

# **GCSE**

## **Additional Science A**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit A216/01: Modules B5, C5, P5 (Foundation Tier)

## 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

words = 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.
- 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

Put ticks (✓) in	Put ticks (✓) in	Put ticks (✓) in
the two correct	the two correct	the two correct
boxes.	boxes.	boxes.
		Ē
		Ž
✓	Ž	<b>✓</b>
Ž	F.	✓
his would be	This would be	This would be
vorth zero marks.	worth one mark.	worth one 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			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Manchester	✓	×	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	×		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Score:	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	NR

Q	uestic	on	Expect	ed Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	(a)		name	formula	[2]	Four lines correct = 2 marks Two or three lines correct = 1 mark
			argon	H <sub>2</sub> O		
			carbon dioxide	Ar		
			oxygen	CO <sub>2</sub>		
			water vapour	O <sub>2</sub>		
	(b)		formula	structure	[2]	Three lines correct = 2 marks Two or one line(s) correct = 1 mark
			Ar			
			CO <sub>2</sub>		1	
					  -	
			O <sub>2</sub>			

	(c)	molecules are small (1) forces between molecules weak (1)	[2]	Accept bonds for forces.
		Torces between molecules weak (1)		Ignore distance between molecules.
				Ignore references to motion of molecules.
		Total	[6]	ignere references to motion of meloscies.
2	(a)	iron oxide + carbon → iron + carbon dioxide	[2]	Left hand side iron oxide and carbon in either order. Right hand side iron and carbon dioxide in either order. All four boxes correct = 2 marks Any two or three boxes correct = 1 mark Allow carbon monoxide or carbon oxide as alternatives to carbon dioxide. Reject chemical symbols instead of words.
	(b)	oxidised reduced	[1]	Both must be correct for one mark Allow reduce, oxidise etc. remember ore
		Total	[3]	
3	(a)	burned (1) carbon dioxide (1)	[2]	
	(b)	3 (1)	[1]	
	(c)	Refers to arrows/carbon flow/amounts (102) in or out/ carbon exchange / between land life (and atmosphere) (1) Idea that the same amount (102) goes in both directions (1)	[2]	
		Total	[5]	
4		Any three from: balloons repel/push each other; balloons have charge (by friction); both have positive/negative/same (charge); (by transfer of) electrons	[3]	Accept static (electricity) instead of charge.  Not static fields. Ignore retract.  "Balloons have the same charge" worth [2]. Apply list principle.
		Total	[3]	

5	(a)			[1]	
			Increase the voltage (1		
	(b)		amps	[2]	All three correct = 2 marks
			electrons		Any two or one correct = 1 mark
			heats up	F01	
	(-)		Total	[3]	Path compat. O made
6	(a)			[2]	Both correct = 2 marks One mistake = 1 mark
			All parts of the circuit  (1  The same amount of charge  (1)		A mistake is
			( )		
	(b)	(i)	C (1)	[1]	
		(ii)	3 V (1)	[1]	
			Total	[4]	
7	(a)		the magnet spins / rotates / turns inside the co (1) called (electromagnetic) induction (1)	il [2]	Accept coil spinning as alternative to magnet spinning.  Not moving the magnet in and out of the coil.  Accept induced, but not electromagnetic on its own.

	(b)		Any two from: spin/move the magnet faster; use a stronger magnet;	[2]	Accept spin coil faster as alternative to spin the magnet faster.  Not bigger/more magnets.
			more (turns of) wire in the coil;		Accept larger coil.
			put iron inside the coil		Apply list principle.
			Total	[4]	
8	(a)		mitosis (1)	[1]	Look for correct consonants i.e. m, t, s and s.
	(b)	(i)	nucleus (1)	[1]	
		(ii)	proteins (1)	[1]	
	(c)		Any three from:	[3]	Accept inactive/active for on/off.
			idea that genes control features;		"Genes make wings" is just worth [1].
			idea of different genes for gills / wings;		"Some genes make wings, others make gills" is just worth [2].
			idea that genes can switch on/off;		"Gills are controlled by some genes which can be switched on"
			idea that some (genes switch)  Total	[6]	is definitely worth [3].
9	/o*		stem (1)	[6]	
9	(a*		(plant/growth) hormone (1)	[1]	Accent auxin
	(b)		(plant/growth) hormone (1)	[1]	Accept auxin  Both correct = 2 marks
	(c)		Some unspecialised cellstissues. (1)	[2]	One mistake = 1 mark
			Some unspecialised cellsorgans. (1)		A mistake is
					<ul><li>a missing tick</li><li>a tick in the wrong place</li></ul>
					an extra tick
	(d)	(i)	phototropism (1)	[1]	

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		(ii)		[1]	
			The plant gets more light. (1)	re1	
			Total	[6]	
10	(a)		double helix (1)	[1]	
	(b)		2 then 4	[1]	Both must be correct for one mark.
			Total	[2]	

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