



Chemistry A

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit A321/01: Modules C1, C2, C3 (Foundation Tier)

Mark Scheme for January 2013

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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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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	
words	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:

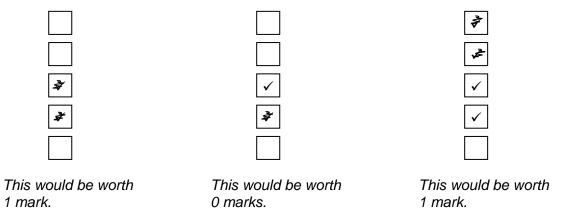
?	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
BOD	benefit of doubt
CON	contradiction
×	incorrect response
ECF	error carried forward
O	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
NBOD	no benefit of doubt

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

1. 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. 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:



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, 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.

d. 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:



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
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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.

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	gases produced by plantsthe decay of organic matter in the soilThe burning of fuels containing sulfur compounds✓	1	
		(ii)	oxygen	2	
		(iii)	nitrogen dioxide NO2	2	

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G	uesti	on	Answer		Marks	Guidance
1	(b)		More cars and power stations changed to using low sulfur fuels. More power stations were fitted with devices to remove sulfur compounds from flue gases.		2	
	(c)		the Government		1	
				Total	8	

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)		carbon (1) hydrogen (1)	2	
	(b)		polymerisation	1	
	(c)	(i)	В	1	
		(ii)	A	1	
		(iii)	В	1	
		(iv)	plasticizer	1	
			Total	7	

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Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)		Burning waste paper gives off carbon dioxide.	2	
			Paper in landfill slowly rots and gives off methane, which contributes to global warming.		
	(b)		first mark for idea that making new paper and making recycled paper involves a difference in energy used/pollution created/is more efficient plus any two differences between new and recycled paper shown in the diagram, from: 1 transport transporting/collecting waste paper for recycling may be for greater distance than transporting cut trees for new paper; 2 de-inking and bleaching recycled paper has to be de-inked/bleached but not new paper; 3 screening and cleaning contaminants are different for new and recycled paper (so screening and cleaning is different); 4 replanting trees can be replanted.	3	 do not allow marks for answers that only refer to cutting trees being less sustainable because it reduces number of trees etc/recycled paper being more sustainable since it re-uses material rather than using up resources etc first marking point must refer to energy used or pollution created or environmental impact being less for new paper or replanting replaces raw material. examples of differences between new paper and recycled paper must be from the diagram to score marks and show a benefit for new paper. accept implied differences

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Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(c)		making sheets of paper (1) both involve spraying pulp onto wire screen/passing pulp through heated rollers (1)	2	
			Total	7	

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)		any two from: it enables an average/mean to be calculated; it allows outliers to be identified (and discarded); it allows for differences in samples/it allows for errors in equipment/it allows for errors in technique/one measurement may be in error;	2	do not allow to obtain a best estimate allow it increases the reliability/accuracy (of the best estimate)
	(b)		0.178 (2)	2	2 marks for correct answer allow 1 mark for addition of values to 0.89
	(c)			2	
			Total	6	

Q	uestion	Answer			Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	Farming Method	Organic Farming	Intensive Farming	3	all four correct = 3 marks three correct = 2 marks two correct = 1 mark
		use pesticides to kill pests	<u> </u>	√ V		one correct = 0 marks
		use predators to kill pests	~			
		use herbicides to kill weeds		×		
		pull out weeds by hand	\checkmark			
	(b)	a plan for meeting people without spoiling the enviro resources (for future gene	onment (for the	future)/leaving	2	allow without using up finite resources allow replacing what we use, so that it doesn't run out in the future for 2 marks
						allow managing what we use so that it does not run out in the future for 2 marks
	(c)	manure can be obtained t	rom animals ar	od so will pot rup out	2	allow examples in place of resources eg trees allow supply of animal manure will not run out
		(1) synthetic fertiliser is made from crude oil that will run out (1)				or fossil fuels used to make eg synthetic fertiliser/chemicals will run out
				Total	7	

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Question		on	Answer		Guidance
6	(a)		It gives the drink a longer shelf life.	1	
	(b)	(i)	The FSA has been funded by major food manufacturers. The FSA was set up as an independent food safety watchdog. The FSA was set up by an Act of Parliament. The FSA was set up to protect the public's health in relation to food.	2	all four correct = 2 marks three correct = 1 marks two correct or one correct = 0 marks

Q	Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
6	(b)	(ii)	Sorbic acid has been approved for use in the EU. Sorbic acid has passed a safety test.		2	
	(c)		Research has shown no link between sorbic acid and harmful effects One person could not realistically consume enough litres of drinks containing sorbic acid to exceed the maximum daily dose of sorbic acid		2	
				Total	7	

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