## Mark Schemes for the Units

## June 2006

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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.

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## General Certificate of Secondary Education

GCSE Applied Science (Double Award) 1497

## MARK SCHEMES FOR THE UNITS

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Mark Scheme 4882/01
June 2006

| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 a | cotton - plant; <br> leather animal; <br> nylon - artificial; <br> wool - animal; | 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 |  |
| 1 b i | any 2 from: <br> membrane; <br> nucleus; <br> cytoplasm; | 2 max | $3=2$ 2 or 1 = 1 |
| 1 b ii | any 2 from: <br> vacuole; <br> chloroplast; <br> (cell) wall; | 2 max | $3=2$ 2 or 1 = 1 |
| 1 c i | A; <br> because it will allow air to circulate / <br> allows sweat or heat to escape; | 1 | 1 |
| 1 c ii | C; <br> because tight mesh / has no or tiny <br> holes / water cannot get through; | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 12 |  |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 a | polythene; | 1 |  |
| 2 bi | HDPE does not melt or go soft / LDPE does melt or go soft; correct ref to boiling point of water; <br> stronger; <br> shape does not change; | 2 max | ACCEPT 2 reasons or one reason and one explanation |
| 2 b ii | flexible; stretchy; | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2 b iii | carbon; | 1 |  |
| 2 ci | made from two or more (different) materials / mixture; | 1 | difference is implied or stated |
| 2 cii | idea of improved properties; stronger / tougher / harder ; idea of combined properties; | 2 max | NEUTRAL = lighter / flexible |
|  | Total | 9 |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 a | $\begin{aligned} & \hline(0) 29156(.1) \\ & \text { (0)2836(.8); } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | ACCEPT . 11 <br> ALLOW 2837 both needed |
| 3 bi | kilo watts / 1000 W hour; | 1 | REJECT per |
| 3 bii | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 548 \\ & 1106 ; \end{aligned}$ | 1 | both needed for 1 mark |
| 3 b iii | use more during night / less during day; because it's cheaper; turn off lights / appliances; turn off standby; | 2 max | ACCEPT energy saving measures e.g. insulation / double glazing. plus consequence REJECT plug sockets |
| 3 c | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \times 6 ; \\ & 3000 ; \\ & 30=3 \text { marks; } \end{aligned}$ | 3 max |  |
| 3 d | iron; | 1 |  |
| 3 e | $\begin{aligned} & \text { power = voltage } \times \text { current } / \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{VI} \text {; } \\ & 8.6 \times 230 ; \\ & 1978 ; \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | ACCEPT words or symbols NOT power $=$ volts x amps |
|  | Total | 12 |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 ai | melting point; <br> above $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ / above daytime temp; daytime temp below $113^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; | 2 max | REJECT BPt ORA does not melt below $113^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $=2$ |
| 4 a ii | melting point below $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; boiling point is above $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | ORA <br> It's in between MPt \& BPt = 2 identifies both MPt \& Bpt allow 1 |
| 4 a iii | 8: | 1 |  |
| 4 b | element; non-metal; | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | all 4 correct $=3$ |
| 4 C |  | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { or } 2 \text { correct =2 } \\ & 1 \text { correct =1 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 di | oxygen; <br> sulphur dioxide; $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 4 dii | thorax; | 1 |  |
|  | Total | 14 |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 a | both increase; <br> industrialised countries increase faster; industrialised countries start use earlier; developing countries steady increase; industrialised use more land / more crops; | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1 \\ 1 \text { max } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 5 b | D left of B; <br> $B$ left of $A$; <br> A left of C ; | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | DBAC $=3$ |
| 5 c | benefit; neither; risk; benefit: | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 5 d | interfering with nature / playing God;; | 1 | ACCEPT not natural |
|  | Total | 10 |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 ai | $x$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { correct = } \\ & 2 \text { or } 1 \text { correct = } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 a ii | further away idea; energy spreads out / OWTTE; metal / lamp heated by conduction; glass by radiation / convection; metal heats up more easily / quickly than glass; | 2 max |  |
| 6 b | insulate; names of material e.g. polystyrene; trapped air in insulation keeps in heat; cover with lid; stops hot air rising / convection; use reflective material / foil; heat reflected back into tank; | 3 max |  |
| 6 c | 90\%;; <br> OR 180 over $\mathrm{x}=1$ mark; | 2 max | ecf 10\% scores (1) |
| 6 d | less energy input used; lower electricity bill / cheaper to run (in long run); longer lifetime; less heat output / less energy wasted; more (energy) efficient; | 3 max |  |
| 6 e | doesn't give of enough heat; | 1 |  |
|  | Total | 13 |  |
|  | Paper total | 70 |  |

Mark Scheme 4882/02 June 2006

| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 ai | melting point; above $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ / above daytime temp; daytime temp below $113^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; | 2 max | REJECT BPt <br> ORA <br> does not melt below $113^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $=2$ |
| 1 aii | melting point below $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; boiling point is above $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | ORA <br> It's in between MPt \& BPt = 2 <br> identifies both MPt \& Bpt allow 1 |
| 1 a iii | 8: | 1 |  |
| 1 b | element; non-metal; | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | all 4 correct $=3$ |
| 1 c |  | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { or } 2 \text { correct =2 } \\ & 1 \text { correct =1 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 di | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sulphur }+ \text { oxygen } \rightarrow \text { sulphur dioxide; } \\ & \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \\ & \mathrm{SO}_{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1 d ii | thorax; | 1 |  |
|  | Total | 14 |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 a | both increase; <br> industrialised countries increase faster; industrialised countries start use earlier; developing countries steady increase; industrialised use more land / more crops; | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1 \\ 1 \text { max } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 2 b | D left of B; $B$ left of $A$; A left of C; | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | DBAC $=3$ |
| 2 c | benefit; neither; risk; benefit; | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2 d | Interfering with nature / playing God;; | 1 | ACCEPT not natural |
|  | Total | 10 |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 3 a i |  | 2 | 3 correct $=2$ <br> 2 or 1 correct $=1$ |
| 3 a ii | further away idea; <br> energy spreads out / OwTTE; <br> metal / lamp heated by conduction; <br> glass by radiation / convection; <br> metal heats up more easily / quickly <br> than glass; | 2 max |  |
| 3 b | insulate; <br> names of material e.g. polystyrene; <br> trapped air in insulation keeps in heat; <br> cover with lid; <br> stops hot air rising / convection; <br> use reflective material / foil; <br> heat reflected back into tank; | 3 max |  |
| 3 c | 90\%;;; <br> OR 180 over x = 1 mark; | 2 max | ecf 10\% scores (1) |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 ai | (natural) gas; coal; oil; | any 2 |  |
| 4 a ii | water is heated / boiled; to make steam; | 2 |  |
| 4 b |  | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { all } 3 \text { correct }=2 \\ & 1 \text { correct }=1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 c | both good conductors; clear statement: Cu better conductor than Al; <br> Al less dense than Cu ; links density to use overhead; | any 3 | discussion of melting point list principle, $\max 2$. |
| 4 di | mixture (of metals) | 1 |  |
| 4 dii | stronger / improved properties | 1 | NOT better conductor IGNORE mix of properties |
|  | Total | 11 |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 a | (red cells) carry oxygen; haemoglobin in red cells; to body (cells); for respiration; respiration produces energy; | any 3 |  |
| 5 bi | white blood cell / nucleus; red blood cell; platelet | 3 |  |
| 5 b ii | X in the plasma | 1 |  |
| 5 b iii | white cell has nucleus / red cell has haemoglobin; | 1 | ORA |
| 5 c | insulin, tablets insulin, injections; control / reduce sugar in diet; lowering / stabilising blood sugar levels | 3 | ALLOW treating with insulin = 1 mark |
|  | Total | 11 |  |


| Qn | Expected Answers | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 ai | aerosol; liquid and gas identified; correct way round; | 3 |  |
| 6 aii | solution | 1 |  |
| 6 bi | two bonding electrons only circled. | 1 |  |
| 6 bii | covalent | 1 |  |
| 6 b iii | H with 1; C with 4 electrons; Cl with 7; | 3 |  |
| 6 c | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$; | 1 |  |
| 6 d | quality control ideas | 1 |  |
|  | Total | 11 |  |

## General Certificate of Secondary Education

Applied Science (Double Award) 1497
June 2006 Assessment Series

## Unit Threshold Marks

| Unit |  | Max <br> Mark | $\mathbf{a}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{f}$ | $\mathbf{g}$ | Total Number <br> of Candidates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4 8 8 1}$ | Raw | 50 | 45 | 41 | 37 | 33 | 27 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 9095 |
|  | UMS | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 20 | 30 |  |
| $\mathbf{4 8 8 2 / 1}$ | Raw | 70 | - | - | - | 45 | 36 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 6207 |
|  | UMS | 69 | - | - | - | 60 | 50 | 40 | 20 | 30 |  |
| $\mathbf{4 8 8 2 / 2}$ | Raw | 70 | 58 | 50 | 42 | 34 | 20 | 13 | - | - | 1841 |
|  | UMS | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | - | - |  |
| $\mathbf{4 8 8 3}$ | Raw | 50 | 47 | 42 | 37 | 33 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 11 | 9786 |
|  | UMS | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 20 | 30 |  |

## Specification Aggregation Results

Overall threshold marks in UMS (i.e. after conversion of raw marks to uniform marks)

|  | Max <br> Mark | A*A* | AA | BB | CC | DD | EE | FF | GG |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 4 9 7}$ | 300 | 270 | 240 | 210 | 180 | 150 | 120 | 90 | 60 |

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

|  | A*A* $^{*}$ | AA | BB | CC | DD | EE | FF | GG | Total Number <br> of Candidates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1497 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 38.1 | 62.9 | 81.9 | 93.7 | 98.9 | 9817 |

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see:
www.ocr.org.uk/OCR/WebSite/docroot/understand/ums.jsp
Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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