

# **GCSE**

# **Chemistry A**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit A321/02: Modules C1, C2, C3 (Higher Tier)

## Mark Scheme for January 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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### **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

?	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

~~·	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
NBOD	no benefit of doubt
R	reject
<b>✓</b>	correct response
3	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
Λ	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.

e.g.

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>3</b>
		κ <u>ε</u> *
*	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
<b>\$</b>	*	$\checkmark$
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.

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 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

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	12 (2)	2	allow one mark for 14 (outlier included) allow one mark for correct working with wrong answer
		(ii)	range is small / results are very close / values nearly the same / no outliers (1) repeatability is high/good (1)	2	ignore idea of needing to repeat readings  allow results are reliable / results have high reliability
		(iii)	The ranges for Town A and for Town B ✓ (1)  The mean for town B is outside the range ✓ (1)	2	
	(b)		measurements for town <b>B</b> are higher (than town <b>A</b> ) (1) town <b>B</b> has cars (in centre) but Town <b>A</b> does not (1) statement linking the two eg correlation / causal link (1)	3	town B has more carbon/particulates  allow town B has more cars  if no mention of town A or B max 1  allow reverse argument  ignore references to pollution that do not mention carbon/particulates
			Total	9	

Q	uestic	n Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	5 (1) 4 (1)	2	one mark for each correct number no mark if wrong way round, i.e. 4 5
	(b)	hydrogen oxygen 8 10 8 10	2	one mark for each correct <b>row</b>
	(c)	carbon (1) and carbon monoxide (1)	2	either order allow carbon particulates but do not allow particulates
		Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (a)	Crude oil can be separated into a number ✓ (1)  The molecules in crude oil have different chain ✓ (1)	2	
(b)	hydrogen carbon (1)	1	both required, either order
(c)	lubricants / lubricating oil (1) raw materials for chemical synthesis (1)	2	allow 'oil' but do not allow 'crude oil' allow raw materials / chemical synthesis / feedstock
	Total	5	

Qı	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	argument for wood being more sustainable: uses less energy / uses less fossil fuel / produces less carbon dioxide / causes less air acidification (1)  argument for uPVC being more sustainable: produces less air pollutants / causes less water pollution (1)  decision that data show wood is more sustainable based on data from the table (1)  plus: an idea of how this is more sustainable: eg fossil fuels finite/cause pollution / carbon dioxide causes global warming / air pollution causes smog / water pollution kills fish (1)	4	allow reverse argument for each marking point eg uPVC less sustainable because uses more energy no mark for quoting numbers without qualification
	(b)	Trees can be grown to get more wood. ✓ (1)  UPVC is made from chemica s in crude oil (1)	2	

Q	uesti	ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(c)		The forces of attraction between polymer chains   (1)	1	
	(d)		any two from:  decrease chain length / make chains short/shorter;  decrease crystallinity / decrease density / decrease packing;  reduce cross linking / less cross links / no cross links (2)	2	allow not crystalline / less crystalline allow increase branching / add branches  be careful to look for the command words eg decrease allow less/take away = decrease
			Total	9	

Quest	ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5 (a)	(i)	true false (✓) (✓)  They help to mix ingredients  They prevent the growth  They reduce the amount of sugar  They prevent ingredients  They help to separate  ✓	2	all five correct = 2 marks three or four correct = 1 mark if any row has two ticks, do not count either tick
(b)	(ii)	added to fats/oils (1) (fats and oils) become rancid/deteriorate/have short shelf life / prevents going rancid/deterioration (1) (antioxidants) prevent reaction with oxygen / prevents oxidation (1)	2	allow foods high in fat/oil eg butter/cheese do not allow idea of rotting/decay/bacterial attack allow to prolong shelf life / stop 'going off' if contradiction eg prevents oxidation and prevents mould, this mark is lost
		They have passed a safety test. ✓ (1)  They are approved for use in the EU. ✓ (1)		
(c)		any two from: natural chemicals in plants (may be toxic/harmful); moulds/fungi/bacteria contaminate crops (during storage); (toxic/harmful chemicals) may form during food processing/cooking (2)	2	ignore all references to pesticides/herbicides/fertilisers ignore reference to E numbers/insects/manure/packaging do not allow idea that toxic chemicals are not destroyed during cooking
		Total	9	

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Question		on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)		any two from: risk is small; benefit outweighs risk; amount of pesticides/herbicides is small; these chemicals have been tested/approved; people do not think about/do not know the risk / people think there is no risk; people have to eat; this food is cheaper / organic food is expensive; they wash residues off the food (2)	2	
	(b)		we are not sure whether synthetic pesticides (1)  organic farming methods do not use (1)	2	
			Total	4	

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