

GCSE

Environmental and Land-Based Science

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit B493/02: Management of the Natural Environment (Higher Tier)

Mark Scheme for January 2013

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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)	rds) 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
BOD	benefit of doubt
CON	contradiction
×	incorrect response
ECF	error carried forward
	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	no benefit of doubt

R	reject
	correct response
350	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
Λ	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 <u>and</u> fourth boxes are required for the mark:

		*
		væ*
*	✓	\checkmark
*	₹	✓
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	
Manchester	
Paris	
Southampton	

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

Edinburgh			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Manchester	✓	×	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	×		✓		✓	✓		✓	
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.

Qı	uestic	on	CBT Q No	Answer			Marks	Guidance
1				C natural ecosystems are left undisturbed			1	
2				GM crops might	breed with wild s	pecies	1	
3				spraying			1	
4							2	each line correct one mark
					sandy soil	clay soil		
				drainage	good	poor		
				water holding	poor	good		
5				top RHS			1	
6				conservation	conservation		1	
7				heather and pine)		1	both needed for the mark
8				tick all except:	make protection laws		1	all correct for one mark
9				bottom LHS			1	
10				turn heaters off when optimum temperature is reached / turn lights on and off to maintain optimum growth / open and close vents to mainta optimum temperature			1	

Question	CBT Q No	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11		definition: same crop grown each year; no variety; effects: removal of same / specific nutrients; build up of pests / diseases; need for use of more fertiliser / pesticide	3	
12		for: The food is grown using organic methods / it helps to provide organic food for everyone; against: Moving food over long distances creates a big carbon footprint	2	
13		reduced drainage / reduced air spaces / reduced humus content	2	
14		any two from: inefficiency of energy transfer; respiration; substances in urine; not all of organism is eaten	2	
15		Nitrogen fixing: fix atmospheric nitrogen / nitrogen gas / N ₂ into ammonia/ammonium compounds and Nitrifying: ammonium compounds into more complex compounds / nitrate nitrates	2	allow nitrates in fixation
16		11 miles	1	
17		C 53.3% [80 divided by 150 multiplied by 100]	1	accept 54 to 56

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Q	uestio	n CBT Q No	Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	(a)		% loss in peas is bigger than in sugar beet; % loss in peas is similar for both types of compacted soil while sugar beet has more loss in compacted heavy soils; % loss in peas is greatest in light soils while in sugar beet it is greatest in heavy soils	2	one mark for each correct comment (max 2). Accept converse comments.
	(b)		soil compaction reduces root growth	1	
19			35 000	1	evidence of calculation not required for mark
20			ever increasing demand as word population grows / technology advances / mechanisation increases depletion of traditional resources; coal; oil; gas public / government demand for less polluting energy generation / cheap energy	3	
21			nitrates stimulate growth of (aquatic) plants plants block out sunlight – causing death of smaller plants plants decay – decay organisms (bacteria) remove oxygen	3	
22			pigs will eat organisms other than acorns (as seasonal) competing with other organisms for these food sources; pigs may damage environment eg wallowing in water sources / digging for roots; pollution from excrement; Introduction of new pests (worms) and diseases	2	
			Total	36	

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