



GCSE

Biology A

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

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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June 2016

Annotations

Used in the detailed Mark Scheme:

| Meaning | |
|---|---|
| alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point | |
| separates marking points | |
| answers which are not worthy of credit | |
| statements which are irrelevant - applies to neutral answers | |
| answers that can be accepted | |
| words which are not essential to gain credit | |
| underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark | |
| error carried forward | |
| alternative wording | |
| or reverse argument | |
| | alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point separates marking points answers which are not worthy of credit statements which are irrelevant - applies to neutral answers answers that can be accepted words which are not essential to gain credit underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark error carried forward alternative wording |

| ? | indicate uncertainty or ambiguity |
|------|---|
| BOD | benefit of doubt |
| CON | contradiction |
| × | incorrect response |
| ECF | error carried forward |
| 0 | draw attention to particular part of candidate's response |
| | draw attention to particular part of candidate's response |
| ~~~~ | draw attention to particular part of candidate's response |
| NBOD | no benefit of doubt |
| R | reject |
| ✓ | correct response |
| ξ | draw attention to particular part of candidate's response |
| ~ | information omitted |

PMT

A162/01

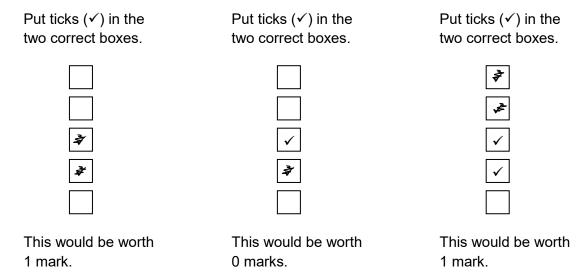
Subject-specific Marking Instructions

a. If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.

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 boxes 3 and 4 are required for the mark:



c. 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 boxes:

Always check the additional guidance.

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. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses. Credit should be given for each box correctly ticked. 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 a city in England, then in the boxes

| Edinburgh | |
|-------------|--|
| Manchester | |
| Paris | |
| Southampton | |

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 | | × | | | | | | | | |
| Paris | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southampton | | × | | | | | | | | |
| Score: | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NR |

| Question | | ion | Answer | Marks | Additional guidance | |
|----------|-----|-----|--|-------|--|--|
| | a i | | A | 1 | accept correct indication on diagram | |
| | | ii | 13 | 1 | | |
| | | | 26 | | | |
| | | | 46 | | | |
| | | | 52 | | | |
| | | iii | nucleus to be correctly labelled | 1 | Accept arrows (either direction) Accept correct line without word nucleus | |
| | | iv | 84 (2) | 2 | award one mark for the correct working (e.g. 2100 x 4/100) | |
| | b | i | a set of chromosomes from each parent \checkmark | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | 6 | | |

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| Ques | Question | | Answer | Marks | Additional guidance |
|------|----------|----|---|-------|---|
| 2 | а | i | 8 | 1 | |
| | а | ii | the stem cells are unspecialised cells ✓ the stem cells can become any type of cell ✓ | 2 | |
| | b | i | any two from the following : cells become/replace pancreatic cells; cells will start making insulin for the patient; | 2 | accept repair the pancreas, but NOT repair pancreatic cells |
| | | | so blood glucose can be regulated; patients will no longer need to take insulin injections; | | ignore blood glucose decreases |
| | | ii | any two from the following : no ethical/moral issues or example e.g. right to life; don't need to harm/destroy/kill embryos; maybe more difficult to obtain embryo cells ORA; bone marrow cells can be taken from the patient; reduced chance of rejection; | 2 | ignore safer/more risky accept more bone marrow cells than embryo cells |

| Question | An | swer | Marks | Additional guidance |
|----------|----------------|--------------|-------|---------------------|
| | | | 1 | |
| | The Government | | | |
| | | | | |
| С | 90 hours | | 1 | |
| d | Tissue | \checkmark | 1 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Total | | 10 | |

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| (| Question | | Answer | Marks | Additional guidance |
|---|----------|-----|--|-------|---|
| 3 | а | i | All correctly plotted (2 marks) | 2 | Allow 1 square error margin |
| | | | Five or six correctly plotted (1 mark) | | If plotted points invisible, score marks from line of best fit. |
| | | | | | ignore bar chart |
| | | | | | Points to be plotted: 0.00, 0 0.02, 20 0.04, 28 0.06, 35 0.08, 40 0.12, 43 0.14, 43 |
| | а | ii | Continuous, correct and smooth line of best fit, going through all plotted points, including the origin | 1 | Accept points joined with straight lines dot-to-dot Allow 1 square error margin. If plotted points invisible, score marks if line passes through the correct points on the graph Do not accept straight line of best fit Allow ecf |
| | а | iii | 42 | 1 | Allow 41 – 43 Allow ecf - correct reading of data from line |

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| Que | esti | on | Answer | Marks | Additional guidance | |
|-----|------|----|---|-------|---|--|
| | a | | Any two from as carbon dioxide increases (the rate of) photosynthesis/reaction increases OR there is a positive correlation; idea that increasing carbon dioxide has no further effect/ rate remains constant/rate plateaus; | 2 | do not accept in reverse: as photosynthesis increases, carbon dioxide increases / OWTTE do not accept rate of photosynthesis decreases | |
| | | | because there is another limiting factor/ named limiting factor/CO $_2$ is no longer a limiting factor; | | | |
| e | a v | | (it is an) outlier / anomalous result / anomaly (1) it does not fit the trend / pattern / line of best fit (1) | 2 | Allow does not fit in Ignore does not match /look similar to other results | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Additional guidance | |
|----------|--|-------|---|--|
| b | Level 3 (5-6 marks) Uses point(s) of information provided alongside biological knowledge. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level Level 2 (3-4 marks) Uses point(s) of information provided. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level Level 1 (1-2 marks) States condition(s) required for growth. 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: Conditions Temperature use heaters/greenhouse (to raise temperature) pH (of soil) light (intensity) use lamps to increase light intensity water minerals /nitrates provide fertilisers (to provide minerals) carbon dioxide levels should be above that of atmospheric levels burn fuels to produce CO₂ Using information provided pH (of the soil) 6-8/neutral ORA temperature 28-35 ORA Biological knowledge optimising conditions for enzymes ORA correct reference to limiting factors | |
| c | Diffusion (1) | | | |
| | Total | 15 | | |

4

Question

а

| Answer | Marks | Additional guidance | | | |
|--|-------|---|---|--|--|
| Level 3 (5-6 marks)6Identifies some problems with experimental design AND suggests improvements directly linked to the problem.6 | | This question is targeted at grades up to C Indicative scientific points may include | | | |
| Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level Level 2 (3-4 marks) | | Problem Only 5 cress seedlings used | Improvement Increase the number of cress seedlings | | |
| Identifies some problems with experimental design and suggests improvements, unlinked. Quality of written communication partly impedes | | Light is from other sources | Eliminate light from other areas/grow in a box with light from one direction only | | |
| communication of the science at this level Level 1 (1-2 marks) Identifies either a problem OR an improvement. | | Could be due to another factor | Try light source from other angles to see if results are similar | | |
| | | 5 days may not be long enough | Extend experiment beyond 5 days | | |
| Quality of written communication impedes communication of | f | No repeats carried out | Repeat experiment | | |
| the science at this level | | One seedling did not grow towards the light | Repeat experiment | | |
| Level 0 (0 marks) Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit | | Some blocked from light because seedlings not all the same size | Use seedlings all the same size/put smaller plants near front/ensure evenly lit | | |
| | | Idea that sunlight can be variable | Use fixed light source/lamp (from side) | | |

Mark scheme

| Question | Answer | Marks | Additional guidance | |
|----------|--|-------|---|--|
| b | Plants are able to get more light (1) so they can photosynthesise/make glucose/make sugar (1) | | ignore nearer the sun/get more sun/attracts sunlight accept make starch/make food accept reverse arguments | |
| C | Meristems | 1 | | |
| | Total | 9 | | |

PMT

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-------|---|
| 5 a | | a brain (1) spinal cord (1) | | 2 | Ignore spine | | |
| | b | i | Statement Light sensitive cells Hormone secreting cells Muscle cells | True ✓ | False ✓ ✓ | 2 | award 2 marks for 3 correct responses award 1 mark for 2 correct response No marks for 1 correct response |
| | | ii | С | | | 1 | |
| | | iii | Tomas | | | 1 | |

PMT

| Question | Answer | Marks | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| C | Level 3 (5-6 marks) States several features of both systems and comparison is clear. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level Level 2 (3-4 marks) States some features of both systems Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level Level 1 (1-2 marks) States some features of either system. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level Level 1 (1-2 marks) States some features of either system. 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 E Indicative scientific points may include Nervous system features• receptor/brain• electrical (impulses)• fast (response)• neurones• short lived (response)Endocrine system features• produced by a gland• chemical• slow response• (transported) in the blood• response lasts a long timeExample of comparison – 6 marks at level 3. The nervous system has a fast response whereas the hormonal system is slow. The nervous system uses neurones.Allow any evidence of direct comparison e.g. use of "er" or but / whereas etc. |
| | Total | 12 | |

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| Question | | Answer | Marks | Additional guidance | |
|----------|---|--|-------|--|--|
| 6 | а | long term memory still works (1) problems with <u>short term memory</u> (1) | 2 | Accept long term better than short-term (2 marks). | |
| | b | MRI/CAT/CT scan | 1 | Do not accept X rays. | |
| | С | repetition/chunking/pattern/link to stimulus | 1 | Do not accept write it down unless qualified by repeated. Accept any sensible answer. | |
| | | Total | 4 | | |

| Ques | tion | Answer | Marks | Additional guidance |
|------|------|---|-------|---------------------|
| 7 | | enzymes (1) anaerobic (1) energy (1) glucose (1) | 4 | |
| | | Total | 4 | |

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