

Biology A

General Certificate of Secondary Education

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

Mark Scheme for January 2013

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

© OCR 2013

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:

Annotation	Meaning
	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
	benefit of doubt
	contradiction
	incorrect response
	error carried forward
	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

Annotation	Meaning
	no benefit of doubt
	reject
	correct response
	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
	information omitted

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:

*This would be worth
1 mark.*

*This would be worth
0 marks.*

*This would be worth
1 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-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

- 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.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	carbon dioxide(1) glucose(1)	2	responses must be in the correct order accept correct formulae ie (6)CO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ if formula must be subscript accept starch, sugar or any named carbohydrate on RHS
	(b) (i)	10.8(1)	1	
	(ii)	C(1)	1	accept correct references to value if A given as response then check mean value of high and if between 14.8-15.2 then accept answer
	(iii)	(confident because): the (mean) values are the same/similar/very close/closest (1) the results were repeated (ten times) (1) (repeats mean) results are repeatable/reliable/valid (1) (not confident because): size of bubbles vary (1) difficult to counting bubbles (1) size of pondweed might be different (in the two tubes) (1) the temperature might be different (in the two tubes) (1) need more data/tests (to be sure) (1)	2	mark whole answer crediting any two points must imply both values ignore accurate ignore ref to different species of pondweed (as given in the question) allow any other reasonable difference in variables ignore idea of human error ignore idea that data is wrong/inaccurate

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance								
1	(b)	(iv)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p>control the (water) temperature (in the test tubes) (1)</p> <p>control the pH (using a buffer) (1)</p> <p>use the same length/mass/amount/size of pondweed(1)</p> <p>same number of leaves(1)</p> <p>collect the (oxygen) bubbles to measure the volume (1)</p> <p>control carbon dioxide levels (1)</p> <p>use different species of pondweed (1)</p> <p>use other/ specific light intensity (1)</p> <p>leave experiment longer time (1)</p>	2	<p>accept any other feasible improvement</p> <p>accept use more replicates</p> <p>ignore amount</p>								
	(c)		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>cell structure</td> <td>role in photosynthesis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chloroplast</td> <td>contains the genetic code for making the enzymes needed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cell membrane</td> <td>allows oxygen to pass out of the cell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nucleus</td> <td>contains a light-absorbing pigment and enzymes</td> </tr> </table>	cell structure	role in photosynthesis	chloroplast	contains the genetic code for making the enzymes needed	cell membrane	allows oxygen to pass out of the cell	nucleus	contains a light-absorbing pigment and enzymes	2	<p>3 correct lines = 2 marks</p> <p>1 or 2 correct lines = 1 mark</p> <p>do not allow more than one line from each left hand box or to each right hand box</p>
cell structure	role in photosynthesis												
chloroplast	contains the genetic code for making the enzymes needed												
cell membrane	allows oxygen to pass out of the cell												
nucleus	contains a light-absorbing pigment and enzymes												

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(d)	water and partially-permeable membrane (1)	1	accept H ₂ O accept semi or selectively for 'partial'
Total			11	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	carbon dioxide(1) ethanol(1)	2	accept any indication of correct response e.g underline delete one mark for each additional incorrect response
	(b)	(i)	3	
		(ii)	3	OWTTE
	(c)	organic/ food (1) oxygen(1) methane(1) fuel(1)	4	responses must be in the correct order
Total			12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	T, A, A, C, G, T	2	6 correct responses = 2 marks 5 or 4 correct responses = 1 mark 3 or less correct responses = 0 marks
	(b) (i)	36% (1) C pairs with G / if G is 36%, C must be the same (1)	2	allow bonds/joins/goes together/matches ecf eg C pairs with T or A then C =14% because $36 \times 2 = 72$, $100 - 72 = 28$, $28 / 2 = 14\%$
	(ii)	different genes code for/make different proteins / this (second) gene codes for a different protein/AW (2)	2	allow genes code for/make proteins = 1 mark
	(c)	nucleus and cytoplasm (1)	1	two correct responses in correct order = 1 mark

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (d)	<p>(Level 3) Answer gives a good description of the processes taking place and attempts to explain how they are controlled by genes. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>(Level 2) Answer gives a description of the processes taking place, and includes some scientific details not shown on the diagram. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>(Level 1) Answer gives a simple description of the processes taking place, but only includes points shown on the diagram. 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 at Level 1 include:</p> <p>process A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produces specialised cells • these cells can be used for tissue replacement <p>process B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produces unspecialised cells • these form a new cell culture <p>Indicative scientific points at Level 2 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • embryonic stem cells can be used to produce any other type of cell • differentiation • cells are replicating / dividing / mitosis • identical copies / cloning • example of tissue replacement • examples of a specialised cell <p>Indicative scientific points at Level 3 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stem cells remain unspecialised until 8-cell stage • embryonic stem cells have the potential to switch on / off genes • switching on/off of specific genes leads to cell specialisation • genes that are switched on code for the proteins that the cell needs • different types of cell require different types of protein <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(e)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p>playing God/ against religious beliefs/it's not right/it's wrong (1)</p> <p>the embryo is destroyed/killed (1)</p> <p>the patient will be carrying genes/DNA from another person(1)</p> <p>surgery required but transplanted tissue may not function(1)</p> <p>tissue may be rejected(1)</p> <p>embryos could (be implanted in a uterus and) grow into a fetus/baby/new life(1)</p> <p>doctors will choose the patients for treatment(1)</p>	2	<p>accept any other realistic ethical issue</p> <p>ignore ref to cruelty</p> <p>embryo destroyed and not become a baby = 2 marks</p>
Total			15	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	<p>involuntary</p> <p>rapid</p> <p>short-lived</p>	2	<p>3 correct responses = 2 marks</p> <p>1 or 2 correct = 1 mark</p> <p>accept any indication of correct response e.g underline</p> <p>delete one mark for each additional incorrect response</p>
	(b)	<p>E</p> <p>D</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	2	<p>5 correct = 2 marks</p> <p>3 or 4 correct = 1 mark</p> <p>2 or less correct = 0 marks</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (c)	<p>Level 3 Answer gives a good description of Pavlov's experiment and makes a comparison of conditioning in Pavlov's dogs and little Albert, with the use of some correct scientific terminology. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>Level 2 Answer gives a description of Pavlov's experiment or makes a simple comparison of conditioning in Pavlov's dogs and little Albert. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 Answer gives a simple description of Pavlov's experiment or shows some understanding of the little Albert experiment. 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 at Level 1 include:</p> <p>Dog was given food Dog salivated Bell rung at same time as food given When bell rung on own dog salivated</p> <p>Indicative scientific points at Level 2 include:</p> <p>Process was repeated Dog associates food with bell Loud sound made as Albert saw the rat so he associated rat with loud sound the processes are therefore similar for both Albert and Pavlov's dog; both examples show conditioned reflexes.</p> <p>Indicative scientific points at Level 3 include:</p> <p>Food is the primary <u>stimulus</u> Bell + food is conditioning Bell is secondary <u>stimulus</u> Salivation with bell is conditioned <u>response/reflex</u></p> <p>Loud sound is the primary <u>stimulus</u> Rat + loud sound is conditioning Rat is the secondary <u>stimulus</u> Crying with the rat alone is conditioned <u>response/reflex</u></p> <p>however, Albert was a non-repeated study whereas Pavlov repeated his dog experiments;</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
	Total	10	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	central (nervous system)(1)	1	accept CNS
	(b)	cerebral cortex/cerebrum(1)	1	
	(c) (i)	the noisier it gets, the less you remember/get correct/get right (1) noise interferes with learning/ harder to concentrate (1)	2	accept reverse argument accept reverse argument e.g. in the quiet room there are less distractions
	(ii)	<i>any two from:</i> IQ of those involved/ good memory/how clever (1) age(1) (overall) health of those involved e.g mental health, tired(1) gender/sex of individuals(1) the number of people in the room (1)	2	accept any other correct/realistic suggestion

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(c)	(iii)	<p>Level 3 Answer includes some learning techniques. Or describes a learning technique with examples of how it works. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>Level 2 Answer includes learning techniques or shows a knowledge of memory and may give an example of a learning technique. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 Answer includes a learning technique or shows a knowledge of memory. 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 E</p> <p>Indicative points on Memory Short term long term memory is the storage and retrieval of information</p> <p>indicative points on learning techniques patterns repetition colour light smell sound singing visualisation listening association writing reading</p> <p>examples of learning techniques using different colour-highlighting for all numbers in tens, twenties, thirties etc. using a well-known melody using the numbers in the correct order use different colours for every-other number use shapes/circles to break up the order into different areas - start, middle and end. Repeated reading Repetition especially over an extended period of time credit correct references to memory models to describe memory e.g. multi-store model .</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</p>
			Total	12	

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

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

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

© OCR 2013

