

Model 1: Pool of marks

1. The group product is marked by the lecturer
2. For the individual contribution, **100 marks** are available between all members of the group and are divided up based on each student's participation in and contribution to the group work. The division of marks is decided between the group members themselves.
3. Each individual's share of the pool of marks is used to derive an **individual factor** which is **multiplied by the mark for the group product** to give an individual's overall mark for the group work
4. A 'scaled' version of this individual factor can be used to limit the impact of the individual factor on the individual's overall mark

Individual factor (unscaled) = (Individual's share of the pool of marks x number of people in group)/100

Individual factor (scaled)= (% of group score applied to all + ((100-% of group score applied to all) x individual factor))/100

Worked example

	Mark for group product	Mark from pool of 100 for group contribution	No of students in group	Individual factor (unscaled)	Overall mark (unscaled)	Individual factor (scaled 50%)	Overall mark (scaled 50%)
Angela	66	38.3	3	1.149	76	1.0745	71
Julie	66	36.3	3	1.089	72	1.0445	69
Tom	66	25.3	3	0.759	50	0.8795	58

Model 2: Criteria

1. The group product is marked by the lecturer
2. For the individual contribution, marks between -1 and + 3 are awarded **by group members to themselves and each other** against a set of criteria. These are added together to give an individual total score
3. Each individual's total score is used to derive an **individual factor** which is **multiplied by the mark for the group product** to give an individual's overall mark for the group work
4. A 'scaled' version of this individual factor can be used to limit the impact of the individual factor on the individual's overall mark

Individual factor = Individual's total score/Average of total scores

Individual factor (scaled)= (% of group score applied to all + ((100-% of group score applied to all) x individual factor))/100

Worked example

Marks to:	Angela			Julie			Tom		
By:	Angela	Julie	Tom	Angela	Julie	Tom	Angela	Julie	Tom
Enthusiasm	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Ideas	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Understanding	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	2	1
Helping group function	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Organising	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Efficiency	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Individual score	39			36			21		
Average score	32			32			32		
Individual factor	1.21875			1.125			0.65625		
Scaled individual factor (50%)	1.109375			1.0625			0.828125		
Overall mark (unscaled)	80			74			43		
Overall mark (scaled)	73			70			55		

Model 3: Division of total marks

1. The group product is marked by the lecturer
2. The total number of marks available is calculated by multiplying the mark for the group product by the number of group members (e.g. a product mark of 66 for a group of 4 members gives a total of 198 marks)
3. The total number of marks is divided (potentially unequally) between the total group members based on each individual's contribution to the product.

This is essentially a simpler variant of the pool of marks method which will allow for greater variance of individual marks from the mark awarded for the group product. For this reason, it may be preferable to place some limits on the number of marks that can be added to/subtracted from an individual score to prevent the group element having undue influence on students' overall grades.

Worked example

	Mark for group product	Total number of marks	Potential outcome 1	Potential outcome 2
Angela	66	198	70	80
Julie	66	198	70	68
Tom	66	198	58	50

Comparison of all 3 models

Grading model	Pool of marks, unscaled	Pool of marks, scaled, 50%	Score against criteria, unscaled	Score against criteria, scaled 50%	Total of all scores
Angela	76 (+10)	71 (+5)	80 (+14)	73 (+7)	198 (= 66 x4)
Julie	72 (+6)	69 (+3)	74 (+8)	70 (+4)	
Tom	50 (-16)	58 (-8)	43 (-23)	55 (-9)	