

# **GCSE**

# **Additional Science A**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit A215/01: Modules B4, C4, P4

# Mark Scheme for June 2012

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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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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			
1	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			

# Available in scoris to annotate scripts

Annotation	Meaning
2	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
BOD	benefit of doubt
CON	contradiction
×	incorrect response
ECF	error carried forward
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
<b>~~</b>	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response

Annotation	Meaning
NBOD	no benefit of doubt
R	reject
<b>✓</b>	correct response
3	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
٨	information omitted

# **Subject-specific Marking Instructions**

- a. If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.
- b. 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.

Eg

For a one mark question, where ticks in boxes 3 and 4 are required for the mark:

Put ticks (✓) in the two correct boxes.	Put ticks (✓) in the two correct boxes.	Put ticks $(\checkmark)$ in the two correct boxes.
		<b>₹</b>
		væ <sup>2</sup>
<b>₹</b>	$\checkmark$	<b>✓</b>
<b>*</b>	*	<b>✓</b>
This would be worth 1 mark.	This would be worth 0 marks.	This would be worth 1 mark.

### c. 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, eg 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.

#### d. 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, eg 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.

Eg 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 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

- e. For answers marked by levels of response:
  - i. Read through the whole answer from start to finish
  - ii. **Decide the level** that **best fits** the answer match the quality of the answer to the closest level descriptor
  - iii. To determine the mark within the level, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
A good match to the level descriptor	The higher mark in the level
Just matches the level descriptor	The lower mark in the level

iv. Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris to show your decision; do not use ticks.

Quality of Written Communication skills assessed in 6-mark extended writing questions include:

- appropriate use of correct scientific terms
- spelling, punctuation and grammar
- developing a structured, persuasive argument
- selecting and using evidence to support an argument
- considering different sides of a debate in a balanced way
- logical sequencing.

(	Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	receptor/sensor detects stimuli / temperature (OWTTE): processor deals with information / signals (OWTTE);	3	Use of the words 'senses', 'processes', 'effects' must be qualified allow change in temperature / hot / cold / heat allow 'is like the brain' allow receives and/or sends information
		effectors / change the temperature / produce a response (OWTTE);		allow example of a response eg turns heater off/on allow 'are like the muscles'
	(b)	sweating	1	
		Total	4	

Question		on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	it is [all] (re)absorbed	1	ignore diffusion allow "goes into blood/veins" ignore "goes into body"
		(ii)	salt, urea	1	both needed for the mark
	(b)		concentrated: A,C,D dilute: B	2	all correct = 2 marks 3 correct = 1 mark
			Total	4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (a)	less than more than equal to  less than more than equal to  hypothermia hypothalamus homeostasis	3	1 mark for each correct response
(b)	any 3 from temperature rises; molecules move more quickly / have more energy; more collisions lead to reaction / collisions more frequent; faster reaction; implication that there is a temperature that enzymes work best (ORA)	3	<ul> <li>accept 'he warms up'</li> <li>ignore no longer have hypothermia accept enzymes move more quickly</li> <li>allow enzymes work faster</li> <li>allow enzymes have an optimum / correct / right / best temperature (better/certain/specific temperature alone not enough)</li> <li>reject quoted temperature unless 36 – 37 °C</li> </ul>
	Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (a)	blue brown green colourless	1	
(b)	any three from:  flame colour;  discusses difference in colour [for different elements] OR gives the colour for sodium [yellow or orange];  characteristic spectrum;  lines in the spectrum;	3	[individual colours are not on the spec, but give credit as it shows realisation that flame colour is characteristic]  'yellow flame' = 2 marks [flame colour, and correct colour]
(c)	Solid sodium chloride always conducts electricity.  Solid sodium chloride often conducts electricity.  Melted sodium chloride conducts electricity.  Sodium chloride solution conducts electricity.	1	both answers needed for mark (ticks in 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> boxes)
	Total	5	

Q	Question		n Answer	Marks	Guidance	
5	(a)		84-145	1	[Actual MPt of sodium. = 97.8, mean of Li & K = 121, mean +/- 24 = 97-145]	
	(b)	(i)	11	1		
		(ii)	neutrons	1		
	(c)		2.8	1		
	(d)		NaOH	1		
			Total	5		

Q	uesti	on Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	wear gloves wear a lab coat use a fume cupboard tie any long hair back	1	
	(b)	(tick in 4 <sup>th</sup> box)	1	accept symbol drawn on the bottle itself.
	(c)	chlorine bromine iodine	1	all 3 needed for 1 mark  notide  accept Cl <sub>2</sub> /Cl etc
	(d)	chlorine + sodium iodide → iodine + sodium chloride	1	reactants may be either way round products may be either way round 'ide' and 'ine' endings must be correct if symbol equation given, must be completely correct $Cl_2 + 2Nal \rightarrow l_2 + 2NaCl$
		Total	4	

Question		on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)		200 × 9	1	
	(b)		bigger opposite	1	needs both correct
	(c)		any 3 from:  if she has a crash / car stops suddenly;  increases time (for her to stop);  rate of momentum change reduced;  force is rate of change of momentum;  it will reduce the force (on her);  to a safe level / causes less damage to her;	3	accept impact / pressure / push for force not prevents injury/ saves her life if no other mark scored, accept description of device action only eg seat belt stops her from going through the windscreen/seat belt locks/crumple zones absorb impact for 1 mark
			Total	5	

Question		on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)			1	
	(b)	(i)	4.8 (J)	1	
		(ii)	temperature	1	
	(c)	(i)	friction in N 9 8 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1	
		(ii)	The friction is the same for all of the blocks.	1	
			There is no link between the friction and the mass.		
			Increasing the mass of the block increases the friction.		
			Increasing the mass of the block decreases the friction.		
			Total	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<b>9</b> (a)	10 m/s	1	reject -10 m/s
(b)	velocity in m/s  10  5  0  -5  -10  -15  2.0  2.5  3.0  3.5  time in s	2	straight line with any gradient going the full width of the graph [1]  starts at -15 m/s at 2.0 s and ends at 0 m/s at 3.5 s for [1] can be a curve, can change gradient, but must not hit 0m/s before 3.5s.
(c)	increases; decreases;	, I	
	Total	4	

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

### **OCR Customer Contact Centre**

## **Education and Learning**

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

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**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)** Head office

Telephone: 01223 552552 Facsimile: 01223 552553



