

GCSE

Biology A

Unit A161/02: Modules B1, B2, B3 (Higher Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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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**

Used in the detailed Mark Scheme:

Annotation	Meaning	
1	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:

?	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
NBOD	no benefit of doubt
R	reject
✓	correct response

L1 , L2 , L3	indicate level awarded for a question marked by level of response
Λ	information omitted

2. **Subject-specific Marking Instructions**

- Accept any clear, unambiguous response (including mis-spellings of scientific terms if they are *phonetically* correct, but always check the guidance column for exclusions).
- 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:

		₹
		1
\$	✓	✓
*	*	✓
This would be worth 1 mark.	This would be worth 0 marks.	This would be worth 1 mark.

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.

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Q	uestic	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)		proteins ;	2	four correct = 2 marks two or three correct = 1 mark one correct = 0 marks accept enzymes
			DNA; genotype; phenotype		
	(b)		sex (chromosomes) / XX / XY/ X AND Y	1	do not credit 'sex cells/gametes'/genes do not credit 'X' alone or 'Y' alone
			Total	3	

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	0.87	1	accept 0.9 credit .87 do not credit 87% / '87 out of 100'
		(ii)	idea that she would definitely develop breast cancer / it would be certain	1	accept it is 100% (certain/she will get cancer / she is going to get it) ignore any answer that suggests she already has it, including "she will have it" unless it is qualified
	(b)		any 3 from: her risk of developing breast cancer is high; (but) she may not develop breast cancer / it is not certain;	3	do not credit unqualified idea that it is major surgery, as this is given in the question
			reference to risk/pain/side-effects/scars/death/infection;		ignore 'it may go wrong' ignore 'it may not be safe' ignore ref. to cost accept example of consequence of surgery e.g. she might not be able to breastfeed/body image issues ignore false positive/negative/discrimination/insurance
			consider how much the surgery would reduce the risk of cancer;		comments/pregnancy
			cancer is life-threatening / a very serious disease ;		
			may not eliminate the risk of breast cancer/she might still get breast cancer;		accept 'it may not work'
			idea that benefits (of surgery) outweigh risk/pain (of surgery) /ORA		

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(c)		any 2 from:	2	
			idea that it is unlikely/rare/low chance/0.1% chance that the normal allele will become faulty;		do not credit ref. to "1 in 1000" unqualified, as this is given in the question
			idea that Jane inherited the faulty allele/it from her mother ;		accept the idea that it was passed on ignore unqualified reference to being a carrier
			idea that Jane's mother inherited the faulty allele/it from Jane's grandmother ;		ignore "Jane inherited it from her grandmother" / "it skipped a generation" as this does not support the doctor's conclusion
			Total	7	

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)		One egg cell and one sperm cell.	1	two or more ticks = 0 marks
	(b)		transfer nucleus from (adult) body cell into (unfertilised) egg cell (1) idea that egg cell is empty / had its own nucleus removed (1)	2	accept DNA/genome/chromosomes/genetic material, instead of nucleus accept examples of named body cells do not credit 'donor cell' unqualified do not credit references to stem cells

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (c)	[Level 3] Answer suggests why they are useful including at least one Level 3 useful idea AND describes issues. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks) [Level 2] Answer suggests why they are useful AND describes issues. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks) [Level 1] Answer suggests why they are useful OR describes issues. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks) [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)	6	 This question is targeted at grades up to A* Indicative scientific points may include: Why they are useful: they have identical alleles / genotype / genetic information / DNA / chromosomes / genes / genetically identical ignore 'they are clones' (given in question) differences in characteristics likely to be due to environment/lifestyle examples of characteristics caused by genetics or the environment Level 3 useful ideas: twins can be separated / exposed to different environmental factors idea that effect of environment can be measured/tested/investigated/distinguished Issues: ethical issues / keeping twins apart / consent / human rights exposure to certain environmental factors could cause harm twin/cloned animals could be used instead identical twin humans will provide better data (than twin animals or non-identical humans) findings could benefit many people / results could be useful ignore 'playing God' ignore 'it is not right/fair' unless explained Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.
	Total	9	

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Q	uestic	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	0.75 x 8 (1)	2	
			6 (2)		correct answer without working = 2 marks credit correct answer written in the table
		(ii)	any 2 from: only true for Mali / only true for one country / does not represent the full range of data / different in different	2	do not credit "wrong / not true / not accurate / not correct" without explanation
			countries; 0.75 is not the mean / 0.75 is not the average / 0.75 is not (close to) the true value;		accept "it" for 0.75
			Mali is a small sample / 8 people is a small sample / ORA		do not credit unqualified ref. to not enough data (as this does not answer the question)
	(b)	(i)	T F A placebo The safety One of the In an 'open-label' In a 'blind'	3	ignore any row in which there is more than one tick all correct = 3 marks four correct = 2 marks three correct = 1 mark
4	(b)	(ii)	some side-effects may only appear years after taking the drug (1)	2	accept specific examples if clearly linked to long-term/years later
			the drug may become less effective over time (1)		ignore ref. to resistance

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (b) (iii)	[Level 3] Answer suggests how it could help the woman AND describes why it might not work, including at least one Level 3 idea from either area. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks) [Level 2] Answer suggests how it could help the woman AND describes why it might not work. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks) [Level 1] Answer suggests how it could help the woman OR describes why it might not work. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks) [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of	6	Indicative scientific points may include: How it could help the woman: • the man's blood/it may contain antibodies against Ebola virus • the man's blood may contain white blood cells against Ebola virus • the man's blood may contain memory cells • (antibodies/white blood cells from) the man's blood will help to destroy the Ebola virus Level 3 idea: • the memory cells (from the man's blood) can respond/produce antibodies more quickly (than the woman/patient) do not credit the idea that the man's blood (or virus it contains) acts as a vaccination, or contains drugs Why it might not work: • the blood might not contain enough antibody/memory cells • the woman/patient might already be too ill to recover • the man's blood may be rejected / different blood type • the virus has changed/mutated/new strain
	credit. (0 marks)		 changed/mutated/different strain/antigens virus won't be recognised by the man's antibodies/memory cells ignore idea that the man's blood may cause an infection Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.
	Total	15	OSE the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.

Q	Question		n Answer		Guidance	
5	(a)		microorganisms/bacteria/pathogens are reproducing/dividing/multiplying	1	accept idea that there is not yet enough antibody to fight the infection do not credit "it/they" unqualified (as this refers to the antigen) accept asexual reproduction	
	(b)		4.5 (days)	1		
	(c)		symptoms only occur when antigen concentration is above 2.6 (au) / ORA	1	accept 2.5	
	(d)		2.8	1	accept any concentration between 2.8 and 3.0	
			Total	4		

PMT

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)		pituitary gland	1	
	(b)			4	Assume the candidate's answer refers to returning water level to normal after drinking water UNLESS the candidate clearly states that there is not enough water in the blood / blood plasma is more concentrated / less dilute, then the following reverse arguments can be credited:
			any 4 from:		
			blood (plasma) is less concentrated / blood (plasma) is more dilute ;		blood (plasma) is more concentrated / less dilute ;
			(this is detected by) receptors in the brain / (receptors in the) hypothalamus ;		(this is detected by) receptors in the brain/hypothalamus;
			less/no ADH is secreted ;		(more) ADH is secreted ;
			less water is reabsorbed from the urine by the kidney;		(more) water is reabsorbed from the urine by the kidney ;
			large(r) quantity of (more) dilute urine produced;		small(er) quantity of (more) concentrated urine produced
					a candidate may switch from one side to the other, but do not credit the reverse argument for a marking point that has already been awarded
			Total	5	

PMT

Q	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	any 2 from:	2	Ignore "they developed different explanations" as this is in the stem of the question.
		they interpreted the data in different ways ;		do not credit 'looked at different data'
		not enough data / not enough evidence ;		
		explanations are not obvious from data / the scientists used creative thinking ;		
		their (different) backgrounds/experience/interests/prior knowledge/opinions influenced their judgment		
	(b)	Max 3 from:	3	
		idea that the size of the deer population depends upon (or is affected by) the size of the bison population / ORA (1)		accept idea that if the size of the deer/bison population increases the other will decrease / ORA
		competing/competition for the same resources(e.g. food) (1)		do not credit "eat/have the same food" without reference to competition
		relevant example (2)		e.g: if Neanderthals eat more bison, they will eat fewer deer, so deer population increases (2 marks)
				e.g.: if deer population increases, there will be less grass for the bison, so bison population decreases (2 marks)

Question Answer	Marks	Guidance
[Level 3] Answer includes causes AND explanations including a level 3 adaptation explanation. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. [Level 2] Answer includes several causes and a level 2 explanation. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. [Level 1] Answer includes only causes OR explanations. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)	6	This question is targeted at grades up to C Indicative scientific points may include: Causes environmental conditions: environmental conditions changed / natural disaster example of environmental change (e.g. change in temperature) example of consequences of environmental change (e.g. different vegetation, affecting diet) idea that the change was long-term (i.e. not just seasonal/temporary) introduction of: a new competitor of the Neanderthals/example a new predator of the Neanderthals/example anew pathogen/disease/example accept increase in number of competitors/predators/pathogens disappearance of another species: another species disappeared/died out/declined idea that the Neanderthals ate/depended upon this species Explanations: Level 1/2 the Neanderthals could not reproduce (successfully) not enough food conditions too cold / too hot for them Level 3 the Neanderthals were not well adapted to the new conditions the Neanderthals (species) did not adapt quickly enough ignore 'suited' for adapted Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(d)		isolation;	3	four correct = 3 marks
			variation ;		three correct = 2 marks two correct = 1 mark one correct = 0 marks
			mutation ;		
			selection		
	(e)	(i)	D and F	1	D and F in either order , linked to A
			C and E		C and E in either order , linked to B
		(ii)	their DNA/genetic material is very similar to their ancestor/species A (1)	2	do not credit genes
			(so) there has been less time/fewer generations for mutations/changes/variation in the DNA (1)		accept less time to evolve
			Total	19	

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