

GCE

Chemistry B (Salters)

Unit **F332**: Chemistry of Natural Resources

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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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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1. These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	Benefit of doubt
	Contradiction
	Cross
	Error carried forward
	Ignore
	Not answered question
	Benefit of doubt not given
	Not good enough
	Rounding error
	Repeat
	Noted but no credit given
	Error in no. of significant figures
	Tick
	Omission mark

2. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

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

Annotation	Meaning
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
<u> </u>	Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ECF	Error carried forward
AW	Alternative wording
ORA	Or reverse argument

All questions must be annotated with a tick where the mark is given (please refer to Scoris Annotations document from your Team Leader).

Additional objects: You **must** annotate the additional objects for each script you mark. If no credit is to be awarded for the additional object, please use a suitable annotation (either ^ or SEEN).

Subject-specific Marking Instructions that apply across the whole question paper to be included here.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance									
1	a		<table><tr><th>Element</th><th>Initial oxidation state</th><th>Final oxidation state</th></tr><tr><td>Mn</td><td>+4</td><td>+2</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> All correct ✓✓ Two or three correct ✓	Element	Initial oxidation state	Final oxidation state	Mn	+4	+2	I	-1	0	2	ALLOW 1 mark if all correct, but some or all signs wrong side of numbers (e.g.: 4+, 2+, 1-, 0).
Element	Initial oxidation state	Final oxidation state												
Mn	+4	+2												
I	-1	0												
1	b		$2\text{I}^- \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$ ✓	1	ALLOW multiples in balancing. ALLOW $2\text{I}^- - 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{I}_2$ ALLOW e for electron (i.e.: no – charge). IGNORE state symbols.									
1	c		Iodide (ions) OR I^- ✓ EITHER: The oxidation number / state of the given reducing agent increases OR (the reducing agent) causes the reduction of the oxidation number / state of the Mn (in MnO_2) (AW) ✓	2	ALLOW 2I^- DO NOT ALLOW iodine Mark independently. EITHER: IGNORE oxidation number values, as long as the answer says there is an increase. Answer must say increase / becomes more positive (for iodine) not just ‘goes from -1 to 0’ or similar OR: Answer must say decrease / becomes more negative (for manganese). The OR in MP2 can only be scored if the reducing agent named in MP1 is different to the chemical whose oxidation number is quoted as decreasing in MP2 (i.e.: allow chemical x in MP1, as ox. no. of chemical y goes down, but not x because x goes down).									

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	d		Grey solid ✓	1	Both colour and 'solid' needed for mark ALLOW 'black' or, any combination of black and grey, but no other colours. ALLOW 'powder' or 'crystals' for solid IGNORE shades of colour, like dark or pale, and shiny etc.
1	e		Medicines / nutrient / photography / dyes / animal feeds / catalysts / antiseptic / disinfectant / table salt / printing inks / halogenoalkanes ✓	1	ALLOW uses of iodine and iodine compounds, including: radioactive tracer, radiation treatment, thyroid treatment, goitre treatment, water treatment / purification, sterilising, developing chromatography plates, testing for starch, etc
1	f	i	Silver nitrate / AgNO_3 ✓	1	DO NOT ALLOW correct name with incorrect formula DO NOT ALLOW just Ag^+ ALLOW acidified, but do not allow any other reagent, except nitric acid
1	f	ii	White precipitate / white solid / white suspension ✓ Silver chloride ✓	2	DO NOT ALLOW off white / cream or combinations with yellow IGNORE cloudy IGNORE changes of colour on standing ALLOW minor spelling errors or ppt ALLOW AgCl but not from an equation Mark independently

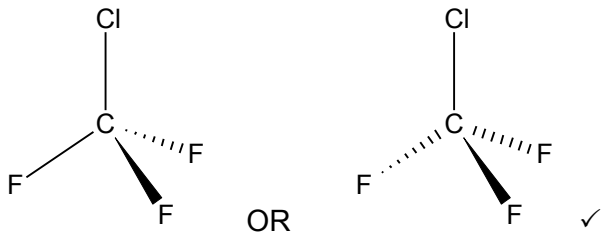
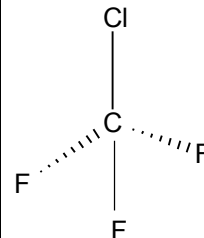
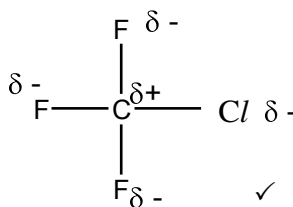
Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	f	iii	Water may contain low concentration of chloride ions OR no chloride ions ✓ which would not give a precipitate ✓ OR The water may contain: iodide ✓ which would give a yellow precipitate ✓ OR bromide ✓ cream precipitate ✓ OR chromate ✓ red precipitate ✓ OR hydroxide / sulphide ✓ black precipitate ✓	2	ALLOW 'small amount' AW for concentration ALLOW a general comment like 'there may be other ions / salts / compounds / substances present that would give a precipitate of a different <u>colour</u> ' (must have colour – or named colour – not just different precipitate) for 1 mark. Second mark depends on first, except 1 mark for: Incorrectly give iodine – allow yellow precipitate Incorrectly give bromine – allow cream precipitate
1	g	i	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$ ✓	1	ALLOW upper or lower case letters but numbers must be superscripts ALLOW [Ne] $3s^2 3p^5$
1	g	ii	$5p^5$ ✓	1	ALLOW upper or lower case letters but numbers must be superscripts, except ALLOW ecf for subscript numbers if used in (g)(i) and (g)(ii) DO NOT ALLOW $5s^2 5p^5$ or any other more detailed answers.
1	g	iii	Gain of electrons ✓	1	IGNORE references to oxidation state

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	h	i	$(28.40 / 1000) \times 0.200 = 5.68 \times 10^{-3} \checkmark$	1	ALLOW 2 or more sf
1	h	ii	Answer to (h)(i) / 2 and evaluate $\checkmark$ OR $2.84 \times 10^{-3} \checkmark$	1	
1	h	iii	Mass of I_2 = answer to (h)(ii) $\times$ 253.8 = 0.72(0792) g $\checkmark$ % purity = (mass of I_2 / 0.92) $\times$ 100 = 78.34(69...) % $\checkmark$ OR Moles of I_2 = 0.92/253.8 = 0.0036(24) $\checkmark$ % purity =(answer to (h)(ii) /moles of I_2) $\times$ 100 = 78.34(69...) % $\checkmark$	2	ALLOW use of 254 (=0.72g) gives final answer of 78.4% ALLOW final answer with 2 sf or more. 1 mark is for conversion of units, the other for % purity. If unit conversion is incorrect, mark for % purity can still be awarded. If answer to (h)(ii) is 2.84×10^{-3} , allow a final answer in the range 78 to 79%, which is obtained if numbers have been rounded at various stages. If answer is completely correct, except that it uses 126.9 in place of 253.8, award 1 mark (answer in range 39 – 39.5).
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Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	a	i	Propan-2-ol ✓	1	ALLOW without dashes
2	a	ii	Ethanal ✓	1	ALLOW formula CH ₃ CHO or correct structure IGNORE aldehyde
2	a	iii	There is no peak/trough/absorbance between 3200 to 3640 ✓ indicating there is no O-H <u>bond</u> ✓ Two marks for: There is no peak between 3200 to 3600 that would indicate an OH bond ✓✓	2	ALLOW any number or range at, or above, 3200 ALLOW OH <u>bond</u> , but not –OH bond Ignore references to other peaks/troughs Mark independently.
2	b		Phosphoric acid / H ₃ PO ₄ ✓ Water / steam / H ₂ O ✓ High temperature and pressure / 300°C and 60 atm ✓	3	IGNORE inert catalyst supports such as alumina DO NOT give the mark for phosphoric acid if answer also gives other incorrect chemicals. ALLOW temps 200-400°C and pressure above 1 atm DO NOT ALLOW if reflux also mentioned. MP3 depends on MP2

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	c		1. Propanone and ethanol form hydrogen bonds / H bonds ✓ <i>Description of how intermolecular bonds form:</i> 2. Lone pair on oxygen ✓ 3. hydrogen with $\delta+$ charge (in ethanol) OR partially positive charge on hydrogen (in ethanol) ✓ 4. Methylbenzene and hexane form instantaneous (dipole)-induced dipole ✓ <i>Description of how intermolecular bonds form:</i> 5. Electron movements create an uneven distribution of charge OR Electron movements create $\delta+$ AND $\delta-$ ✓ 6. A <u>dipole</u> is induced in a neighbouring molecule ✓ QWC for either: Linking <u>lone pair</u> on oxygen and $\delta+$ H to <u>attraction</u> between molecules	6 1	Please use annotations in the answer in appropriate places Throughout answer, can refer to intermolecular forces rather than intermolecular bonds MP 2 :IGNORE lone pair on oxygen in ethanol MP 2 & 3: NOT reference to hydrogen or oxygen molecules MP 2 & 3: ALLOW marks from a diagram, MP 3: NOT H is electropositive NOT just 'positive hydrogen' MP2 & 3: Can be awarded if MP1 is incorrect. MP 4: ALLOW van der Waals' forces but IGNORE id - id. MP 5: Both parts are needed for the mark (i.e.: e^- movement and uneven distribution of charge). MP 5: ALLOW 'dipole/polar' for 'uneven distribution of charge'. Does not score if it just mentions negative (or +ve) charge. NOT 'electron density changes' or 'electrons are orbiting / spinning / swirling' for movement (must have electrons moving, not just 'for an instant there are more electrons on one side of the molecule than the other'). MP 5 & 6: ALLOW references to atoms rather than molecules MP 5 & 6: Can be awarded if MP4 is incorrect. Please indicate QWC using green tick or red cross on the right of the pencil icon on the answer screen

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			OR Linking instantaneous dipole and induced dipole to <u>attraction</u> between molecules ✓		QWC: IGNORE 'forming a bond' for attraction
2	d	i	Rate of forward reaction = rate of back reaction / reactants and products are formed at the same rate ✓ <u>Concentrations</u> of reactants and products remain constant / closed system ✓	2	DO NOT ALLOW 'forwards reaction = backwards reaction'. DO NOT ALLOW concentrations of reactants and products are the same/equal. If this is given, do not award MP2, even if closed system is also stated.
2	d	ii	More (ethyl ethanoate) AND because <u>equilibrium</u> has moved to the right / forward direction / products ✓ to counteract / minimise / oppose / (counter)balance (the change) OR to restore equilibrium ✓	2	Need both parts here for the mark (i.e.: the 'more' and the direction of movement). Mark independently.
				18	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3 a i	Chlorotrifluoromethane ✓	1	ALLOW trifluorochloromethane ALLOW minor spelling error, such as 'fluro', but not 'chlor' without second o. ALLOW 1 –chloro-1,1,1-trifluoromethane OR 1,1,1-trifluoro-1-chloromethane as only other alternatives. IGNORE spaces and dashes.
3 a ii	 Bond angle 109° ✓	2	Shape must be 3-dimensional, but allow other 3d representations, such as in a pyramid. ACCEPT $105 - 110^\circ$ If two bonds are shown in the same plane (as in first example) they MUST be next to each other for first mark. So, for example, DO NOT ALLOW :  ALLOW value in range $105^\circ - 112^\circ$ Mark independently.
3 a iii	 ✓	1	

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	a	iv	Two marks can be awarded for: Fluorine and chlorine are more <u>electronegative</u> than carbon (ORA) ✓✓ One mark for: Mention of <u>electronegativity</u> ✓ Fluorine and chlorine have a greater ability to attract <u>bonding</u> electrons than does carbon (ORA) AW ✓	2	Electronegativity/ electronegativities / electronegative must be correctly spelled once for the first mark to be scored. DO NOT ALLOW carbon is electropositive, or if F or Cl molecules being considered. ALLOW 'halogens' for 'fluorine and chlorine' If electronegativity mark is not scored, ALLOW 1 mark for 'fluorine and chlorine have different ability to attract <u>bonding</u> electrons than does carbon'.
3	a	v	C–F bond is more polar than C–Cl bond OR C–F bond is of different polarity to C–Cl bond ✓ (Molecule is) polar because, one of: the charges do not balance / do not cancel out the dipoles do not balance / do not cancel out <u>centre of</u> +/- charge do not coincide one side of molecule is more negative than the other ✓	2	ALLOW '(partial) charge on F greater than (partial) charge on Cl' or 'F and Cl have different electronegativities' or 'halogens have different electronegativities' MP2: Need both molecule is polar and reason. ALLOW 'polar because molecule is asymmetric' IGNORE 'polarities do not cancel out' AW
3	b		C–Br / CBr / carbon bromine ✓	1	
3	c	i	Homolytic / homolysis ✓ one electron (from the bond) goes to each atom OR <u>two</u> radicals form ✓	2	IGNORE 'photochemical dissociation' and photolysis. Must have two radicals, not just 'radicals'. ALLOW 'to form Br and CBr₃', but not if radicals are incorrect (e.g.: to form Br and C radicals) Mark independently.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	c	ii	$7.14 \times 10^{14} \times 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \checkmark$ $= 4.73 \times 10^{-19} \text{ (J)} \checkmark$	2	Completely correct answer on its own scores both marks Second mark depends on first, except ALLOW ecf only if the sole error is a mis-copy of one of the number values ALLOW 2sf or more but rounding must be correct ALLOW 4.73×10^{-22}, if also has kJ on answer line
3	c	iii	$= \text{answer to (c) (ii)} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \checkmark$ $/1000 (= (+) 284.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) \checkmark$ Answer correct to 3 s.f. ($= +285 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) $\checkmark$	3	One mark for multiplying answer to (c)(ii) by 6.02×10^{23} (Avogadro's constant) Second mark for converting the answer from J to kJ, i.e.: dividing by 1000 ALLOW 1 mark here if conversion has been done in cii, but not if repeated here (i.e.: do not allow $\div 1000$ twice). Calculation marks can be scored in either order, but must be correctly evaluated to score both marks Completely correct answer on its own scores all 3 marks. Award sf mark for an answer that is the correct 3sf value of a correctly evaluated calculation.
3	d		Discovery that <i>Cl</i> / chlorine radical / chlorine atom can affect ozone $\checkmark$ Spectroscopic measurements showed ozone levels depleted/ <u>lower</u> than expected $\checkmark$ (results overlooked because) they were so low / depletion so high $\checkmark$	3	ALLOW 'prediction' or 'research' for 'discovery' Must be lower, not different, not just low Must mention 'spectroscopic' or one particular spectroscopic method (e.g.: IR) Must imply 'very low' or 'too low' and not just 'anomalous' or different

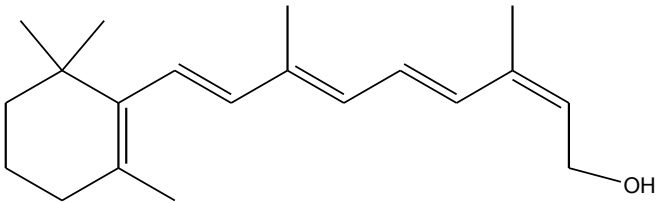
Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	e	i	(Greenhouse gas) <u>absorbs IR from Earth</u> ✓ more IR absorbed ✓	2	Mark independently MP1: ALLOW 'absorbs IR reflected from Earth' MP2: ALLOW 'more IR is transferred to KE' or 'more IR is transferred to heat' <i>AW</i>
3	e	ii	There is a relationship / correlation between models of gas and models of <u>temperature</u> OR models of gas and <u>temperatures</u> <i>AW</i> OR gas concentrations and <u>temperatures</u> <i>AW</i> ✓	1	NOT 'global warming' for 'temperature'. ALLOW amount for concentration. DO NOT ALLOW 'increase in concentration causes or leads to temperature increase'.
				22	

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
4	a		Incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons / organic compounds (AW) ✓	1	ALLOW fossil fuel or named fossil fuel / carbon in the fuel / organic fuel DO NOT ALLOW just 'fuel' or carbon as the fuel
4	b		Toxic / poisonous / reduces the capacity of blood to carry oxygen around the body AW ✓ causes <u>photochemical</u> smog ✓	2	ALLOW respiratory problems, but IGNORE breathing problems. IGNORE harmful /dangerous and comments about oxidising to CO ₂
4	c	i	(A particle) with one (or more) <u>unpaired</u> electron(s) ✓	1	Answer must be in the context of an electron as part of some sort of particle IGNORE 'free' or 'lone' or single electron NOT 'a radical is an unpaired electron'
4	c	ii	Propagation ✓ one radical is used and replaced by another AW ✓	2	ALLOW there is a radical on both sides of the equation. Mark independently.
4	c	iii	The frequency of radiation / uv is not high enough (to break the bond) OR Energy of radiation / uv is not high enough (to break the bond) OR Energy required to break bond is filtered out by the stratosphere ✓	1	DO NOT ALLOW: 'there is not enough high frequency uv / radiation' (i.e.: the position of the word 'enough' is key here). DO NOT ALLOW just 'high frequency uv is not found in the troposphere'.
4	c	iv	The concentrations of the CO and/or OH are low OR low abundance of the CO and/or OH OR few particles of the CO and/or OH OR few collisions of the CO and OH ✓	1	ALLOW 'particles' or 'molecules' for CO and/or OH ALLOW 'the CO and OH particles are far apart'. NOT just 'reactants' for 'reacting particles'. IGNORE comments about temperature and pressure. IGNORE 'less' or 'fewer' for 'few'

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
4	d		SiO_2: giant covalent / giant structure / network solid / giant lattice / whole structure held together by covalent bonds, e.g.: every silicon atom is bonded to 4 oxygen atoms OR diagram showing at least 2 Si with all surrounding Os ✓ CO_2: simple molecular / molecules / $\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ AW ✓ (covalent) bonds in SiO_2 are stronger than intermolecular bonds in CO_2 (ORA) OR (covalent) bonds in SiO_2 need more energy to break than intermolecular bonds in CO_2 ✓	3	NOT giant ionic structure IGNORE giant molecule and references to intermolecular bonds Reference to 'oxygen molecules' CONs this mark IGNORE 'covalent' MP3: DO NOT ALLOW if answer is referring to SiO_2 having any type of intermolecular bond or breaking of weak covalent bonds in CO_2 MP3: Must be a comparison
4	e	i	$80/300 \times 100 = 26.7\%$ ✓	1	ALLOW any number of sf, correctly rounded
4	e	ii	ppm CO = $1.2 \times 10^{-5}\%$ = 0.12 ✓ $380/\text{ppm CO} (= 3.167 \times 10^3 \text{ times more})$ ✓ OR $\% \text{CO}_2 = 380 \text{ ppm} = 3.8 \times 10^{-2}\%$ ✓ $\% \text{CO}_2 / 1.2 \times 10^{-5} (= 3.167 \times 10^3 \text{ times more})$ ✓	2	ALLOW any number of sf, correctly rounded 1st mark is for converting units. 2nd mark is for comparing the two concentrations. Award the second mark for a correct comparison, even if conversion is incorrect.
4	f	i	(Problem tropospheric): <u>photochemical</u> smog / breathing problems / respiratory problems / lung damage / toxic / greenhouse gas / weakens immune system / irritates eyes OR damages: rubber / paint / fibres / plants / crops ✓	2	DO NOT ALLOW forms smog, which is toxic

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			(Benefit stratospheric): It filters/ removes/ screens/ absorbs/ blocks/ shields / (AW) <u>uv</u> OR prevents <u>uv</u> getting through / protects us from <u>uv</u> ✓		ALLOW prevents <u>skin</u> cancer
4	f	ii	Molecules are split by uv / <u>bonds</u> in molecules are broken AW / molecules photodissociate ✓ to form O and O₂ / oxygen radical and oxygen molecule OR O₃ → O + O₂ ✓ OR (Ozone) reacts with an oxygen radical ✓ forming two oxygen molecules / O₃ + O → 2 O₂ ✓ OR Two from: 1. (Ozone) reacts with Cl / Br / NO / HO 2. which catalyse ozone breakdown 3. EITHER O₃ + Cl → ClO + O₂ OR O₃ + Br → BrO + O₂ OR O₃ + NO → NO₂ + O₂ OR O₃ + HO → HO₂ + O₂ ✓✓	2	ALLOW MP1 for uv on reaction arrow or uv on LHS of reaction equation ALLOW 'dissociate' for 'photodissociate' ALLOW atom for radical. In this option, if marks come from points 1 and 3, equation must be for chemicals given in 1. IGNORE source of radicals – e.g.: Cl from CFCs.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
4	f	iii	Oxygen molecules are split / the bond in the O₂ molecule is broken / oxygen molecule photodissociates AW OR O₂ → 2 O ✓ by uv radiation ✓ The O atoms react with O₂ (forming ozone) OR O + O₂ → O₃ ✓	3	Mark all 3 points independently MP2: ALLOW MP2 if oxygen radical is given, but from an incorrect source (e.g.: 'breakdown of H₂O by uv gives O radical' gets MP2, but not MP1). ALLOW uv if given on reaction arrow of equation in MP1. ALLOW radicals for atoms
				21	

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
5	a		Ethanoic acid ✓	1	ALLOW CH ₃ CO ₂ H or CH ₃ COOH, but not less structured formula. IGNORE vinegar
5	b	i	C ₈ H _x O ✓ x = 14 ✓	2	C, H and O can be in any order, but answer must be a molecular formula. Mark independently
5	b	ii	Alkene ✓ Ketone ✓	2	ALLOW C=C OR 'carbon-carbon double bond' ALLOW carbonyl
5	b	iii	Redox ✓	1	Any clear indication scores the mark (e.g.: underlined) More than one indicated scores zero
5	b	iv	Ether ✓	1	ALLOW alkoxy, but not methoxy
5	c	i	 Correct orientation of molecule on C=C nearest OH ✓ Completely correct ✓	2	MP1: To award this mark, the diagram must show either -CH ₂ OH as trans to the methyl group or cis to the rest of the chain (i.e.: mark can be awarded if -CH ₃ on relevant C=C is missing, or rest of molecule is missing). 1 st mark should be awarded, even if incorrect bond angles shown 2 nd mark dependent on the first ALLOW other types of structure (e.g.: showing CH ₃ groups, as in article) Diagram may show right-hand C=C pointing up and methyl down, with groups still in correct configuration.
5	c	ii	(From) red/brown (to) colourless ✓	1	Any combination of these colours, but no others DO NOT ALLOW 'clear' for 'colourless' ALLOW red/brown decolourises. IGNORE 'solution'

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
5	c	iii	C ₂₀ H ₃₀ O + 5Br ₂ → C ₂₀ H ₃₀ OBr ₁₀ LHS of equation✓ RHS of equation✓	2	C, H, O and Br can be in any order in the formulae. ALLOW 1 mark for balanced equation with fewer than 5 Br ₂ S, provided it is added (i.e.: there is only one product)
5	c	iv	<i>Any two from:</i> Ascorbic acid / vitamin C Glucose Fructose Retinol / vitamin A ✓✓	2	
5	d		1. Malolactic fermentation OR conversion of malic acid to lactic acid ✓ 2. Buttery taste / less acidic taste ✓ 3. Polymerisation of flavanols ✓ 4. to proanthocyanidins OR to tannins ✓ 5. Reduces bitter flavour ✓ 6. QWC: relating 1 to 2 AND 3 to 5 ✓	5 1	IGNORE descriptions of initial stages of fermentation MP1: ALLOW ‘malolactic acid fermentation’ MP1: NOT ‘malolactic acid to lactic acid’ MP2: ALLOW ‘less sour’ for ‘less acidic’ MP5: IGNORE has no effect on astringent/sharp taste QWC: Must have both links for the mark
				20	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

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