## Mark Scheme

## June 2015 (1506)

NQF BTEC Level 1/Level 2 Firsts in Applied Science

Unit 1: Principles of Science (20460E)

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## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- Accept phonetic spellings, unless stated otherwise

| Question <br> Number | Correct Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1(\mathrm{a})(\mathrm{i})$ | electrical | allow electric/electricity | 1 |
| $1(\mathrm{a})(\mathrm{ii})$ | heat/thermal | allow light | 1 |
| $1(\mathrm{a})(\mathrm{iii})$ | sound/heat/thermal | ignore steam <br> ignore noise | 1 |
| $1(\mathrm{~b})$ | convection/radiation | Ignore heat | 1 |
|  |  |  | Total |


| Question Number | Correct Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a)(i) | solar/wind/biofuel/wave/tidal/geothermal | allow named biofuel/bioethanol allow solar panels/wind turbines etc. | 1 |
| 2(a)(ii) | (gravitational) potential/ GPE/ PE |  | 1 |
| 2(b)(i) | 4.5 (2) or $\begin{equation*} \frac{2700}{600} \tag{2} \end{equation*}$ or $10 \times 60$ (1) or $\begin{equation*} \frac{2700}{10} \tag{1} \end{equation*}$ | 600 <br> 270 <br> 4.5 to any power scores 1 mark max | 2 |


| 2(b)(ii) | 2430 (2) <br> or <br> $\frac{90 \times 2700}{100}$ <br> (2) <br> or <br> $90 \%=\frac{\text { (useful energy) }}{2700} \times 100$ <br> or <br> $\frac{\text { Efficiency } \times \text { total energy }}{100}$ <br> or <br> $90 \times 2700$ | $\begin{equation*} 243000 \tag{1} \end{equation*}$ | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | 6 marks |


| Question Number | Correct Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | D arrow D |  | 1 |
| 3(b) | Hz/Hertz | allow phonetic spellings of hertz | 1 |
| 3(c) | wave drawn at same height as in box 1(1) more waves drawn per unit (1) |  | 2 |
| 3(d) | Radio waves have long wavelength, gamma have short wavelength (1) <br> Radio waves have a low frequency, gamma have high frequency (1) <br> Radio waves are \{less dangerous / not as harmful to the human body\} / Gamma rays transfer more energy / Gamma rays can \{kill/mutate/damage\} healthy living cells and radio do not /gamma rays can cause cancer radio do not/ gamma more penetrating (1) <br> Radio waves are used for \{broadcasting/ communication\} and Gamma rays used for \{detection and treatment of cancer/sterilising (medical equipment) \} /other suitable use for either wave (1) | allow radio waves have a longer wavelength ORA <br> allow radio waves have a lower frequency ORA <br> must be a comparison <br> must have uses for both for 1 mark | 4 |
|  |  | Total | 8 marks |


| Question Number | Correct Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a)(i) | bubbles/effervescence/fizzing | allow sodium carbonate/ solid disappearing <br> ignore smoke <br> ignore gas produced | 1 |
| 4(a)(ii) | 1 line from carbon dioxide to turns limewater milky (1) <br> 1 line from hydrogen to lit splint burns with a squeaky pop (1) | reject more than one line from each box | 2 |
| 4(a)(iii) | $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | C and O must be capitals Reject Co <br> 2 must be subscript | 1 |
| 4(a)(iv) | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | H must be a capital <br> 2 must be subscript | 1 |
| 4(b) | any number between $>7$ and 14 | allow a range e.g 9-11 | 1 |
|  |  | Total | 6 |


| Question <br> Number | Correct Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(a)(i) | D |  | 1 |
| 5(a)(ii) | B |  | 1 |
| 5(a)(iii) | C |  | 1 |
| 5(b)(i) | neutralisation | Allow correct formula. | 2 |
| 5(b)(ii) | Sodium hydroxide + hydrochloric acid (1) |  |  |
| Sodium chloride + water (1) |  |  |  |
|  | LHS $=1$ mark <br> RHS $=1$ mark | used then max 1 mark formula |  |
|  |  |  | 1 |


| Question Number | Correct Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Any three of the following linked pairs In each pair, the second mark is dependent on first. <br> both are non-metals (1) <br> so both on right hand side of table (1) <br> or <br> Fluorine has 9 electrons/2.7/ 9 protons(1) <br> so it has an atomic number of $9 /$ is the $9^{\text {th }}$ element in the periodic table (1). <br> or <br> Chlorine has 17 electrons/2.8.7/ 17 <br> protons (1) <br> so it has an atomic number of $17 /$ is the $17^{\text {th }}$ element in the periodic table (1). <br> or <br> both elements have $\{7 /$ same amount of $\}$ electrons in their outer shell (1) <br> so are in same group/are in group 7 (1). or <br> fluorine has 2 shells of electrons and chlorine has 3 (1) <br> so fluorine is in period 2 and chlorine is in period 3 (1). <br> or <br> Both need to gain one electron to get a full shell (1) <br> so react in similar ways (1). | allow specific correct reaction | 6 |
|  |  | Total | 4 marks |


| Question Number | Correct Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(a) | kicking a ball/eating | allow any sensible response reject involuntary responses | 1 |
| 7(b)(i) | shivering/blood vessels constricting/hairs stand up/vasoconstriction | allow goosebumps | 1 |
| 7(b)(ii) | sweating/blood vessels dilate /hairs lie flat/vasodilation |  | 1 |
| 7(c) | the endocrine system releases hormones (carried in blood) / in the nervous system, nerves carry electrical impulses (1) or hormones longer lasting / nerve impulses last a shorter time (1) <br> or <br> hormonal system send chemical messages/nervous system send electrical messages. (1) | allow the nervous system works quicker | 1 |
|  |  | Total | 4 marks |


| Question <br> Number | Correct Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8(a) | photosynthesis/transpiration | allow absorbs sunlight/gas <br> exchange | 1 |
| 8(b)(i) | single line to nucleus |  | 1 |
| 8(b)(ii) | (cell) membrane | reject cell wall | 1 |
| 8(c) | large surface area <br> 8(d) <br> xylem <br> carries water/ minerals (from soil) (1) <br> no cell walls between cells (so water <br> can move up)/hollow (so water can <br> flow) (1) <br> or | reject reference to sugars/named <br> sugars | 1 |
| to give support/prevent collapse (1) <br> strong cell wall/ cell wall contains <br> lignin (1) | (chark from each list <br> phloem <br> moves sugars (up and down the <br> stem)/ moves hormones (for cell <br> division) (1) <br> sieve plates in between cells (to allow <br> sugars to move) (1) | allow any named sugar |  |


| Question Number | Indicative content |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Genera $\bullet$ $\bullet$ $\bullet$ $\bullet$ • Hannah $\bullet$ $\bullet$ $\bullet$ $\bullet$ • • $\bullet$ $\bullet$ $\bullet$ $\bullet$ | omments <br> Williams has a recessive blue allele Williams has a dominant brown allele Williams has two recessive blue alleles alleles are recessive <br> wn alleles are dominant <br> children have a $50: 50$ chance of having either blue or wn eyes <br> nah inherited two eye colour alleles recessive blue allele from Mr Williams as it was the allele type he had one dominant brown allele (from Mrs Williams) nah has the genotype Bb <br> nah has brown eyes because of the dominant brown es present <br> inherited two eye colour alleles recessive blue allele from Mr Williams as it was the allele type he had one recessive blue allele from Mrs Williams genes were the recessive blue eye allele has the genotype bb $m$ has blue eyes) because there was no dominant wn eye allele present | ignore blue eyes are recessive |
|  | Total 6 marks |  |  |
| 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. <br> Eg. Mr Williams has two recessive alleles, Mrs Williams has a dominant and a recessive allele |  |
| 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. Maybe some inaccurate science. <br> Eg. Explains why Hannah or Sam has their colour eyes or talks about dominant and recessive alleles and the children having 50:50 chance. |  |
| Distinction | 5-6 | The majority of points made will be relevant and there will be some clear link to the situation in question. All three areas will be discussed. A view is given and fully justified. <br> Eg. Explains about dominant and recessive alleles and explains in terms of inheritance why Hannah and Sam have their colour eyes. |  |

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