

# **GCSE**

# **Further Additional Science B**

Unit B761/01: Modules B5, C5, P5 (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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#### Annotations used in scoris

Annotation	Meaning			
	correct response			
×	incorrect response			
BOD	benefit of the doubt			
NBOD	benefit of the doubt <u>not</u> given			
ECF	error carried forward			
^	information omitted			
I	ignore			
R	reject			
CON	contradiction			

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point

(1) = separates marking pointsallow = answers that can be accepted

not = answers which are not worthy of creditreject = answers which are not worthy of credit

**ignore** = statements which are irrelevant

() = words which are not essential to gain credit

= underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark (although not correctly spelt unless otherwise stated)

ecf = error carried forward
AW = alternative wording
ora = or reverse argument

## **MARK SCHEME**

Question			Answe	er			Marks	Guidance
1 a	Replacement body part	Biolo gical	Mech anical	Inside body	Outside body		4	1 mark for each correct line ignore 1st row of table (answer given in question)
	blood donation	(✓)		(√)		_		
	artificial heart valve		<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>		(1)		
	heart and lung machine		<b>✓</b>		<b>✓</b>	(1)		
	kidney dialysis machine		<b>✓</b>		<b>✓</b>	(1)		
	ovary transplant	<b>✓</b>		<b>√</b>		(1)		
b	any ana fram						1	
В	any one from during an ope		)				'	ignore references to during childbirth
	treat haemoph named inherite				mia / othe	er		allow leukaemia / blood disease/disorder (1)
	blood loss fror	m injury	(1)					ignore just from an accident
	treat anaemia	(1)						allow lack of blood in body (1)
	Total						5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 a	adolescence (1)	1	allow answer underlined or ticked more than one answer= 0
b	idea that the line for Amy rises above Tom's line in the middle of the graph (1) idea that the line for Amy is lower than Tom's at the end (1)	3	ignore ideas of similarities in the first 10 years
	correct use of data from graph (1)		allow correct identification of one range (1)  allow Amy's line is above Tom's in the range 10-15 years (2) (any numbers within the range)
С	David (1) the graph shows mass (not height) (1)	2	
	Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 a	[Level 3] Describes one difference AND two similarities OR	6	This question is targeted at grades up to E
	describes two differences <b>AND</b> one similarity.  Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.  (5 – 6 marks)  [Level 2]  Describes one difference <b>AND</b> one similarity.  OR		Indicative scientific points may include:  differences  • gas exchange in earthworms is through the skin/external part of body, in humans it is through lungs/respiratory system  • simple diffusion in earthworms, breathing/ventilation in humans
	describes two differences  OR  describes two similarities  Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks)		similarities  • idea that both absorb/take in oxygen  • both remove/get rid of carbon dioxide
	[Level 1] Describes one difference OR one similarity		
	OR		
	identifies which gases are exchanged.		
	Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.  (1 – 2 marks)		
	[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.  (0 marks)		Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.

b	closed (1)	1	
С	cartilage (1)	1	<b>allow</b> answer ringed, underlined or ticked more than one answer= 0
	Total	8	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 a	any two from blood is not pumped enough / does not move fast enough (1)	2	ignore less blood is pumped
	oxygen/glucose are not carried quickly enough / AW (1)		allow less oxygen/glucose are supplied (1)
	lack of oxygen/glucose means less respiration/energy / AW (1)		ignore heart attack / cardiac arrest
b	produces (small) electric current (1)	2	<b>allow</b> shocks the heart / causes electrical impulses or pulses (1) <b>allow</b> electronic for electric
	stimulates muscle contraction / causes muscle contraction (1)		allow stimulates heart beat / maintain regular heart beat (1) allow increases or speeds up heart rate or heart beat (1)
			<b>allow</b> any muscular part or chambers of the heart to contract e.g. causes the atrium to contract (1)
			ignore references to relaxing ignore valves contracting ignore reference to nodes
С	idea that it allows the blood to flow more easily (1)	2	allow idea that aspirin 'thins' the blood (1)
	so blood is less likely to form a blood clot (1)		allow blood less likely to agglutinate (1) allow stops a blood clot/agglutination (1) ignore reference to cholesterol / blocked arteries
	Total	6	

Qu	estio	n	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	а		g/dm <sup>3</sup> (1)	1	<b>allow</b> correct answer circled underlined or ticked but answer line takes precedence
	b	i	add water to it (1)	1	allow watered down (1)
		ii	avoid overdose / easier to measure the correct dosage (1)	1	allow so that they are not too strong (for the body) (1)
			Total	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	conclusion for <b>A</b> is incorrect but for <b>B</b> is correct (1) <b>A</b> is an acid since universal indicator goes yellow / can't be an alkali as indicator goes yellow (1)	3	both required allow A is an acid B is neutral (1) ignore comments about other indicators
	<b>B</b> is neutral / pH 7 since universal indicator goes green (1)		ignore comments about other indicators  allow A is acid as all the indicators give the colours in acid solution and B is neutral as all the indicators give the colour in neutral solution (1)
	Total	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7 a i	8 (1)	1	
ii	state symbol for sufamic acid is (aq) (1) state symbol for sodium nitrite is (s) (1)	2	allow no mention of either chemical but (s) = solid and (aq) = solution (1)
b i	80 (cm <sup>3</sup> ) (1)	1	
ii	1600 (cm³)	1	allow 1.6 dm <sup>3</sup> if unit given
			allow ecf from (i) i.e. answer to (i) x 20
iii	Level 3 Complete description of the method and apparatus used AND diagram that is gas tight and will not leak Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.  (5 – 6 marks)  Level 2 Complete description of the method and apparatus used OR diagram that is gas tight and will not leak  Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks)  Level 1 Incomplete description of experiment OR	6	This question is targeted at grades up to C.  Indicative scientific points may include:  • Use of gas syringe / displacement of water using measuring cylinder or inverted burette  • Use of stopwatch  • Measure volume of gas at regular intervals  • Diagram of apparatus  sulfamic acid sodium nitrite

diagram that will not work because it is not gas tight  Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.  (1 – 2 marks)  Level 0  Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of		
credit. (0marks)		
Total	11	

Ques	tion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8 a		A (1)  pH of ethanoic acid must be greater than hydrochloric acid (and both less than 7) ora (1)	2	
b		any two from:  more hydrogen ions / ora (1)  more particles in a smaller or the same volume / ora (1)	2	assume answer refers to hydrochloric acid unless otherwise stated allow fully ionised / ora (1) allow more crowded particles /ora (1)
С		more collisions (per second) / ora (1)  CH <sub>2</sub> O (1)	1	allow more frequent collisions/ more successful collisions/ ora (1)  BUT more hydrogen ions in a smaller or same volume (2)  allow any order of symbols
	ii	60 (g/mol)	1	
		Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	chloride gives a white ppt / gives a white solid (1)	2	<b>allow</b> one mark if both colours are correct and solid or ppt not mentioned in both marks
	iodide give a yellow ppt / gives a yellow solid (1)		not reference to colour of a solution
	Total	2	

Question		on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10	а	i	geostationary (orbit) (1)	1	allow correct answer circled, underlined or ticked but answer line takes precedence
		ii	any two from:	2	
			(idea that) satellite has a wide coverage (1)		
			(idea that) satellite always in same (relative) position (1)		
			satellite receivers (on the house) don't need to be moved to follow satellite / AW (1)		
		iii	short waves or microwaves penetrate atmosphere / long waves or radio waves don't penetrate atmosphere / AW (1)	2	
			(therefore) short waves or microwaves reach the receiver / long waves or radio waves don't reach the receiver (1)		

b i	orbit shorter / less time / faster (1)	1	allow named time that is less than 24 hours e.g. 90 minutes (1)
ii	more frequent updates / covers more areas / AW (1)	1	allow quicker information (1)
С	advantages maximum two from:	3	
	to see the enemy / find out where the enemy is / may be used for spying (1)		allow get information/intel
	quick way to communicate (1)		
	cheaper than others methods of communication over long distances (1)		
	good quality pictures (1)		
	disadvantages maximum two from:		
	difficult to repair if equipment breaks (1)		
	may be taken over by the enemy (1)		allow other countries could destroy them (1)

d	[Level 3]	6	This question is targeted up to grade C
	Correct comparison of wavelengths and changes in speed AND		Indicative scientific points may include:
	a correct naming of the colours OR a simple reference to refraction.  Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.  (5 – 6 marks)  [Level 2]  Correct comparison of wavelengths AND a correct naming of the colours OR a simple reference to refraction.		Level 3:  • A or red light has a longer wavelength and changes speed least  AND EITHER  • A is red and B is violet (allow indigo or blue)  OR  • light refracts  Level 2:  • A has longer wavelength  AND EITHER
	OR correct colours AND refraction Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)		• A is red and B is violet (allow indigo or blue)  OR     • light refracts  OR     correct colours AND refraction
	[Level 1] Correct naming of the colours OR a simple reference to refraction. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)		Level 1: EITHER  • A is red and B is violet (allow indigo or blue or purple) OR  • light refracts
	Level 0: (0 marks) Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.		Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.
	Total	16	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11 a	2 speed limits have been broken (1)	2	
	18 (m/s) scores (1)		
	but		
	13.4 (m/s) and 17.9 (m/s) broken (2)		allow 30 (mph) and 40 (mph) broken (2)
b	105 (m) (2)	2	
	but if answer is incorrect or incomplete		
	(13+29) x 5 scores (1)		
	2		allow 42 x 5 (1)
			or allow 21 x 5 (1)
	Total	4	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
12 a	i	20 <sup>0</sup> or 26 <sup>0</sup> with valid reason (1)	1	20° or 26° with invalid reason or no reason scores (0)
		valid reasons:		
		wall not flat / smooth / AW		
		ball is weighted / spinning / not round / AW		
		measurements inaccurate / ball does not follow straight line / AW		
	ii	repeat readings (if anomalous) (1)	1	
		take more readings (1)		allow (calculate) average / mean (1) ignore to make it a fair test
b		(football) - angle of hit (broadly) = angle of bounce (1)	2	
		(light) angle of incidence = angle of reflection (1)		allow idea of the law of reflection e.g. angle of hit = angle of bounce which is the same as the law of reflection (2)
С		(reference to) any one from: idea that only waves can undergo refraction (1) idea that only waves can undergo diffraction (1) idea that only waves can undergo interference (1)	1	
		Total	5	

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