

GCSE

Biology A

Unit A161/01: Modules B1, B2, B3 (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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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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	ore statements which are irrelevant - applies to neutral answers			
allow/accept	answers that can be accepted			
(words)	words which are not essential to gain credit			
words	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	or reverse argument		

Available in RM Assessor to annotate scripts:

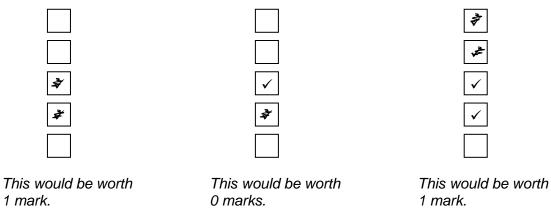
?	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
BOD	benefit of doubt
CON	contradiction
×	incorrect response
ECF	error carried forward
\bigcirc	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
NBOD	no benefit of doubt
R	reject
✓	correct response

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

12. 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:



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:



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			✓			✓	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Manchester	~	×	✓	✓	✓				~	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	\checkmark	×		✓		\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	
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 RM Assessor to show your decision; do not use ticks.

Mark Scheme

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.

Q	uestio	n Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	nucleus (1)	1	two or more ticks = 0 marks
	(b)		1	gene must be drawn on the right-hand chromosome, horizontally aligned with the existing black bar accept a line in the correct region
	(c)	may ; 2	1	BOTH correct for 1 mark
		Total	3	

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)		any two from:	2	accept any correct symptom
			difficulty breathing ;		
			coughing ;		
			(frequent) chest infections ;		
			difficulty in digesting food		

(b) [Level 3] Full descriptions of alleles present AND lack of	6 This question is targeted at grades up to C Indicative scientific points may include:	
O/L symptoms for both people. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 ma [Level 2] Correct points made for both people. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 ma [Level 1] Correct points made for only one person. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 ma [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy credit.	 rks) Byron only has one copy / is a carrier / is heterozygous Tania: Huntington's disease is caused by a dominant alle symptoms/disease/it will appear if you only have of copy / are heterozygous the symptoms are usually late onset symptoms (e.g. clumsiness, memory loss, inability concentrate, mood changes, tremors) could be mistaken for tiredness/other illnesses (before they become severe) do not credit Tania is a carrier one faulty allele 	ave ele one y to

Q	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(c)	so that she can be more confident/sure that the result is accurate/not a false negative/to make sure the result is correct (1)	1	accept more reliable
	(d)	(idea that telling) an employer could decrease the likelihood of getting/keeping a job/promotion (1)	2	
	O/L	(idea that telling) an insurance company could increase the cost/refuse (life/health/travel/car) insurance (premium) (1)		accept 'difficulties getting mortgage/credit', as alternative for mark point 2 do not accept increase cost of medical care
		Total	11	

Qı	Jesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)		any three from: because they get alleles from both parents (1) the <u>allele</u> /combination of <u>alleles</u> inherited from each parent may be different (1)	3	allow chromosomes/genes/genetic information/DNA credit the idea that the allele for one colour fur may be dominant and the other recessive
			sperm and egg (nuclei) fuse/combine during fertilisation (1) idea that there will be variation between the kittens (1)		credit examples of variation in kittens e.g fur colour
	(b)	(i)	all ; all ; some ;	2	three correct = 2 marks one or two correct = 1 mark
		(ii)	unspecialised (1)	1	credit undifferentiated / totipotent / pluripotent
			Total	6	

Questio	n Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (a)	receptor produce the response detect a change effector coordinate response	2	two or three correct lines = 2 marks one correct line = 1 mark
(b)	hormones hormones nerves 	1	BOTH correct ticks required for 1 mark three or more ticks = 0 marks
(c)	sweating / breathing/exhaling / (excreting) urine / faeces / vomiting / tears / mucus (1)	1	
	Total	4	

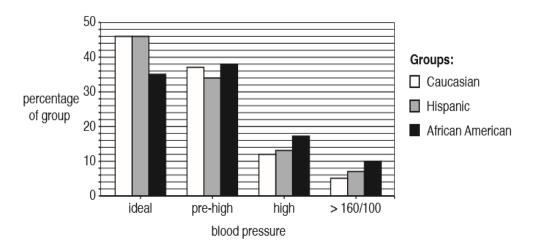
Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	[Level 3] Correct points made for both people, including reference to Sophie's memory cells AND making antibodies AND quickly enough to destroy the pathogen before it could cause symptoms. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks) [Level 2] Correct points made for both people. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)	6	 This question is targeted at grades up to C Indicative scientific points may include: Sophie had chicken pox so: already immune white blood cells/immune system produced antibodies (against the microorganism) has memory cells antibodies remain (in her body/blood) (second infection triggers) fast(er)/immediate response by (memory/white blood cells/antibodies) microorganism destroyed so the symptoms don't develop
	[Level 1] Correct points made for only one person. 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)		 Callum has not previously had chicken pox so: not immune no antibodies (to fight the disease) has no memory cells idea of delay in response by white blood cells (white blood cells) to create antibodies microorganism not destroyed before it caused symptoms Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.
		6	

Q	Question		Answer		Guidance	
6	(a)		(Katrina) any two from:	2	no credit for selecting Katrina; marks are awarded for the explanation	
			idea that she has the most / more / higher risk factors ;		do not credit "risk", as this is stated in the question	
			she is overweight ;			
			she smokes ;			
			she has stressful job / high stress levels ;			
			she doesn't exercise much			
	(b)		any one from:	1		
			reduce salt in her diet / eat fewer salted peanuts ;			
			reduce alcohol/wine intake / drink less alcohol / drink alcohol in moderation			
			Total	3		

Qı	Question		Answer		Guidance
7	(a)			1	BOTH correct for 1 mark
			contracting		accept "systolic / in systole"
			relaxed/relaxing		accept "diastolic / in diastole"
	(h)		any number/renge between CO and CO inclusive (1)	1	
	(b)		any number/range between 60 and 80 inclusive (1)	1	
	(c)	(i)	46 (1)	1	
		(ii)	38 (1)	1	
		(iii)	answer: 70 (2)	2	<i>correct working:</i> 7 ÷ 100 × 1000 (1)
					-

(iv)	Caucasian (1)	2	
O/L	has a high percentage/46% in the ideal category and a low percentage/5% in the >160/100 category :		
	has a high percentage/83% in the first two categories ("ideal" and "pre-high") ;		accept reverse argument (only 17% in the last 2 categories)
	has the low est percentage/ only 12% in high category		
	has the low est percentage/only 5% in the > 160/100 category (1)		
	Total	8	

Copy of graph for reference:



Qu	uestion	Answer		Marks	Guidance		
8						3	all five correct ticks = 3 marks
		larger beaks than others.	✓				three or four correct ticks = 2 marks
		variation and natural selection.		\checkmark			one or two correct ticks = 1 marks
		different types of food.	✓				
		suited to their environment.		✓			ignore any row that contains more than one tick
		published in 1859.			✓		
		Total			Total	3	

Question	Answer		Guidance	
9	[Level 3] Describes three processes involved in the recycling of carbon. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks) [Level 2] States several processes involved in recycling carbon AND describes one of the named processes. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks) [Level 1] States some processes involved in recycling carbon OR makes a relevant point about the recycling of carbon. 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 E Indicative scientific points may include: • Respiration • occurs in the tree/plants • occurs in animals/consumers/decomposers • breaks down glucose • makes/releases carbon dioxide/CO ₂ , (into the air) • Decomposition/decay • by decomposers/bacteria/microorganisms • in the ground/soil • breaks down/decay dead organisms/rots • makes/releases carbon dioxide/CO ₂ (into the air) • Combustion/burning • wood/leaves burnt as fuel • dead organisms turned into fossil fuels • fossil fuels burnt • makes/releases carbon dioxide/CO ₂ (into the air) • Combustion/burning • wood/leaves burnt as fuel • dead organisms turned into fossil fuels • fossil fuels burnt • makes/releases carbon dioxide/CO ₂ (into the air) • Photosynthesis • plants absorb carbon dioxide/CO ₂ (from the air) • carbon dioxide/CO ₂ used to make glucose Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.	
		6		

Qı	Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance	
10	(a)		the Sun		1	two or more ticks = 0 marks	
	(b)		lettuces eaten (by caterpillars) (1)		1		
	(c)	(i)	any one from: uneaten parts ; excreted/waste products ; (radiated/waste) heat / respiration ; removal of standing crop ; death/decomposition		2	accept movement	
		(ii)	9200 (2)		2	accept correct working for one mark 10000-800 (1)	

Que	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		(iii))/L	answer: 0.2 (to 1 sig fig) (2)	2	correct working: $16 / 10\ 000\ x\ 100\ (1)$
	d)		any two from: efficiency of energy transfer to the predators would be too low ; not a lot of owls at the top of the food chain to eat ; the predators would use more energy hunting owls than they would get from eating them	2	correct answer given to 2 sig figs (0.16) = 1 mark ignore suggestions not related to energy (e.g. owls fly too high for predators to catch; owls kill predators with their sharp claws, etc.) accept little energy left in the food chain/system do not accept references to the amount of energy in an individual owl, needs to refer to energy in population or stage
			Total	10	

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