

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2013

NQF BTEC Level 1/Level 2 Firsts in Applied Science

Unit 1: Principles of Science (20460E)



ALWAYS LEARNING

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at <u>www.edexcel.com</u> or <u>www.btec.co.uk</u> for our BTEC qualifications.

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at <u>www.edexcel.com/contactus</u>.

If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you can speak directly to the subject team at Pearson. Their contact details can be found on this link: <u>www.edexcel.com/teachingservices</u>.

You can also use our online Ask the Expert service at <u>www.edexcel.com/ask</u>. You will need an Edexcel username and password to access this service.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2013 Publications Code BF037395

All the material in this publication is copyright © Pearson Education Ltd 2013

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a) (i)	infrared- television remote controls (1) x-rays- seeing internal structure of the body (1)		More than one line from each box on left hand side of paper	2
(ii)	Sterilising food/ Sterilising Medical equipment/ Detection of cancer/ Treatment of cancer	Gamma camera kill cancer (cells) /radiotherapy	Detect illness Cause cancer Nuclear power	1
1(b)	Ultra Violet light can cause damage to (surface) cells/ eyes	lead to cancer damage (surface) cells/eyes burns skin/sunburn blindness Cataracts Cell mutation ignore damage inside the body		1
1(c)	A - Hertz		More than one cross	1
				5 marks

Question	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
Number				
2(a)i	C - Mechanical			1
2(a)ii	convection	Any reasonable description of convection Hot air rises		1
2(b)i	heat	Thermal		1
2(b)ii	(Total energy supplied x efficiency) / 100 (1)	Correct substitution $(120 \times 40)/100 = Or$ $40 = (use/120) \times 100(1)$ Allow 40 x 120 for 1 mark Or Allow 48 to any power of 10 for 1 mark e.g 4.8, 480, 4800		2
	48 (1)	Correct answer with no working (2) Ignore units		
				5 marks

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a)i	D- 2000			1
3(a)ii	Sound	Accept Kinetic/KE/ movement Light Ignore wind energy		1
3(b)i	Convert minutes to seconds 300s (1)	750 x300 (1)		2
	225000(J)(1)	225kJ (1)		
		Correct answer with no working (2)		
		225000 to any power of 10 eg 2.25 (1)		
		If no other marking point given then 750 x 5 (1) or 3750 (1) or 5 x 60 (1)		
		Ignore units		
3bii	Convert watts to kilo watts (0.75kW) (1) 4x0.5 (= 2hrs) (1) Correct substitution 0.75 x2 = (1.5) (1) 45p / 1.5 = 30p (1)	750/1000 (1) Allow 30 x4 (1) or 120 (1) Or 2 hours 1.5kWh or 750 x 2 (1) £0.30 Allow ecf from earlier steps Correct answer with no working (4) 0.30 to any power of 10 (3) Must be on answer line		4
		Ignore units		
				8 marks

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)i	B – aluminium and potassium			1
ii	CI	Ignore 2 eg Cl_2 , 2Cl	CL, cl, cL, ch, CH, Ch, cH	1
	It is on the right hand side (1) (of the periodic table)	It is on the right hand side of the steps/zigzag/ staircase on the periodic table. Metals are on the left hand side of the steps/zigzag/ staircase on the periodic table. All group 7 elements are non-metals. Ignore in non metal section.	It is in Group 7.	1
4(b)	Top - proton (1) Middle - electron (1) Bottom - neutron (1)	Accept phonetic spelling	Nucleus	3
				6 marks

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)	Corrosive			1
5(b)i	A - 1			1
5(b)ii	Alkali	Base/alkaline/basic		1
5(b)iii	Neutralisation	Neutralising		1
5(b)iv	Hydrochloric acid + sodium hydroxide (1) Sodium chloride + water (1)	Phonetic spellings		2
				6 marks

Question	Answer M		
Number			
6	6 marks from either: Timing method Ignore dissolve for any mark. Ignore fair test	6	
	Validity: All variables apart from the type of tablet must be the same/one or more named control (1)		
	so that the results are comparable. (1)		
	Measurement: Use universal indicator(1) accept appropriate indicator or PH meter		
	Time how long it takes the tablet to neutralise the acid/finish reacting/go pH neutral (1)		
	indicator to go yellow/green (or colour change) (1)		
	Conclusion: The best tablet will be the one that neutralises/changes colour fastest/reacts fastest/tablet used up fastest (1)		
	Or		
	Titration Method Ignore dissolve for any mark. Ignore fair test		
	Validity: All variables apart from the volume of acid and type of tablet must be the same/one named control (1)		
	so that the results are comparable. (1)		
	Measurement: Use universal indicator(1) accept appropriate indicator or PH meter		
	Measure volume of acid used in titration/volume of acid needed to change indicator colour (1)		
	to find out how much acid each tablet can neutralise (1)		
	Conclusion: The best tablet is the one that neutralises the most acid (1)	6 mark s	

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7 (a)	nucleus vacuole Accept (cell) membra	chloroplast cell wall ane for (cell) wall	Mitochondria	3
(b)	Controls (activities of) cell	(Contains) DNA/Chromosome s/genetic material/genes	Brain of cell	1
				4 marks

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a)i	D - increasing heart rate when running			1
ii	Nervous system	Central nervous system, peripheral nervous system CNS PNS Ignore brain/nerves alone		1
8(b)i	- Aller	axon	Ignore other labels	1
8(b)ii	body	W C	Ignore other labels Reject multiple lines	1
	The axon is the long the diagram	darker section in		

		8 marks
	 Glucagon: These 3 marking points must be linked to raising glucose/low glucose <u>Glucagon</u> released by pancreas (1) Converts <u>glycogen</u> to <u>glucose</u> (1) so that it can Enter the bloodstream/released from liver (1) 	
	 <u>Insulin</u> released by pancreas (1) Converts <u>glucose</u> to <u>glycogen</u> (1) so that it can be Stored in liver (1) 	
8(c)	Any 4 from Insulin: These 3 marking points must be linked to lowering glucose/high glucose	4

Question Number	Indicative	e content
9	Shivering- raises temperature, involuntary contraction of muscles produces heat Raising body hair – prevents heat loss, prevents air currents getting near skin surface Vasoconstriction – decreases heat loss by radiation, blood capillaries near skin get narrower (constrict) so less blood near skin Sweating- lowers temperature, sweat evaporates, cooling skin Lowering body hair- lowers temperature, allows air currents near skin surface, allows loss of heat by convection Vasodilation – increases heat loss by radiation, blood capillaries near skin get wider (dilate) so more blood near skin	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Pass	1-2	A few key points identified, or one point described in some detail. The answer is likely to be in the form of a list. Points made will be superficial/generic and not applied/ directly linked to the situation in question. Examples of method(s) of controlling temperature given. Little attempt to explain how the methods work (e.g. hair lies down and you shiver when you are cold; or when hot you sweat so you lose heat by evaporation)
Merit	3-4	Some points described, or a few key points explained. The answer is unbalanced. Most points made will be relevant to the situation in question, but the link will not always be clear. Some attempt to explain how methods work. Maybe some inaccurate science. (e.g. When hot, blood vessels get wider so heat is lost through skin and and you also sweat; or when you are cold you will shiver, your hairs stand up and your capillaries get thinner)
Distinction	5-6	A detailed explanation is given as to how the system works. The majority of points made will be relevant and there will be some clear link to the situation in question. (e,g, when you are hot you will sweat, your hairs will lie flat and there is vasodilatation which means more heat is radiated. When you are cold you shiver; or When you are cold you will shiver, your hairs will stand on end to trap air and you will have less blood near your skin. When you are hot you will sweat.)

Further copies of this publication are available from Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623 467467 Fax 01623 450481 Email <u>publication.orders@edexcel.com</u> Order Code BF037395 Summer 2013

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit our website <u>www.edexcel.com</u>

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828 with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE





Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Welsh Assembly Government

