

Cambridge National

Science

Unit **R075/01**: How Scientific Data is Used

Level 1

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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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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







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
<u>words</u>	underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ecf	error carried forward
AW/owtte	credit alternative wording / or words to that effect
ORA	or reverse argument

Available in scoris to annotate scripts:

	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
	benefit of doubt
	contradiction
	incorrect response
	error carried forward
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	no benefit of doubt
	reject
	correct response

 ,  , 	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	information omitted
	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
	information omitted

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- a. Accept any clear, unambiguous response (including mis-spellings of scientific terms if they are *phonetically* correct, but always check the guidance column for exclusions).
- 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 the third and fourth boxes are required for the mark:

✗
✗

*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-box questions:

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 and other markings. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses. Credit should be given according to the instructions given in the guidance column for the question. 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 cities in England:

Edinburgh	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manchester	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paris	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southampton	<input type="checkbox"/>

the second and fourth boxes should have ticks (or other clear indication of choice) and the first and third should be blank (or have indication of choice crossed out).

Edinburgh			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Manchester	✓	x	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	x		✓		✓	✓		✓	
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.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance								
1	(a)	(i)	B	1									
		(ii)	B and C	1	Both answers needed for mark								
		(iii)	D	1									
	(b)		<p>The diagram shows a central point where two lines cross. To the left of this point are two boxes: 'mobile' (top) and 'stationary' (bottom). To the right are four boxes: 'chromatography paper' (top), 'drop of coating' (second), 'pencil line' (third), and 'solvent' (bottom). Lines connect 'mobile' to 'chromatography paper' and 'drop of coating'. Lines connect 'stationary' to 'pencil line' and 'solvent'.</p>	2									
	(c)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>use a different solvent</td> <td>√</td> </tr> <tr> <td>put a larger drop on the pencil line</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>use a longer piece of chromatogram paper</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>use more of the same solvent</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	use a different solvent	√	put a larger drop on the pencil line		use a longer piece of chromatogram paper		use more of the same solvent		1	
use a different solvent	√												
put a larger drop on the pencil line													
use a longer piece of chromatogram paper													
use more of the same solvent													
	(d)		<p>Lower spot: reference to R_f 0.30 (1);</p> <p>Upper spot: reference to R_f 0.79/0.78 (1); lies between two values in table (0.76 and 0.80) / not exactly on either R_f value(1)</p>	3	Allow ref to values between R_f 0.76 and 0.80								

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(e)	<p>[Level 3] Gives the steps in the procedure in the correct order AND gives method of extracting colour. No significant errors in science or use of scientific terms. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Gives most of the steps in the procedure in the correct order OR gives some steps in the procedure AND describes how to extract colour. Some errors in science. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Some steps in the procedure are given but may not be sequenced correctly OR describes how to extract colour. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to D</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include: Extracting colour from sweet Either – drop of water on sweet, leave, remove with brush/pipette Or – crush sweet, add small amount of water, remove with brush/pipette</p> <p>Procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draw pencil line towards bottom of paper • draw pencil line near top of paper • label sample points • put drop of each colour on pencil line • hang paper in solvent • ensure solvent below pencil line • leave until solvent nearly reaches top of paper • remove from solvent • dry paper <p>Labelled diagrams can be used to show indicative points</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
Total			15	

Question		Answer	Marks																						
2	(a)	(i)	avoid contamination	1																					
		(ii)	to identify container/date	1																					
	(b)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Liquid</th> <th>Acid</th> <th>Alkali</th> <th>Cannot tell</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>W</td> <td>√</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td>√</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>√</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Z</td> <td>√</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Liquid	Acid	Alkali	Cannot tell	W	√			X		√		Y			√	Z	√			2	mark by COLUMN all 3 columns correct = 2 mark 1 or 2 columns correct = 1 mark
Liquid	Acid	Alkali	Cannot tell																						
W	√																								
X		√																							
Y			√																						
Z	√																								
	(c)	(i)	indicator changes colour (in the titration) (1); changes colour at the end point / neutralisation / when you add enough alkali (1)	2																					
		(ii)	to get more reliable results / an average / mean	1	Allow recognition that first titration gives a rough value Allow (more) accurate																				
		(iii)	Titration 2 28.1	1	Allow answer written next to (iii)																				
		(iv)	random error / misread / add incorrect amount of acid at start	1																					
	(d)		qualitative: no numbers / description / not measured (1); quantitative: numbers / measured (1)	2	Allow named description eg colour Allow named measurement eg volume Allow amount / quantity																				
			Total	11																					

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
3	(a)	(i)	both points plotted correctly	1	Within quarter of square
		(ii)	straight line from (0,0) (1); ignores outlier (1)	2	Dot to dot line (0) Line of best fit (1)
	(b)	(i)	0.28 to 0.32	1	Allow 0.04
		(ii)	0.9/3 (1) 0.30 (1)	2	Allow error in total/3 (1) Allow 0.3 Allow 2 marks for correct answer without working
		(iii)	0.6	1	Within quarter of square Allow ecf from part (ii)
	(c)		book / internet	1	Allow other people's results
			Total	8	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
4	(a)	onto mirror	√	1	
		onto specimen			
		through eyepiece			
	(b)	(i)	C	1	
		(ii)	B	1	
	(c)		$\frac{5}{100}$ (1 st answer)	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (d)	<p>[Level 3] Makes a correct conclusion with justification for plants X and Y AND comments difficulty with Z. No significant errors in science. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Makes a correct conclusion with justification for one plant OR makes conclusion for two plants OR makes conclusion for one plant AND comments on difficulty with Z. Some errors in the use of scientific terms. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Makes a correct conclusion for one plant OR comments on difficulty with Z. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to D</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Conclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plant X – lily • plant Y – daisy • plant Z – willow herb or lily <p>Justification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • range for plant X only covers lily / does not overlap other plants • range for plant Y only covers daisy / does not overlap other plants <p>Difficulty in identifying plant Z</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • range overlaps willow herb and lily <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	10	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	(i)	UI only gives integer values (OWTTE) / 5.8 to 6.2 could be orange or yellow (1); colour is subjective (OWTTTE) (1)	2	Allow could be higher than 6.2 (within 6 integer range) / outside the range of yellow
		(ii)	Any TWO from: (more) accurate (more) sensitive (more) quantitative not subjective	2	Allow no contamination (of sample)
	(b)		chloride (1); copper (1)	2	
			Total	6	

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