

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Science: Double Award (Modular) 3468/2H

Specification A

Mark Scheme

2005 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---|--|------|
| (a) | all bars correct for greenfly, ladybird (± one square) and blackbird (less than one square) | | 1 |
| | bars are centred | do not accept pyramid shape if all to left or right of centre | 1 |
| | bars are labelled (in correct sequence) | , and the second | 1 |
| (b) | $\frac{1}{12}$ or 8.3% or 1:12 | | 2 |
| | | if answer is incorrect accept correct working out (eg $\frac{50}{600}$) for 1 mark | |
| | | accept 12 or 12:1 for one mark accept 8.3 for one mark (without %) | |
| total | | | 5 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---|--|------|
| (a)(i) | photosynthesis | | 1 |
| (ii) | respiration | 'anaerobic' is neutral | 1 |
| (iii) | microorganisms | accept microbes, bacteria, fungi, decomposers or any named microorganism | 1 |
| (b) | indication that carbon dioxide emissions contribute to global warming | accept 'greenhouse effect' for global warming | 1 |
| | argument for: in terms of decreases carbon dioxide emissions because less (fuel / energy used for) transport / imports | | 1 |
| | argument against: in terms of increases carbon dioxide emissions because of (fuel / energy used for) heating and lighting greenhouses | | 1 |
| total | | | 6 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---|--|------|
| (a) | ammonium nitrate | accept NH ₄ NO ₃ do not accept ammonia nitrate | 1 |
| (b) | different reactions need different catalysts | | 1 |
| (c) | they are used over and over again | accept they are reused accept they are not used up accept they are not changed recycling is neutral | 1 |
| (d) | any two from they speed up reactions | | 2 |
| | they reduce energy requirements they reduce costs | accept allow reactions to take place at a lower temperature accept make process more economic | |
| (e) | (high pressure) increases the frequency of collisions | accept more collisions move faster is neutral | 1 |
| | this increases the rate of reaction | accept 'more successful collisions' for 2 marks | 1 |
| total | | | 7 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---|---|------|
| | use less nitrate / fertiliser | use a different fertiliser is neutral prevent nitrate fertiliser run off is | 1 |
| | any two from: | neutral | 2 |
| | explanation that with less or none the crops still grow | | |
| | make more land available to grow more crops | | |
| | monitoring of water | | |
| | legislation organic farming / manure | | |
| | genetically modified crops | | |
| | give babies bottled water | | |
| total | | | 3 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|--|---|------|
| | use of any four as evidence from | accept argument for and / or against life on Mars | 4 |
| | water | | |
| | oxygen | | |
| | soil experiment | | |
| | meteorite | | |
| | Earth's early atmosphere was similar to Mars' present atmosphere | | |
| total | | | 4 |

| | answers | extra information | mark |
|--------|----------------------------|--|------|
| (a)(i) | acceleration / speeding up | do not accept acceleration increases | 1 |
| (ii) | constant / steady velocity | accept constant / steady speed | 1 |
| (b) | 10 | | 3 |
| | m/s^2 or ms^{-2} | reject ms ² | 1 |
| | | if answer not correct then allow 1 mark | |
| | | for acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken for change}}$ and allow 1 mark for $\frac{40(\text{m/s})}{4(\text{s})}$ | |
| total | | | 6 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---|--|------|
| (a) | variable resistor | accept rheostat | 1 |
| (b) | voltmeter | | 1 |
| (c) | straight line correct between 0.2 and 0.8 | if line incorrect, or no line and correct plots 0.2 to 0.8, award 1 mark | 2 |
| (d) | diode / rectifier | | 1 |
| total | | | 5 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---|-------------------|------|
| | Quality of written communication: 1 mark for correct sequencing | | 1 |
| | magnet in produces voltage / current → magnet out produces voltage / current → in opposite direction | | |
| | any three from: | | 3 |
| | magnet moved to coil / coil moved to magnet | | |
| | produces a current / voltage | | |
| | correct reference to induction | | |
| | magnet moved from coil / coil moved from magnet | | |
| | produces current / voltage | | |
| | correct reference to reversal of current / voltage | | |
| total | | | 4 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---|--|------|
| (a)(i) | X = putrefying bacteria | accept decay bacteria accept saprophytic bacteria accept fungi | 1 |
| (ii) | Y = ammonium (compounds) | accept ammonia | 1 |
| (iii) | Z = nitrifying bacteria | | 1 |
| (b) | any five from | | 5 |
| | fertilisers / nitrates make water plants grow (rapidly) | | |
| | death of these plants | | |
| | microorganisms will increase in number | | |
| | as they feed on / decay these dead plants | | |
| | use of oxygen (by these microorganisms) | use of oxygen by plants is neutral | |
| | for respiration | | |
| | this depletion of oxygen results in the death of fish / aquatic animals | accept suffocate | |
| total | | | 8 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|--------------------------------|---|------|
| (a) | 115 | | 1 |
| 4.) | | | |
| (b) | any four from | | 4 |
| | less energy lost / used | | |
| | as heat lost to the atmosphere | | |
| | since warm indoors | accept temperature controlled | |
| | (less energy lost) in movement | | |
| | since movement restricted | | |
| | more growth / eggs | accept prevents loss of body mass or gets fatter / weight gain | |
| total | | | 5 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|--|--|------|
| (a) | any two from (enzymes) are protein molecules need a particular shape to work high temperatures would damage them | accept denature / destroy for damage reject 'kill' | 2 |
| (b) | any three from immobilise the enzyme e.g by trapping it in an inert solid or polymer beads to stabilise the enzyme to keep it functioning for long periods continually add starch continually remove glucose / waste | | 3 |
| total | | | 5 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|--|--|------|
| (a)(i) | X activation energy / Ea | | 1 |
| | energy needed to start a reaction | accept energy needed for bonds (of reactants) to break | 1 |
| (ii) | Y exothermic reaction | accept energy is released | 1 |
| | $\begin{array}{c} \text{nett energy transfer / energy change /} \\ \Delta H \end{array}$ | accept since energy released during bond formation is greater than energy needed to break bonds for 2 marks | 1 |
| | | accept ΔH is negative = 2 marks | |
| (b)(i) | 2 (two) | | 1 |
| (ii) | 73 (seventy three) | if answer is incorrect allow 1 mark for the correct proportion that H ₂ :HCl is 1:2 and 1 mark for 36.5 | 3 |
| total | | | 8 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---------|---|------|
| | 1050 | | 4 |
| | kg | if answer incorrect then kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2}$ mv ² or accept indication by correct substitution for 1 mark accept 900 for 1 mark accept m = $\frac{2KE}{v^2}$ or indication by correct substitution for 1 mark | 1 |
| total | | | 5 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|--|--|------|
| (a)(i) | galaxy and Universe | | 1 |
| (ii) | materials produced when earlier stars exploded | accept the Sun is a second generation star accept formed from nebulae | 1 |
| | Quality of written communication: 1 mark for correct sequencing balanced forces → expansion → contraction / explosion | | 1 |
| | any five from | | 5 |
| | gravity pulling matter together | accept idea that a star is very massive so its force of gravity is very strong | |
| | high temperatures that create expansion forces | nuclear fusion releases energy that causes the very high temperatures | |
| | these forces balance | | |
| | star expands greatly | | |
| | since expansion is greater than gravity | accept fuel runs out | |
| | forms a red giant | give no further marks if red giant → white dwarf, red dwarf etc | |
| | collapses inwards and explodes outwards | | |
| | called a supernova | | |
| | neutron star may form | | |
| | leaves a small, dense object (a black hole) | accept nothing can escape from it | |
| total | | | 8 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|---|--------------------------|------|
| (a) | any two 1 mark each burning / combustion fossil fuels or (locked up) carbon oxygen used | accept fuel / named fuel | 2 |
| (b) | any three from produces (calcium) carbonate which is insoluble produces (calcium) hydrogencarbonate which is soluble photosynthesis releases oxygen | | 3 |
| total | | | 5 |

| question | answers | extra information | mark |
|----------|--|--|------|
| (a) | any two from | | 2 |
| | reliable | accept it is not always windy | |
| | | | |
| | can be used as storage for surplus electricity | | |
| | generates more electricity | accept would need hundreds of wind turbines to generate this electricity | |
| | no noise pollution | takes less space is neutral | |
| | | do not accept can be started up quickly | |
| (b) | advantage: does not produce greenhouse gases / carbon dioxide / water or acid rain / sulphur dioxide | | 1 |
| | disadvantage: danger from radioactive materials if accidents or waste radioactive materials | accept slower start-up time | 1 |
| (c) | any one situation with a suitable explanation | | 2 |
| | satellite weigh less or work for many years or remote | | |
| | remote places on Earth pump water or | | |
| | operate phones or road signs / lights or | | |
| | weather stations or too expensive / impractical | | |
| | calculators / watches small amount of electricity needed | | |
| total | | | 6 |