



Additional Science A

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit A215/02: Modules B4, C4, P4

Mark Scheme for January 2011

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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.

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Guidance for Examiners

Additional Guidance within any mark scheme takes precedence over the following guidance.

- 1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
- 2. Make no deductions for wrong work after an acceptable answer unless the mark scheme says otherwise.
- 3. Accept any clear, unambiguous response which is correct, e.g. mis-spellings if phonetically correct (but check additional guidance).
- 4. Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed mark scheme:

/	= alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
(1)	= separates marking points
not/reject	= answers which are not worthy of credit
ignore	= statements which are irrelevant - applies to neutral answers
allow/accept	= answers that can be accepted
(words)	= words which are not essential to gain credit
<u>words</u>	= underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ecf	= error carried forward
AW/owtte	= alternative wording
ORA	= or reverse argument

e.g. mark scheme shows 'work done in <u>lifting</u> / (change in) <u>gravitational</u> potential energy' (1) "work done" = 0 marks "work done lifting" = 1 mark "change in potential energy" = 0 marks "gravitational potential energy" = 1 mark

- 5. If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.
- 6. Crossed out answers should be considered only if no other response has been made. When marking crossed out responses, accept correct answers which are clear and unambiguous.

The example below illustrates how to apply this principle to an objective question.

e.g. for a one mark question, where ticks in boxes 3 and 4 are required for the mark



7. The list principle:

If a list of responses greater than the number requested is given, work through the list from the beginning. Award one mark for each correct response, ignore any neutral response, and deduct one mark for any incorrect response, e.g. one which has an error of science. If the number of incorrect responses is equal to or greater than the number of correct responses, no marks are awarded. A neutral response is correct but irrelevant to the question.

8. Marking method for tick boxes:

Always check the additional guidance.

If there is a set of boxes, some of which should be ticked and others left empty, then judge the entire set of boxes.

If there is at least one tick, ignore crosses. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses.

Credit should be given for each box correctly ticked. If more boxes are ticked than there are correct answers, then deduct one mark for each additional tick. Candidates cannot score less than zero marks.

e.g. if a question requires candidates to identify a city in England, then in the boxes

Edinburgh	
Manchester	
Paris	
Southampton	

the second and fourth boxes should have ticks (or other clear indication of choice) and the first and third <u>should be blank</u> (or have indication of choice crossed out).

Edinburgh			\checkmark			✓	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	
Manchester	✓	×	~	✓	✓				~	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	×		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Score:	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	NR

Qı	Question		Expected Answers		Additional Guidance
1	a		any two from: other chemical/starch/ substrate is the wrong shape / has to be right shape; to fit together; mention of active site; mention of lock and key model;	[2]	accept 'enzyme needs to be right shape'
	b	i	C (1)	[1]	if left blank check for indication on the diagram
		ii	The frequency of collisions increases. (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	[1]	
	C		alters the shape of the oxygen speeds up alters the speed the active site slightly slows alters the mass hydrogen peroxide stops the reaction.	[2]	1 mark for each correct line
			Total	[6]	

Question		n Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
2	а	any three from:increaseincreasein plasma concentration;detected in hypothalamus (brain);increasedproduction of ADH /moreADH released from pituitary;lowervolume/(more)concentrated urineproduced/less water in the urine;greaterreabsorption of water by kidneys;	[3]	
	b	respiring (1)	[1]	
	С	hypothalamus (1)	[1]	
		Total	[5]	

3	а		4 or $\frac{2 \times 100}{50}$ (1)			[1]	
	b					[2]	four correct = 2 marks
			right ans	wer wrong answer			three correct = 1 mark one or two correct = 0 marks
			Jenny Ann	Sylvia Margaret			allow either order in each column
			Total				

Qı	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
4	а		differences in reactivity (1)	[1]	
	b		2NaOH + H ₂	[2]	both formulae correct = 1 mark allow NaHO for NaOH do not allow NAOH '2' in front of the NaOH, nothing in front of the $H_2 = 1$ mark
	С		francium (1)	[1]	accept Fr as symbol for francium accept 'the bottom one'
	d		use a spectrometer / look at the spectrum (1) look at the position of the lines (1)		accept 'do a flame test (1) and compare with the known colours(1)' ignore references to just 'heat the compound'
			Total	[6]	



Question		on	Expected Answers			Marks	Additional Guidance
6	а					[2]	all colours correct = 1 mark
			element	colour	state		accept bromine colour as red, brown or red/brown
			chlorine	green	gas		all states correct = 1 mark
			bromine	red / brown	liquid		accept I for liquid
			iodine	dark grey	solid		
	b		level of respon [3 marks] can relate the ion formation chlorine gains [2 marks] can state the have 1 outer e electrons/one [1 mark] realises that it arrangements	different electron a sodium loses (an o (an electron), toge electron arrangeme electron and Group missing outer elect is due to different (in) <u>outer</u> shells	rrangements to electron) <u>and</u> ther with nts - Group 1 7 have 7 outer ron, together with electron	[3]	saying only 'sodium loses an electron and chlorine gains an electron' with no further response scores 1 mark a candidate who does not specify that the electrons are in the outer shell can still get the other two marks
				Total		[5]	

Qu	iesti	on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
7	а			[1]	look for an arrow to the right of length 3 squares anywhere on the grid accept arrow to the left accept an arrow of the correct length which does not start on a grid line line with no arrow head does not score the mark
	b		200 N forwards	[1]	
	C		The vertical momentum 🗹 (1)	[1]	
	d		900 (1)	[1]	
			Total	[4]	

Qı	uestion	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
8	a	starts with steady speed of 12.5 m/s for 10 mins speeds up to 20 m/s over 15 mins stays at 20 m/s for 15 mins slows down quickly to 0 m/s for less than 1 min	[3]	complete description with at least six data items = 3 marks complete description with at least four data items = 2 marks qualitative description only of whole graph = 1 mark if candidate mis-reads time as being in seconds, penalise once only a data item is a correct value for speed, time or duration reject descriptions of distance – time graphs accept values rounded up or down to the nearest integer accept remains at 0 m/s for 4 minutes
	b	15 m/s (1)	[1]	
	С	A (1)	[1]	
		Total	[5]	

9	а		(exactly) 60 (N) backwards; (1) [1]
	b		2 s (1) [1]
	C	I	The work done [1] Dy Marco increases the kinetic energy of the water.

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Question		on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
9	C	ii	The friction of the boat	[1]	
	d		$\sqrt{\frac{2 \times 75}{150}}$ (1)	[1]	
			Total	[5]	

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