

GCSE

Additional Science A

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **A218/02**: Ideas in Context (Higher Tier)

Mark Scheme for June 2011

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of pupils of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

© OCR 2011

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications PO Box 5050 Annesley NOTTINGHAM NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622 Facsimile: 01223 552610

E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

Annotations

Used in the detailed Mark Scheme:

Annotation	Meaning
/	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 credit alternative wording / or words to that effect	
ORA	or reverse argument

Available in scoris to annotate scripts:

?	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity			
1100	benefit of doubt			
CEON	contradiction			
×	incorrect response			
	error carried forward			
0	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response			
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response			
<u>~~</u>	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response			
NEW CO.	no benefit of doubt			

R	reject
✓	correct response
2	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
^	information omitted

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- a. Accept any clear, unambiguous response (including mis-spellings of scientific terms if they are *phonetically* correct, but always check the guidance column for exclusions).
- b. If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.
- c. 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.

e.g. for a one-mark question where ticks in the third <u>and</u> fourth boxes are required for the mark:

		*
		uz-
3	✓	✓
≱	*	✓
This would be worth 1 mark.	This would be worth 0 marks.	This would be worth 1 mark.

d. 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.

e. Marking method for tick-box questions:

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 and other markings. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses. Credit should be given according to the instructions given in the guidance column for the question. 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 cities in England:

Edinburgh	
Manchester	
Paris	
Southampton	

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

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

MARK SCHEME:

Qı	ıesti	ion	Answers	Mark	Guidance
1	а	i	any three from: exhaust gases sent out from rocket/exhaust gases at high speed; rocket engine produces thrust / implies that thrust is a force that makes the rocket move;	3	accept equivalent answer in terms of momentum e.g. total momentum zero; exhaust gases have momentum; momentum of rocket must be equal and opposite;
			(thrust) force acts against or is bigger than gravity/weight;		ignore exhaust forces push on the ground; allow downward force for gravity / weight. ignore air resistance / drag
			rocket engine <u>increases</u> momentum of rocket; [not just changes]		
			backwards force from gases pushes rocket up / these forces opposite in direction / interaction pair;		
			these forces equal in size;		
		ii	0 / zero / nothing (1)	1	
	b		5 to 7.5 (1)	1	

С		1st mark mass gets smaller / it gets lighter / less weight (1) 2nd mark thrust / force on rocket is not affected / force acting against the rocket is reduced (gravity) / needs less thrust/force (to make it move upwards) / F=ma (1)	2	ignore 'if the mass does not change' but 'if the mass increases' stops the first mark from scoring allow thrust stays the same allow 2 marks for 'less weight acting against the rocket'
		OR momentum = mass x velocity / momentum (of rocket) is the same (1)		
d	i	height = 3750 m (1) (correctly reads graph) w = 112500 ÷ 3750 OR 30 = 112500 ÷ 3750	1	mark for 3750 anywhere in answer; allow 3700 – 3800; mark for calculation set out as shown allow ecf for incorrect height in calculation;
		OR 112500 ÷ 3750 OR 112500 ÷ 30 = 3750 OR 112500 ÷ 30 = 3750 (1)		anow eci for incorrect neight in calculation,

	ii	For 1 mark $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ / k.e. = 0.5 x 3 x v^2 OR 112500J used in calculation; (1)	3	allow MP1 if wrong value of KE is used in correct equation but no further ecf
		For 2 marks correct substitution 112500 = 0.5 x 3 x v^2 OR v^2 = 112500 ÷ (0.5 x 3) OR $v = \sqrt{[112500 \div (0.5 \times 3)]}$ (1)		MP2 is (2) marks because it includes the answer for MP1
		For 3 marks		accept 273.86
		V = 274 (1)		3 marks for correct numerical answer
е		the Earth (1)	1	
		Total	[13]	

Qι	esti	on	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	а		spinal cord (1)	1	ignore backbone/spine
	b		sensory/receptor and motor/effector (neurons) (1)	1	both correct responses = 1 mark accept in either order
					accept relay for either sensory or motor
	С		any three from: neuron releases serotonin/ other neurotransmitter/ (synapse) chemical (into gap);	3	
			(crosses gap by) diffusion;		
			(the chemical) binds with receptor / fits into receptor (on another neuron);		accept taken in by collected by picked up by received by etc for binds idea accept 'other neuron' for receptor ignore 'the other side
			next/second/motor neuron transmits an (electrical) impulse / signal;		
			Serotonin / neurotransmitter / chemical is reabsorbed / taken <u>in (</u> by first neuron);		ignore 'goes to' or 'is taken to'. Look for idea of absorbed
	d		2 ÷ 30 x 100 (1) 6.67% (1)	2	correct answer with no working scores 2 accept 7/6.7/6.6*/6.6 recurring (%) as fully correct allow 6.6 for 1 mark
	е	i	storage OR learning facts / information (1)	2	accept 'storage' alone ignore 'learning' alone
			and retrieval / recall (of information) (1)		ignore 'remembering'

i	memory is a function of the <u>cerebral cortex</u> whereas <u>balance</u> is a function of the <u>cerebellum</u> (1)	2	
	cerebral cortex changes more with age (than the cerebellum) ORA (1)		need idea of comparison
i	ii any two from:	2	
	long term memory is established (when younger) / before any damage to brain / does not need rehearsing or refreshing / already transferred;		accept 'already there' accept we do not forget information stored in long term memory (this is shown on the diagram) but ignore keeps long term memory / does not lose long term memory (restates the question)
	in older people (for short term memory) less information is transferred / passes (from sensory to short term / from short term to long term memory); cannot refresh recently processed information /		
	information less easily rehearsed; neurons/nervous pathways are damaged / neurons less likely to transmit impulses (in the brain) / there are fewer neuron (pathways);		
	QWC	1	Look at first two lines. Sentences should start with a capital letter and have a full stop at the end, with words spelled correctly. allow 1 error in non-technical terms. ignore errors in technical terms.
	Total	[14]	

Qu	esti	on	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	а		too reactive / very reactive / more reactive (than carbon) (1)	1	ignore cannot extract by heating with carbon ignore purity of copper
	b		ore does not contain very much copper / only small amounts of copper (1)	1	allow need to remove overburden/rock which contains no ore ignore we are running out of copper / it is rare ignore contains more waste rock than copper (ORA)
	С		reacting with ore/malachite / reuse in the first stage (1)	1	accept used for leaching ignore reuse in the process or reaction
	d		blister: heat/hot air/high temperature/thermal energy (1) electrolysis: electrical energy/electricity (1)	2	ignore for electrolysis
	е	i	reacts / combines / bonds / binds with oxygen / forms an oxide / forms sulfur dioxide / forms SO ₂ / gains oxygen / loses electrons (1)	1	accept 'adds oxygen' do not accept 'mixes with oxygen'
		ii	copper sulfide+oxygen \rightarrow copper + sulfur (di)oxide (1) $Cu_2S + O_2 \rightarrow 2Cu + SO_2(1)$	2	allow 2CU + So ₂ do not allow SO ² or Cu ₂
	f		mark copper ions gain <u>electrons</u> / are reduced mark each copper ion gains two electrons	2	 allow incorrect equation that shows addition of electrons for one mark e.g. Cu⁺ / Cu²⁺ + e → Cu allow fully correct equation for 2 marks Cu²⁺ + 2e → Cu (2) ignore mention of which electrode is involved. allow (1) for mention of two electrons

g	any three from: metals conduct when solid / ionic compounds do not conduct when solid; metals contain free / delocalised electrons / sea of	3	
	electrons;		
	metals conduct by electrons moving;		do not allow ions move in metals Electrons in metal are free to move = (2)
	ionic compounds conduct by ions moving;		do not allow electrons move in ionic compounds Ignore electricity passes through the ions / ions pass the current on – look for idea of movement
	ionic compounds break down when they conduct;		
	Total	[13]	

	Donon Total	F 4 6 7	
	Paper Total	1401	
	i apei rotai	[-o]	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations is a Company Limited by Guarantee Registered in England Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU Registered Company Number: 3484466 OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations) Head office

Telephone: 01223 552552 Facsimile: 01223 552553

