



Science

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit G642: Science and Human Activity

Mark Scheme for June 2011

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of pupils of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, 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 mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by Examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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

© OCR 2011

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications PO Box 5050 Annesley NOTTINGHAM NG15 0DL

Telephone:0870 770 6622Facsimile:01223 552610E-mail:publications@ocr.org.uk

| G64 | 42 |
|-----|----|
|-----|----|

Mark Scheme

| Questic | on Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|---------|---------------------|-------|--|
| 1 | Troposphere | 1 | |
| | Expand | 1 | Allow rises for second mark |
| | Rises | 1 | No alternative |
| | Condenses | 1 | |
| | Wet | 1 | (not warm) |
| | High) | | |
| | Low | 1 | Both high and low needed for this mark |
| | Clockwise | 1 | |
| | | | |
| | Total | 7 | |

G642

| Q | uesti | on | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|---|-------|-------|---|----------------------|--|
| 2 | (a) | (i) | A bonding pair labelled A non bonding pair labelled | 1 1 | |
| | | (ii) | O is more electronegative than H Thus is δ- w.r.t. H δ+ | 1 | |
| | | (iii) | Water molecule is "V" shaped There is a greater share of the electrons at the O end of the molecule (as predicted by electronegativity difference) | 1 | Any correct indication of O- and H+ (1) |
| | (b) | | Water's high specific heat capacity means that it "holds" a lot of energy/is slow to heat up And so slow to cool down As a liquid (convection) currents allow heat energy to be transferred around the earth Heat energy is dispersed around the Earth | 1 1 1 Any 3 | credit heat transferred to atmosphere |
| | (c) | | Ammonia has a permanent dipole (Due to shape of molecule) Ammonia can form H bonds Can H bond with water molecules thus is soluble | 1 1 1 | Any indication of H bonds between water and ammonia on diagram should gain credit. |
| | | | Total | 12 | |

| Q | Question | | Expected Answers Ma | | Additional Guidance | |
|---|----------|-------|---|----------------------|---|--|
| 3 | (a) | (i) | O ₂ | 1 | Not 2O | |
| | | (ii) | 2 and 2 | 1 | Both needed for the mark | |
| | | (iii) | H ₂ O | 1 | | |
| | (b) | (i) | Metal ions have a positive charge Attracted to the surface of clay which has a negative charge | 1 | Any examples shown Ca ²⁺ Al ³⁺ etc First 2 marks can be awarded from a clear diagram | |
| | | | releasing (into solution) | 1 | Can be shown on the diagram. | |
| | | (ii) | Exchange may remove nutrients from soil (eg Ca and Mg ions) These ions needed for healthy plant growth Exchange can release toxic ions from soil (eg Al ³⁺ or Pb ²⁺ As a result these ions can be absorbed by plant and hinder plant growth | 1 1 1 1 | +ve ions must be indicated as metals Metal ions released gets (1) | |
| | (c) | (i) | Two reliability issues highlighted such as no repeats or clear anomaly of result 2 Unclear when sample was taken at location | 1 1 1 Any 2 | Consider other viable options | |

G642

Mark Scheme

June 2011

| Question | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|----------|--|-------|--|
| (ii) | Repeat experiments at locations 1-5 | 1 | Improvement 1 + reason 1 |
| | This would improve reliability | +1 | More than 4 suggested improvements but no reasons given scores |
| | Ensure surface area of 1g of limestone in each | | maximum of 4/8 |
| | sample is controlled | 1 | |
| | Would improve validity on conclusion (ensure | | |
| | fair test) | +1 | Allow leave samples for longer |
| | Increase number of locations tested | 1 | |
| | Improves reliability | +1 | |
| | Measure masses of limestone at start and end | | Credit idea of increasing precision of apparatus (1) |
| | of experiment with greater precision | 1 | |
| | | | |
| | Improves accuracy | +1 | |
| | Make more precise (or frequent) time interval | | |
| | measurements | 1 | |
| | Improves reliability | +1 | |
| | | Max 8 | |
| | | | |
| | Total | 20 | |

| Q | uesti | on | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|---|-------|-------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4 | (a) | (i) | -3 | 1 | |
| | | (ii) | +1 | 1 | |
| | (b) | (i) | 2200-2250 cm ⁻¹ | 1 | |
| | | (ii) | Choice of c=f λ AND correctly rearranged 3.0 x 10 ⁸ / 4.5 x 10 ⁻⁵ = 6.67 x 10 ¹² | 1 1 | Accept equation in triangle |
| | | (iii) | E = $6.67 \times 10^{12} \times (6.63 \times 10^{-34}) = 4.42 \times 10^{-21}$ Joules (J) | 1 1 | e.c.f using answer from part i |
| | (c) | (i) | $2 N_2 O$, $1O_2$ and $4 NO$. | 1 | All must be correct for this mark, |
| | | (ii) | An atom (or group of atoms) with an unpaired electron | 1 | |
| | (d) | | More intensive land use means using more fertilizers Fertilizers contain nitrogen (ammonia or nitrates) As a results nitrogen fixing bacteria will flourish and return more N to the atmosphere in the form of N_2O More N_2O in stratosphere produces more NO which catalyses the decomposition of O_3 | 1 1 1 | Do not credit argument for acid rain |
| | | | Total | 13 | |

| Q | uesti | on | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|---|-------|------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5 | (a) | (i) | Methionine-Lycine-Cysteine-Glycine-Alanine-Tyrosine | 2 | 1 mistake =1 more than 1=0 |
| | | (ii) | 1. Tyrosine | 1 | |
| | | | 2. Cysteine forms S-S bonds between cysteine residues in protein Mutation to tyrosine means S-S bond cannot form S-S bonds important in tertiary /active structure of protein thus proper 3D structure cannot (may not) form | 1 1 1 | No mention of S-S bond loses only (1) |
| | (b) | | Non competitive inhibition is substance binding protein (enzyme) away from active site Binding causes (conformational) change in binding site Thus normal substrate cannot bind to active site Lead ions may form ionic interactions with amino acids away from active site Thus distort the normal substrate binding site Non competitive inhibition not dependent upon concentration | 1 1 1 1 1 1 Any 5 | |
| | | | Total | 11 | |

G642

Mark Scheme

| Question | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|----------|--|-------|--------------------------|
| 6 | Alpha source | 1 | Apparatus marks |
| | Gold leaf foil | 1 | |
| | Screen (ZnS) for counting flashes | 1 | Award marks from diagram |
| | Screen is moveable around the gold foil | 1 | |
| | Most particles pass straight through | 1 | |
| | Some are deflected/very few bounce back | 1 | Observation marks |
| | Most of the atom is empty space | 1 | |
| | Nearly all of mass of atom concentrated in | | Conclusion marks |
| | centre (nucleus) | 1 | |
| | Nucleus must be positively charged because | | |
| | like charges repei | 1 | |
| | Any mention of "plum pudding model" being | | |
| | inconsistent with results from exp. | 1 | |
| | Total | 10 | |

| Q | uesti | on | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|---|-------|-------|---|-------------|--|
| 7 | (a) | (i) | β ⁰ -1 | 1 | Accept e |
| | | (ii) | Radiation of sufficient energy (high energy) To remove electrons from other atoms | 1 1 | |
| | | (iii) | Isotopes have the same electronic structure (configuration) It is electronic configuration that determines chemical properties | 1 | Accept same number of electrons for 1 |
| | | (iv) | 40.1/8.02 = 5 half lives Half 60mg 5 times = 1.875 (1.88mg) | 1 | |
| | (b) | | Trace amounts mean exposure is low Alpha particles have low penetrating power Thus unlikely to penetrate the rock to do damage | 1 1 1 | |
| | | | Total | 11 | |

| Q | uesti | on | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|---|-------|-------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8 | (a) | | One cycle correctly shown on diagram | 1 | |
| | (b) | (i) | W=IxV correctly chosen AND rearranged 1400/240= 5.833 | 1 | Accept triangle |
| | | (ii) | V=IR correctly chosen AND rearranged R= 240/5.833 = 41 Ohms (Ω) | 1 1 1 | Accept triangle |
| | (c) | (i) | Nuclei split Resulting in release of energy | 1 | |
| | | (ii) | Advantages: No CO ₂ production Supply of fissile material more reliable Resources of fissile material will last longer Disadvantages: Disposal of waste is still an unresolved problem Supply of fissile material arguably as insecure as fossil fuels Fissile material also a non renewable resource Potential terrorist threat Other renewable need to be explored | 1 1 1 1 1 1 Any 6 | Making concrete has carbon footprint. |
| | | (iii) | Temperatures required for fusion are extremely high Reaction takes in more energy than it produces OR very difficult to control | 1 | |
| | | | Total | 16 | |

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

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

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

