

GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SCIENCE B

JANUARY 2015

INTRODUCTION

The marking schemes which follow were those used by WJEC for the January 2015 examination in GCSE SCIENCE B. They were finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conferences were held shortly after the papers were taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conferences was to ensure that the marking schemes were interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conferences, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about these marking schemes.

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GCSE SCIENCE B FOUNDATION TIER

JANUARY 2015 MARK SCHEME

Section A

Q	uesti	on		Marking point		Marks
1	(a)	(i)	More land for (an	y) building [1] more lar	nd for food [1]	2
	(b)	(i)	Endangered anim	2		
	(c)	(ii)	animal [1 x 3]	red) animals / prevent	extinction of an	1 3
				Intensive farming	Organic farming	
			Uses pesticides	√		
			Produces more food	✓ (1)		
			Produces cheaper food	✓ (1)		
			Does not use caged animals		✓ (1)	
2	(a)	(i)	Explosion			1
		(ii)	Expand			1
		(iii)	Red			1
		(iv)	Microwave			1
		(v)	Million			1
	(b)		Distance light trav	vels in a year		1
3	(a)	(i)	Sulfur dioxide deo Nitrogen has incr	n dioxide has decrease creased/No Sulfur diox		3
		(ii)	Volcanic eruption atmosphere [1]	s released nitrogen [1]	and water into the	2
	(b)	(i)	Venus [1] Most/m	ore carbon dioxide [1]		2
		(ii)	More extreme we Melting ice caps /	ather / hotter [1] ′ rising sea levels / floc	ding [1]	2

G	luesti	on	Marking point	Marks
4	(a)	(i)	All correct [2] one correct [1]	2
		(ii)	increases decreases decreases	3
	(b)		Visible Brighter / darker	3
			I-R	
5	(a)		230 x 8 = 1 840 (W) [1] 1.84 KW [1]	2
	(b)		350 circled [1]	1
	(c)	(i)	420 x 20 = 8 400 [1] £84 [1]	2
		(ii)	half as much	1
		(iii)	Saves more on running costs in a year / saves more than £35 [1]	1
	(d)		420 / 1.84 (ecf) [1] answer = 228.26 / 228.3 hours [1]	2
6	(a)	(i)	No water to heat up	1
		(ii)	Flooding of land destroys habitats	1
	(b)	(i)	5 p.m 7.30 p.m. (+/- 15 mins)	2
		(ii)	Between midnight and 6.00 a.m.	1
		(iii)	Low demand / 'spare' electricity is used	1

Section B

C	Question			Μ	arking point			Marks
7	(a)	(i)	That is the time	photosy	nthesis occurs [1]		1
		(ii)	Light penetrates this layer / does not penetrate lower. [1]					1
	(b)		Respiration [1]	1				
	(c)	(i)	-			(20)	1	5
			Tempe (º(Dissolved oxy (mg/l			
			C		14.60)		
			6		12.43			
			1		11.27		-	
			1.		10.29		-	
			2		9.07		-	
			2		8.09 7.54		-	
			4		6.41			
	(d)	(ii) (iii) (i) (ii)	Table [1] DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature if / negative correla Between 44-45° Temperature inc Nov) [1] (May to (to November) [1 Each line [1] x 4] ation [1] C (from reases August) I] refere	es the dissolved non uniformly [candidates grap (May-Aug) <u>and</u> t) DO decreases nce to months [oxygen deo 1] h) hen decrea <u>and</u> then in 1]	ses (to creases	2 1 3 4
			Month		olved oxygen vels (mg/l)	Conditio fish		
			June		8	OK		
			July		5	Stress	sed	
			August		3	Choki	ing	
			September		5	Stress	sed	
			L	1				

Question	Marking point	Marks
(e)	 Indicative content Food supply / prey of the anchovies will increase i.e. zooplankton and phytoplankton. Less competition for these food sources will result in an increase in invertebrates and bivalves. Animals that feed on anchovies will decrease in number e.g. gulls, waders and bass. Since they have no other food source they may die. Ospreys will decrease / die. Bald eagles will feed more on Sea Ducks so their numbers will decrease meaning less competition for swans so their number will increase 	6
	5-6 marks. The candidate constructs an articulate, integrated account correctly linking relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, which shows sequential reasoning. The answer fully addresses the question with no irrelevant inclusions or significant omissions. The candidate uses appropriate scientific terminology and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.	
	3-4 marks The candidate constructs an account correctly linking some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing some reasoning. The answer addresses the question with some omissions. The candidate uses mainly appropriate scientific terminology and some accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.	
	 1-2 marks The candidate makes some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing limited reasoning. The answer addresses the question with significant omissions. The candidate uses limited scientific terminology and inaccuracies in spelling, punctuation and grammar. 0 marks 	
	The candidate does not make any attempt or give a relevant answer worthy of credit.	

GCSE SCIENCE B HIGHER TIER

JANUARY 2015 MARK SCHEME

Section A

Question		on		Mark	ing point		Marks	
1	(a)	(i)	That is the time	photosynthes	is occurs [1]		1	
		(ii)	Light penetrates this layer / does not penetrate lower [1]					
	(b)		Respiration [1]				1	
	(c)	(i)					5	
			Tempe	rature (°C)		ed oxygen (mg/l)		
				0	14	4.60		
				6	12	2.43		
				10	1 <i>*</i>	1.27		
				14).29		
				20		.07		
				26		.09		
				30		.54		
				40	6	//1		
			Table [1] DO scale which Points [2]	covers at leas		.41 .is [1]		
		(ii)	DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1	covers at leas] increases the	st half the ax dissolved o		2	
		(ii) (iii)	DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature	covers at leas] increases the tion (1) non u	st half the ax dissolved o niformly [1]	is [1]	2	
	(d)		DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature negative correla Between 44-45°	covers at leas] increases the tion (1) non u C (from candi creases (May- ust) DO decre	st half the ax dissolved o niformly [1] date graph) Aug) <u>and</u> the ases <u>and</u> the	is [1] xygen decreases / en decreases (to Nov)	1	
	(d)	(iii) (i)	DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature negative correla Between 44-45° Temperature inc [1] (May to Augu	covers at leas] increases the tion (1) non u C (from candi creases (May- ust) DO decre eference to m	st half the ax dissolved o niformly [1] date graph) Aug) <u>and</u> the ases <u>and</u> the	is [1] xygen decreases / en decreases (to Nov)	1	
	(d)	(iii) (i)	DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature negative correla Between 44-45° Temperature inc [1] (May to Augu November) [1] re	covers at leas] increases the tion (1) non u C (from candi creases (May- ust) DO decre eference to m	st half the ax dissolved o niformly [1] date graph) Aug) <u>and</u> the ases <u>and</u> the onths [1]	is [1] xygen decreases / en decreases (to Nov)	1	
	(d)	(iii) (i)	DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature negative correla Between 44-45° Temperature inc [1] (May to Augu November) [1] re Each line [1] x 4	covers at leas] increases the tion (1) non u C (from candi creases (May- ust) DO decre eference to m Dissolved	st half the ax dissolved o niformly [1] date graph) Aug) <u>and</u> the ases <u>and</u> the onths [1]	is [1] xygen decreases / en decreases (to Nov) en increases (to	1	
	(d)	(iii) (i)	DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature negative correla Between 44-45° Temperature inc [1] (May to Augu November) [1] re Each line [1] x 4	covers at leas] increases the tion (1) non u C (from candi creases (May- ust) DO decre eference to m Dissolved	st half the ax dissolved o niformly [1] date graph) Aug) <u>and</u> the ases <u>and</u> the onths [1] I oxygen (mg/I)	is [1] xygen decreases / en decreases (to Nov) en increases (to	1	
	(d)	(iii) (i)	DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature negative correla Between 44-45° Temperature inc [1] (May to Augu November) [1] re Each line [1] x 4	covers at leas] increases the tion (1) non u C (from candi creases (May- ust) DO decre eference to m Dissolved levels (st half the ax dissolved o niformly [1] date graph) Aug) <u>and</u> the onths [1] I oxygen (mg/I)	is [1] xygen decreases / en decreases (to Nov) en increases (to Condition of fish	1	
	(d)	(iii) (i)	DO scale which Points [2] Smooth curve [1 As temperature negative correla Between 44-45° Temperature inc [1] (May to Augu November) [1] re Each line [1] x 4 Month June	covers at leas] increases the tion (1) non u C (from candi creases (May- ust) DO decre eference to m Dissolved levels (8	st half the ax dissolved or niformly [1] date graph) Aug) <u>and</u> the ases <u>and</u> the onths [1]	is [1] xygen decreases / en decreases (to Nov) en increases (to Condition of fish	1	

Question	Marking point	Marks
(e)	 Indicative content Food supply / prey of the anchovies will increase i.e. zooplankton and phytoplankton. Less competition for these food sources will result in an increase in invertebrates and bivalves. Animals that feed on anchovies will decrease in number e.g. gulls, waders and bass. Since they have no other food source they may die. Ospreys will decrease / die. Bald eagles will feed more on Sea Ducks so their numbers will decrease meaning less competition for swans so their number will increase 	6
	Marking bands:	
	5-6 marks. The candidate constructs an articulate, integrated account correctly linking relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, which shows sequential reasoning. The answer fully addresses the question with no irrelevant inclusions or significant omissions. The candidate uses appropriate scientific terminology and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.	
	3-4 marks The candidate constructs an account correctly linking some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing some reasoning. The answer addresses the question with some omissions. The candidate uses mainly appropriate scientific terminology and some accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.	
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	0 marks The candidate does not make any attempt or give a relevant answer worthy of credit.	

Section B

Q	uesti	on	Marking point	Marks
2	(a)		230 x 8 = 1840 (W) [1] 1.84 kW [1]	2
	(b)		Any value between 316 and 419	1
	(c)	(i)	420 x 20 = 8 400 [1] £84 [1]	2
		(ii)	A uses half the units of D [1] so would only cost £42 to run saving more than the extra cost (in a year) [1] The points must be correctly and coherently connected to be awarded two marks	2
	(d)		420 = 1.84 (ecf) x time [1] manipulation [1] answer = 228.26 / 228.3 hours [1]	3
3	(a)	(i)	An increase in population needs more land for housing / more land for food [1] so forest are cleared for land / for farming [1] The points must be correctly and coherently connected to be awarded two marks	2
		(ii)	Habitats destroyed [1] so less biodiversity [1]	2
			Also accept less photosynthesis [1] so adds to greenhouse effect / more $CO_2[1]$ The points must be correctly and coherently connected to be awarded two marks	
		(iii)	Endangered animals are bred [1] so prevents extinction [1] The points must be correctly and coherently connected to be awarded two marks	2
	(b)		For intensive farming: higher yield / cheaper [2 max] Against: uses artificial chemicals / animal welfare / quality of product [2 max] Question total [3 max]	3
4		(i)	The % of carbon dioxide has decreased [1] nitrogen <u>and</u> oxygen has increased [1]	2
		(ii)	Volcanic eruptions released (nitrogen and) water into the atmosphere [1] which split into hydrogen and oxygen [1] green plants developed and used water and carbon dioxide in photosynthesis [1] so producing oxygen [1] [Question total 3 max]	3
			The points must be correctly and coherently connected to be awarded the marks.	
		(iii)	More carbon dioxide on Venus [1] gases in the atmosphere absorb (infra-red) radiation emitted from planet surface [1] which is then re-emitted back to the planet [1] <i>The points must be correctly and coherently connected to be awarded two marks.</i>	3

Question	Marking point	Marks
5 (a) (i)	No delay in start up	1
(ii)	Flooding of land destroys habitats	1
(b) (i)	7.30a.m. and 9a.m. 5p.m 7.30p.m. ± 15 mins	2
(ii)	Low demand [1] so 'spare' electricity is used [1]	2
(c)	 Indicative content Electricity from power station is increased to a higher voltage Using a step-up transformer This reduces the current so there is less heating of the cables Resulting in a lower energy loss A step down transformer reduces the voltages for users to a safe level. Marking bands: 5-6 marks The candidate constructs an articulate, integrated account correctly linking relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, which shows sequential reasoning. The answer fully addresses the question with no irrelevant inclusions or significant omissions. The candidate uses appropriate scientific terminology and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar. 3-4 marks The candidate constructs an account correctly linking some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing some reasoning. The answer addresses the question with some omissions. The candidate uses mainly appropriate scientific terminology and some accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar. 1-2 marks The candidate makes some relevant points, such as those in the indicative content, showing limited reasoning. The answer addresses the question with significant omissions. The candidate uses imited scientific terminology and some accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar. 0 marks The candidate does not make any attempt or give a relevant answer worthy of credit. 	6

Question		on	Marking point	Marks
6	(a)	(i)	Both must be correct for 1 mark	1
			400 450 500 550 600 650 700 wavelength (nm)	
		(ii)	Both must be correct for 1 mark 452 & 507 (nm)	1
	(b)	(i)	(High energy) gamma rays [1] stretched as Universe expanded [1]	2
		(ii)	Conversion 0.1cm to 0.001m [1] subs/manipulate [1] answer = 3×10^{11} Hz [1]	3

GCSE SCIENCE B MS January 2015



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