



GCSE

Biology A

Unit **A162/02**: Modules B4, B5, B6 (Higher Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

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.







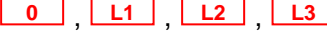


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Annotations

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)	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:

	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.
	correct response
	incorrect response
	benefit of doubt
	no benefit of doubt
	error carried forward
	indicate level awarded for a question marked by level of response
	information omitted
	contradiction

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	reject
	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response

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.

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 and fourth boxes are required for the mark:

✗
✗

*This would be worth
1 mark.*

✓
✗

*This would be worth
0 marks.*

✗
✗
✓
✓

*This would be worth
1 mark.*

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c. 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manchester	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paris	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southampton	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Edinburgh			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Manchester	✓	x	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	x		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Score:	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	NR

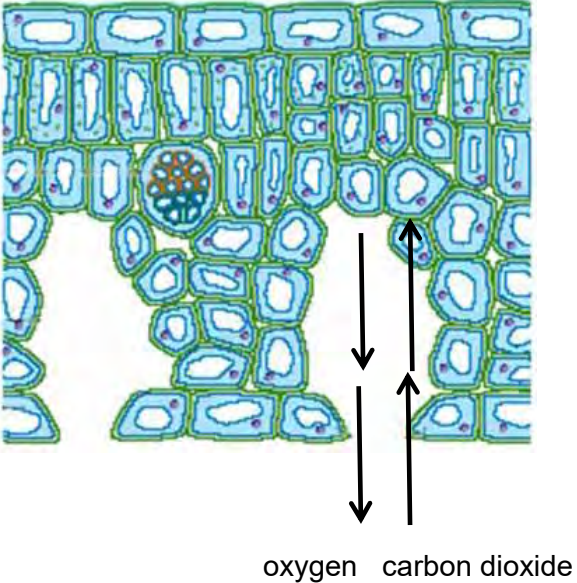
- d. For answers marked by levels of response:
- i. **Read through the whole answer from start to finish**
 - ii. **Decide the level that best fits** the answer – match the quality of the answer to the closest level descriptor
 - iii. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

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

Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance																
1	a	 <p>oxygen carbon dioxide</p>	1	<p>Either stoma</p> <p>Direction of arrow must be clear</p> <p>Must have arrow heads and labels</p> <p>Accept correct formula</p>																
	b	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>The leaf only photosynthesises during the day.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rolled up leaves are much stronger.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hairs reduce air movement around the lower surface of the leaf.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water vapour builds up inside the rolled up leaf.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Some cells contain the green pigment chlorophyll.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Light intensity is a limiting factor.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The stomata are at the bottom of pits.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The leaf only respire at night.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	The leaf only photosynthesises during the day.		Rolled up leaves are much stronger.		Hairs reduce air movement around the lower surface of the leaf.	✓	Water vapour builds up inside the rolled up leaf.	✓	Some cells contain the green pigment chlorophyll.		Light intensity is a limiting factor.		The stomata are at the bottom of pits.	✓	The leaf only respire at night.		3	<p>One tick one mark</p> <p>Each extra tick negates one correct tick</p>
The leaf only photosynthesises during the day.																				
Rolled up leaves are much stronger.																				
Hairs reduce air movement around the lower surface of the leaf.	✓																			
Water vapour builds up inside the rolled up leaf.	✓																			
Some cells contain the green pigment chlorophyll.																				
Light intensity is a limiting factor.																				
The stomata are at the bottom of pits.	✓																			
The leaf only respire at night.																				
Total			[4]																	

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
2	<p>[Level 3] Gives good detailed description linked to an explanation of the complete shape of the graph. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Gives at least one descriptive point AND some explanation of how enzyme works. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Gives basic description of shape of graph OR how enzymes work. 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 A</p> <p>Indicative scientific explanation points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lock and key • active sites • ref to substrate fits into active site • ref to enzyme-substrate complex • denaturing / change of shape of active site (in correct context) • ref. to bonds breaking • substrate no longer fits • reversibility <p>Indicative scientific description points may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no reaction at 3 and below • as pH increases (from 3-6) / acidity decreases, rate increases or a • works best /optimum at pH 6 • as pH increases (from 6) / alkalinity increases, rate decreases • no reaction at 9 and above • works over a range of 3 to 9 • rate of reaction increases and then decreases <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	[6]	

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Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance								
3	a	$\frac{2880}{150}$; 19.2 / 19 / 19.2:1 / 19:1 / 96:5 ;	2	Accept $\frac{1440}{75}$ or $\frac{960}{50}$ or $\frac{288}{15}$ or $\frac{96}{5}$ or $\frac{480}{25}$ for first MP Correct answer = 2 marks Ignore units								
	b	Type A provides a lot of energy / type B provides little energy; To prevent / reduce production of lactic acid / type B produces lactic acid ;	2	Accept prevent cramp / pain								
	c	i	4	e.g. In A / 1st section / 0 – 30 mins, one goes up and one stays the same e.g. In B / 2nd section / 30 – 60 mins, both go up e.g. In C / 3 rd section / 60 – 75 mins, one goes up , the other goes down e.g. In D / 4 th section / 75 – end, both go down								
		ii	1	One tick one mark Each extra tick negates one correct tick								
		<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Repeat the same training a number of times.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repeat her training but only run for 60 minutes.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Run more slowly so that her heart rate does not rise too much.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repeat the same experiment on other runners.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Repeat the same training a number of times.	✓	Repeat her training but only run for 60 minutes.		Run more slowly so that her heart rate does not rise too much.		Repeat the same experiment on other runners.			
Repeat the same training a number of times.	✓											
Repeat her training but only run for 60 minutes.												
Run more slowly so that her heart rate does not rise too much.												
Repeat the same experiment on other runners.												
		Total	[9]									

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Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance														
4	a	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Genes to control temperature.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genes to make chlorophyll.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genes to make a neurotransmitter.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genes to make a cell membrane</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genes to make carbon dioxide.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genes to control diffusion.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genes to make enzymes.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </table>	Genes to control temperature.		Genes to make chlorophyll.	✓	Genes to make a neurotransmitter.		Genes to make a cell membrane	✓	Genes to make carbon dioxide.		Genes to control diffusion.		Genes to make enzymes.	✓	3	<p>One tick one mark</p> <p>Each extra tick negates one correct tick</p>
Genes to control temperature.																		
Genes to make chlorophyll.	✓																	
Genes to make a neurotransmitter.																		
Genes to make a cell membrane	✓																	
Genes to make carbon dioxide.																		
Genes to control diffusion.																		
Genes to make enzymes.	✓																	
	b	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Embryos are living things.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Embryos have some genes switched off.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Embryos can develop into human beings.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Embryo cells contain DNA.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Embryos have some genes switched on.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Embryos are living things.	✓	Embryos have some genes switched off.		Embryos can develop into human beings.	✓	Embryo cells contain DNA.		Embryos have some genes switched on.		2	<p>One tick one mark</p> <p>Each extra tick negates one correct tick</p>				
Embryos are living things.	✓																	
Embryos have some genes switched off.																		
Embryos can develop into human beings.	✓																	
Embryo cells contain DNA.																		
Embryos have some genes switched on.																		
Total			[5]															

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
5	<p>[Level 3] A good description of coding AND enzyme being made. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Incomplete description of coding AND enzyme being made. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Simple description of DNA code OR how enzyme is made 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 A*</p> <p>Indicative scientific points for coding may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNA contains bases • bases are A T C G • the order of bases (in a gene) is the code for building up amino acids in the correct order • 3 bases needed to code for 1 amino acid • triplet code • DNA unzips • mRNA / codon / a copy (of the gene) is made <p>Indicative scientific points for making an enzyme may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mRNA / codon / a copy leaves the nucleus • mRNA / codon / a copy goes to cytoplasm / ribosome • cytoplasm / ribosome where enzyme / protein is made • amino acids are added in the correct sequence • proteins/ enzymes are made from amino acids <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	[6]	

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Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p>1000 000 000 or 10^9;;</p> <p><i>If no correct answer allow working for 1 mark</i> Understand that 10^{-6} is one millionth / 0.000001 / $\frac{1}{1\ 000\ 000}$ OR 1000 is 10^3</p>	2	Correct answer = 2 marks
	b	<p>Any three from:</p> <p>1 % stimulation occurs from concentrations of 10^{-4} / 10^{-3}; OR no % stimulation below 10^{-4} / 10^{-3};</p> <p>2 % stimulation occurs between 10^{-4} / 10^{-3} - 80 ;</p> <p>3 % stimulation increases in range from 10^{-4} – 8 ;</p> <p>4 % stimulation decreases from 8 ;</p> <p>5 Maximum / peak / optimum, % stimulation at 8 ;</p> <p>6 Above 80 (ppm) shoot growth inhibited / 100% OR maximum inhibition at 1000 ;</p> <p>7 increasing auxin concentration does not always result in more growth ;</p>	3	<p>Ignore units Accept growth for % stimulation throughout the answer</p> <p>Accept 70 – 90 (ppm) for 80 throughout</p> <p>Accept 6 – 10 (ppm) for 8 throughout</p> <p>Accept 70 – 90 (ppm) for 80</p>
	c	<p><i>Any four from:</i> Auxin produced in tip; <u>diffuses</u> (downwards); accumulates on dark side / away from light ; (on dark side) more growth / cells elongate ; plant / shoot, bends / grow towards light;</p>	4	<p>Accept made / released</p> <p>Ignore moves / faces</p>
		Total	[9]	

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Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance																
7	a	<p>Any two from: A / flashing lights OR C /hearing music, is <u>sensory</u> ;</p> <p>B / movement / muscle / effector is <u>motor</u> ;</p> <p>C is not lower back / B is not upper front ora ;</p> <p>Not enough information to be certain / AW ;</p>	2																	
	b	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>SSRIs break down serotonin molecules.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSRIs stop serotonin from being produced.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSRIs block sites where serotonin is removed from the synapse.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSRIs stimulate the serotonin receptor sites on the second neuron.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSRIs slow down the production of serotonin.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSRIs have a similar effect to serotonin.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSRIs are rapidly broken down in the synapse.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSRIs effects are due to an increased serotonin concentration in the synapse.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SSRIs break down serotonin molecules.		SSRIs stop serotonin from being produced.		SSRIs block sites where serotonin is removed from the synapse.	✓	SSRIs stimulate the serotonin receptor sites on the second neuron.	✓	SSRIs slow down the production of serotonin.		SSRIs have a similar effect to serotonin.	✓	SSRIs are rapidly broken down in the synapse.		SSRIs effects are due to an increased serotonin concentration in the synapse.	✓	3	<p>4 correct = 3 marks 3 correct = 2 marks 2 correct = 1 mark</p> <p>Each extra tick negates one correct tick</p>
SSRIs break down serotonin molecules.																				
SSRIs stop serotonin from being produced.																				
SSRIs block sites where serotonin is removed from the synapse.	✓																			
SSRIs stimulate the serotonin receptor sites on the second neuron.	✓																			
SSRIs slow down the production of serotonin.																				
SSRIs have a similar effect to serotonin.	✓																			
SSRIs are rapidly broken down in the synapse.																				
SSRIs effects are due to an increased serotonin concentration in the synapse.	✓																			
	c	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Idea that patient may not benefit directly;</p> <p>Patient may be harmed ;</p> <p>Idea of informed consent / patient cannot give consent ;</p>	2																	
Total			[7]																	

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Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance										
8	a	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>An insect flies away when it see a sudden movement.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Steve is frightened of the dentist and starts to sweat when he goes for a check-up.</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A baby jumps when there is a loud noise.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A baby who was frightened by a clown cries when given a clown doll.</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jane's pupils get smaller in bright light.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	An insect flies away when it see a sudden movement.		Steve is frightened of the dentist and starts to sweat when he goes for a check-up.	C	A baby jumps when there is a loud noise.		A baby who was frightened by a clown cries when given a clown doll.	C	Jane's pupils get smaller in bright light.		2	One C = one mark Each extra C negates one correct C Accept ticks or other notation
An insect flies away when it see a sudden movement.														
Steve is frightened of the dentist and starts to sweat when he goes for a check-up.	C													
A baby jumps when there is a loud noise.														
A baby who was frightened by a clown cries when given a clown doll.	C													
Jane's pupils get smaller in bright light.														
	b		2	Two / three correct = 2 marks One correct = one mark										
	c	Example of conditioned reflex / response; Explanation of how it is useful ;	2	Ignore ref. to human example / Pavlov's dog										
	d	Nerve <u>impulse</u> sent <u>from</u> brain; (impulse) to motor neurone / muscle / effector (in arm) ;	2	Ignore messages / signals										
Total			[8]											

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
9	<p>[Level 3] Some detail of nervous pathway involved and may include description of squirrel behaviour Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Ref. to sense organ / receptor / brain / nerves /muscles and may include some description of squirrel behaviour Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Description of squirrel behaviour OR why it does it 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</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • receptors • sensory neuron • processing centre • coordination • motor neuron • effector / muscle /adrenaline (epinephrine) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impulses are electrical • impulses are fast • impulses are short lived • reference to synapses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relevant suggestion of what squirrel does • explanation of why squirrel does it / idea of increased survival. <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	[6]	
	Paper total	60	

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

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OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

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