

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2017

Marking Scheme

Science

Higher Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

TABLE FOR ASSIGNING GRADES		
GRADE	RANGE	
Α	510 - 600	
В	420 - 509	
с	330 - 419	
D	240 - 329	
E	150 - 239	
F	60 - 149	
NG	0 - 59	

GUIDELINES TO EXAMINERS

General Points regarding the Marking Scheme for Junior Certificate Science

- 1. In many cases only key phrases are given in the marking scheme. These points contain the information and ideas that must appear in the candidate's answer in order to merit the assigned marks.
- **2.** The descriptions, methods and definitions given in a marking scheme are not exhaustive and alternative valid answers are acceptable.
- **3.** The detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the examination paper. This may vary from year to year.
- 4. The word(s) / phrase(s) used in the scheme indicate the essential points required in the candidate's answer. A double solidus (//) separates points for which separate marks are allocated in a part of the question. Words, expressions or statements separated by a solidus (/) are alternatives which are equally acceptable for a particular point. A word or phrase given in brackets is an acceptable alternative to the preceding word or phrase. Note, however, that words, expressions or phrases must be correctly used in context and not contradicted. Where there is evidence of incorrect use or contradiction, the marks may not be awarded.
- 5. In general, names and formulas of elements and compounds are equally acceptable except in cases where either the name or the formula is specifically asked for in the question. However, in some cases where the name is asked for, the formula may be accepted as an alternative. This is clarified within the scheme.
- **6.** There is a deduction of one mark for each arithmetical slip made by a candidate in a calculation. If the incorrect calculated value is used in a subsequent calculation 'correctly' allow the marks for the subsequent calculation.

7. Cancelled & / or Repeated Answers

- a. In the case of short-answer questions, if an answer is cancelled and a second answer given, the cancellation is accepted and marks are awarded for the uncancelled answer.
- b. If more than the required number of (uncancelled) answers are given, surplus incorrect answers cancel the marks awarded for correct answers.
- c. If the only answer offered is cancelled, the cancelling is ignored and the answer marked as normal. However, in MCQ-type questions cancelling of an incorrect and correct answer applies.

For answers to "describe an investigation / an experiment", multiple attempts will be dealt with as follows:

If a candidate answers a question or part of a question once only and then cancels, the cancelling is ignored and the answer marked as normal. If a candidate answers a question or

part of a question more than once and then cancels one attempt, the cancelling will be ignored and all the answers, whether cancelled or not, marked as normal. However, only the marks gained in respect to the highest scoring attempt will be counted. Points cannot be "mixed and matched from two attempts". The disallowed marks should be enclosed in square brackets.

8. Recording a mark of zero

A zero should only be recorded in the question grid when the candidate has attempted the question but does not merit marks.

*Do not enter zero for examination components that were not presented.

If a candidate does not attempt a question (or part of) record a dash -.

9. Deduction of marks for omitted labelled diagrams

Assign marks in the usual way. Then use square brackets '[]' to deduct the marks.

10. Application of the marking scheme

Apply the marking scheme as agreed.

Examiners should enter marks in 'Examiner use only' Column 1.

Advising Examiners should also use Column 1.

Column 2 to be used by Appeal Examiners.

Disallowed marks should be placed in square brackets i.e. '[]'.

11. Transfer of marks

All marks should be transferred to the grid on the cover page of the examination paper. Marks should be totalled, the bonus for answering through Irish applied where relevant.

12. Bonus for Irish

Bonus marks at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained in the written paper will be given to a candidate who answers the written paper entirely through Irish and who obtains less than 75% of the total mark available in the written paper (i.e. less than 75% of 390). In calculating the bonus to be applied decimals are always rounded down, not up e.g., 4.5 becomes 4; 4.9 becomes 4, etc. No bonus applies to the coursework. The table below should be used where a candidate is awarded more than 75% of the total mark in the written paper.



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

390@10%

Marcanna Breise as ucht freagairt trí Ghaeilge

Léiríonn an tábla thíos an méid marcanna breise ba chóir a bhronnadh ar iarrthóirí a ghnóthaíonn níos mó ná 75% d'iomlán na marcanna.

N.B. Ba chóir marcanna de réir an ghnáthráta a bhronnadh ar iarrthóirí nach ngnóthaíonn níos mó ná 75% d'iomlán na marcanna don scrúdú. Ba chóir freisin an marc bónais sin **a shlánú síos**.

Tábla 390 @ 10%

Bain úsáid as an tábla seo i gcás na n-ábhar a bhfuil 390 marc san iomlán ag gabháil leo agus inarb é 10% gnáthráta an bhónais.

Bain úsáid as an ngnáthráta i gcás 292 marc agus faoina bhun sin. Os cionn an mharc sin, féach an tábla thíos.

Bunmharc	Marc Bónais
293	29
294 - 296	28
297 - 300	27
301 - 303	26
304 - 306	25
307 - 310	24
311 - 313	23
314 - 316	22
317 - 320	21
321 - 323	20
324 - 326	19
327 - 330	18
331 - 333	17
334 - 336	16
337 - 340	15

Bunmharc	Marc Bónais
341 - 343	14
344 - 346	13
347 - 350	12
351 - 353	11
354 - 356	10
357 - 360	9
361 - 363	8
364 - 366	7
367 - 370	6
371 - 373	5
374 - 376	4
377 - 380	3
381 - 383	2
384 - 386	1
387 - 390	0

Junior Certificate Examination

SCIENCE

Higher Level Paper

WRITTEN EXAMINATION PAPER

Three Sections: Biology, Chemistry and Physics, *all* questions to be answered by candidates.

Biology Question 1 (52 marks); Question 2 (39 marks); Question 3 (39 marks)
Chemistry Question 4 (52 marks); Question 5 (39 marks); Question 6 (39 marks)
Physics Question 7 (52 marks); Question 8 (39 marks); Question 9 (39 marks)

COURSEWORK A

Count the number of ticked (✓) mandatory biology investigations/experiments claimed on page 5. Note this number in the box on page 6 of the Coursework booklet and enter it in the Coursework A grid on the cover page.

Count the number of ticked (\checkmark) mandatory chemistry investigations/experiments claimed on page 6. Note this number in the box on page 7 of the Coursework booklet and enter it in the Coursework A grid on the cover page.

Count the number of ticked mandatory (✓) physics investigations/experiments claimed on page 7. Note this number in the box on page 8 of the Coursework booklet and enter it in the Coursework A grid on the cover page.

Total the number of investigations / experiments claimed and award 2 marks per investigation/experiment to an amount not exceeding maximum 60 marks.

COURSEWORK B

Mark the SEC nominated investigations according to the agreed criteria. Enter the marks for each section in the Coursework B grid on the cover page of the coursework booklet.

or

Mark the candidate nominated investigation according to the agreed criteria. Enter the marks for each section in the Coursework B grid on the cover page of the coursework booklet.

COURSEWORK A & B

Transfer total marks awarded for Coursework A and Coursework B to grid on the cover page of the examination answer-booklet.

BIOLOGY

Question 1		(7 × 6 + 1 × 10)
Question 2	(<i>a</i>)	(15)
	(b)	(15)
	(<i>c</i>)	(9)
Our officer 2	((0)
Question 3	(<i>a</i>)	(9)
	(b)	(12)
	(<i>c</i>)	(18)
Question 3	 (b) (c) (a) (b) 	(15) (9) (9) (12)

CHEMISTRY

Question 4		(7 × 6 + 1 × 10)
Question 5	(a)	(9)
	(b)	(12)
	(<i>c</i>)	(18)
Question 6	(<i>a</i>)	(18)
	(b)	(6)
	(<i>c</i>)	(15)

PHYSICS

Question 7		(7 × 6 + 1 × 10)
Question 8	(a)	(15)
	(b)	(6)
	(<i>c</i>)	(18)
Question 9	(a)	(21)
	(b)	(9)
	(c)	(9)

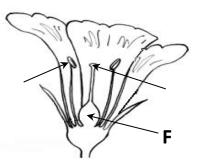
Biology (130 MARKS)

Questi	ion 1	(52)
(a)(i)	respiration	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	reproduction	(3)
(b)(i)	limewater / calcium hydroxide / Ca(OH) ₂	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	water	(3)
(c) (i)	tearing (ripping / gripping)	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	biting (cutting / chopping)	(3)
(d)	Red blood cells: carry oxygen (O ₂ / O)	(3)
	Plasma: carries blood cells (minerals / nutrients / hormones / enzymes / antibodies / carbon dioxide (CO ₂)/ heat / any valid substance) / regulates body temperature / maintains blood pressure	(3)
(e)(i)	bacteria / fungi / virus	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	to supply food (nutrition) / growth medium / supply conditions for growth / helps them to grow	; (3)
(f)	Digestion: break down of food	(3)
	Excretion: removal of waste / removal of valid names waste	(3)
(g)	carbon dioxide	(3)
	oxygen	(3)
(h)(i)	X = testis / testes / testicle	(3)
	Y = sperm duct / vas deferens	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	sperm	(2)
(iii)	urethra	(2)

Questi	Question 2	
(a)(i)	axes correctly labelled correct scale correct plot of 8 points	(3 × 3)
	[slip -1 for each incorrect point, max of 3]	
(<i>ii</i>)	lack of sunlight (water / nutrients) / trampling	(3)
(iii)	quadrat / belt transect	(3)
(b)(i)	most suitable temperature / body temperature	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	iodine	(3)
(iii)	X = yellow brown / red brown	(3)
	Y = blue black	(3)
(iv)	maltose	(3)

(c) (i) stamen / anther / pollen grain

(ii) **F** on / near arrow of ovary



(iii) seed (fruit) development (formation / production) / seed dispersal

(3)

(3)

(3)

(a)	State or show (3 >	< 3)
	[Marks awarded in the context of a valid experiment.]	
	Container of water with thermometer / temperature sensor	
	Burn food	
	<u>Result</u> : water heats up	
	Relevant labelled diagram [Diagram must have at least one label – no labelled diagram – deduct [3] marks]	
(b)(i)	heart / lungs	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	muscles (named muscle(s)) // pull on bones / contracts (2	× 3)
(iii)	calcium / magnesium	(3)
(c) (i)	X in the lens / arrow indicating location of X	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	iris	(3)
(iii)	tick under left eye	(3)
(iv)	brain and spinal cord	(3)
(v)	Sensory: carries message to CNS (brain /spinal cord) / carries message from sense organ	(3)
	Motor: carries message from CNS (brain / spinal cord) / carries message to muscle (gland)	(3)

(39)

Chemistry (130 MARKS)		
Questi	on 4	(52)
(a)	water // iron sulfide	(2 × 3)
(b)(i)	liquid	(3)
(b)(i) (ii)	changing of liquid to gas (vapour)	(3)
(")		(3)
(c) (i)	Nitrogen (N ₂ / N)	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	copper sulfate (CuSO ₄) / cobalt chloride (CoCl ₂)	(3)
(d)(i)	strong / won't burn (melt)	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	galvanising / painting	(3)
(e)	In any order:	
(-)	sodium hydroxide	(3)
	hydrogen	(3)
(f) (i)	good conductor / ductile	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	unreactive / malleable / lustrous / ductile	(3)
(g)(i)	coal /oil / peat / named oil product [do not accept wood]	(3)
(g)(r) (ii)	carbon dioxide / water	(3)
(")		(3)
(h)(i)	proton	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	electron	(3)
(iii)	nucleus	(2)
(iv)	nitrogen / N	(2)

[accept "evaporation + condensation"] (ii) condenser (3) (iii) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water) (3) (iv) A (3) (iv) A (3) (c) (i) indicator / named indicator [do not accept universal indicator] (3) (ii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (iii) burette (3)	(a)(i)	State <i>or</i> show	(3 × 3)
Ink spot on paper above solvent Result: ink spot rises and colours separate [Diagram is optional] (b)(i) distillation [accept "evaporation + condensation"] (ii) condenser (iii) condenser (iii) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water) (iv) A (c) (i) indicator / named indicator [do not accept universal indicator] (3) (iii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (iii) burette (3) (iv) 19.4 cm ³ (3) [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " or "19.25 cm ³ "] (3)		[Marks awarded in the context of a valid experiment.]	
Result: ink spot rises and colours separate [Diagram is optional] (b) (i) distillation (3) [accept "evaporation + condensation"] (3) (ii) condenser (3) (iii) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water) (3) (iv) A (3) (iv) A (3) (ii) indicator / named indicator (3) (do not accept universal indicator] (3) (iii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (iv) 19.4 cm ³ (3) [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " or "19.25 cm ³ "] (3)		Container with solvent	
separate [Diagram is optional] (b) (i) distillation (3) [accept "evaporation + condensation"] (3) (ii) condenser (3) (iii) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water) (3) (iv) A (3) (iv) A (3) (iii) indicator / named indicator (3) (iv) A (3) (iii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (iii) burette (3) (iv) 19.4 cm ³ (3) [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " or "19.25 cm ³ "] (3)		Ink spot on paper above solvent	
(b) (i) distillation [accept "evaporation + condensation"](3)(ii) condenser(3)(iii) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water)(3)(iv) A(3)(c) (i) indicator / named indicator [do not accept universal indicator](3)(ii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added)(3)(iii) burette(3)(iv) 19.4 cm³ [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm³ " or "19.25 cm³ "](3)			
[accept "evaporation + condensation"] (ii) condenser (3) (iii) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water) (3) (iv) A (3) (c) (i) indicator / named indicator (3) (c) (i) indicator / named indicator (3) (ii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (iii) burette (3) (iv) 19.4 cm ³ (3) [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " or "19.25 cm ³ "]		[Diagram is optional]	
 (<i>ii</i>) condenser (<i>iii</i>) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water) (<i>iii</i>) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water) (<i>iv</i>) A (<i>iv</i>) A (<i>i</i>) indicator / named indicator [do not accept universal indicator] (<i>ii</i>) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (<i>iii</i>) burette (<i>iv</i>) 19.4 cm³ [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm³ " or "19.25 cm³ "] 	(b)(i)	distillation	(3)
 (iii) condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water) (iii) A (iv) A (3) (c) (i) indicator / named indicator [do not accept universal indicator] (ii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (iii) burette (iii) burette (iv) 19.4 cm³ [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm³ " or "19.25 cm³ "] 		[accept "evaporation + condensation"]	
 (<i>iv</i>) A (3) (<i>c</i>) (<i>i</i>) indicator / named indicator [do not accept universal indicator] (<i>ii</i>) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (<i>iii</i>) burette (<i>iii</i>) burette (<i>iii</i>) burette (<i>iii</i>) 19.4 cm³ [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm³ " or "19.25 cm³ "] 	(<i>ii</i>)	condenser	(3)
 (c) (i) indicator / named indicator [do not accept universal indicator] (ii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (iii) burette (3) (iv) 19.4 cm³ [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm³ " or "19.25 cm³ "] 	(iii)	condensation / gas (steam) to liquid (water)	(3)
 (c) (i) indicator / named indicator [do not accept universal indicator] (ii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (iii) burette (3) (iv) 19.4 cm³ [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm³ " or "19.25 cm³ "] 	(iv)	A	(3)
[do not accept universal indicator] (<i>ii</i>) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (<i>iii</i>) burette (3) (<i>iv</i>) 19.4 cm ³ (3) [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " or "19.25 cm ³ "]			. ,
[do not accept universal indicator] (<i>ii</i>) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added) (3) (<i>iii</i>) burette (3) (<i>iv</i>) 19.4 cm ³ (3) [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " or "19.25 cm ³ "]	(c)(i)	indicator / named indicator	(3)
(ii) shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added)(3)(iii) burette(3)(iv) 19.4 cm^3 (3)[accept " $19.2 + 19.3 \div 2 = 19.25 \text{ cm}^3$ " or " 19.25 cm^3 "]	()()		(3)
 (<i>iii</i>) burette (<i>iv</i>) 19.4 cm³ [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm³ " or "19.25 cm³ "] 			
(<i>iv</i>) 19.4 cm ³ [accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " <i>or</i> "19.25 cm ³ "] (3)	(<i>ii</i>)	shows when neutralisation occurs (when enough acid has been added)	(3)
[accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " or "19.25 cm ³ "]	(iii)	burette	(3)
[accept "19.2 + 19.3 ÷ 2 = 19.25 cm ³ " or "19.25 cm ³ "]	(iv)	19.4 cm ³	(3)
(v) repeat without indicator (3)			. ,
(0)	(v)	repeat without indicator	(3)
	()		(3)

(39)

(a)(i)	2 atoms indicated, showing a 2, 6 arrangement of electrons overlap of outer energy levels with four electrons shared, two from each atom		(3) (3)
(<i>ii</i>)	force of attraction	// magnesium (Mg) loses 2 electrons	(3)
	two oppositely charged ions	// oxygen (O) gains 2 electrons	(3)
(iii)	i) dip the electrodes into the solution		(3)
	the bulb would light		(3)
(b)(i)	relights a glowing splint		(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	to help current (electricity) to flo	ow / acts as a catalyst	(3)

(c) (i)	2 HCl + CaCO ₃ >	(3)
	$CaCl_2 + H_2O + CO_2$	(3)

(*ii*)

Tested with:	Moist blue litmus	Moist red litmus
Final colour:	RED	RED

(2 × 3)

acidic

(3)

Physics (130 MARKS)

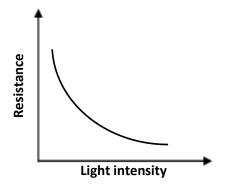
Questi	ion 7	(52)
(a)(i)	water rises up the tube / water is sucked up	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	gas contracts / partial vacuum created	(3)
(b)(i)	no	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	travelling in a different direction / velocity is speed in a given direction	(3)
(c) (i)	blue	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	breaks (melts / blows) when current (electricity / voltage) is too high / limits size	
(")	current flowing / safety	(3)
(-() (:)		(2)
(d)(i)	liquid (water) to gas (steam) / evaporation	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	latent	(3)
(<i>e</i>)(i)	Earth has a magnetic field / pole(s) of magnet attracted to the pole(s) of Earth	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	they repel each other	(3)
(f) (i)	4 cm	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	extension is proportional to weight added	(3)
(11)		(3)
(g)(i)	better tyre grip / road holding / slows car / needed for braking	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	wears (damages) the tyres / tyres get hot	(3)
(h)(i)	2400 × 10 = 24000	(3)
('')(')	2400 ^ 10 - 24000	(3)
	[accept calculation done using 9.8 m s ⁻² as acceleration due to gravity]	
(<i>ii</i>)	Newton / N	(3)
(iii)	F ÷ A / 24000 ÷ 0.8	(2)
	30000 N m ⁻² / Pa	(2)

Que	estion 8	(39)
(a)(i)	ability to do work	(3)
(ii)	provides energy for plants to make food (photosynthesis) / provides heat <i>or</i> light	(3)
(iii)	radiation / rays	(3)
(iv)	reflects light from the sun	(3)
(v)	risk of explosion (harmful radiation / radioactive waste) / difficult to control / can be expensive / non-renewable	(3)
(b)(i)	В	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	the apple (object) blocks the light	(3)
(c) (i)	sound of the bell becomes faint / can't hear the bell	(3)
(<i>ii</i>)	sound needs a medium to travel / sound will not travel through a vacuum	(3)
(iii)	light	(3)
	see lightning before hearing thunder / see flash from a starter pistol before hearin sound etc.	וg (3)
(iv)	Distance ÷ Time / 300 ÷ 0.2 / 150 ÷ 0.1	(3)
	1500 m s ⁻¹	(3)
	[150 ÷ 0.2 = 750 is awarded 3, 0]	

(a)(i)five points correctly plotted (5×1) straight line through points(4)(ii)proportional(3)(iii)V ÷ I / voltage from graph or table ÷ current from graph or table(3)Range:0.5 to 0.6 Ω / correct answer from student graph(3)(iv)it gets hot / resistance rises / current decreases(3)

(b) (i) move the lamp / reduce the brightness / change the bulb (3)





(iii) light (security) sensor / turning on (off) street lighting	(3)
(c) (i) A	(3)

- (ii) forward biased / current flows (3)
- (iii) uses less current (energy) / cheaper / more efficient (3)

(39)

Marking Criteria for Coursework B (HL) - BIOLOGY

	Guide to mark assignment	
Total	Investigate quantitatively, to determine the impact of each additive, the	Mark
Marks	effects on samples of a garden soil of adding 20% by mass of (a) sand, (b)	Assignment
	potting compost, and (c) clay* on	
	(i) the soil's ability to retain water,	
	(ii) the rate of drainage of water through the soil.	
	*Some readily available cat litter is composed of dry clay.	
5	Introduction to the investigation	
	1 (i) Statement/identification of problem/topic to be investigated	(2)
	1 (ii) Background research	(2)
	Any <u>one</u> reference to book or internet or person consulted or evidence of	(3)
	research	(-)
20	Preparation and planning	
	2 (i) Identify any relevant variables and necessary controls	
	Identify <u>four</u> variables (at least two compulsory) and/or indicate how some of	
	these need to be controlled or held fixed	
	Compulsory variables	(3 + 3)
	 volume or mass of water retained 	(3 - 3)
	 rate of drainage <i>or</i> time for known volume to drain <i>or</i> volume drained 	
	in known time	
	 soil additives <i>or</i> soil composition <i>or</i> soil mixture 	
		any others
	Other variables	(2 + 2)
	soil source	
	 moisture content (of soil <i>or</i> of additives) 	
	 quantity of soil used 	
	 quantity of additive used 	
	particle size	
	 volume/mass of water added 	
	 volume/mass/height of water above level of soil 	
	temperature	
	• funnel dimensions	
		(5 1)
	2 (ii) List of the equipment needed for the investigation	(5 × 1)
	Identify any <u>five</u> pieces of equipment pertinent to procedure	
	2 (iii) List of tasks to be carried out during the investigation	
	Identify any <u>four</u> tasks carried out in investigation	(1 + 1 + 1 + 2)
	 procure soil 	
	 add/mix in additives <i>or</i> find weight/mass of additives 	
	 add water to soil 	
	 measure volume/mass of water retained 	
	 measure volume/mass of water retained measure volume/mass of water drained 	
	 repeat for different soil and additive mixtures 	
	 record or graph data 	

20	Procedure, Apparatus, Safety, Data Collection / Observations	
	3 (i) Safety precautions	
	Identify any two specific safety precautions followed	(2 + 3)
	3 (ii) & (iii) Procedure followed in the investigation (state or show)	
	Identify any seven steps taken in conducting investigation	
	• sieve soil	(1+1+1+1)
	measure/note mass of soil	+
	 measure/note mass of additive 	(2 + 2 + 2)
	mix in additive	
	 measure/note mass/volume of water to be added 	
	• place soil in funnel/container	
	add water to soil	
	 measure/note mass of wet soil 	
	 keep level of water above soil constant 	
	 measure/note mass/volume of water drained 	
	 measure/note time taken 	
	 repeat for different soil and additive mixtures 	
	 repeat to verify data 	
	 record <i>or</i> graph data 	
	3 (iv) Recorded Data / Observations	
	Identify <u>two</u> data sets - with value(s) for each of the three additives for both sets	(2 + 3)
	 effect of soil additives on water retention by soil 	
	 effect of soil additives on rate of water drainage through soil 	
	• effect of soil additives of rate of water drainage through soil	
20	Analysis	
	4 (i) Calculations / Data analysis	
	Relevant analysis of data or calculations or graph(s)	
	 Excellent manipulation of two data sets with a data point for each 	(10)
	additive in each set using accurate graphs / correct calculations / clear	
	statements of analysis of data	
	 Good manipulation of two data sets with a data point for each 	(7)
	additive in each set using graphs / calculations / statements of	
	analysis of data	(4)
	 Limited manipulation of one data set of with a data point for each 	
	additive using graphs / calculations / statement of analysis of data	
		Only if 3(iv)
	4 (ii) Conclusion(s) and Evaluation of Result(s)	and/or 4(i)
	Relevant conclusion(s) drawn and evaluation of result(s)	attempted
	 Excellent treatment (clear, supported statements about both sets of 	(10)
	data)	(¬)
	Good treatment (statements about both sets of data, not fully clear or	(7)
	not fully supported)	(
	Limited treatment (clear, supported statements about one set of data	(4)
	only)	
10	Comments	
	Any <u>two</u> comments on refinement or improvement or extension or possible	
	application or source of error, etc.	(=) =
	Excellent comprehension	(5) × 2
	Good comprehension	(3) 」

Marking Criteria for Coursework B (HL) - CHEMISTRY

	Guide to mark assignment	
Total	Investigate quantitatively, at room temperature, the effect of dilution on the	Mark
Marks	pH of	Assignment
	(i) vinegar,	
	(ii) a solution containing 5 g washing soda per litre of water,	
	(iii) a solution containing 5 g sucrose per litre of water.	
5	Introduction to the investigation	
	1 (i) Statement/identification of problem/topic to be investigated	(2)
	1 (ii) Background research	
	Any <u>one</u> reference to book or internet or person consulted or evidence of	(3)
	research	
20	Preparation and planning	
	2 (i) Identify any relevant variables and necessary controls	
	Identify <u>four</u> variables (at least two compulsory) and/or indicate how some of	
	these need to be controlled or held fixed	
	Compulsory variables	(3 + 3)
	pH of solution	
	 concentration / dilution 	
	• substance <i>or</i> solution tested	
		any others
	Other variables	(2 + 2)
	liquid used for dilution	
	volume of solution	
	volume of solvent	
	mass of substance	
	temperature of solutions	
	temperature of surroundings	
	2 (ii) List of the equipment needed for the investigation	
	Identify any five pieces of equipment pertinent to procedure	(5 × 1)
	2 (iii) List of tasks to be carried out during the investigation	
	Identify any four tasks carried out in investigation	11 . 1 . 1 . 7
	 procure pH meter or procure colour chart for universal indicator 	(1 + 1 + 1 + 2
	procure solutions	
	 change concentration of solutions 	
	• read pH	
	 repeat for different concentrations 	
	repeat for different solutions	
	• record <i>or</i> graph data	

20	Procedure, Apparatus, Safety, Data Collection/Observations	
	3 (i) Safety precautions	
	Identify any <u>two</u> specific safety precautions followed	(2 + 3)
	3 (ii) & (iii) Procedure followed in the investigation (state or show)	
	Identify any <u>seven</u> steps taken in conducting investigation	
	calibrate pH meter	(1+1+1+1)
	measure/note pH of water (buffer)	+ (2 + 2 + 2)
	measure/note mass of substance	(2 + 2 + 2)
	measure/note volume of liquid	
	 make up or measure out stock solution 	
	 add solvent to solution to dilute 	
	• stir or mix	
	 place pH meter or universal indicator into solution 	
	measure/note pH	
	 rinse/wash pH meter or return pH meter to water 	
	repeat for different concentrations	
	 repeat for other stock solutions 	
	repeat to verify data	
	 record <i>or</i> graph data 	
	3 (iv) Recorded Data / Observations	
	Identify <u>three</u> data sets	(1 + 2 + 2)
	effect of dilution on pH of vinegar	
	effect of dilution on pH of washing soda solution	
	effect of dilution on pH of sucrose solution	
20	Analysis	
	4 (i) Calculations / Data analysis	
	Relevant analysis of data or calculations or graph(s)	
	• Excellent manipulation of three data sets with at least 3 data points in	(10)
	each set using accurate graphs / correct calculations / clear	(10)
	statements of analysis of data	
	 Good manipulation of three data sets with at least 3 data points in 	(7)
	each set using graphs / calculations / statements of analysis of data	
	• Limited manipulation of two data set of with at least 3 data points	(4)
	using graphs / calculations / statement of analysis of data	
		Only if 3(iv)
	4 (ii) Conclusion(s) and Evaluation of Result(s)	and/or 4(i)
	Relevant conclusion(s) drawn and evaluation of result(s)	attempted
	• Excellent treatment (clear, supported statements about all sets of data)	(10)
	Good treatment (statements about all sets of data, not fully clear or	<i>(_</i>)
	not fully supported)	(7)
	 Limited treatment (clear, supported statements about two sets of 	(•)
	data only)	(4)
10	<u>Comments</u>	
	Any <u>two</u> comments on refinement or improvement or extension or possible	
	application or source of error, etc.	(5)
	Excellent comprehension	(5) × 2
	Good comprehension	(3) 」

Marking Criteria for Coursework B (HL) - PHYSICS

	Guide to mark assignment	
Total	Using conductors made of children's play (modelling) dough, investigate	Mark
Marks	quantitatively the effect on resistance, calculated from measurements of	Assignment
	voltage across and current through the conductors, of changing the conductor	
	length and obtain data to establish whether dough colour has an effect on its	
	resistance.	
5	Introduction to the investigation	
	1 (i) Statement/identification of problem/topic to be investigated	(2)
	1 (ii) Background research	
	Any <u>one</u> reference to book or internet or person consulted or evidence of research	(3)
20	Preparation and planning	
	2 (i) Identify any relevant variables and necessary controls	
	Identify four variables (at least two compulsory) and/or indicate how some of	
	these need to be controlled or held fixed	
	Compulsory variables	
	 length of modelling dough 	(3 + 3)
	 colour of modelling dough 	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	resistance of modelling dough	
	Other variables	
	temperature	any others
	• current <i>or</i> voltage	(2 + 2)
	• diameter <i>or</i> cross sectional area of modelling dough	
	 moisture content of modelling dough 	
	 amount of kneading of modelling dough 	
	 brand/source of modelling dough 	
	 method of making electrical connections 	
	2 (ii) List of the equipment needed for the investigation	
	Identify any five pieces of equipment pertinent to procedure	(5 ×1)
	2 (iii) List of tasks to be carried out during the investigation	
	Identify any <u>four</u> tasks carried out in investigation	(1 + 1 + 1 + 2
	 procure modelling dough 	
	 shape modelling dough to have fixed diameter or cross sectional area 	
	 cut/measure lengths of modelling dough 	
	 measure current and voltage 	
	 calculate resistance from current and voltage 	
	 repeat for different lengths of modelling dough 	
	 repeat for different colours of modelling dough 	
	 record <i>or</i> graph data 	

20	Procedure, Apparatus, Safety, Data Collection/Observations	
	3 (i) Safety precautions	
	Identify any two specific safety precautions followed	(2 + 3)
	3 (ii) & (iii) Procedure followed in the investigation (state or show) Identify any <u>seven</u> steps taken in conducting investigation	
	knead modelling dough	(1+1+1+1)
	 shape modelling dough to have fixed diameter <i>or</i> cross sectional area cut/measure/note length of modelling dough 	+ (2 + 2 + 2)
	 attach leads to modelling dough set up circuit with power supply (<i>or</i> battery), ammeter and modelling dough in series 	
	 connect voltmeter across modelling dough 	
	 switch on circuit 	
	measure/note current	
	measure/note voltage	
	calculate resistance	
	 repeat for different lengths of modelling dough 	
	 repeat for different colours of modelling dough 	
	repeat to verify data	
	record <i>or</i> graph data	
	3 (iv) Recorded Data / Observations	
	Identify <u>two</u> data sets	(2 + 3)
	 effect on resistance of changing length of conductor 	
	effect on resistance of changing colour of conductor	
20	Analysis	
	4 (i) Calculations / Data analysis	
	Relevant analysis of data or calculations or graph(s)	
	• Excellent manipulation of two data sets with at least 3 data points in	(10)
	each set using accurate graphs / correct calculations / clear statements of analysis of data	
	 Good manipulation of two data sets with at least 3 data points in each set using graphs / calculations / statements of analysis of data 	(7)
	 Limited manipulation of one data set of with at least 3 data points using graphs / calculations / statement of analysis of data 	(4)
	4 (ii) Conclusion(s) and Evaluation of Result(s)	Only if 3(iv)
	Relevant conclusion(s) drawn and evaluation of result(s)	and/or 4(i)
	• Excellent treatment (clear, supported statements about both sets of data)	attempted
	• Good treatment (statements about both sets of data, not fully clear or	(10)
	not fully supported)	(7)
	 Limited treatment (clear, supported statements about one set of data only) 	(7)
		(4)
10	<u>Comments</u>	
	Any two comments on refinement (or improvement) or extension or possible	
	 application or source of error, etc. Excellent comprehension 	(5) \ × 2
	Good comprehension	(3)
		(-))

Marking Criteria for Coursework B (HL) – OWN INVESTIGATION

10	Introduction to the investigation	
	1 (i) Statement/identification of problem/topic to be investigated	
	Excellent treatment	(6)
	Good treatment	(4)
	Limited treatment	(2)
	1 (ii) Background research	(-)
	Any <u>two</u> references to book or internet or person consulted or evidence of	(2 + 2)
	research	(= · = /
40	Preparation and planning	
	2 (i) Identify any relevant variables and necessary controls	
	Identify <u>eight</u> variables (<u>two</u> compulsory variables – which refer to the	(2 × 4)
	investigation title – and any <u>six</u> other variables) and/or indicate how some	. ,
	of these need to be controlled or held fixed	+ (6 × 2)
	[If variables/controls are not relevant to the type of investigation	(0 × 2)
	undertaken, allow 6 marks for stating so, then re-adjust equipment to (8×2) and tasks to (6×2)	
	2) and tasks to (6 × 3)]	(01)
	2 (ii) List of the equipment needed for the investigation	(8 × 1)
	Identify any <u>eight</u> pieces of equipment pertinent to procedure	(6 2)
	2 (iii) List of tasks to be carried out during the investigation	(6 × 2)
	Identify any <u>six</u> tasks carried out in investigation	
40	Procedure, Apparatus, Safety, Data Collection/Observations	
	3 (i) Safety precautions	
	Identify any four specific safety precautions followed	(4 × 2)
	3 (ii) & (iii) Procedure followed in the investigation (state or show)	$(4 \times 1) + (4 \times 2) +$
	Identify any twelve steps taken in conducting investigation	(4 × 3)
	3 (iv) Recorded Data / Observations	
	Identify <u>eight</u> data points	(8 × 1)
40	Analysis	
	4 (i) Calculations / Data analysis	
	<u>Two</u> relevant analyses of data or calculations or graph(s)	
	Excellent manipulation of data	(10)
	Good manipulation of data	(7) × 2
	Limited manipulation of data	(4)
	4 (ii) Conclusion(s) and Evaluation of Result(s)	Only if 3(iv) and/or
	<u>Two</u> relevant conclusions drawn and evaluation of results	4(i) attempted
	Excellent treatment	(10)
	Good treatment	(7) $\times 2$
	Limited treatment	(4)