

GCE

Applied ICT

Advanced GCE **AS H515/H715**

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **AS H115/H315**

OCR Report to Centres June 2017

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This report on the examination provides information on the performance of candidates which it is hoped will be useful to teachers in their preparation of candidates for future examinations. It is intended to be constructive and informative and to promote better understanding of the specification content, of the operation of the scheme of assessment and of the application of assessment criteria.

Reports should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and mark schemes for the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this report.

© OCR 2017

CONTENTS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE Applied ICT (H115)

Advanced Subsidiary GCE Applied ICT (Double Award) (H315)

Advanced GCE Applied ICT (H515)

Advanced GCE Applied ICT (Double Award)(H715)

OCR REPORT TO CENTRES

Content	Page
H115/315 GCE Applied ICT (AS units)	4
G040 Using ICT to Communicate	4
G041 How Organisations Use ICT	7
G042 ICT Solutions for Individuals and Society	11
H515/715 GCE Applied ICT (A2 units)	14
G048 Working to a Brief	14
G049 Numerical Modelling Using Spreadsheets	16
G050 Interactive Multimedia Products	18
G051 Publishing	20
G052 Artwork and Imaging	22
G053 Developing and Creating Websites	24

H115/315 GCE Applied ICT (AS units)

G040 Using ICT to Communicate

General Comments:

Most of the work seen was appropriate for this level and realistically assessed, although there was some very lenient assessment. Candidates need to ensure that they provide appropriate detail in planning, annotations and descriptions, and appropriate depth in explanations and evaluations.

Assessors had generally provided detailed comments on the Unit Recording Sheets (URS) to explain their assessment decisions but page numbers to locate the evidence could have been more helpful in some cases.

Centres had provided suitable assignments for candidates, with many centres using or adapting one of the sample assignments provided by OCR. Where candidates are required to create screen-based communications, such as multimedia products, centres may wish to consider providing electronic evidence, so that moderators can judge their quality and effectiveness more accurately. More centres had done so this year, which was helpful.

Some of the unit portfolios produced for this unit were very extensive. This can be counterproductive as it becomes difficult for the moderator to locate the required evidence. Draft copies of documents should be carefully selected, labelled and annotated to show development. Two or three drafts should be sufficient. Also, whilst the collection and analysis of existing documents to inform the design of the candidates' documents is good teaching practice, these do not need to be included in the portfolio. However, the documents compared in task 'a' must be included in the portfolio, so that the moderator can judge the accuracy of the descriptions given.

Comments on Individual Tasks:

Task a

This requires candidates to write a formal report which compares two documents from three organisations. It is vital that candidates choose the same two types of document from each organisation and that a comparison between the three similar documents is actually made. Too many candidates described and evaluated each document separately and then provided a very brief comparison at the end. By doing so they often 'ran out of steam', with descriptions of the later documents lacking the detail provided for the first one or two. Candidates should consider discussing all three documents together so that they can identify the similarities and differences as they complete the report.

House style should be considered in relation to the two documents from the same organisation, so that similarities of colour, fonts and use of logos can be discussed. There was a tendency for candidates to discuss house style in relation to a single document, where what they were really discussing was consistency. Although more candidates were able to discuss writing style correctly, they also need to identify the good and bad points of the writing style used in relation to the purpose of each document. Some candidates confuse writing and textual styles.

For mark band 3 candidates need to ensure the reports produced critically analyse the documents and that presentation style, writing style and house style are compared. Critical analysis requires candidates to explain why particular features are good or bad. The explanation

should be based on accepted standards wherever possible, rather than just the candidates' own opinions. It is also essential that improvements suggested are relevant, fully justified and related back to the purpose of the document.

Some candidates produced very lengthy reports, which, in a few instances, constituted more than half of the portfolio. This was excessive and unnecessary. Centres are reminded that this task contributes just 14% of the total marks available, so candidates should not be spending excessive time on it at the expense of other tasks. The use of headings based on the assessment criteria may focus the reports more effectively.

Task b(i)

To achieve beyond mark band 1, candidates need to show evidence of planning for all six communications, with some planning being detailed. They also need to have annotated draft copies to show development. Many candidates provided excellent planning and drafting of some of their communications but their work lacked the consistency required for the mark awarded. Detailed planning should include plans for layout (including component positioning and possibly measurements), details of the font styles, colour schemes and content (text, graphics and other media) to be used, along with a possible source of this content. Draft copies to be annotated should be electronic copies of the complete communication to match the designs. Some candidates misunderstood this requirement and produced and annotated several hand-drawn 'drafts' or provided partially completed stages as drafts. Neither is acceptable evidence. Candidates should annotate each draft to indicate changes that they will make to improve it prior to implementing these changes to produce a further draft or the final copy. For mark band 3 communications need to be fully planned and drafted. At this level, planning should include sufficient detail to allow somebody else to make the communication as planned and drafting should show in detail how the communication was developed. Most candidates were able to provide bibliographies that included the required detail. They need to ensure that all the sources used are listed. This is often best achieved by producing a separate bibliography for each communication, rather than creating a single bibliography for all, when it is easier to omit some of the sources.

Task b(ii)

While some very professional communications were seen, others lacked the quality and consistency required for mark band 3 of task bii. Spelling and grammar errors often remained in the final communications which detracted from their quality. Communications need to be of a consistently high standard with borders and shading used appropriately. Presentations should have simple bullet points and not paragraphs of text in a small font which, on a screen, would be very difficult to read from the back of a room. Documents printed in black and white should have font and background colours chosen carefully to aid viewing. There needs to be some evidence of how information from existing sources has been adapted. This was provided in some portfolios but missing from others. A few selected screen shots showing the original material and the outcome after manipulation would be sufficient. Mark band 2 of this task requires that communications that can be sent by mail. A letter without such standard content as a date and the recipient's address does not fall into this category. Letters that purport to be from a business should use standard conventions such as matching salutation and complimentary close – Dear Sir/Madam and Yours faithfully, or Dr Mr Smith and Yours sincerely.

Task b(iii)

Most candidates provided evidence of using a range of software features including automation and the use of sound and video was evident. To be credited, automated features need to have been used appropriately. A computer generated table of content is of limited value if page numbering has not been applied. Similarly, care is needed when using mail merge. If a letter confirming a booking is to be mail merged, specific details of the booking should be included in

the merge fields, rather than the standard text. A more appropriate use of mail merge might be a marketing letter to be sent to all previous customers. Where candidates had created online forms, they had clearly used a range of features that allowed for ease of data entry. To award high marks in this task, in addition to a solid range of graphics and other media, appropriate automation should be used at every opportunity.

Task b(iv)

The evaluations in many instances were ongoing and detailed. This is an improvement on previous series. In other instances they tended to be descriptions of what candidates did and were not always consistent across all documents. Candidates need to ensure that they include an evaluation of their own performance. They also need to ensure that they explain how they would approach a similar task in future. Centres could encourage candidates to write a final evaluation focusing on how they worked during the whole unit, including the comparison of documents in task 'a' and what they gained from this task.

Task b(v)

There continues to be some misunderstanding of the requirements of this task. Candidates are required to discuss six different communication methods and explain the technologies that support those methods. There is an extensive list of appropriate communications in the unit content of the specification. This can be found in the second bullet list under the heading 'The information age', which is on page 14 of the current version. The types of technologies they should consider can be found in the third bullet list. Some candidates had provided very detailed descriptions of the communication methods but limited the mark that could achieve by providing little detail about the technologies. Mark band 3 requires candidates to describe at least 6 of the communication methods listed within the specification and their relative advantages and disadvantages. Technologies utilised should be linked into the method rather than being a separate section. It is worth repeating that evidence for this task must form the content of one of the six communications created with suitable planning, development and evaluation. The detail required is more easily achievable if candidates present the information as a report or newsletter, rather than a PowerPoint presentation slide.

G041 How Organisations Use ICT

General Comments:

After a disappointing performance in the last series, this series saw a return to the improvement in performance seen over the previous few series. Performance in Section B of the paper was, again, pleasing and continued to show that candidates had gained a good understanding of the wider unit specification and that they were able to apply this to the mini case study provided by OCR.

When producing their report for Task 3 and answering questions in Section A, candidates must ensure that their responses are clearly applied to the case study, rather than providing generic responses that would be more appropriate to Section B.

Candidates must ensure that Tasks 2 and 3 are clearly labelled and that tasks are presented in order so that examiners can locate the tasks they need to mark. All three tasks should be attached to the examination paper. Where candidates have not completed Task 1, they are at a distinct disadvantage when answering questions in Section A, as they will not have gained the required familiarity with the case study.

Candidates who were familiar with the case study performed well on the first four questions providing they had read and interpreted the question correctly. The importance of reading the question carefully cannot be over-stated.

Comments on Individual Questions:

Question No. Task 2

Most candidates performed well, with many gaining full marks for this task. Guidance provided in previous reports had clearly been passed on to candidates, as most had produced clear and unambiguously labelled diagrams. In most cases, text boxes were large enough to fully show the four senders and receivers of information and candidates had clearly labelled the information flows (arrows) with just the information being transferred and the method of transfer.

The task asks candidates to identify the senders and receivers of information. The database of agency workers is merely a storage location for information, so should not be identified as a sender or receiver on the diagram. Rather, the database is the method by which the information is transferred from the HR assistant to the client services assistant.

While many candidates labelled sufficient arrows correctly to gain full marks, others needed to be more accurate in their labelling and layout of the diagram. Marks can only be awarded for labels that unambiguously relate to a single correct arrow. If candidates find it difficult to manipulate text boxes to remove such ambiguity, they could be advised to write the labels along the arrows by hand. However, candidates must then ensure that their handwriting is legible. Completely hand drawn diagrams on A3 paper should not be necessary and should be discouraged.

Accurate labelling should make it clear to a third party what information is being passed from the sender to the receiver; for example 'signed agreement' rather than just 'agreement'. The labels must identify the information, rather than describe a process; for example 'flagged records', rather than 'flags records'. Candidates should be encouraged to state the information and method precisely, rather than writing a sentence on each arrow, for example 'start date and joining details – email', rather than 'The business client emails the agency worker to confirm the

start date of the placement and provide any joining details.’ Where two items of information are passed together, as in this case, both must be present to gain the mark.

Question No. Task 3

This task required a different approach from similar tasks in previous series. The case study included a number of examples of the steps taken by the organisation to meet the requirements of the Data Protection Act (DPA) 1988. The task required candidates to identify these steps and use them to explain how the organisation complies with the Act. They then needed to go on to evaluate the impact of compliance on the organisation, its staff and agency workers.

Whilst candidates had clearly carried out extensive research on the requirements of the DPA, they did not always use this to help them identify the steps described in the case study that indicated compliance or explain how the steps complied with the Act. Comments such as ‘the organisation needs to appoint a data controller’ when the case study clearly indicated that ‘the Recruitment Manager is the named data controller for the company’ demonstrated a limited understanding of the task, limiting them to the lower mark bands.

Candidates who scored the highest marks explained most of the steps taken by the company to comply with the DPA. They also included a balanced evaluation of the impacts of compliance on the company, its staff and the agency workers.

Candidates need to ensure that they include a brief evaluation of the methods they used to produce their report. This should focus on the research methods but may include such aspects as planning the report structure. Candidates are told that the report must be word processed so reference to their reason for doing so are not appropriate. Candidates must ensure that they actually state what method they have used – some evaluations were too general.

Question No. 1

Where candidates were able to identify the correct two functions, IT support and administration, most scored well on this question. Candidates need to be able to differentiate between organisational functions, e.g. administration, sales etc., and the job titles of those working within the function. Candidates must also ensure that they give a full description of each task, as given in the case study, rather than the general responsibilities of this function. For example, they needed to state that the IT support staff repair or replace faulty hardware, rather than state that the function’s responsibility is to ensure that the IT systems are working efficiently.

Question No. 2

Candidates who were able to supply specific details of the role of the Marketing Manager were able to achieve most or all of the marks for this question. Those who gave generic answers such as the Marketing Manager’s responsibility for staff or who they reported to scored less marks. Candidates needed to ensure that they studied the whole case study to identify all aspects of the role of the Marketing Manager and that they did not confuse the role of the Manager with that of the department as a whole.

Question No. 3

This question focussed on the payment of agency workers, rather than the role of the business clients in this process. Where candidates recognised this and focussed on the relevant section of the case study they scored well in all parts of the question.

(a) (i) Most candidates identified the hours worked as the other item of information transferred.

(a) (ii) To gain marks in this question, candidates needed to refer specifically to the calculation of 5% commission and its deduction from the client hourly rate. Many did and gained both marks.

(b) As indicated above, where candidates recognised the focus of the question, they were able to identify the correct processing and calculations and answer the question succinctly. Those that failed to recognise this focus often wrote far more than necessary by describing the process for invoicing business clients before providing some or all of the correct process.

(c) When asked to describe a document, candidates should be taught that this is more than simply listing the items included. Candidates who recognised this scored well on this part of the question.

Question No. 4

This question required candidates to read the question carefully to identify the system they were required to describe. Many candidates had done so and were able to gain a significant proportion of the marks available. However, this was not the case for all candidates. Where candidates had correctly identified the system, most were able to describe an example for each of hardware, software and input data. Candidates struggled more with examples of processing and output, which were often confused. This is an aspect that centres may need to focus on in their teaching.

Question No. 5

(a) While most candidates recognised that there were few layers of management in the current structure, they needed to explain why this would be a benefit to company employees to gain marks.

(b) Many were able to identify that the structure would become hierarchical, although some gave a description, which was acceptable, rather than using the correct term.

(c) As in part (a) the focus was the key to gaining marks for this answer. The question required an effect of the changed structure on the company. Some care was needed to ensure the answer gave an effect on the company and that it was due to the change in structure and not simply the company expansion. For example, 'the wage costs would be higher because there would be more levels of managers each expecting a higher salary than those they manage' would be an effect of the change in structure but simply 'the wage costs would be higher because there would be more managers' could just be an effect of expansion.

Question No. 6

This question related to retaining the strengths of the current process for recruiting agency workers when the company expands and how technology could be used to enable this. Candidates needed to focus their answers on the process of recruitment. In part (a) many candidates were able to recognise that the use of face-to-face interviews were strength of the process but struggled to suggest a second valid strength. In part (b) the use of Voice Over Internet Protocols (VOIP) and online forms were suggested by many as possible technologies that could be used but problems needed to be more specific than the risk of viruses or hacking, or the need for applicants to have internet access.

Question No. 7

Candidates who scored well in this question were able to give two distinct ways that email could be used to communicate with customers and describe the content of these communications.

Question No. 8

Candidates who scored well in part (a) of this question had read both the question and the mini case study carefully and realised how the computerised system was used. This led to benefits that directly related to the processing involved. Candidates who gave generic benefits of computerised systems scored less well. In part (b) disadvantages needed to relate to the company actually using the system. Responses related to setup costs did not answer the question.

Question No. 9

Both parts of this question related to the effects of 24 hour shift work on employees. Candidates who recognised this explained an appropriate positive and negative effect and scored well. Lack of motivation or increased likelihood of making mistakes are effects on the company rather than the employee.

Question No. 10

Candidates who scored well in this question were able to include both positive and negative impacts of online supermarkets with 24 hour delivery and consider both customers and society as a whole in their discussion. Lower scoring candidates focussed on either positive or negative impacts, gave negative impacts that were too generic, such as increased obesity, or lacked any distinction between customers and society in general.

G042 ICT Solutions for Individuals and Society

General Comments:

Much of the work seen was appropriate and accurately assessed but there was some very lenient assessment. The majority of centres provided suitable assignments that gave candidates the opportunity to meet all the assessment requirements, with many using or adapting one of the sample assignments available from the OCR website.

For moderation to run smoothly, screen prints must be large enough for their content to be easily read. The quality of the printing needs to ensure that the screen prints are crisp and clear. Centres may wish to consider sending electronic evidence of spreadsheets, for example. This would make it easier for moderators to judge the effectiveness of the spreadsheets created and reduce the number of screen prints required.

Assessors had mostly provided detailed comments to explain their assessment decisions but did not always indicate where the evidence could be found. Page numbers should be used to refer to specific pages where relevant evidence can be found, rather than to a whole task.

While some candidates were able to provide succinct evidence for this unit, others provided very extensive and often repetitive evidence. Such large volumes of evidence can often be counter-productive, as it makes it more difficult to locate the required evidence, especially if the portfolio is poorly referenced. For example, while candidates do need to show that they have refined their searches in Task a, multiple and repetitive simple searches are not necessary and contribute little to the assessment of the task.

Comments on Individual Tasks:

Task a

Candidates must make correct use of the advanced search facilities of search engines and construct their own search strings using operators correctly to gain high marks in this task. It is vital that candidates are taught these skills and that they are assessed accurately. It is also vital that candidates select and use search engines that provide an advanced search facility. To gain high marks in mark band 2 candidates should not evidence advanced searches where the same search terms had been entered into each box; this is unproductive. Google's advanced search now helpfully provides instructions on how to replicate the various options in the standard search box. Unfortunately, many candidates misunderstand these instructions and think that this is what they must enter in the fields of the advanced search, which is not correct. Candidates need to be taught the proper use of the advanced search facility and that this guidance can be used to help them write their own search strings, as required by mark band 3.

While some good use of logical and other operators was seen, some candidates struggled to make correct use of these techniques. Typical errors to be avoided include: using NOT in Google with the first few results including the word which they wanted to omit, not using quotes around phrases, not using spaces properly around + and – operators, entering logical operators in lower case and placing logical operators within quotes. Generally, + and – should be used, rather than AND and NOT, as these operators are more likely to be recognised by modern search engines. Errors need to be taken into account when awarding marks for this task as both mark bands 2 and 3 require the techniques to be used correctly. For high marks within mark band 3, candidates need to use a wide range of operators and other search aides within their own constructed search strings.

Task a also requires candidates to list the information required before they go looking for it, a detailed comparison of search results and a recommendation of which search engine is the best to use for the investigation. Candidates need to ensure they take a logical approach to this task to ensure that evidence is not missed out. A detailed comparison will not only compare the number of results yielded but also the quality of the results in terms of the relevance and validity of the information being displayed. Using a table often aids the comparison. For higher marks the recommendation of the best search engine to use needs to be in detail and explanations should draw on the results from the searches and the comparisons made. Boolean and other search aides should be used within the chosen search engine only, to find all the information required to complete the investigation.

Task b

Many candidates had identified the information required from the website/online database. Where candidates had identified the required information they had successfully used appropriate features and carried out complex searches to find the information. Generally complex searches were limited to one or two searches. Candidates need to have carried out a range of searches to achieve the highest mark. Candidates also need to be more explicit about whether they had found the required information. In some portfolios the navigation features used were obvious. In others, there was too much focus on searches and the use of navigation features was overlooked; both navigation of a large website and searching an online database need to be evidenced.

Task c

Most candidates had been provided with a suitable local database to interrogate for task c – a range of suitable databases for most of the commonly used assignments can be found on the OCR social community <http://social.ocr.org.uk/node/28/resources/databases>. Queries were produced that showed the use of relational and logical operators and most candidates had created reports. This allowed them to achieve a mark in mark band 2. Most candidates needed to use a wider range of operators to achieve mark band 3. They also needed to ensure that reports had been formatted appropriately to make them readable and understandable. This might include editing the report title and field headings, increasing the width of columns to prevent data being truncated and changing the page orientation if necessary. Candidates might also use techniques such as grouping to make the data easier to understand.

Task d

Some well-designed spreadsheets were seen for task d that made good use of complex formulae and functions and used well-constructed macros to speed up the input of data and the production of results. Other spreadsheets were too simple for this level of qualification with macros mainly used for navigation. The Amplification of Criteria on page 155 of the specification suggests the types of formulae and functions expected for mark bands 2 and 3.

Macros should replace more than one action to be of value. Creating a macro to print a whole sheet is fairly pointless, as the user would only need to click the print button on the toolbar, but creating a macro to print a selected area of the sheet would reduce the number of actions required.

It was not always possible to determine whether the spreadsheet was well-designed, as candidates had produced a report on the production of the spreadsheet, with cropped screen shots of the relevant areas of the spreadsheet or the functions used. Such detailed documentation is not required. Candidates should provide printouts or screen prints of each sheet in both value and formula view and only describe and evidence those features that are not obvious from these printouts. As mentioned previously, centres might consider sending

electronic copies of the candidates' spreadsheets so that the Moderator can get a better overview of their design.

Some very thorough testing tables were seen that covered all aspects of the spreadsheet but not all candidates went on to provide evidence that the testing had been carried out, other than a comment in the table. Candidates should provide screen print evidence to show that the tests have been carried out. Other candidates based their testing on whether the macros worked, rather than the accuracy of results produced by formulae. A simple way of illustrating that formulae work would be to replace the data found with dummy data, i.e. 1s, 2s or 10s, so that it can be easily seen that the formulae work as intended. Alternatively, candidates can do some manual calculations, showing their working out, using the actual data.

Task e

This task requires candidates to present the information they have found to answer the question they were investigating. For example, if they were investigating the best university for them to attend, it would be expected that they state the chosen university and then explain why they had chosen it as opposed to the alternatives they were considering. They should illustrate their explanation with examples of information they had found or calculated during the investigation. Too often the emphasis was on how the candidate had found the information, rather than how it supported their conclusions. Where candidates include descriptions of how they went about finding the information, the most appropriate mark band is likely to be mark band 1. The presentation aspect is also important. Candidates should apply the design principles learnt in Unit G040 when producing their presentation of results. Candidates must list their sources to be awarded marks in this task and this list should be an integral part of the presentation, rather than a separate list of sources for the whole unit.

Task f

This task requires candidates to evaluate the methods used to search for and present information. This was evidenced well by some candidates but others provided a task by task evaluation or focused only on search methods rather than the techniques used to both search and present the results. Ongoing reflection is required for mark band 3 and, although this was present in some cases for searching, candidates often forgot to evaluate over time how they were presenting what they had found. Although presenting results mainly refers to task e, candidates could also gain marks for evaluating how they adjusted the reports made in task c to suit their purpose better and how, in task d, they adjusted the charts they had automatically generated with a wizard, so the information displayed was easier to understand. Care is needed that candidates actually evaluate the methods used, rather than simply describing what they did.

Task g

Task g requires candidates to discuss the impact of the availability of electronic information. While some candidates had clearly thought about the impacts rather than just describing examples of the uses of electronic information, others had focussed on public service websites or specific applications such as banking, education or travel and missed the focus required. Mark band 2 requires candidates to explain the impacts of the availability of electronic information on people a situations outside of their normal experience. Some candidates provided a range of good examples, such as political restrictions and early warning systems. Others needed to broaden the range of situations they explained. The Amplification of Criteria mentioned earlier suggests other aspects that could be covered. Other sources could also be used, such as the technology sections of news websites. Candidates need to ensure that they write in sufficient detail for higher mark bands. They also need to ensure that their report is well-structured with accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.

H515/715 GCE Applied ICT (A2 units)

G048 Working to a Brief

General comments

As we are reaching near the end of the life of this qualification in June 2018 with a re-sit opportunity in June 2019 series, the number of candidates will, inevitably, reduce. However, what is pleasing is that the overall ability profile of the candidates remains relatively consistent and there remains a good many candidates who are able to produce excellent work for this unit. Also, as with recent sessions, the majority of candidates either completed the Multimedia or Web creation tasks, with very few candidates electing to complete the Spreadsheet creation task.

Comments on Individual Tasks:

Task A: Again, the vast majority of candidates presented reports that were of MB2 standard. Broadly, these focussed on the content required for each of the set tasks, as opposed to the function of that content. In a relatively few cases, candidates had focussed on a wide range of issues and were correctly awarded MB3 for this task. However, it still remains the case that many centres underestimate the detail required for MB3 to be awarded.

Task B: Most candidates are now producing one formal 'planning techniques' in preparation for their selected task and are being awarded a mark from MB2.

However, centres are still underestimating the detail required for MB3 to be awarded for Task B(ii) and are awarding full marks for plans that do not cover all aspects of the task. In a small but significant number of cases, candidates are still planning the whole of the G048 task, rather than concentrating on the creation of the actual resource.

Task C(i): The overall quality of the diary tasks has greatly improved over the past few sessions and this improvement was again maintained this year. Most candidates created one overall diary, whilst a few created separate dairies that covered each of tasks C(i), C(ii) and C(iii). The choice of format is for the individual candidate to make and there is no inherent link between the choice of format and the marks available.

In order for candidates to be awarded MB3 for task C(i), there must be clear evidence of individual initiative taken in the process of improving the skills and understanding required to complete the chosen task. Many candidates produced such evidence and were awarded accordingly.

For Task C(ii), candidates need to show the use of formal and informal techniques in creating their solutions. This task is generally well completed and many candidates were correctly awarded marks from MB3. Minutes and agenda for meetings with clients, as well as reference to such meetings in the diary, are suitable evidence that meetings have occurred.

Task C(iii) is differentiated by the nature of the evidence produced. In order to qualify for MB2, candidates need to justify the actions they have taken in order to deal with any issues they have faced, whilst for MB3 to be awarded, candidates need to provide clear evidence that they have taken action to avoid such issues repeating.

Many Centres are over awarding for this section. Candidates must explicitly justify the actions they have taken before MB2 may be awarded.

Task D allowed candidates to produce some high quality support materials. There was clear ability to combine the knowledge gained in this and other units and this resulted in some very high marks being awarded.

Centres are again reminded that candidates should produce support materials for the end user. This therefore excludes technical documents for this task. This remains the most repeated mistake made by candidates and centres.

Tasks E and F are marked to the same general criteria, albeit with different foci. Many candidates created focussed documents that covered planning and creation in some depth. However, of the two tasks, task F was again more successful. This is generally because the reports for task E focussed on the use of formal planning techniques, rather than on issues such as how individual tasks, timings and order were identified.

Many candidates created clear and well-focussed reports for task G. As with task C(iii), the criteria for this task are clear and many candidates made good use of the feedback of others as the sole source of opinion about the quality of their solution. Where candidates solely used the views of others as the foundation of their analysis of their work, MB3 was a valid mark band. Many centres are fully aware of the requirements of this task and mark the task with a high degree of accuracy.

G049 Numerical Modelling Using Spreadsheets

General Comments:

More Centres correctly identified that the emphasis of this unit is on numerical modelling rather than data manipulation, as it has been fed back in previous Principal Moderator reports for this unit. The problem that the candidates attempted to solve in the vast majority of cases provided the opportunity for significant numerical processing using numerical modelling.

Comments on Individual Questions:

Question No.

Task a

The design specifications produced by many candidates were detailed while in other instances they lacked the necessary detail, for example describing the calculations to be performed or the user aids. At the simplest level, design specifications must incorporate consideration of user requirements, data sources, processing to be carried out and output to be generated. More able candidates incorporated ideas for screen layouts, identification of spreadsheet layout, spreadsheet facilities to be utilised and considered how the numerical processing aspects of the solution met the user requirements. Candidates achieving high marks for this task produced a specification that was detailed enough to enable a competent third party to implement it independently.

Tasks b(i) and b(ii)

The solution implemented by some candidates showed clear evidence of the use of complex spreadsheet facilities, as listed on page 61 of the unit specification, as well as clear evidence of a range of spreadsheet functions appropriate to the solution of the problem. The majority of Centres correctly identified the use of specialised built-in functions with a small proportion of Centres incorrectly crediting candidates for functions such as lookup functions as specialised built-in functions when such functions are common built-in spreadsheet functions. Annotation of printouts or a commentary detailing the spreadsheet solution provided clear evidence of the use of the spreadsheet facilities and functions. This in turn provided evidence towards task c, the strategy for implementing the solution. Where no clear evidence could be found, often due to lack of annotation, marks were adjusted downwards as the Moderator could not easily locate the use of the functions within the spreadsheet solution.

Task c

The evidence presented often detailed the problems encountered by the candidate whilst developing the spreadsheet solution and how these were overcome, allowing the candidate to access the marks for this task. In many cases there was an improvement in the quality of the evidence presented for this task.

Task d

Testing the spreadsheet solution was carried out well by a small proportion of candidates. Such portfolios included clear evidence of planning the testing to be performed and addressed testing functionality with the use of normal, abnormal and boundary data and checking the accuracy of results by manually checking the accuracy of values returned by formulas, particularly complex formulas. To be awarded a mark beyond mark band 1, candidates need to demonstrate that the

solution meets the requirements of the design specification; as in previous sessions, in only some instances was there explicit evidence to support this.

Task e

The technical and user documentation produced need to be separate documents as they are for different readers; this was correctly presented by the majority of candidates. The technical documentation usually provided sufficient details to allow somebody to maintain or amend the spreadsheet structure. The use of formula printouts in the technical guide is a good method to show the formulas rather than listing the formulas used in each cell in the solution. In a small number of cases, the documentation provided would not allow this to happen. Some candidates continue to refer to formulas within the user guide when such information is not relevant to the end user.

Task f

A small number of candidates performed well in mark band 3 in this task. In many cases the evaluation was descriptive rather than critical, restricting marks that should have been awarded. Candidates that performed well ensured that the evaluation referred back to the initial requirements of the problem and, in order to access the higher mark bands, considered feedback from users and related the evaluation to the design specification.

G050 Interactive Multimedia Products

General Comments:

The vast majority of candidates used appropriate software for this unit. Centres generally made use of appropriate software to evidence this unit.

Comments on Individual Questions:

Question No.

Task a

To access the higher marks in task a, candidates evaluated commercial multimedia products, rather than describe them; some teachers incorrectly awarded mark band 3 for descriptions rather than evaluations. There must be a detailed explanation of how the product influenced the design of the solution that the candidates produce. It is not necessary that the products evaluated are based on the same topic area as the product to be developed; the purpose of the evaluation is to consider layout and interaction, for example, and how these could be used, or not, in the candidate's solution. There were instances of candidates evaluating products such as travel apps and heating control apps, which are only effective when connected to the internet and therefore are not appropriate for this unit.

Tasks b(i) and b(ii)

For task b(i) content must be considered as part of the plan to access higher marks; some plans seen in this session contained very little indication of content. Some candidates that had been awarded mark band 3 had produced sufficiently detailed designs, as required.

Task b(ii)

This task required a critical analysis of the designs in order to access higher mark points, not just a description of the designs. Good and bad points of each design need to be identified and a reasoned argument presented to explain why the final design was chosen by the candidate and how it met the needs of the client. An analysis that was not critical in nature restricted marks awarded to a maximum of mark band 2.

Tasks c(i) and c(ii)

These require evidence of the use of a variety of ICT skills to produce a multimedia solution. The nature of these skills is identified on page 67 of the unit specification. Many candidates failed to identify how they had used their initiative to develop and extend their ICT skills to create a variety of elements to be used in the product. Candidates could annotate their evidence to explain how the skills have been used and how the skills are aiding the development of the multimedia product.

Task c(iii) required the candidate to bring together the various components into a complete solution. This is where the nature of the multimedia software may restrict the nature of the product developed. A few Centres continue to allow candidates to create products with little or no interaction.

Task d

The testing of the product was carried out to a high standard by a minority of Centres. The candidates needed to test not just the functionality of the product, but the fact that the product met the requirements of the design specification. In some instances candidates and Assessors failed to notice that the product implemented was not the same as the product designed.

Task e

This task required candidates to incorporate installation instructions as part of the user guide for the product; the quality of evidence varied from Centre to Centre. The user guide needs to include details of the system specification for the product and details about how to install the product, as well as explaining what the purpose of the multimedia product was.

Task f

Some candidates critically analysed their solution in order to access the higher mark points. More able candidates provided evidence of obtaining feedback from users that tested the product, as well as providing clear evidence of linking the product to the design specification. Evidence for this task must also incorporate a critical analysis of the candidate's own performance to secure mark band 3.

G051 Publishing

General Comments:

The quality of the publications produced varied. In many instances the quality of the publications produced was poor and these required further refinements before they could be presented to a client, let alone be circulated as a publication.

Some centre failed to note the requirements for this unit that the publication is a minimum of 10 A4 pages, or equivalent. A number of candidates produced publication with fewer pages.

In some instances, it was unclear if there was a client involved in the process; evidence produced by candidates without obvious input by a client often lacked coherence.

Comments on Individual Questions:

Question No.

Task a

The evidence of the meeting(s) with clients varied greatly in evidence presented for this task. Some candidates could not access real clients so the Assessor, or another suitable person, acted as the client; this is acceptable. It is important that interim and final deadline dates are considered to move beyond mark band 1.

Tasks b(i), b(ii) and b(iii)

It is a requirement of mark band 3 in task b(i) that candidates explore different means of presenting the same information and use a comprehensive range of editing and manipulation tools. Some candidates were awarded marks in mark band 3 when there was no evidence to support this.

Evidence for task b(ii) and task b(iii) sometimes showed clear evidence of the design stage processes. To access marks in mark band 2 in task b(ii) there must be explicit evidence to include the following:

- sketching different initial document designs;
- following house style;
- creating master page layouts;
- presenting page proofs;
- producing artwork sketches;
- setting text orientation;
- creating style sheets.

For task b(iii) annotation of evidence generated enabled candidates to access mark band 2, whereas an accompanying explanation enabled candidates to access mark band 3. Many Centres awarded marks based on the final product when the candidate had included little or no explanation of the design stages followed and how this enabled the production of the product. Production of the product does not imply any understanding of the process and overt evidence is required.

Tasks c(i) and c(ii)

Higher marks in task c(i) were awarded where clear evidence of using styles and attributes to produce a publishable version of the agreed design were included. The work of some candidates

did not match the agreed design. Candidates are required to evidence editing a piece of imported text. This is best evidenced through careful annotation of the evidence as the evidence should be explicit rather than implicit. Candidates accessing the higher mark points sometimes demonstrated a clear understanding of the design stage processes. Many candidates had made simple errors in their publications and these had not been identified by the Assessor. For example, a contents page with page numbers for the sections of the document, yet the pages of the publication did not include page numbers or images were pixelated or distorted. Other candidates did not appear to have considered implementing left-hand and right-hand master pages where appropriate.

The letter produced for task c(ii) lacked detail in the work of some candidates. The unit specification identifies the required content of the letter. Some candidates produced a manual outlining how to edit the document; this is not required.

Tasks d(i) and d(ii)

These tasks require analysis of the document and how the solution was refined to meet the client's needs as well as an analysis of the candidate's performance. Candidates in mark band 3 sometimes produced a critical analysis, as required. There will be an evaluation, not a description, of the candidate's role in the development of the solution for higher marks.

G052 Artwork and Imaging

General Comments:

The standard of evidence produced for this unit varied greatly. Some candidates produced high quality evidence clearly demonstrating the appropriate use of skills to produce artwork whilst other candidates appeared to have a limited appreciation of artwork and imaging and attempted to manipulate material through a trial and error approach using software facilities and tools.

Comments on Individual Questions:

Question No.

Task a

Some candidates produced a high quality portfolio of artwork as required for the higher marks in this task. Some candidates failed to include samples of artwork produced to cover the range listed on the assessment grid. Mark band 3 was achieved in a number of portfolios where candidates explored the development of the materials using advanced editing and manipulation techniques. It should be noted that it is not necessary to provide step-by-step screenshots explaining how the original images were produced although it is advisable to identify what the artwork feature demonstrates. The referencing for this task must relate solely to the portfolio of artwork and must not include reference to the product developed for the client.

Tasks b(i) to b(v)

Task b(i) was well evidenced by a small number of candidates where the sketches, in response to the client brief, were detailed and considered the capabilities of the software. In some cases, it was not clear if the client existed; if there is no opportunity for a real client, then the teacher or another suitable person should act as the client.

Task b(ii) was difficult to achieve if task b(i) was poorly evidenced, as it was not easy to comment on the strengths and weakness of the designs. Mark band 3 required a critical analysis and not just descriptive comments.

Task b(iii) requires candidates to show development of the product and the use of ICT tools, not just to present the final product. Some candidates produced high quality artwork with a clear explanation of the software features they were using and why they were using these features and how these features impacted upon the artwork. Candidates awarded higher marks had produced clear evidence to demonstrate capturing and developing images, for example by the use of a camera or scanner; this was sometimes missing in the work of candidates awarded lower marks.

Task b(iv) requires explicit evidence that ICT skills have been developed; this was evidenced well by a small number of candidates. A diary can help to evidence this, or alternatively, annotated screenshots can provide evidence.

Evidence for task b(v) varied greatly as some candidates had not considered client feedback in order to access higher mark bands.

Task c

This required a critical analysis of the final product identifying how well it met the brief; a small number of candidates achieved this. Some candidates made little reference to the brief and

some omitted to mention the printer, media or resolution. Candidates required experience of working with computer artwork to critically reflect on the final product and identify how weaknesses could be tackled in future briefs.

G053 Developing and Creating Websites

General Comments:

This unit remains the most popular portfolio unit in the A2 specification. There was evidence of some high quality websites that had been produced and in some cases these were supported by appropriate planning and implementation evidence.

Comments on Individual Questions:

Question No.

Task a

Candidates must explain the reasons for choosing, or not choosing, features in web pages examined to be awarded mark band 2, a few did not. In order to access mark band 3, there must be a critical analysis of the web pages examined; a number of candidates had achieved this. Frequently, the evidence provided was solely a description of the web pages visited, meeting mark band 1 requirements.

Tasks b(i) and b(ii)

Task b(i) required structure diagrams, a storyboard, an index of pages and a task list/action plan. Frequently some of these components were missing from the candidate work; the most common omission was the index of pages in the website. Only some candidates had sufficiently analysed the website to be produced. The plans produced should be sufficiently detailed to secure a mark in mark band 3; this includes full details of the content of the website, including the text to be included.

Candidates were required to identify domain names suitable for the website for task b(ii) and, in order to access higher mark points, explain the reason for this name and provide alternative options. Most candidates had identified the path to the homepage.

Task c(i) and c(ii)

In task c(i) many candidates had included appropriate interactivity in order to access the higher mark bands. A few candidates did not print the website but evidence could be seen in other tasks to establish what the website looked like.

To secure mark band 3 in task c(ii) a full explanation is required to explain the design techniques, hyperlinks, multimedia and interactive features used; a small number of candidates had evidenced this.

Centres need to ensure that the software used to create the website allow the candidates the opportunity to evidence task d.

Task d

Evidence of understanding HTML script in task d was implicit in the work of some candidates rather than explicit. For mark band 2 candidates were required to edit script commands. Evidence to support this could include a before and after screenshot of the implications of the changes as well a narrative to describe the changes; this was provided by many candidates. Mark band 3 requires evidence of adding script commands to include a comprehensive range of features including graphic, table and hyperlink, as mentioned in mark band 2. Evidence by some

candidates for this task was poor. Screen shots should be large enough to be able to read the before and after code and see the before and after features. A few candidates added images, for example, with very precise dimensions with no explanation as to where these precise measurements came from, suggesting that the software had been used to add such components rather than adding the components by adding the HTML code. A small number of candidates concentrated on embedding scripting language code, such as JavaScript, rather than editing and adding HTML script. The use of JavaScript contributes to task c and not task d. In a small number of cases candidates had created different website for this task rather than editing the website created in task c.

Task e

Most candidates ensured that the website met the design specification; explicit evidence of this is required. It is useful if candidates include before and after screenshots if changes are required to the website as a result of testing.

Task f

This task required candidates to produce a critical analysis of their website in order to gain higher marks. An analysis of the candidate's own performance was also required. In many cases the evidence was a description of what they had undertaken, rather than a critical analysis, meeting the requirements of mark band 2 rather than mark band 3.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2017

