## GCSE

# Physics A <br> Twenty First Century Science 

General Certificate of Secondary Education J635

## Mark Schemes for the Units

## June 2008

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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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## CONTENTS

## GCSE Twenty First Century Science - Physics A (J635)

## MARK SCHEMES FOR THE UNITS

Content/Unit
Page
Guidance for Examiners ..... 1
A331/01 Modules P1, P2, P3 Foundation Tier ..... 2
A331/02 Modules P1, P2, P3 Higher Tier ..... 8
A332/01 Modules P4, P5, P6 Foundation Tier ..... 13
A332/02 Modules P4, P5, P6 Higher Tier ..... 19
A333/01 Module P7 Foundation Tier ..... 24
A333/02 Module P7 Higher Tier ..... 31
Grade Thresholds ..... 37

## Guidance for Examiners

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. Each separate marking point is indicated by a (1) at the end of that marking point.
4. Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ORA = or reverse argument } \\
& \text { NOT = point that is not given credit } \\
& \text { AW/owtte = alternative wording/or words to that effect: allow any expression that is } \\
& \text { clearly equivalent } \\
& \text { / = Alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point } \\
& \text { point = point must be present to gain the mark } \\
& \text { (description) = description which need not be present to gain the mark }
\end{aligned}
$$

E.g. mark scheme shows 'work done in lifting / (change in) gravitational potential energy' 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.
6. The list principle: if a list of responses greater than the number requested is given, you 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, i.e. 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.
7. Marking method for tick boxes:

If there is a set of boxes, some of which should be ticked and others left empty, then you need to judge the entire set of boxes.
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). For a two-mark question, the rationale would be:

All boxes are indicated scores 0 marks.
All boxes blank scores 0 marks.
All four boxes correct scores 2 marks.
Three boxes correct scores 1 mark.
Two boxes correct scores 1 mark.

| Edinburgh |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Manchester | $\checkmark$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Paris |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Southampton | $\checkmark$ | $\mathbf{x}$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Score: | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | NR |

## A331/01 Modules P1, P2, P3 Foundation Tier








## A331/02 Modules P1, P2, P3 Higher Tier




| Question |  |  | Expected Answers |  | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | a |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P: gamma (rays) } / \gamma \\ & \text { Q: X (rays) } \\ & \text { R: visible / light } \\ & \text { S: microwave(s) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2 | all four correct for [2] any three correct for [1] |
|  | b | i | Alex <br> Beth <br> Carys <br> Derek | (1) <br> (1) | 2 | correct pattern for [2] one mistake for [1] <br> a mistake is: <br> - a tick in the wrong box <br> - a missing tick <br> - an extra tick |
|  | b | ii | Alex <br> Beth <br> Carys <br> Derek | (1) <br> (1) | 2 | correct pattern for [2] one mistake for [1] <br> a mistake is: <br> - a tick in the wrong box <br> - a missing tick <br> - an extra tick |
|  | b | iii | Alex <br> Beth <br> Carys <br> Derek | (1) <br> (1) | 2 | correct pattern for [2] one mistake for [1] <br> a mistake is: <br> - a tick in the wrong box <br> - a missing tick <br> - an extra tick |
|  |  |  | Total |  | 8 |  |




## A332/01 Modules P4, P5, P6 Foundation Tier




| Question |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | the same as (1) <br> greater than (1) | 2 | must be in correct order |
|  | $\mathbf{b}$ | Q | 1 | look for indication on the diagram if the answer line is blank |
|  | $\mathbf{c}$ | 0.15 W | 1 | accept any unambiguous identification |
|  |  | Total | $\mathbf{4}$ |  |



| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | a | i | electrons | 1 | accept any unambiguous identification |
|  |  | ii | negative | 1 | accept any unambiguous identification |
|  | b |  |  | 3 | three correct responses and 3 blanks (3) two correct responses and at least 3 blanks (2) one correct response and at least 3 blanks (1) everything else scores (0) |
|  |  |  | Total | 5 |  |


| Question |  |  | Expected Answers |  |  | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | a |  | the magnet is spun round faster number of coils is increased | $\begin{aligned} & \checkmark \\ & \hline \checkmark \end{aligned}$ | (1) <br> (1) | 2 | two correct responses and 2 blanks (2) one correct responses and at least 2 blanks (1) everything else scores (0) |
|  | b | i | $\begin{aligned} & \text { copper (1) } \\ & \text { iron (1) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2 | must be in correct order. |
|  |  | ii |  |  |  | 1 | any left-hand box with more than one line coming from it counts as a mistake |
|  |  |  | Total |  |  | 5 |  |



| Question |  | Expected Answers |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Marks } \\ \hline 1 \end{gathered}$ | Rationale <br> accept any unambiguous correct response <br> Ignore other boxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | a | gamm | $X-$ <br> rays UV | IR | radio |  |  |
|  | b | (D) ${ }^{(1)}$ | A E B |  |  | 3 | C before A (1) <br> A before E (1) <br> E before B (1) <br> remember Cats Always Eat Birds |
|  | c | dens |  |  |  | 1 | accept any unambiguous identification |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  | 5 |  |



## A332/02 Modules P4, P5, P6 Higher Tier



| Question |  | Expected Answers | Marks |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | the same as (1) <br> greater than (1) | 2 | Rationale |  |
|  | $\mathbf{b}$ |  | Q | 1 | look for indication on diagram if answer line is empty |
|  | c | 0.15 W | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | Total | $\mathbf{4}$ |  |  |



| Question |  |  | Expected Answers |  | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | a |  | stopped at traffic lights (1) <br> making an emergency stop G <br> moving at the fastest speed (1) <br>  (1) (1) |  | 3 | remember 式oves $\underline{\text { Glide }}$ Beautifully (or Dirty Great $\underline{B} u s . .$. |
|  | b | i | $\frac{800}{5}$ |  | 1 |  |
|  |  | i | the friction from the driver's seat | $\checkmark \text { (1) }$ | 1 | no extra ticks allowed |
|  |  |  | Total |  | 5 |  |



| Question |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ |  | lorrect response for (2) <br> one mistake for (1) <br> two or more mistakes for (0) |  |



| Question |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ |  | 2 | top 2 left-hand boxes correct (red lines on template) (1) |



## A333/01 Module P7 Foundation Tier



| Question |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{i}$ | any two from: <br> damages/kills living cells <br> causes cancers <br> causes mutations <br> produces ions (in cells)/breaks apart molecules <br> ions disrupt/take part in chemical reactions (in cell) | ignore 'harms cells' |
|  | ii | benefit - may cure cancer/cancer is likely to <br> kill/cancer high risk/extends life (1) <br> risk - may cause other damage/side effects <br> (1) <br> comparison of benefits and risks e.g. benefits <br> outweigh risk (1) | 3 | accept 'kills cancer cells is a benefit' |
| accept an example of damage |  |  |  |  |


| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | a |  | $\square$ focus $\square$ <br> lens <br> image | 3 | all correct (3) <br> two or three correct (2) one correct (1) |
|  | b | i | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}(1) \\ & \text { greatest/most curved (1) } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | allow thickest/fattest/shortest focal length/ bigger width |
|  |  | ii | $\begin{aligned} & C(0) \\ & \text { most powerful/most curved (1) } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | this mark is for explaining the reason |
|  | c | i | straight lines continued to mirror (1) lines reflect off mirror to the focal point (1) | 2 |  |
|  |  | ii | idea of collecting light; very little light; from very faint/distant objects; | 2 | maximum 2 <br> allow make image brighter/sharper/clearer |
|  |  |  | Total | 10 |  |


| Question |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | a | ine rising to moon on both sides (1) |  |  |
| arrow from East to West (1) |  |  |  |  |


| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | a |  | any one from: <br> Major radio observatories: <br> Socorro, New Mexico, USA <br> Jodrell Bank, UK <br> Arecibo, Puerto Rico <br> Parkes, New South Wales, Australia <br> Major optical observatories: <br> Mauna Kea, Hawaii <br> Roque de los Muchachos, La Palma <br> Observatory in Canary Islands <br> Paranal Observatory, Chile <br> Kitt Peak, USA <br> Observatorio Nacional de Llano del Hato, Venezuela | 1 | allow name or location <br> allow other examples <br> allow Hawaii and Canaries <br> not allow Chile, Israel unless more specific locations given |
|  | b | i | Pierre (1) <br> Nanette (1) | 2 |  |
|  |  | ii | Kurt | 1 |  |
|  | c |  | advantage (1): <br> avoids atmospheric <br> distortion/refraction/absorption/twinkle <br> different parts of spectrum available <br> disadvantage (1): <br> cost of putting in space <br> cost/difficulty of maintenance/repair <br> uncertainty of space programme | 2 | allow idea of fewer things in the way <br> not allow vague cost comments eg it's expensive. Needs to be qualified e.g. Repair is more expensive, |
|  | d |  | shared cost/pooling of expertise/knowledge | 1 |  |
|  |  |  | Total | 7 |  |


| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | a |  | gravity | 1 | do not accept 'g force' |
|  | b | i | any two from: <br> pressure increases; particles move faster/ have more kinetic energy; more frequent/energetic collisions; particles have increased momentum; increased forces during collisions; | 2 | do not accept 'moves more' or 'vibrates' or just 'more energy' allow collisions with 'edge' or 'boundary' accept 'more collisions' |
|  |  | ii | -270 | 1 |  |
|  | c | i | name of particle charge on particle <br> proton <br> neutron nositive <br> none  | 1 | both required do not accept 'neuron' or 'nucleon' |
|  | C | ii | electrical/electrostatic/electromagnetic (repulsion) | 1 | accept 'repulsion of charges' or 'static' do not accept 'magnetic' repulsion is insufficient on its own |


| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | d | i | Hydrogen $\rightarrow$ Helium | 2 | per correct answer (1) <br> allow H and He (symbols must be correct) ignore any balancing/additional numbers |
|  | ii |  | ```top box: Core (1) Energy produced/fusion takes place (1) middle box: either convection zone (1) energy transferred (outwards) by convection currents (1) or radiative zone (1) energy transferred (outwards) as radiation/light/photons (1) bottom box: either Photosphere (1) Light/energy radiated into space/energy transferred to light (1) or convection zone (1) Energy transferred (outwards) by convection currents (1)``` | 6 | do not accept 'fission' not energy built up or energy increasing <br> accept 'convective' or 'convectional' zone requires idea of convection currents or cells <br> accept 'emitted' or idea of energy leaving star. <br> accept 'convective' or 'convectional' zone requires idea of convection currents or cells |
|  |  |  | Total | 14 |  |

## A333/02 Module P7 Higher Tier

| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | a | i | any two from: <br> damages/kills living cells(1) <br> causes cancers (1) <br> causes mutations (1) <br> produces ions (in cells)/breaks apart molecules (1) ions disrupt/take part in chemical reactions (in cell) <br> (1) | 2 | ignore harms cells <br> accept removal of electron (from atom) |
|  |  | ii | benefit - may cure cancer / cancer is likely to kill / cancer high risk / extends life (1) <br> risk - may cause other damage/side effects (1) <br> comparison of benefits and risks e.g. benefits outweigh risk (1) | 3 | accept 'kills cancer cells is a benefit' <br> accept an example of damage <br> candidates must address the question for this mark accept implied relationship e.g. linking phrases, such as 'however' 'but' for example 'you may live longer but healthy cells may be damaged' the 'comparison' mark can be awarded if linking a benefit and risk even if the benefit and/or risk do not gain a mark |
|  | b |  | uranium (nucleus) decay/undergoes fission/splits (1) <br> produces neutron(s) (1) <br> idea of repeating/carrying on / neutrons trigger another fission (1) | 3 | points may be shown on a diagram <br> idea of repeating must be in the context of Uranium fission |
|  | C |  | ```automatically shut down - so cannot melt down/explode (1) OR water released over reactor - prevents over heating/meltdown (1)``` | 1 | mark is for explanation |


| Question |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | any one from: <br> same number of protons (1) <br> 92 protons (1) <br> any one from: <br> different number of neutrons (1) <br> (three) more neutrons in U-238 (1) | 2 | allow 1 mark for correct half life difference including direction (U-235 <br> less than U-238 or quoting values from table) |
| e | indication of 3 half lives e.g. halving three times (1) <br> 13.5 billion (1) | 2 | correct numerical answer gains 2 marks |  |
|  |  | Total | $\mathbf{1 3}$ |  |


| 2 | a |  | gravity |  | 1 | do not accept ' g force' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | b | i | any two from: <br> pressure increases (1) <br> particles move faster/ have more kinetic energy (1) more frequent/energetic collisions (1) particles have increased momentum (1) increased forces during collisions (1) |  | 2 | do not accept 'moves more' or 'vibrates' or just 'more energy' <br> allow collisions with 'edge' or 'boundary' accept 'more collisions' |
|  |  | ii | -270 |  | 1 |  |
|  | c | i | name of particle <br> proton <br> neutron | charge on particle <br> positive <br> none | 1 | both required do not accept 'neuron' or 'nucleon' |


| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | c | ii | electrical/electrostatic/electromagnetic (repulsion) (1) | 1 | accept 'repulsion of charges' or 'static' do not accept 'magnetic' repulsion is insufficient on its own |
|  | d | i | Hydrogen (1) $\rightarrow$ Helium (1) | 2 | per correct answer (1) allow H and He (symbols must be correct) ignore any balancing/additional numbers |
|  |  | ii | ```top box: core (1) energy produced/fusion takes place (1) middle box: Either convection zone (1) energy transferred (outwards) by convection currents (1) Or radiative zone (1) energy transferred (outwards) as radiation/light/photons (1) bottom box: Either photosphere (1) light/energy radiated into space / energy transferred to light (1) or convection zone (1) energy transferred (outwards) by convection currents (1)``` | 6 | do not accept 'fission' <br> accept 'convective' or 'convectional' zone requires idea of convection currents or cells <br> accept 'emitted' or idea of energy leaving star. <br> accept 'convective' or 'convectional' zone requires idea of convection currents or cells |


| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | a | i | 49 minutes | 1 |  |
|  |  | ii | mentions Earth rotation and moon orbit (1) both rotate in same direction (1) | 2 | ignore reference to Earths orbit |
|  | b |  | (A) <br> $E$ <br> $D$ <br> $H$ <br> (1) | 3 | if both $3^{\text {rd }}$ box is $B$ and $4^{\text {th }}$ box is $F$ then award 1 mark for the two boxes <br> e.g. for 2 marks a candidate may write <br> only one letter allowed in each box |
|  | c |  | moon must be between Earth and Sun / Moon blocks light from Sun (for eclipse) (1) lunar orbit tilted (relative to Earth's orbit) (1) so often above/below/not in line with Earth and Sun (1) | 3 | 'Moon blocks Sun' is insufficient points may be shown on a diagram ora accept for 1 mark, 'lunar shadow is very small/eclipse not visible everywhere' must be stated and not just shown on diagram |
|  |  |  | Total | 9 |  |



| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Marks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | a |  | ray through centre of lens continues straight to intersect bottom ray (1) top ray bends in lens then continues as straight line to intercept of central and bottom ray (1) image labelled at intercept of two rays (1) | 3 | no mark for a ray if it is continued in more than one direction |
|  | b | i | $\begin{aligned} & \text { re-arrangement } \mathrm{f}=1 \div \mathrm{P} \text { or } \mathrm{f}=1 \div 20(1) \\ & 0.05(1) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | correct numerical answer (2) |
|  |  | ii | correct substitution: $\mathrm{m}=0.5 \div 0.01$ (1) 50 (1) $50 \text { (1) }$ | 2 | correct numerical answer (2) if units given in answer, maximum 1 mark |
|  |  | iii | magnification=1/ no/little magnification (1) | 1 | ora <br> ignore comments about focus or blurring |
|  | c | i | (concave/curved) mirror | 1 | accept parabolic mirror |
|  |  | ii | parallel light rays (1) reflected to a focus from a curved mirror (1) | 2 | judge parallel lines by eye - this mark is independent of whatever the reflecting/refracting object is |
|  | d |  | radio waves have longer wavelength than visible light (1) links diffraction to wavelength or aperture size (1) aperture must be (much) larger than wavelength (1) | 3 |  |
|  |  |  | Total | 14 |  |

## Grade Thresholds

General Certificate of Secondary Education
Physics A (Specification Code J635)
June 2008 Examination Series
Unit Threshold Marks

| Unit |  | Maximum Mark | A* | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A331/01 | Raw | 42 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 31 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 0 |
|  | UMS | 34 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| A331/02 | Raw | 42 | 37 | 33 | 28 | 23 | 18 | 15 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
|  | UMS | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 23 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| A332/01 | Raw | 42 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 0 |
|  | UMS | 34 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| A332/02 | Raw | 42 | 34 | 29 | 23 | 18 | 13 | 10 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
|  | UMS | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 23 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| A333/01 | Raw | 55 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 27 | 22 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 0 |
|  | UMS | 100 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 0 |
| A333/02 | Raw | 55 | 42 | 33 | 23 | 14 | 9 | 6 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
|  | UMS | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| A339 | Raw | 40 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 0 |
|  | UMS | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 0 |
| A340 | Raw | 40 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 0 |
|  | UMS | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 0 |

## Specification Aggregation Results

Overall threshold marks in UMS (ie after conversion of raw marks to uniform marks)

|  | Maximum Mark | A* | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J635 | 300 | 270 | 240 | 210 | 180 | 150 | 120 | 90 | 60 | 0 |

The cumulative percentage of candidates awarded each grade was as follows:

|  | A* | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | U | Total No of Cands |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J635 | 18.9 | 53.4 | 83.5 | 96.2 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 10692 |

10955 candidates were entered for aggregation this series
For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see:
http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums results.html
Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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