme 1 could be completed more quickly than both 2 and especially 3'

Includes a few developed points to reach the top mark at this level.

**4 - 6**

- (ii) No mark for choice of rejected option.  
Relevant criteria are the same as in (a) (i)

### **Level 1**

Only considers a few relevant criteria, probably only using obvious points from Figure 10 and maybe Figure 9.

Gives simple points lifted from the Resource Booklet, eg:

‘It will cost £7 million’

‘It won’t work because it doesn’t include groynes’

For the top mark, makes several simple points.

**1 - 3**

### **Level 2**

Considers a number of relevant criteria, possibly using more sources than just Figures 9 and 10.

Makes some simple points but also includes at least one developed one, eg:

‘The coast urgently needs protecting now, but the off-shore reef will take two years to test’

Includes a few developed points to reach the top mark at this level.

**4 – 6 6**

**Total 12 marks**

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**PAPER TOTAL 60**

**+3 QWC 63**

## **ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION**

Candidates will be assessed for the quality of written communication according to the following criteria:

Level 3	3	Candidates write in sentences which are clear, structured and coherent. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with few errors using a range of specialist terms appropriately and with precision.
Level 2	2	Candidates write in sentences with a clear and structured style. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy.
Level 1	1	Candidates write in sentences with a limited structure. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy

## DME FOUNDATION

		<b>Objective</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	(a)	Skills	4
2	(a)	Skills	3
	(b)	(i), (ii) Skills	4
		(iii) Application	3
	(c)	(i), (ii) Knowledge	3
		(iii) Understanding	1
	(d)	(i), (ii) Understanding	5
		(iii) Application	2
		(iv) Knowledge	2
3	(a)	Knowledge	4
	(b)	Skills	3
	(c)	Application	3
4	(a)	Knowledge	3
	(b)	Skills	2
	(c)	(i), (ii) Skills	2
		(iii)-(v) Application	4
5		Understanding	6
		Skills	6
Totals		Knowledge	12
		Understanding	12
		Application	12
		Skills	24
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>