

Mark Scheme (Results)

February 2020

Pearson BTEC Level 1/Level 2 Firsts in Application of Science

Unit 8: Scientific Skills (20474E)



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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.
- All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All 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 a candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgment is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt about applying 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.
- Phonetic spelling should be accepted.

Item	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
1 (a)	D - Petri dish		1 auto
1 (b)(i)			1
	(skin) burns/scalding/blistering	ignore damage alone ignore reddening	
1 (b)(ii)	Any two from		2
	(face) mask (1)		
	(safety) goggles/spectacles/glasses (1)	allow eye protection	
	gloves (1)	ignore hand protection	
	lab coat (1)	allow apron	
		ignore protective suit/clothing	
1 (c)(i)	to kill any bacteria (on the loop)/sterilise the loop (1)	allow kill germs/pathogens	2
	(so as) to stop contamination (1)	allow to get rid of bacteria/germs	
1 (c)(ii)	Any two from	ignore temperature	2
	time (in incubation) (1)		
	number of bacteria (1)	allow amount of bacteria	
	type of bacteria (1)		
	type of agar (1)		
	content/nutrients in agar (1)	allow same agar	
	volume of agar (1)		
	size of petri dish / agar plate (1)	ignore same plate unqualified	
		allow the agar plate must be level	
		allow light intensity / amount of light	
	Any other valid response		
		Total	8 marks

Item	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
2	Any four points from the same method:	allow amount for {mass/weight/volume} for both methods	6
	Method 1	allow urine for water	
	measure a known {mass/weight/volume} of hydrogel (1)	throughout	
	add the gel to a known {volume/mass} of water (an excess) (1)		
	wait a specific amount of time (e.g. 10 mins) (1)		
	separate the gel from the excess water (1)		
	find the {volume/mass} of excess water (1)		
	subtract this from initial {volume/mass} of water to find the volume/mass absorbed (1)		
	repeat with different {masses/weights} of hydrogel (1)		
	AND		
	two points from controls	ignore environmental conditions, i.e. room temp etc	
	Control Variables		
	same type of hydrogel (1)	same type/brand/size of nappy (1)	
	same time to wait to soak up water each time (1)		
	OR		
	Method 2		
	measure the {mass/weight} of hydrogel (1)		
	add a specified {volume/mass} of water (1)		
	add water drop by drop (1)		
	stop when the water is no longer absorbed (1)		
	measure the {mass/weight} after the water has been added (1)		
	subtract the initial {mass/weight} of hydrogel from the final {mass/weight} (1)		
	repeat with different $\{masses/weights\}$ of hydrogel (1)		
	AND		
	Any two points from controls		

Control Variables	ignore environmental conditions, i.e. room temp etc	
same type of hydrogel (1)	same type/brand of nappy	
same size of drop (1)		
same time to wait to soak up water each time (1)		
	Total	6 marks

Item	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
3 (a)	column labelled with (name of) Planet and column labelled (average surface) temperature (1)	ignore units i.e. Kelvin allow Temp	3
	places the numbers and names in the corresponding column correctly (1)		
	results placed in correctly ascending / descending order of temperature / alphabetically / in order of the planets from the Sun (1)		
3 (b)	smooth continuous curve passing through points	allow points missed if within one small square of line each side.	1

3 (c)	How of part.	allow horizontal bars, i.e. axes reversed	6
	<pre>Axes (2) correct y-axis/distance direction label including unit `(approximate) distance from the Sun (millions km)' (1) P x-axis/planet scale correctly labelled `Planet' (1) P</pre>	the unit must be present for the y axis/distance direction mark allow names of planets labelled	
	Scaling (2)		
	linear scale on y-axis/distance direction (1) P		
	scale appropriate (1) D	data range needs to cover at least half the graph paper in the y axis direction/distance direction	
		if numbers on the y- axis/distance are taken directly from the table in the order of the table then allow a maximum of 2 marks for correct axes	
		allow bars/columns drawn touching	
	Plotting (2)	allow +/- one small square	
	all 6 bars drawn correctly (2) M		
	OR		
	4 or 5 bars drawn correctly (1) M	max 5 for plotting a scatter/line graph	

3 (d)	490 (s) (3) OR 486.99 (s) (2) OR $\frac{1.46 \times 10^8}{299 \ 800}$ (2) OR 1.46 x 10 ⁸ = 299 800 x time (1)	sig fig mark independent of other marks, but must be with working <u>146 000 000</u> 299 800 OR <u>146 000</u> 299.8	3
		Total	13 marks

Item	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
4 (a)	35 (cm ³)	ignore units	1
4 (b)	{up to 30/at first} there is not much change in pH (1)	allow pH is low at low volumes of alkali/pH rises slowly	3
	{between 30 and 40/in the middle} there is a big change in pH (1)	allow rises fast	
	{between 40 and 60/at the end} there is not much change in pH again (1)	allow high pH at high volumes of alkali	
		if no other marks awarded, allow 1 mark for the general comment the more alkali added the more/higher the pH	
		Total	4 marks

Item	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks	
5 (a)	49.3 (2)		2	
	OR			
	<u>47.5 + 51.2 + 48.2+ 50.3</u> (2)	<u>197.2</u>		
	4	4		
	OR			
	47.5 + 51.2 + 48.2 + 50.3 (1)	197.2		
	OR			
	a number divided by 4 (1)			
5 (b)(i)	Any two from:		2	
	repeat the reading (1)	allow repeat test/experiment/trial		
	ignore the result/draw a line of best fit, ignoring the (anomalous) result (1)			
5 (b)(ii)	Any two linked pairs:		4	
	stopwatch {started too early/not reset to zero/stopped too late} (1)			
	{before acid added/ time for cross to disappear had passed/longer} (1)			
	OR			
	volume of water added was more/volume of sodium thiosulfate was less (1)	allow weaker solution allow reaction slower		
	so the solution was less concentrated than expected/took longer to react/longer for cross to disappear (1)	allow weaker solution allow reaction slower		
	OR			
	flask was wet/had water from previous trial (1) so concentration of thiosulfate was less/ longer to react/longer for cross to disappear (1)	allow reaction slower		
	OR			
	volume of acid was less (1)	allow lower concentration of acid used		
	so the reaction took longer/longer for cross to disappear (1)			
	·	Total	8 marks	

Item	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
6 (a)	Any two linked pairs:		4
	place the toy car at the same point on the slope each time (1)		
	so that the starting distances are the same (1)		
	OR		
	measure the distance the car moves from the start to the end of the ramp with a ruler (1)	ignore `use light gates' without qualification	
	so the exact distance moved is known (1)		
	OR		
	use the same person to start/stop the stopwatch (1)		
	so the reaction time is the same (1)		
	OR		
	measure the vertical height (with a ruler) / measure the angle of the slope (with a protractor) (1)		
	so that the height / angle is accurate (1)		
	OR		
	let go of the car without pushing it (1)		
	so that the car is not given additional speed/force/KE to go down the slope (1)		
	OR		
	repeat each height / angle more than once (1)		
	so that the data can be checked for anomalies / consistency or averaging (1)		
6 (b)	allow any number greater than 10 (cm/s)	ignore units	1
	·	Total	5 marks

ltem	Indicative Content		Marks		
7	Conclusion 1		6 expert		
	percentage of males smoking has reduced from 50% to (about) 20%.				
	number of females s	moking has halved/fallen from 40% to 20%.			
	fall in female percen	tage is steadier than in males.			
	the rate of fall in smoking was greater in males at the start compared to females.				
	fall in percentage is	not steady as it rises and falls for both males and females.			
	some indication in th	ne last few years of a rise in percentage of males smoking.			
	supports first conclusion as there is a reduction, but not a steady/constant fall for males and females.				
	Conclusion 2				
	the difference between the percentage of males and females smoking over time has reduced.				
	the numbers of males and females smoking now is about the same, but still the percentage of females smoke slightly less than males.				
	supports the second always lower than m	conclusion as the percentage of females smoking is ales.			
Level	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. Only one viewpoint considered. Points made will be superficial/generic and not applied/directly linked to the situation in the question			
Merit	3-4	Some points identified, or a few key points described. Consideration of more than one viewpoint but there will be more emphasis on one of them. The answer is unbalanced. Most points made will be relevant to the situation in the question, but the link will not always be clear			
Distinction	5-6	Range of points described, or a few key points explained in depth. All sides of the case are considered and the answer is well-balanced, giving weight to all viewpoints. The majority of points made will be relevant and there will be a clear link to the situation in the question.			
		Тс	otal Mark 6		