

# Cambridge National Science

Unit R072/01: How Scientific Ideas Have Developed

Level 1

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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.

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## R072/01 Mark Scheme June 2017

These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in RM Assessor, which are used when Marking

| 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   |  |

## R072/01 Mark Scheme June 2017

| Annotation | Meaning of annotation                                     |  |  |  |  |
|------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| ?          | indicate uncertainty or ambiguity                         |  |  |  |  |
| BOD        | benefit of doubt  |  |  |  |  |
| CON        | contradiction   |  |  |  |  |
| ×          | incorrect response  |  |  |  |  |
| ECF        | error carried forward                                     |  |  |  |  |
| 0          | 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 |  |  |  |  |
| NBOD       | benefit of doubt not given                                |  |  |  |  |
| R          | reject  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1</b>   | correct response  |  |  |  |  |
| {          | draw attention to particular part of candidate's response |  |  |  |  |
| ^          | information omitted                                       |  |  |  |  |

Here are the subject specific instructions for this question paper

- 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    | Put ticks $(\checkmark)$ in the two correct boxes. | Put ticks $(\checkmark)$ in the correct boxes. two correct boxes. |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 3.5                         |  | ₹<br>.**  |
| <i>&gt;</i>                 | <i>\$</i>  | ✓ <u> </u>  |
| This would be worth 1 mark. | This would be worth 0 marks.                       | This would be worth 1 mark.                                       |

| Qı | uesti | on  | Answer   |                       | Marks | Guidance   |
|----|-------|-----|--|-----------------------|-------|--|
| 1  | а     | i   | microscope.  |                       | 1     |  |
|    |       |     | naked eye. ✓   |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | quadrant circle.   |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | telescope.   |                       |       |  |
|    |       | ii  | (They believed that) the position people's lives   | of the stars affected | 1     |  |
|    |       | iii | sometimes moved irregularly / or   | posite direction      | 1     |  |
|    |       | iv  | To the control of the | poone unochori        | •     |  |
|    |       | IV  | Planet Star  | Neither               | 2     | all correct = 2 marks                              |
|    |       |     | Mars ✓   | TVCIUICI              | _     | two correct = 1 mark0                              |
|    |       |     | Sun 🗸  |                       |       | the seriest Timante                                |
|    |       |     | a comet  | <b>√</b>              |       |  |
|    | b     | i   | Better / large instruments / quadr   | ant circle            | 1     |  |
|    |       | ii  | (used the data to show that) orbit   | ts of planets do go   | 2     | Accept laws (of planetary motion)                  |
|    |       |     | around sun;  | 1                     |       | , , ,  |
|    |       |     | discovers elliptical orbit shape / r   | not circular          |       | Accept not invisible spheres / an action of God OK |
|    |       | iii | (He used a) telescope  |                       | 1     | Accept use of lenses                               |
|    | С     |     |  |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | Brahe  | geocentric            | 2     | All correct = 2 marks                              |
|    |       |     |  |                       |       | One or two lines correct = 1 mark                  |
|    |       |     | Copernicus   | eoheliocentric        |       |  |
|    |       |     |  |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | <u> </u>   | heliocentric          |       |  |
|    | d     |     | mass of the Sun ✓  |                       | 2     |  |
|    |       |     | size of the Sun  |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | distance from Sun to ✓   |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | Earth  |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | size of the Earth  |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | time taken for the Earth   |                       |       |  |
|    |       |     | to orbit Sun   |                       |       |  |
|    | е     |     | Bonnie;  |                       | 2     |  |
|    |       |     | Claude;  | Tatal                 | 45    |  |
|    |       |     |  | Total                 | 15    |  |

| Question | Answer   | Marks | Guidance   |
|----------|--|-------|--|
| 2        | [Level 3] A clear description of the change in both populations related to the effect of the environment. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.  (5 – 6 marks)  [Level 2] A clear description of the change in both populations OR a description of the change in one population related to the effect of the environment. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks) | 6     | This question is targeted at grades up to D  Indicative scientific points may include:  Speckled population:  Not many survive Between 10-15% Survival rate is similar in both areas Others may have been eaten by birds  Dark population: Few survive in woodland A More survive in woodland B Most may have been eaten  Most may have been eaten |
|          | A description of the change in one population OR an explanation of how the areas affect the population.  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  |       | <ul> <li>Effect of area:</li> <li>Area A favours speckled moths</li> <li>Dark moths can be seen against speckled tree bark</li> <li>Area B favours dark moths</li> <li>Speckled moths can be seen against dark tree bark</li> </ul>  |
|          | credit. (0 marks)  |       | Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in RM Assessor; do not use ticks.   |
|          | Total  | 6     |  |

| Qı | uestion | Answer   | Marks | Guidance   |
|----|---------|--|-------|--|
| 3  | а       | Amount of pasta / sauce / other food /   | 1     | <b>Accept</b> any other sensible controlled variable same time every day / same volunteers         |
|    | b       | increase confidence / reliability;<br>Remove/reduce the effect of outliers/anomalies;  | 2     | Accept to see if they get similar results Accept people (react) differently                        |
|    | С       | ANY FOUR FROM: All three groups increase (immediately after meal); All three groups return to (near) baseline; Maximum is different for each sample; chilled and fresh level off at maximum BGL; freshly cooked has the highest maximum; chilled & reheated is lowest maximum; | 4     | Ignore references to energy Allow 1 mark for full description of one group (increase and decrease) |
|    | d       | (Blood glucose level) goes higher than usual; (Blood glucose level) takes longer to drop back;   | 2     | Ignore: unqualified high   |
|    |         | Total  | 9     |  |

| Qı | Question |      | Answer   | Marks | Guidance   |
|----|----------|------|--|-------|--|
| 4  | (a)      | (i)  | characteristics/red inherited from parents (1);  | 2     | Accept All parental alleles are red / not yellow (2) |
|    |          |      | red gene passed through gamete (1)   |       |  |
|    |          | (ii) | repeat experiment / use other red plants   | 1     | Ignore: do another experiment                        |
|    | (b)      |      | recessive  | 1     |  |
|    | (c)      | (i)  | Both parents have two red alleles  Both parents have two yellow alleles.   | 1     |  |
|    |          |      | Both parents have one red and one yellow allele.   One parent has two red alleles and the other parent has two yellow alleles.   |       |  |
|    |          | (ii) | All plants would have red tomatoes.  All plants would have yellow tomatoes.  A few of the plants would have red tomatoes.  A few of the plants would have yellow tomatoes. | 1     |  |
|    |          |      | Tota   | I 6   |  |

| Qı | uesti | ion  | Answer  | Marks | Guidance                                    |
|----|-------|------|---|-------|---|
| 5  | (a)   |      | electromagnet ic wave  infra-red  telephone link between Europe and America through the atmosphere by over the horizon reflection  telephone link between a mobile phone and its base station through the air             | 2     | All correct get 2 1 or 2 correct get 1      |
|    |       |      | radio waves telephone link between cities in Britain through optical fibres   |       |   |
|    | (b)   | (i)  | not invented / technology not developed   | 1     |   |
|    |       | (ii) | An optical fibre is thicker.  An optical fibre is straighter.  Data travels faster along an optical fibre.  Data does not spread out or get lost from an optical fibre.  More data can be sent every second optical fibre |       |   |
|    | (c)   | (i)  | control variable / same size file / same running time   | 1     | Ignore: "Fair test"                         |
|    | , ,   | (ii) | (84+76+84+80)/4 (1);  | 2     |   |
|    |       |      | 81 (1)  |       | correct answer without working gets 2 marks |

| (i  | ii) Ignore yes / no. Sam's mean is lower (1); ANY ONE FROM: ranges overlap; Sam has 2 lowest times; Mia has 2 highest times; some of Mia's same / smaller than Sam's; data doesn't indicate testing at same time of day; internet speed varies at diferent times; | 2  | Allow ECF |
|-----|---|----|-----------|
| (d) | Any <b>two</b> from: working together idea / sharing ideas (1); to check / build on each others' work (1); get results quicker (1)  | 2  |           |
|     | Total   | 12 |           |

| Question | Answer   | Marks | Guidance  |
|----------|--|-------|---|
| 6        | [Level 3] Gives comparisons including quantitative and describes greenhouse effect and links correlation to cause and effect.  Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.  (5 – 6 marks)  [Level 2]  Gives at least one comparison and outlines greenhouse effect.  Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks)  [Level 1]  Gives at least one comparison OR outlines greenhouse effect mechanism.  Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.  (1 – 2 marks) | 6     | This question is targeted at grades up to D  Indicative scientific points may include:  Compare variations:  Similar  When CO <sub>2</sub> goes up so does temp (or vice versa)  Greater change in CO <sub>2</sub> produces greater temp change  Correlation – positive  Greenhouse effect:  CO <sub>2</sub> is a greenhouse gas  higher concentration/amount in atmosphere  allow 'acts like' a blanket  Keeps heat/radiation in  More CO <sub>2</sub> keeps more heat/radiation in so higher temp  Cause and effect |
|          | [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.  (0 marks)  |       | Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in RM Assessor; do not use ticks.  |
|          | Total  | 6     |   |

| Q | Question |  | Answer                        |           | Marks | Guidance |
|---|----------|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 7 | (a)      |  | circle                        |           | 1     |          |
|   |          |  | square                        |           |       |          |
|   |          |  | double helix                  | $\sqrt{}$ |       |          |
|   | (b)      |  | A-C and T-G                   |           | 1     |          |
|   |          |  | A-G and T-C                   |           |       |          |
|   |          |  | A-T and C-G                   | $\sqrt{}$ |       |          |
|   | (c)      |  | X-ray diffraction photographs | $\sqrt{}$ | 1     |          |
|   |          |  | speed of nerve impulses       |           |       |          |
|   |          |  | microscope images             |           |       |          |
|   |          |  | records of fossils            |           |       |          |
|   |          |  |                               | Total     | 3     |          |

| Q | uestio | n Answer   | Marks | Guidance |
|---|--------|--|-------|----------|
| 8 | (a)    | All animals are the same on every continents.  The same types of fossils different continents.  √  Some mountains on differentsame height. | 1     |          |
|   | (b)    | There are the same number of continents.  They could not find any active volcanoes.  | 2     |          |
|   |        | The theory did not explain climate change.  New mountains were being formed too quickly.   |       |          |
|   |        | They could not feelmovement of the continents.   ✓  They could not identify a force move a continent.   Total                              | 3     |          |

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