

GCSE (9-1)

Combined Science (Chemistry) A (Gateway Science)

J250/03: Paper 3 (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for Autumn 2021

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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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1. Annotations available in RM Assessor

Annotation	Meaning
✓	Correct response
×	Incorrect response
^	Omission mark
BOD	Benefit of doubt given
CON	Contradiction
RE	Rounding error
SF	Error in number of significant figures
ECF	Error carried forward
LI	Level 1
L2	Level 2
L3	Level 3
NBOD	Benefit of doubt not given
SEEN	Noted but no credit given
I	Ignore

2. Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

Annotation	Meaning
1	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
√	Separates marking points
DO NOT ALLOW	Answers which are not worthy of credit
IGNORE	Statements which are irrelevant
ALLOW	Answers that can be accepted
()	Words which are not essential to gain credit
_	Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ECF	Error carried forward
AW	Alternative wording
ORA	Or reverse argument

3. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

INTRODUCTION

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. This material includes:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper
- the mark scheme.

You should ensure that you have copies of these materials.

You should ensure also that you are familiar with the administrative procedures related to the marking process. These are set out in the OCR booklet **Instructions for Examiners**. If you are examining for the first time, please read carefully **Appendix 5 Introduction to Script Marking: Notes for New Examiners**.

Please ask for help or guidance whenever you need it. Your first point of contact is your Team Leader.

The breakdown of Assessment Objectives for GCSE (9-1) in Combined Science A:

	Assessment Objective
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas and scientific techniques and procedures.
AO1.1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas.
AO1.2	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific techniques and procedures.
AO2	Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas and scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures.
AO2.1	Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas.
AO2.2	Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures.
AO3	Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate, make judgements and draw conclusions and develop and improve experimental procedures.
AO3.1	Analyse information and ideas to interpret and evaluate.
AO3.1a	Analyse information and ideas to interpret.
AO3.1b	Analyse information and ideas to evaluate.
AO3.2	Analyse information and ideas to make judgements and draw conclusions.
AO3.2a	Analyse information and ideas to make judgements.
AO3.2b	Analyse information and ideas to draw conclusions.
AO3.3	Analyse information and ideas to develop and improve experimental procedures.
AO3.3a	Analyse information and ideas to develop experimental procedures.
AO3.3b	Analyse information and ideas to improve experimental procedures.

Quest	ion	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
1	C ✓		1	1.1	ALLOW Ca
2	D✓		1	2.1	
3	A 🗸		1	1.1	
4	B✓		1	1.1	
5	B✓		1	2.1	
6	B✓		1	2.1	
7	C ✓		1	2.1	
8	A 🗸		1	2.2	
9	C✓		1	2.1	
10	B✓		1	1.1	

Question	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
11	water out condenser Separates a solvent from a solution. Simple distillation	4	1.2	
	Separates a dissolved solid from a solution.			
	Separates a mixture of dissolved substances from one another.			
	Separates an insoluble solid from a liquid.			

Q	uestion	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
12	(a)	C✓	1	1.1	ALLOW CuCO ₃ (or copper carbonate)
	(b)	B✓	1	1.1	ALLOW Cu ₂ O (or copper oxide)
	(c)	C✓	1	2.2	ALLOW CuCO ₃ (or copper carbonate)
	(d)	FIRST CHECK ANSWER ON ANSWER LINE If answer = 159.1 award 2 marks (63.5 x 2) + 32.1 ✓ = 159.1 ✓	2	2.2	

Q	uestion	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
13	(a)	Conical flask ✓	1	1.2	
	(b)	(dropping pipette) is more accurate / measures volume to one decimal place ✓	1	3.1b	ALLOW idea that dropping pipette measures to 0.5 cm³ whereas 0.5 cm³ is difficult to get exactly with measuring cylinder Assume "it" refers to dropping pipette if unqualified
	(c)	All points plotted correctly = 2 marks ✓✓ BUT 3 or 4 points plotted correctly = 1 mark ✓ smooth line of best fit through all points ✓	3	2 x 2.2	ALLOW ± 1/2 square
	(d)	6(.0) (cm³) ✓	1	3.2b	
	(e)	3 correct = 2 marks ✓✓ 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark ✓ The hydrogen ions in the dilute hydrochloric acid react with	2	1.2	ALLOW use of H ⁺ , OH ⁻ , H ₂ O
		the hydroxide ions in the sodium hydroxide solution to make water molecules			

Qu	estio	n	Answer		Marks	AO element	Guidance
14	(a)		Part of the heating curve 1 2 3 4 Letter D B C A 4 correct = 3 marks ✓ ✓ ✓ 2 or 3 correct = 2 marks ✓ ✓ 1 correct = 4 marks ✓ ✓		က	2.1	
	(b)		1 correct = 1 mark✓ The idea that the water has boiled and is now water vapour steam / a gas ✓ OR The idea that (the water/ the gas) has escaped from the beaker / is no longer in the beaker ✓	/	1	3.1b	
	(c)	(i)	A or C ✓		1	3.2b	
		(ii)	Idea that a pure substance melts at one temperature ✓		1	3.2b	ALLOW idea that an impure substance melts over a range of temperatures

Q	uesti	ion	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
15	(a)		$2Na(s) + Cl₂(g) → 2NaCl(s) \checkmark$	1	2.2	ALLOW correct multiples e.g. $4Na(s) + 2Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 4NaCl(s)$
	(b)		(Sodium atom) loses one electron ✓	2	2.1	ALLOW idea of losing electrons for 1 mark if no other mark scored
			Idea that it obtains a full outer shell / Idea that it attains a noble gas configuration ✓		1.1	
	(c)		Idea that (electrostatic) forces between ions are strong ✓	2	2.1	DO NOT ALLOW covalent bonds / intermolecular forces / metallic bonds are strong
			and require a lot of <u>energy</u> to break ✓			
	(d)	(i)	NaCl(aq) ✓	1	1.1	
		(ii)	No (✓) for solid sodium chloride Yes (✓) for solution of sodium chloride ✓	1	1.2	Both answers required for the mark
		(iii)	Solid sodium chloride lons cannot move / ions fixed in position / ions only vibrate Solution of sodium chloride lons free to move ✓	2	1.2	

Question	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance	
16*	Please refer to the marking instructions on page 4 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question. Level 3 (5–6 marks) Uses knowledge and understanding of atomic structure to describe similarities in the atomic structures of helium and neon. AND Applies knowledge and understanding of atomic structure to describe differences in the atomic structures of helium and neon. AND Analyses and interprets information to quantitatively describe differences in the atomic structures of helium and neon. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Level 2 (3–4 marks) Analyses and interprets information to quantitatively describe differences in the atomic structures of helium and neon. OR Uses knowledge and understanding of atomic structure to describe similarities in the atomic structures of helium and neon. AND Applies knowledge and understanding of atomic structure to describe differences in the atomic structures of helium and neon. AND Applies knowledge and understanding of atomic structure to describe differences in the atomic structures of helium and neon. There is a line of reasoning presented with some	6	2 x 1.1 2 x 2.1 2 x 3.1a	AO1.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding atoms made up of protons, neutrons and electrons contain a central nucleus surrounded by electrons nucleus contains protons and neutrons electrons in energy levels / shells outer energy level / shell full AO2.1 Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas Helium and neon: have different numbers of protons have different numbers of electrons have different numbers of electrons have different numbers of electrons in their outer shells AO3.1a Analyse information to interpret data Helium has 2 protons, 2 neutrons, 2 electrons has 2 electrons in its outer energy level / shell has an electron arrangement of 2 Neon has 10 protons,10 neutrons, 10 electrons has 8 electrons in its outer energy level / shell has an electron arrangement of 2, 8	

Question	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
	structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence.			
	Level 1 (1–2 marks)			
	Uses knowledge and understanding of atomic structure to			
	describe similarities in the atomic structures of helium and			
	neon.			
	OR			
	Applies knowledge and understanding of atomic structure			
	to describe differences in the atomic structures of helium and neon.			
	OR			
	Attempts to analyse and interpret information to			
	quantitatively describe differences in the atomic structures			
	of helium and neon.			
	There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of			
	reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant.			
	0 marks			
	No response or no response worthy of credit.			

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
17	(a)	(i)	Temperature decreases / AW ✓	1	1.1	IGNORE answers based on transfer of energy from surroundings
		(ii)	-3.5 (°C) / as a negative ✓	1	1.1	
	(b)		Idea of measuring temperature of sodium hydrogen carbonate solution before adding citric acid ✓ Idea of measuring lowest temperature reached / largest temperature change ✓	2	3.3a	
	(c)		FIRST CHECK ANSWER ON ANSWER LINE If answer = 1860 (mg) award 4 marks	4	3 x 2.2	
			(0.65 ÷ 3.5) x 10.0 ✓ = 1.857 (g) ✓			ALLOW alternative methods for MP1 e.g. 10/3.5 x 0.65 = 1.857g
			= (1.857 x 1000) = 1857 (mg) ✓			ECF from incorrect calculation of mass in g
			= 1860 (mg) ✓		1.2	ECF from incorrect calculation for 3 sig fig mark
	(d)		Idea that solid left is unreacted (citric acid) / idea that not all the crystals have dissolved ✓	3	3.3b	
			Idea that temperature change not as large as it should be / calculated mass would be too low ✓			
			Improvement: Stir the solution when citric acid is added ✓			ALLOW use less solid / citric acid OR use more (sodium hydrogen carbonate) solution OR use more concentrated (sodium hydrogen carbonate) solution
	(e)		Na ₃ (C ₆ H ₅ O ₇) OR Na ₃ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ ✓	1	2.2	ALLOW C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ Na ₃

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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