

GCSE

Physics A

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **A331/02**: Unit 1 – Modules P1, P2, P3 (Higher Tier)

Mark Scheme for January 2013

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, 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 2013

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
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
	correct response
₹ <u>2</u>	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
Λ	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. 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:

		₹
		姥
*	\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, 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:

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

v. 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.

C	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)		This explanation accounts for the observations in the list.	1	accept any clear and unambiguous response
	(b)		There are other observations which do not fit with this explanation.	1	accept any clear and unambiguous response
	(c)		Iridium is a metallic element often found near asteroid impacts. 65 million year old layer of Iridium in Italy. ✓	2	1 mark for each correct if 3 boxes ticked deduct one mark 4 ticks = 0 marks accept any clear and unambiguous response
			Tot	d 4	

C	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)		fossils (1) rock types (1)	2	
	(b)		The theory linked things previously thought unrelated. The evidence did not prove his theory correct.	2	
	(c)	(i)		2	note: diagram is reversed (left-right) on exam paper overlay on Scoris shows acceptable limits one mark for identifying rows of mountains as a boundary and one mark for identifying earthquakes as a boundary list principle applies if extra lines drawn outside limits.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(ii)		1	Note: Map is reflected on paper any one arrow in the correct direction perpendicular to boundary or horizontal by eye list principle applies
	Total	7	

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)		4000	4	all five correct = 4 marks
			5000		four correct = 3 marks three correct = 2 marks
			5000		two correct = 1 mark one correct = no mark
			14 000		
			100		
			Total	4	

Q	uestior	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4		source – sunlight/bulb/a light/named source emits light (1) idea of light travelling/air is transparent/no absorbed by air/transmitted through air (1) idea of paper reflects light/absorbed by ink/writing (1) eye/retina is the detector. Eye/retina absorbs light/photons (1)	4	maximum of 2 marks only can be scored for an incorrect sequence of events (correct sequence is 'source – paper – eye') marks may be obtained from a suitably annotated diagram allow receptors as meaning detector
		Total	4	

Question		on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)		combustion E dissolving A photosynthesis respiration B D	3	all correct 3 marks 3 or 4 correct 2 marks 2 correct 1 mark 0 or 1 correct 0 marks B & D may be in either order
	(b)	(i)	The carbon dioxide going into the atmosphere was taken out again by plants and the oceans. There was no carbon dioxide produced before people built factories. Carbon dioxide was absorbed by forest fires. The atmosphere was already full of carbon dioxide, so no more could fit in.	1	
		(ii)	There are more factories now than in the past, as more countries have become developed. Forests have been burnt down to clear land for farming and new buildings.	2	

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(c)		Low lying lands could be at risk of flooding. Some parts of the world will find it more difficult to grow crops.	1	NB only 1 mark for both correct
	(d)		water vapour ✓ methane	2	
			Tota	I 9	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	any four from (max three from each group):	4	at least one from each group of ideas is required for 4 marks
	effects: damages/kills living cells; can lead to cancer; produces ions/causes ionisation/causes unwanted chemical reactions in cells/removes electrons from atoms; mutations/DNA/genes altered;		ignore changes living cells/kills you/damages eyes/any heating effect eg burns or blisters/cells ionised ignore radiation poisoning/sickness ignore damage to foetus
	factors: type of radiation (alpha/beta/gamma); idea of irradiation/contamination; intensity/activity/level/strength of radiation/dose; half-life; time of exposure; distance from source; amount of radioactive material;		eg breathe in and become contaminated accept how much radiation you get
	Total	4	

Q	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	X-ray and ultraviolet	1	either order both needed
	(b)	rings around rocks; cosmic radiation;	2	any clear and unambiguous response
	(c)	the time it takes for the activity of the material to fall by half.	1	tick in top box any clear and unambiguous response
	(d)	source and use reason long half life and medium penetration technetium 99 used to image the inside of humans long half life and short range radiation strontium 90 used to measure thickness short half life and very penetrating radiation short half live and short range radiation	3	one mark per line
		Total	7	

A331/02 Mark Scheme January 2013

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)	1 mark for correct use of each term eg	3	
		chain reaction – energy producing reaction/description of chain reaction including neutrons;		
		fuel rod – contains radioactive material/atoms that undergo fission/chain reaction;		'Gives energy' is insufficient
		control rod – absorbs neutrons/idea of movement of control rods altering chain reaction/energy production;		
		coolant – idea of heat/energy transfer;		ignore cools it down/lowers temperature/stops overheating
		Total	3	

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

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

Telephone: 01223 552552 Facsimile: 01223 552553



