

# **GCSE**

## **Science A**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit A211/01: Unit 1: Modules B1, C1, P1 (Foundation Tier)

## **Mark Scheme for June 2012**

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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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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications PO Box 5050 Annesley NOTTINGHAM NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622 Facsimile: 01223 552610

E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

## **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				
words	underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark				
ecf	error carried forward				
AW/owtte	alternative wording				
ORA	or reverse argument				

## Available in scoris to annotate scripts

Annotation	Meaning
?	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

Annotation	Meaning
NBOD	no benefit of doubt
R	reject
<b>✓</b>	correct response
<b>3</b>	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
Λ	information omitted

### **Subject-specific Marking Instructions**

- a. If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.
- 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 boxes 3 and 4 are required for the mark:

Put ticks (✓) in the two correct boxes.	Put ticks $(\checkmark)$ in the two correct boxes.	Put ticks ( $\checkmark$ ) in the two correct boxes.
		<b>₹</b>
		v.g.
*	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
<b>\$</b>	*	✓
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 boxes:

Always check the additional guidance.

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. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses.

Credit should be given for each box correctly ticked. 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 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 <u>should be blank</u> (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

iv. 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.

Q	uestio	n	Answer		Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	Proteins Nucleus DNA			2	all correct = 2 marks 2 correct = 1 mark 0 or 1 correct = 0 marks
	(b)	XY			1	
	(c)	Allele(s)			1	
				Total	4	

Qı	Question		Answer		Guidance
2	(a)		They have different genes.	1	more than 1 tick = 0
			They have different parents.		
			They were produced by sexual reproduction.		
			Their environmental conditions were different.		
	(b)		Beatrice;	1	
	(c)		Stem;	1	
			Total	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	factors: (2) quality of life / difficulties a child with CF would face; could they look after a child with CF; Need to consider how it would affect other children/family/quality of (family) life; terminations are wrong/unnatural/against their religion/ unethical/; unborn child has a right to life; actions: (1) whether to have a termination (or not); whether to have any more children:	3	Accept could pass on to child's offspring
	Total	3	

Q	Question		Answer			Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	Father Hh Mother hh; (1)			2	
			(Mary) Hh and hh; (1)				
		(ii)	50% / 0.5 / 1:1 / 50:50;			1	Allow any clear indication of half, allow "evens"
	(b)		Mary's grandmother does not have the disorder.			1	more than 1 tick = 0
			The symptoms do not show until later in life.	✓			
			The allele for Huntington's disorder is recessive.				
			Environmental factors might prevent the disorder developing.				
					Total	4	

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	(i)	buses carry more people than cars; fewer buses than cars / there will be fewer cars less fuel burned/CO <sub>2</sub> produced per passenger (mile);	3	
		(ii)	Ring around:	1	ring around any other diagram = 0
	(b)			2	all 3 lines correct = 2 marks 2 or 1 line correct = 1 mark
	(c)	(i)	Chris and Dave	1	both answers correct for 1 mark
		(ii)	Flora	1	
			Total	8	

## A211/01 Mark Scheme June 2012

C	Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	(i)	carbon hydrogen		1	both answers correct for 1 mark
		(ii)	carbon monoxide		1	IF a formula is given, it MUST be correct
	(b)	(i)	As the distance from the motorway increases, the concentration of carbon particulates increase.		1	tick in any other box = 0
			The nearer the measurements are to the motorway, the fewer the carbon particulates.			
			The concentration of carbon particulates decreases by 2µg/m³ every 20m from the motorway.			
			The further the measurements are from the motorway, the smaller the concentration of carbon particulates.	✓		
		(ii)	There is no data on the number of vehicles on the motorway.		1	tick in any other box = 0
			Jack has taken the wrong measurements.			
			Jack has not calculated the true value of carbon particulate concentration.			
			The carbon particulates may not have come from the motorway traffic.	✓		
			Other air pollutants were not measured.			
		(iii) Weather condition AND effect on amount of pollution/particulates (1);		2	do not allow sunny / cloudy "affect" is a repeat of the question stem and is not enough	
			Explanation of the mechanism by which this weather condition changes the amount of particulates in his results (1);			allow wind blows pollution in from NAMED source
				Total 6		

## A211/01 Mark Scheme June 2012

Qı	Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
7	(a)		only Dr Adams		1	tick in any other box = 0
			only Dr Baker			
			both scientists			
			neither scientist			
	(b)		only Dr Adams		1	tick in any other box = 0
			only Dr Baker			
			both scientists			
			neither scientist			
	(c)		only Dr Adams		1	tick in any other box = 0
			only Dr Baker			
			both scientists ✓			
			neither scientist			
	(d)		The explanations are probably wrong.		1	tick in any other box = 0
			Dr Adams has proved that Dr Baker is wrong.			
			Dr Baker has proved that Dr Adams is wrong.			
			The scientists have different interpretations of the data.	<b>✓</b>		
				Total	4	

Qı	Question		Answer		Guidance
8	(a)		XYZ ✓	1	tick in any other box = 0
			YXZ		
			YZX		
			ZXY		
	(b)		The layers were formed by sedimentation.	1	ick in any other box = 0
			The layers were only formed during the past few years.		
			The cliff contains very old rocks.		
			The sea has eroded some of the land. ✓		
	(c)		A D C (B)	2	A anywhere before D (1); D anywhere before C (1)
			Tota	ıl 4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	Reasons for lack of acceptance include Wegener was an outsider / (only) a meteorologist / not a geologist / was a foreigner (1); continental movement not observable (1); no known mechanism for movement (1); other explanations/theories for the evidence (1)	2	any two points "not enough evidence/proof" is not worth a mark didn't think/believe continents were moving needs more detail accept "land bridges" idea reject 'Wegener was not a scientist'
	Total	2	

Question		ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10			Cloud of gases and/or dust (1); Collapsed/condensed (under gravity) to form Sun, planets, etc (1)		Ignore "big bang / explosion" type mechanisms
			Total	2	

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
11	Astronomical Object comet galaxy moon Sun	Description  a star  contains thousands  of millions of stars  has a long, thin elliptical orbit  moves around a planet	2	all lines correct = (2); one or two lines correct = (1)
		Total	2	

**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

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**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)** Head office

Telephone: 01223 552552 Facsimile: 01223 552553



