

## **Cambridge National**

# Engineering

# R113/01: Systems Control in Engineering: Electronic principles

Level 1/2 Cambridge National Certificate/Award

## Mark Scheme for January 2023

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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 2023

### **PREPARATION FOR MARKING**

- 1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking.
- 2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <u>http://www.rm.com/support/ca</u>

### MARKING

- 1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
- 2. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
- 3. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the messaging system, or by email.

#### 4. **Crossed Out Responses**

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

#### **Contradictory Responses**

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

#### Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. (The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks) If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

#### Mark Scheme

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

- 5. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
- 6. There is a NR (No Response) option. Award NR (No Response)
  - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
  - OR if there is a comment which does not in anyway relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
  - OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark) which isn't an attempt at the question

Note: Award 0 marks - for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question)

- 7. The comments box is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. Do not use the comments box for any other reason. If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone or e-mail.
- 8. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to your Team Leader (Supervisor) by the end of the marking period. The Assistant Examiner's Report Form (AERF) can be found on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal (and for traditional marking it is in the *Instructions for Examiners*). Your report should contain notes on particular strength displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
- 9. For answers marked by levels of response:
  - a. To determine the level start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
  - b. To determine the mark within the level, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks
level	available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks
inconsistency	available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

## 10 Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank page
VG	Vague
$\checkmark$	Tick
SEEN	Noted but no credit given
REP	Repeat
K	Knowledge
EG	Example/Reference
DEV	Development
BOD	Benefit of doubt
?	Unclear
L3	Level 3
L2	Level 2
11	Level 1

	Ques	tion	Answer		Mark	Guidance
1	(a)			LED - Award one mark for correct symbol and one mark for cathode connected to Tr1 Resistor - Award one mark for correct symbol and one mark for correct position. Award one mark for 0 V correct position and one mark for +9 V correct position.	6	Accept the LED symbol without the circle. Labels can be either end of rails
1	(b)		Throw [1]		1	
1	(c)		Total resistance (R) = 10 + 10 + 10 [1] = 30 [1] Ω [1]		3	Award 3 marks for correct value with no working. Accept 30 or 30 $\Omega$ .
			Total		10	

2	(a)		The polarized capacitor will have legs of different lengths (1) whereas the non-polarized capacitor will have legs of the same length [1]. The polarized capacitor will have a '+' or a '- ' printed on it and can only be connected one way round in a circuit. [1] The value of a polarised capacitor is likely to be much greater than a non-polarised one. [1] The non-polarised capacitor can be connected either way round in a circuit [1]. 2 x 1 marks	2	
2	(b)	(i)	Red indicates 2. [1] Brown indicates 1. [1] Orange indicates 000 or 1000. [1] <i>Gold already completed</i> 21000 pF ± 5%. [1]	4	
2	(b)	(ii)	Minimum value = 200 - (5% of 200) [1] = 190 pF. [1] Maximum value = 200 + (5% of 200) [1] = 210 pF. [1] 2 x 2 marks	4	Award marks for a correct answer with no working
			Total	10	

3	(a)		Closed loop. [1]	1	
3	(b)	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	Input When a system is receiving a command or signal from outer sources, the event is referred to as an input. [1] i.e. generates the signal to the processor block. Output Any information that is processed by and sent out from a system is an output. [1] i.e. generates a signal that is sent out. Processor A processor is a unit that controls the ability to monitor [1] and adjust a process to give a desired output.[1] Takes the signal from the input and decides on the output. Feedback That portion of the output of a system that is returned to modify the input [1] and therefore serves as a performance monitor for the system. [1]	6	Accept any variations that demonstrate understanding (including examples)
3	(c)		V = IR [1] = 0.3 x 40 [1] = 12 V [1]	3	Award 3 marks for correct answer with no working. Allow either 12 or 12 V
			Total	10	

4 (a)*	<ul> <li>Level 3 (5–6 marks)</li> <li>Detailed discussion showing a thorough understanding of the two techniques used to identify potential electrical hazards in electronic circuits</li> <li>Information is presented clearly and accurately, with correct use of appropriate technical language and engineering terminology.</li> <li>Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> <li>Level 2 (3–4 marks)</li> <li>Adequate discussion showing some understanding of the two techniques used to identify potential electrical hazards in electronic circuits.</li> <li>Information is presented clearly and with some accuracy.</li> <li>Appropriate technical language and engineering terminology is used on some occasions.</li> <li>Occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> <li>Level 1 (1–2 mark)</li> <li>Basic discussion showing limited understanding of the two techniques used to identify potential electrical hazards in electronic circuits.</li> <li>Information is presented inadequately with some accuracy.</li> <li>Marking the electrical hazards in electronic circuits.</li> <li>There will be little or no use of technical language and engineering terminology.</li> <li>Errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar may be intrusive.</li> <li>Evel 0 (0 marks)</li> <li>A response that is irrelevant and/or not worthy of a mark.</li> <li>Annotate with 'Seen' at end of response.</li> </ul>	6	Portable appliance testing (PAT) compliance is the name of a process by which appliances are routinely checked for safety. The formal term for the process is "in-service inspection & testing of electrical equipment" A full PAT test includes a visual inspection of the appliance and an in- depth check using special PAT testing equipment. This test checks earth continuity, lead polarity, and insulation resistance of the appliance A residual current safety device (RCD) is a sensitive safety device that switches off electrical current automatically if there is a fault. It is a life-saving device which is designed to prevent persons from getting a fatal electric shock if you touch anything live, such as a bare wire and it can also provide some protection against electrical fires. An RCD can interrupt the current even if the other devices have failed. RCD monitors imbalance in the supply currents (live) and return (Neutral) conductors of a circuit – looking for a difference of over 30 mA. Award a maximum of three marks for PAT and a maximum of three marks for RCD.

4	(b)	Electrical test equipment: Power supply unit Ammeter Voltmeter Wattmeter Ohmmeter Logic probe Signal generator Oscilloscope PAT RCD tester 4 x 1 marks	4	
		Total	10	

	I									
5	(a)				AND NOT OR NOR XOR NAND				5	Award 1 mark for each correct line up to 4 lines. Either 5 or 6 lines correct gains 5 marks
5	(b)	Input A 0 0 1 1	Input B 0 1 0 1	AND gate output 0 0 0 1 [1]	OR gate output 0 1 1 1 1 [1]	NOR gate output 1 0 0 0 [1]	XOR gate output 0 1 1 0 [1]	NAND gate output 1 1 1 0 [1]	5	
								Total	10	

6	(a)	Flow wave solder process [1] Manual component placement [1] Pick and place robot [1]	3	Accept: wave soldering flow soldering reflow soldering
6	(b)	Faults: • Missing component • Incorrect component • Incorrect orientation • Damaged component • Incorrectly soldered component • Overheated or burnt component • Overheated or burnt component • Cracked PCB • Broken connections/tracks • Dirt or corroded pins • Water or foreign matter on PCB • Damaged wiring	5	through hole technology Accept any other correct responses.
		[1] mark x 5		
6	(c)	The missing values are: 10 [1] 39 [1]	2	
		Total	10	

Turn over

#### Need to get in touch?

If you ever have any questions about OCR qualifications or services (including administration, logistics and teaching) please feel free to get in touch with our customer support centre.

Call us on

#### 01223 553998

Alternatively, you can email us on

support@ocr.org.uk

For more information visit



ocr.org.uk

Twitter/ocrexams

y /ocrexams

/company/ocr

/ocrexams



OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, a department of the University of Cambridge. For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored. © OCR 2023 Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations is a Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England. Registered office The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge, CB2 8EA. Registered company number 3484466. OCR is an exempt charity.

OCR operates academic and vocational qualifications regulated by Ofqual, Qualifications Wales and CCEA as listed in their qualifications registers including A Levels, GCSEs, Cambridge Technicals and Cambridge Nationals.

OCR provides resources to help you deliver our qualifications. These resources do not represent any particular teaching method we expect you to use. We update our resources regularly and aim to make sure content is accurate but please check the OCR website so that you have the most up-to-date version. OCR cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions in these resources.

Though we make every effort to check our resources, there may be contradictions between published support and the specification, so it is important that you always use information in the latest specification. We indicate any specification changes within the document itself, change the version number and provide a summary of the changes. If you do notice a discrepancy between the specification and a resource, please contact us.

Whether you already offer OCR qualifications, are new to OCR or are thinking about switching, you can request more information using our Expression of Interest form.

Please get in touch if you want to discuss the accessibility of resources we offer to support you in delivering our qualifications.