



GCSE

Biology B

Unit **B731/02**: 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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Markscheme

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1. Annotations used in scoris

Annotation	Meaning
	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 the doubt
	benefit of the doubt not given
	error carried forward
	information omitted
	ignore
	reject
	contradiction

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

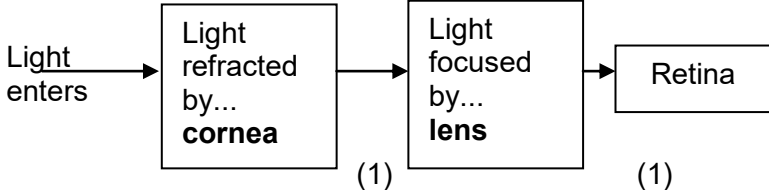
/	= alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
(1)	= separates marking points
allow	= answers that can be accepted
not	= answers which are not worthy of credit
reject	= answers which are not worthy of credit
ignore	= statements which are irrelevant
()	= words which are not essential 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

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Markscheme

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MARK SCHEME

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 a	<p>part A = control size of pupil / amount of light into the pupil / eye (1)</p> <p>part B = contains light receptors / sensitive to light (of different colours) (1)</p>	2	<p>allow protects eye from too much light ignore prevents damage to the eye ignore allows light into the eye</p> <p>allow photosensitive cells / rods and cones allow detects light allow converts light into impulses / sends impulses to optic nerve ignore forms an image</p>
b	 <pre> graph LR A[Light enters] --> B[Light refracted by... cornea (1)] B --> C[Light focused by... lens (1)] C --> D[Retina] </pre>	2	
c	<p>any two from: mutations (1)</p> <p>different alleles / different versions of same gene (1)</p> <p>gamete formation / meiosis (1)</p> <p>fertilisation (1)</p>	2	<p>allow mutagens</p> <p>allow several alleles for different colours allow alleles can be combined in different ways allow one has recessive alleles, one has dominant alleles / different order of bases ignore different genes</p> <p>allow different sperm / eggs made</p>
d	<p>(brain) compares images from each eye (1) but</p> <p>the more similar the images the further away object is / ORA (2)</p>	2	<p>allow both eyes see different images allow overlapping field of view from each eye / different angles / triangulation</p>
	Total	8	

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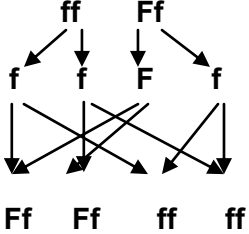
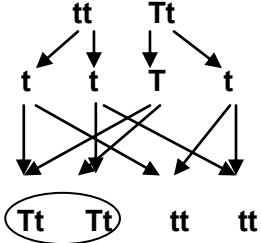
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 a	auxin(s) (1)	1	allow IAA / gibberellins.
b	<p>Charlotte's is best match because:</p> <p>She has correctly identified that the roots (are negatively phototropic) grow away from light (1)</p> <p>She is correct with (positively geotropic) roots grow down due to gravity / Alan's incorrect with negatively geotropic (1)</p>	2	<p>If Alan identified as best match then zero</p> <p>If no other mark awarded allow Charlotte's correct for both / Alan's only correct for one (1)</p>
	Total	3	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance									
3 a i	33 (g) (1)	1										
a ii	increases due to more demand for protein (1)	1	correct explanation is needed for mark allow due to increasing mass ignore breastfeeding									
b	50% / $\frac{1}{2}$ / 1 in 2 / 0.5 (1) correct genetic diagram (1)	2	allow <table border="1" data-bbox="1167 571 1357 679"> <tr> <td></td> <td>F</td> <td>f</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f</td> <td>Ff</td> <td>ff</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f</td> <td>Ff</td> <td>ff</td> </tr> </table> 		F	f	f	Ff	ff	f	Ff	ff
	F	f										
f	Ff	ff										
f	Ff	ff										
c	50% / $\frac{1}{2}$ / 1 in 2 / 0.5 (1) Tt is identified as club thumb in offspring (1)	2	allow <table border="1" data-bbox="1167 882 1357 991"> <tr> <td></td> <td>T</td> <td>t</td> </tr> <tr> <td>t</td> <td>Tt</td> <td>tt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>t</td> <td>Tt</td> <td>tt</td> </tr> </table> 		T	t	t	Tt	tt	t	Tt	tt
	T	t										
t	Tt	tt										
t	Tt	tt										
Total		6										

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 a	(the drug) is a stimulant (1) because it has caused more neurotransmitter to be released (across the synapse) (1)	2	ignore caffeine unqualified allow increased neurotransmission ignore increased activity in synapse ignore neurotransmitter faster/more active
b	<p>[Level 3] Describes more than one feature of design and provides more than one explanation of results. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Describes one feature of design and provides one explanation of results. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Describes one feature of design or provides one explanation of results. 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 may include:</p> <p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to test the effects of a placebo on reaction time • placebo effect when given/not given any nicotine • need to use a method to make sure that human mind / psychological effects / bias has not influenced results • placebo used to compare effectiveness of nicotine / show the effect of nicotine <p>Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • faster reaction times with nicotine / ORA • faster reaction time if they think they have nicotine • placebo has an effect on results • placebo has less of an effect than nicotine • results show that nicotine has a bigger effect than placebo even when people are told they've been given a placebo <p>If no other mark awarded then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to test the effects of nicotine Level 1 for 1 mark <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris. Do not use ticks.</p>
Total		8	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5 a	<p>tiger habitat smaller area / fragmented area / has reduced to critical level / drastically fallen between 1900 and 1990 (1)</p> <p>max two for explanation: increased competition (1)</p> <p>reduced variation (1)</p> <p>too few survive to maintain a population / reduced breeding success (1)</p>	3	<p>allow habitat are changing / habitat destruction is too high allow tigers have less space/less places to live/more confined spaces</p> <p>allow food shortage / water shortage</p> <p>allow reduce gene pool</p> <p>allow fragmented populations more at risk</p> <p>allow cannot adapt quick enough (1) allow disease spreads more easily (1) allow easier to be hunted in a smaller area (1)</p>
b	<p>any two from: cyclical pattern shown (1)</p> <p>description of pattern (1)</p> <p>the idea that tiger and prey populations are out of phase with each other AW (1)</p>	2	<p>allow predator-prey relationship</p> <p>examples when there is more prey (available for food) there are more tigers / ORA when there are less tigers (for predation) there is more prey / ORA</p> <p>reject responses that imply prey eat tigers</p> <p>allow when there is more prey tigers increase slightly after / ORA (2)</p>
	Total	5	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance								
6 a	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">kingdom</td> <td rowspan="7" style="width: 50%; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">phylum</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">class</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">order</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">family</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">genus</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">species</td> </tr> </table>	kingdom	(2)	phylum	class	order	family	genus	species	2	all correct = 2 marks 2 or 1 correct = 1 mark
kingdom	(2)										
phylum											
class											
order											
family											
genus											
species											
b	<p>Any two from: organisms cannot exchange genes with wider population AW (1)</p> <p>mutations / organisms adapt to change / different selective pressures (1)</p> <p>features have changed so much can't successfully interbreed AW (1)</p>	2	<p>allow changes to DNA / genes evolve allow examples of selective pressure e.g. different food source</p> <p>allow speciation (1)</p>								
ci	they are different species (requiring the same resources) (1)	1	<p>allow competition between different species (for same food) allow compete with other species e.g. bees</p>								
cii	they have very similar features/ they do the same job / similar feeding requirements / live in the same place AW (1)	1	allow they all feed on nectar								
ciii	feeds on tree sap not nectar / feeds in a different way to the other butterflies / lives in a different type of habitat (1)	1	<p>allow mouthparts specialised for feeding off tree / different foods/ flowers in woodland are different allow evolving to suit food</p>								
Total		7									

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7 a i	1940 to 1980 (1)	1	allow correct answer ringed, ticked or underlined
a ii	any two from: food shortage / famine (1) water shortage (1) more disease (1) lack of space / overcrowding (1) lack of resources / poor sanitation / lack of health care (1) increased pollution (1)	2	allow overpopulation allow increased waste production
a iii	0.0075 (billion per year) (2) but $\frac{0.6}{80}$ (1)	2	allow range from 0.00625-0.00750 billion per year. allow range $\frac{0.5}{80}$ to $\frac{0.6}{80}$ (1)
b	if the population is too large resources would not meet demand (1) because the time to replenish resources would be too long (1)	2	allow not enough resources to go around allow trees take too long to grow to meet needs allow demands of a large population outstrip production (2)
	Total	7	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	<p>[Level 3] Calculation of energy efficiency and two ways that energy is lost between each trophic level and idea that insufficient energy left (due to energy transfers). Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Calculation of energy efficiency and one way that energy is lost between each trophic level or idea that insufficient energy left due to energy transfers. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Explains at least one way energy is lost or calculates the energy efficiency or explains why length of chain is limited. 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 at level 2 and 3 may include:</p> <p>energy loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lost as heat / from respiration lost in excretion lost in egestion not all parts of plant / sheep are eaten / digested <p>calculation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\frac{4000 \times 100}{200000} = 2\%$ efficiency from plants to sheep <p>length of chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> very little energy gets passed from one level to the next not enough energy left to support another trophic level <p>no calculation/ incorrect calculation limit to level 1</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris. Do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9 a i	D (1) it has a thick(er) wall / muscle	2	<p>2nd mark is dependent on the 1st</p> <p>allow more muscular</p>

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	OR it should be C but the heart is reversed (1)		
ii	idea that heart would need to be turned round / placed back to front (1) to allow connection to the correct blood vessels (1)	2	allow put the heart in face down / flipped over / reversed / inverted allow idea that would need to extend / reach the blood vessels to the heart (1) to allow them to reach the correct chambers (1) arteries / veins need to be swapped around (1)
b i	6300 (1)	1	
ii	any two from (yes) x-rays are routine / easy to do (1) idea that information will help doctors (1) idea that although SI only affects 1 in 10,000 that's still 6,300 people which is a lot (1) (no) x-rays are expensive / harmful (1) SI isn't dangerous in itself (1) idea that although it's 6300 people that's only a small proportion of the population / rare condition(1)	2	allow children can wear medical tags ignore it's common allow children live healthily with SI
	Total	7	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10 a	<p>[Level 3] Describes more than one advantage and one disadvantage of the aspen reproducing by cloning.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describes at least one advantage and more than one disadvantage of the aspen reproducing by cloning. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Describes one advantage and one disadvantage of the aspen reproducing by cloning. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Describes at least one advantage</p> <p>OR</p> <p>at least one disadvantage of the aspen reproducing by cloning. 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> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can reproduce even though all plants are male / sexual reproduction is unlikely • more reliable than seeds • less energy wasted than reproducing sexually / producing seeds • reproduction is quicker • if these trees are adapted to this environment then any new ones will also be adapted <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of genetic variation • if one tree gets a disease then all may get it • if one is affected by any environmental change then they will all be susceptible • dispersal limited <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
b	idea that (many) plants/plant cells retain ability to differentiate but animals/animal cells do not (1)	1	allow idea that plant cells can switch genes back on but animal cells can not allow plants have more stem cells ignore no objections/easier etc.
c i	measures biomass / wet mass is too variable (1)	1	ignore more accurate unqualified allow dry mass not affected by the weather / water availability
ii	have to kill / destroy the tissue or organism (1)	1	allow idea that it is more time-consuming ignore difficult to dry out
Total		9	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11 a	idea it's the amount of oxygen needed if all the energy released was from aerobic respiration (1)	1	allow difference between oxygen supply and demand for oxygen allow amount of oxygen needed to break down lactic acid
b	the oxygen needed to repay the oxygen debt (1)	1	allow the oxygen needed to break down the lactic acid ignore extra oxygen needed to stop oxygen debt
c	lactic acid (1) produced during exercise (because of anaerobic respiration) and removed after exercise / when resting (1)	2	2 nd mark is dependent on the 1 st allow lactate allow carbon dioxide allow produced during exercise and removed during recovery (1)
Total		4	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12 a	2784, because each amino acid is coded for by 3 bases (1)	1	correct explanation is needed for mark allow other answers if explanation includes start / stop codons e.g. 2790, because there are also start and stop codons
b	(they will have) different shapes / different functions (1)	1	allow different active sites allow coded for by different genes / different base sequences
c	DNA unzips (1) forms single strands (1) new complementary bases added (1)	3	allow any of these points in a clear diagram ignore unravels / unwinds allow examples of complementary base pairing, e.g. A-T or C-G
Total		5	

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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Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

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