

Physics B

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B752/01**: Unit 2 – Modules P4, P5, P6 (Foundation Tier)

Mark Scheme for June 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

Annotation	Meaning
	correct response
	incorrect response
	benefit of the doubt
	benefit of the doubt not given
	error carried forward
	information omitted
	ignore
	reject
	contradiction
	Level 1
	Level 2
	Level 3

ADDITIONAL OBJECTS: You **must** assess and annotate the additional objects for each script you mark. Where credit is awarded, appropriate annotation must be used. If no credit is to be awarded for the additional object, please use annotation as agreed at the SSU.

When you open the script if the message appears that there are additional objects you must check these additional objects.

The additional objects are normally additional sheets of answers that must be marked. You should immediately link each extra answer with the appropriate question using the paper clip icon.

PLEASE ASK YOUR TEAM LEADER IF YOU DO NOT KNOW HOW TO DO THIS.

It is vitally important that all parts of the candidate's answer are marked.

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

/	=	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
(1)	=	separates marking points
allow	=	answers that can be accepted
not	=	answers which are not worthy of credit
reject	=	answers which are not worthy of credit
ignore	=	statements which are irrelevant
()	=	words which are not essential to gain credit
<u> </u>	=	underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark (although not correctly spelt unless otherwise stated)
ecf	=	error carried forward
AW	=	alternative wording
ora	=	or reverse argument

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	(letter) A (and letter) D (1)	1	both required either order
		(ii)	B (1)	1	more than one letter scores 0 marks
	(b)	(i)	to find the position of the problem/to find out where the stones are / AW (1)	1	allow idea of non-intrusive assessment before incision / check before operating allow idea of assessing how significant is the problem e.g. how big (the stones are) / how many (stones) allow to try to break up the stones (so they do not have to operate) but ignore just to see problems / to see image
		(ii)	scan the body / pregnancy scan / measure the speed of blood flow (1)	1	allow to break the kidney stones down only if not awarded for (b)(i) allow check for cancer or tumour/treat cancer or HIFU allow named medical procedures e.g. check for DVT ignore pregnancy test allow non-destructive testing for cracks in metals allow named specific example e.g. ultrasonic cleaning / ultrasonic tape measure / echo location / dog whistles / cat scarers
Total				4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	<p>[Level 3] Detailed description of what the graph shows AND an explanation of how the information could be interpreted AND used.</p> <p>Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level (5–6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Describes what the graph shows AND an explanation of how the information could be interpreted OR used. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level</p> <p>Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level (3–4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Describes what the graph shows OR a description of how the information could be interpreted OR used.</p> <p>Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level (1–2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to C/D. Relevant points include:</p> <p>Description of what the graph shows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level of radioactivity changes as the detector moves along the pipe. • radioactive level is relatively low at the start • as the detector moves along the pipe the level rises rapidly/reaches a peak • level then falls rapidly after peak • level is lower after the peak is lower than it was at the start <p>Explanation of how the information can be interpreted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to find where there is a problem with the pipe • the peak shows that tracer is leaking and indicates a crack or break • there is a blockage as the level after is lower than before the peak • the blockage is not complete as radioactivity is not zero • radiation used must be gamma <p>Explanation of use of the information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • so that workers dig in the right place • so that workers do not waste time/energy resources digging up the whole pipe • the peak shows where the problem is <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	(i)	5.0 (ohms) or 2 x 2.5 (ohms) (2) but if answer is incorrect attempt to extend the line graph linearly to 1.0 metres or attempt to use a linear relationship (1)	2	allow answer in the range of 4.8 – 5.2 (ohms) (2) e.g. 10 x 0.5 (1)
		(ii)	0.63 ohms (1)	1	more than one answer circled gains 0 marks
		(iii)	(only) first sentence correct or sentence two incorrect / (idea that) answer to part (ii) is smaller than answer to part (i) / 0.63 ohms for thick wire and 5.0 ohms for thin wire / 0.63 is less than 5.0 (1) idea of resistance is lower so current is higher / idea of resistance is lower so same current will be produced by a smaller voltage (1)	2	allow Kiri only partly correct ignore Kiri is correct / Kiri is not correct not both sentences are correct apply ecf for first marking point only from figures quoted in (i) and (ii) e.g. (if 0.5 for (i) and 0.63 for (ii) then) sentence 1 is incorrect (1) allow reverse arguments e.g. (greater area so) less resistance so more current
	(b)		(idea of turning the switch) increases the resistance (1) (increased resistance) decreases the current (1)	2	allow (idea of turning the switch) changes the resistance / (idea of) changing length of wire changes resistance ignore changes the thickness of the wire allow (increased resistance) decreases the voltage (across the bulb) allow reverse argument for increasing brightness
			Total	7	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																																																																																																																							
4 (a)	<div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>s</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>t</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>e</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>a</td></tr> <tr><td>u</td><td>r</td><td>a</td><td>n</td><td>i</td><td>u</td><td>m</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>a</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>d</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>i</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>o</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>a</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>t</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>i</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>v</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>e</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> </div>																					s							t							e							a	u	r	a	n	i	u	m		a							d							i							o							a							c							t							i							v							e						2	<p>answers in crossword take precedent but if crossword blank allow answers next to the clues</p> <p>1 or 2 correct = 1 mark 3 correct = 2 marks</p>
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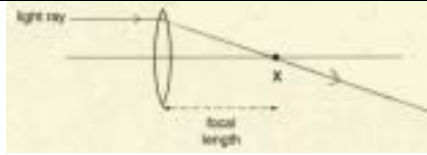
Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(b)	idea of a (large) nucleus splitting (1) to give two nuclei (1)	2	reference to neutron splitting maximum one mark allow (large) nucleus breaks up / breaks down / divides allow to give two nucleus ignore nuclei are produced allow nucleus splits into two (nuclei) (2) but nucleus splits into two atoms / nucleus splits into two molecules (1) as extra marking points: allow energy released (1) allow more neutrons are given out (1)
Total			4	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	(idea that) Tanida has become charged (1) (idea that when Tanida gets off the trampoline) she is earthed (1)	2	Any reference to positive electrons during charging or earthing scores a maximum of one mark allow description of charging e.g. she has gained electrons / she has lost electrons / she has become positive / she has become negative allow correct description of earthing / charge flows to earth / charge flows from earth / Tanida loses charge / Tanida becomes neutral ignore grounded / grounding ignore shock when she touches the ground
	(b)	only using trampoline when there is moisture in the air (1) moisture conducts/moisture is not an insulator/charge leaks away/ static cannot build up (1)	2	allow so she cannot be charged (as much)
Total			4	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	<p>(some hot) gas escapes backwards / downwards / AW (1)</p> <p>(hot other gas) pushes or forces the rocket forwards / hot gas creates thrust or lift / AW (1)</p>	2	<p>second marking point must give an indication of a force or reaction (on the rocket)</p> <p>allow gas released out of the bottom of the rocket / gas leaves the bottom of the rocket ignore just gases are released</p> <p>allow descriptions e.g. force pushing gas particles backwards equals force pushing rocket forwards (2)</p> <p>allow idea of equal and opposite reactions (2)</p>
	(b)	<p>idea of more acceleration (no mark) and any 2 from more gas (or fuel) (1) (so) higher temperature / AW (1) (so) more pressure / AW (1) (so) more force (1)</p> <p>or</p> <p>idea of less acceleration (no mark) more fuel (to move) (1)</p> <p>BUT</p> <p>more (gas or) fuel so more mass or inertia (to move) (2)</p>	2	<p>ignore references to speed increasing or top speed being higher</p> <p>ignore more heat</p> <p>allow greater mass per second / gas escapes faster</p> <p>allow as additional marking points higher level explanations in terms of kinetic / particulate theory</p> <p>allow heavier or more mass (so less acceleration)</p> <p>allow acceleration increases as mass is lost (2)</p> <p>if no marks awarded allow rocket travels for longer or travels further (1)</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(c) (i)	gravity (1)	1	allow centripetal force allow gravitational force / gravitational pull ignore centrifugal ignore gravitational potential energy / GPE
	(ii)	Moon / other correctly named moon (of another planet) (1) (natural satellite) not put into space by man / not controlled by man / cannot be adjusted by man / not made by man / made of rock / not made of just metal / ora (1)	2	allow named planet as a satellite of the Sun e.g. Jupiter is a satellite of the Sun allow moon is (much) larger / artificial satellite is (much) smaller ignore references to uses of artificial satellites
	(d) (i)	703 scores (2) but if answer is incorrect 185 x 3.8 scores (1)	2	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(ii)	<p>any two from:</p> <p>weight of Rover on Earth is 1850 (N) /AW (1)</p> <p>too heavy on Earth (1)</p> <p>weight too near to safe limits / more likely to break (1)</p>	2	<p>allow Rover is 50 (N) more than it can take (2)</p> <p>allow heavier / weighs too much (1)</p> <p>e.g. legs / wheels not able to support (1)</p> <p>incorrect statement about mass scores a maximum (1)</p>
Total			11	


Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	8 (1)	1	
	(b) (i)	ray drawn from lens (near light ray) to or through point X (1)	1	 <p>(1)</p>
	(ii)	focal point (1)	1	allow 'focus' (1)
	(iii)	<p>thicker lenses decrease focal length / have a short focal length (1)</p> <p>or</p> <p>thinner lenses increase focal length / have a long focal length (1)</p>	1	
Total			4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	idea of opposite directions (1) (in C it) is 11 (m/s) / the speeds are added / 11(m/s) is higher than 10 (m/s) / 11(m/s) is higher than 5 (m/s) (1) but C is 11 (m/s) AND A is 5 (m/s) AND B is 10 (m/s) (2) or idea of opposite directions add speeds (2)	2	allow correct relative speed for C is -11 (m/s) (2)
	Total	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	<p>[Level 3] Both types of wave linked to transmission method OR redirection</p> <p>OR</p> <p>One type of wave linked to transmission method AND redirection</p> <p>Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5–6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] One type of wave linked to transmission OR redirection</p> <p>Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3–4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Simple statement to name an appropriate wave OR simple statement about transmission or redirection</p> <p>Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1–2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to E.</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Relevant points about redirection / changing direction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waves reflected from upper atmosphere/ionosphere • waves sent to satellite (through atmosphere) • waves sent (back to Earth) <p>allow long wave radio can be diffracted by hills / obstacles</p> <p>Relevant points about transmission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short wave / microwaves penetrate atmosphere • short wave / microwaves sent to / from satellites • long wave reflect from atmosphere <p>allow answers in terms of frequency</p> <p>Types of waves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short wave / microwave • long wave / radio wave <p>scientific points can be awarded from a labelled diagram</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance												
10			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>reflection</td> <td>interference</td> </tr> <tr> <td>particle model</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>wave model</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(1)</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> </table>		reflection	interference	particle model	✓		wave model	✓	✓		(1)	(1)	2	one mark for each correct column
		reflection	interference														
	particle model	✓															
	wave model	✓	✓														
	(1)	(1)															
		Total															
			2														

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	(a)	(i)	C (1)	1	
		(ii)	E (1)	1	
	(b)	(i)	8 (ohms) (2) but if answer is incorrect $\frac{12}{1.5}$ (1)	2	
		(ii)	3 (ohms) (1)	1	apply ecf from (b)(i) e.g. 10.5 in (b)(i) gives 5.5 (1)
			Total	5	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance										
12	(a)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>cd player</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>kettle</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>lamp</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>radio</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>washing machine</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p>	cd player	✓	kettle		lamp		radio		washing machine	✓	1	both needed and no additional ticks
cd player	✓													
kettle														
lamp														
radio														
washing machine	✓													
	(b)	<p>circuit contains diode (1)</p> <p>then</p> <p>only allows current in one direction / AW (1)</p> <p>but</p> <p>diode connected wrong way in circuit (2)</p>	2	<p>allow diode labelled on diagram</p> <p>allow the  is the wrong way round (1)</p> <p>allow cells / battery wrong way round (1)</p>										
	(c)	<p>idea of half wave rectification / current only flows half of the time / current only flows part of the time (1)</p>	1	<p>allow the current is changing direction / the current is going back and forth</p> <p>ignore just the current is alternating / it is an alternating current</p> <p>ignore the current changes</p>										
Total			4											

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	<p>[Level 3] Gives a description of resistance in terms of atomic structure AND gives an explanation of why resistance increases. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. <p style="text-align: right;">(5–6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Gives a simple description of resistance or current in terms of the atomic structure AND describes how resistance changes. May not give an explanation for this increase. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. <p style="text-align: right;">(3–4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Gives a simple description of resistance or current in terms of the atomic structure OR describes how resistance changes. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. <p style="text-align: right;">(1–2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.</p> </p></p></p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to C</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>At level 3 (in addition to points at levels 1 and 2): Explanation of why resistance increases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collisions make the atoms vibrate more • increased vibrations causes more collisions • increased current causes more collisions • increased collisions causes the temperature of the wire to increase <p>At level 1 and 2:</p> <p>Description of resistance and current in terms of atomic structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electric current is a flow of electrons (through a wire) • atoms get in the way / hinder the movement of electrons • resistance is caused by collisions between electrons and atoms(ions) in the wire <p>Description of how resistance changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resistance increases (as current or voltage increases) • resistance increases as the bulb gets hotter <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance																																				
14	(a)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>output</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p>	A	B	C	output	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	all four zeros needed
A	B	C	output																																					
0	0	0	0																																					
1	0	0	1																																					
0	1	0	1																																					
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1	0	1	0																																					
0	1	1	0																																					
1	1	1	0																																					
	(b)	dark / not light (1) hot / wet (1)	2	allow night(time) / dim																																				

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>any 2 from:</p> <p>must be robust (to withstand take off) / AW (1)</p> <p>must be reliable / if it breaks in space it cannot be easily repaired / AW (1)</p> <p>must be able to operate without overheating / cooling system or heat sinks needed (during manufacture) (1)</p> <p>must be able to withstand large variations in temperature (in space) (1)</p> <p>must be clean /dust free (1)</p> <p>difficult to make connection to small objects / difficult to see faults (1)</p> <p>(idea that it is) difficult to obtain very pure silicon (1)</p> <p>(idea that) specialised manufacturing equipment or expertise is required (1)</p>	2	<p>allow very expensive to repair (in space)</p> <p>allow need to be made in a clean room / must be made in a dust free environment</p> <p>allow difficulty to hold small objects / difficult to hold small objects still e.g. fiddly</p> <p>allow need to use specific equipment e.g. must use microscopes</p>
	Total	5	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance																					
15	(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>step up</th> <th>step down</th> <th>isolating</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(✓)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;">(2)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	step up	step down	isolating	(✓)				✓				✓		✓		✓			(2)			2	all correct (2) 2 or 3 correct (1)
		step up	step down	isolating																					
		(✓)																							
			✓																						
				✓																					
			✓																						
		✓																							
(2)																									
(b)	(i)	(P =) collector and (Q =) base (1)	1																						
	(ii)	0.6(0) (mA) (1)	1																						
	(iii)	logic gate / (electronic) switch / amplifier (1)	1	allow specific examples e.g. radio / chip / processor / memory/ computer/ (mobile) phone ignore transformer ignore circuit																					
Total			5																						

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	(a)	(i)	Ranger Veloster M-Class	1	only all three required in any order for mark
		(ii)	Veloster (1)	1	more than one car selected scores zero
		(iii)	66% (1) lowest overall percentage (1)	2	if answer line blank allow correct answer in table allow (only) one below 70% allow it is the lowest in every category
	(b)		any two marks from: (idea that) less depth gives a greater braking distance/AW (1) but (idea that) braking distance increases more as tread depth reduces / to below 3mm (2) (idea of) greater braking distances on concrete / AW (1)	2	allow more depth gives shorter braking distance / AW allow the relationship is not linear / AW (1) allow reverse argument e.g. (idea of) smaller braking distance on tarmac allow it takes longer to stop on concrete /AW/ ora allow as an additional marking point less friction on concrete/ AW/ ora (1) ignore reference to just better or worse, answer must imply distance or time

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(c) (i)	<p>30 000 (km) (3)</p> <p>but if final answer incorrect</p> <p>$\frac{5.1}{0.17}$ (2)</p> <p>or</p> <p>30 (2)</p> <p>but if none of the above</p> <p>5.1 (mm) scores (1)</p>	3	<p>allow 30001(km) (3)</p> <p>allow $\frac{5.2}{0.17}$ (2)</p> <p>allow 5.2 (mm) (1)</p>
	(ii)	<p>any one from</p> <p>(idea that) tyres would have a large stopping distance (1)</p> <p>the stopping distance may depend on the surface (1)</p> <p>the tyre may have worn more than the calculated amount (1)</p>	1	<p>allow long time to stop</p> <p>allow named examples e.g. it will take too long on tarmac in the wet / it will take longer on icy roads to stop / the wearing down of the tyre tread depends on the surface</p> <p>allow depends on the style of driving / depends on the load in the car / depends on the terrain</p>
		Total	10	

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

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

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