

# **GCSE**

# **Biology A**

Unit A162/01: Modules B4, B5, B6 (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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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		
BP	Blank Page – this annotation <b>must</b> 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.		
/	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:

<b>✓</b>	correct response
×	incorrect response
BOD	benefit of doubt
NBOD	no benefit of doubt
ECF	error carried forward
0 , L1 , L2 , L3	indicate level awarded for a question marked by level of response
Λ	information omitted
CON	contradiction

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

2. **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.

#### 3. 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:

		*
		姥
<b>₹</b>	✓	<b>✓</b>
*	<b>₹</b>	$\checkmark$
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	
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			✓			✓	✓	<b>\</b>	✓	
Manchester	<b>\</b>	×	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	×		✓		✓	✓		✓	
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 answer		Marks	Additional Guidance
1	а	i		Female horse	Male donkey	2	Egg cell correct for horse = 1 mark Sperm cell correct for donkey = 1 mark
			Body cell				
			Sperm cell		31		
			Egg cell	32			
	а	ii	63			1	
	b		Meiosis			1	
	С		Cell growth Cell division  Nucleus splits into two  Numbers of organelles increase  Chromosomes are copied  Copies of the chromosomes separate				1 mark for each correct row
				Total		8	

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	Question	Expected answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
2	а	water (1) out of (1) osmosis (1)	3	
	b	lack of/no oxygen (1)	1	
	С	18 (1)	1	
		Total	5	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	Level 3 (5-6 marks)  Good description of the structure of DNA AND describes the job of the DNA in the cell.	6	This question is targeted at grades up to C Indicative scientific points may include Job in the cell
	Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level		<ul> <li>contains/holds the genetic code/genes</li> <li>involved in/has instructions for the synthesis of proteins/enzymes/amino acids</li> </ul>
	Level 2 (3-4 marks) Good description of the structure of DNA AND job Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level		<ul> <li>ignore DNA makes/synthesises protein</li> <li>able to replicate (to produce new chromosomes)</li> <li>stores information</li> </ul>
	Level 1 (1-2 marks) Basic description of the structure of DNA OR job Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level		<ul> <li>DNA structure</li> <li>double helix (or description)</li> <li>consists of 2 strands</li> <li>has (4) bases</li> <li>(bases are) A,T, C, G</li> <li>A pairs with T OR C pairs with G</li> </ul>
	Level 0 (0 marks) Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit		7 (paile Mar r Cit e paile Mar e
			<b>NB</b> Base A pairs with T and C pairs with G covers the third, fourth AND fifth bullets.
	Total	6	

Qı	uesti	on	Expected Answers		Marks	Additional Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	Algae give carbon dioxide to the coral		3	remove one mark for each additional incorrect answer
			Algae give chlorophyll to the coral			
			Algae give glucose to the coral	<b>✓</b>		
			Algae give oxygen to the coral	✓		
			Coral gives carbon dioxide to the algae	✓		
			Coral gives chlorophyll to the algae			
			Coral gives glucose to the algae			
			Coral gives oxygen to the algae			
4	(a)	(ii)	cellulose (1) starch (1)		2	

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(b)	Level 3 (5-6 marks) Explanation uses ideas from: photosynthesis, temperature and enzymes  Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level  Level 2 (3-4 marks) Explanation uses ideas from two of: photosynthesis, temperature, enzymes  Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level  Level 1 (1-2 marks)  Makes ref. to either photosynthesis OR temperature OR enzymes  Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level  Level 0 (0 marks)  Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit	6	This question is targeted at grades up to C Indicative scientific points may include  Photosynthesis  (If enzymes do not function) the rate of photosynthesis drops /stops  If there is no photosynthesis less/no glucose will be made  Less / no respiration  Idea of (temp) limiting factor for P/S  Temperatures  temperature is too hot/ high/low/cold (algae die) ignore ref to figures  Reaction slows (photosynthesis)  Fewer collisions/ref to kinetic energy changes  NB Credit "reaction slows" only once (either temperature or photosynthesis)  Enzyme  enzyme works best / fastest at optimum temperature  Enzyme is damaged /denatured / changes shape (at high temperatures); Ignore killed / dies  Ref. To active site  ref to lock and key / substrate no longer complementary AW

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
Question	Expected Answers  any three from  sample or look at different areas of coral (where algae dead and alive);  measure / change temperature;  measure / change UV / light;  record amount of living / dead algae;  ref. to correlation between either factor and dead algae;  Peer review is when the public evaluate the data  Peer review is when scientists evaluate the data of other scientists  Peer review is when both the public and scientists evaluate the data	Marks 3	Additional Guidance  Award marks for natural habitat OR experimental situation  Accept coral for algae throughout  Accept appropriate sampling techniques  e.g. more UV, less algae
	Peer review allows the public to keep up to date with the latest findings  Peer review gives greater confidence in the findings  Peer review means the scientists get paid	16	
	Total	16	

Qı	uestion	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
5	а	idea that colour / flower will be the same ORA for seeds; ref. to clone / genetically identical; ORA for seeds; taking a cutting is a faster process / seeds would take longer to grow into a plant; ORA	3	Ignore cost
	b	Structure Tissue Organ   Flowers ✓   Leaves ✓   Roots ✓   Xylem ✓	2	Two ticks in the same row count as wrong  4 correct = 2 marks  3/2 correct = 1 mark
		Total	5	

Question	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
6	Level 3 (5-6 marks) Good description of how learning occurs AND examples of ways that could be used to help remember the information. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level	6	This question is targeted at grades up to E Indicative scientific points may include: How learning occurs
	Level 2 (3-4 marks) Basic description of how learning occurs AND examples of ways that could be used to help remember the information Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level		<ul> <li>Memory</li> <li>memory is storage</li> <li>memory is retrieval of information</li> <li>memory can be short term</li> <li>memory can be long term</li> <li>info from the short term can be transferred</li> <li>neural pathways/connections</li> </ul>
	Level 1 (1-2 marks) Basic description of how learning occurs OR examples of ways that could be used to help remember the information Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level  Level 0 (0 marks) Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit		<ul> <li>Ways to help remember info</li> <li>repetition/write out</li> <li>using a visual image/diagram/poster/cards/mind map/bright colours/patterns</li> <li>read aloud/recite/make a song</li> <li>testing</li> <li>mnemonics</li> <li>quiet room</li> <li>rewards</li> </ul>
			"read" on its own is insufficient.  ignore ref to food, listening in class (not a revision technique)
	Total	6	

C	uestion	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
7	а	Fewer side effects; Can take with high blood pressure/doesn't cause high blood pressure; C has unpleasant side effects; overdose not likely to be fatal;	3	Ignore NO side effects She can't take drug A/D with high blood pressure. Assume "it" means drug B unless indicates otherwise.
	b	The drugs are very expensive.  The benefits of taking the antidepressants outweigh the risks.  The risk of serious side effects is low.  All of the side effects are serious.  Overdoses are always fatal.	2	remove one mark for each additional incorrect answer
		Total	5	

Qı	uestion	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
8	а	(32.5 + 26.8 + 24.7) (1) or $84$	2	Credit 2 marks if correct answer is given without any
		3 3 28 (1)		workings shown
		20 (1)		
	b	Tamson has the faster reaction times.   ✓	2	remove one mark for each additional incorrect answer
		Owen's reaction time gets faster with each trial.		
		The ranges of Owen's and Tamson's reaction times overlap.		
		Owen had the greater range of reaction times.		
		The range was the same for both Tamson's and Owen's trial.		
	С	Any two from:	2	
		allows you to identify <b>outliers</b> ; gives you greater confidence in conclusion; increases the reliability/repeatability;		Ignore errors ignore references to accuracy or fair test
	d	any three from	3	
		difficult to drop the ruler from exactly the same position each time; participant could be distracted; need more trials; may anticipate the drop; not holding the ruler steady;		accept any sensible suggestions
		Total	9	

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