

GCSE

Biology B

Unit B731/01: Modules B1, B2, B3 (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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 scoris

| Annotation | Meaning | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | correct response | |
| × | incorrect response | |
| BOD | benefit of the doubt | |
| NBOD | benefit of the doubt <u>not</u> given | |
| ECF | error carried forward | |
| ^ | information omitted | |
| I | ignore | |
| R | reject | |
| CON | contradiction | |

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

/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point

(1) = separates marking pointsallow = 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

= 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

| Qu | esti | on | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----|------|----|--|-------|---|
| 1 | 1 a | | fat (1) | | |
| | b | i | 30 (g) (1) | 1 | |
| | | ii | 50 (%) (2) But if incorrect or incomplete then 15 (x 100) 30 (1) | 2 | allow ECF from (b)(i) |
| | С | | Comment 1 / about being better for health overall is an opinion (1) Comment 2 / difference in fat content / link between fat and heart disease are scientific facts (1) | 2 | must clearly link each statement to opinion or fact allow comment one is opinion and comment 2 is fact (2) |
| | | | | 6 | |

| Que | estion | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|-----|--------|---|----------|--|
| 2 | а | pathogen (1) | | allow answer ringed, underlined or ticked more than one answer= 0 |
| | b | any two from: trapped by mucus (in the airways) (1) (hydrochloric) acid in the stomach (1) blood clotting (1) skin (providing a barrier) (1) and | 3 | Allow ear wax prevents the entry of pathogens via the ear canal Allow tears prevent the entry of pathogens via the eye ignore reference to cilia / hairs |
| | | the virus is injected into the body / the virus is injected bloodstream (by a mosquito) / virus enters directly into the blood (1) | | Allow mosquito can break the skin |
| | С | peripheral nervous system sense organs central nervous system circulatory system | 1 | more than one answer =0 |
| | d | any two from: to see if they work / are effective (1) to see if there are any side effects / to see if they are harmful (1) to work out the dose (1) | 7 | allow prevent deaths caused by vaccine / allergic reactions |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| 3 a | | 1 | Needs to be in the correct position but not necessarily an ovoid shape |
| b i | | 1 | The centre of the X must be on the cornea allow label line that touches cornea |
| ii | a person can see / focus on objects that are distant to them (1) but cannot see /focus on close objects (1) | 2 | allow a person can only see / focus on objects that are distant to them = (2) ignore see things in longer distance |
| С | mutation (1) recessive (1) | 2 | |
| | | 6 | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| 4 | [Level 3] | 6 | This question is targeted up to grade E |
| | Answer gives a full description of the effect of plant hormone and correctly works out the concentration of the plant hormone solution. | | Indicative scientific points about the effect of plant hormone may include: |
| | [Level 2] Answer includes a correct statement about the effect of plant hormone and correctly measures the stem. or gives a full description of the effect of plant hormone or correctly works out the concentration of the plant hormone solution. | | The plant hormone causes the stem to get longer Increasing concentration of hormone causes greater elongation At higher concentrations any increase in concentration has not further effect on growth Reference to maximum percentage concentration or length |
| | Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks) | | Indicative scientific points about the piece include: • The length is 20mm • This would be caused by a concentration of 3 parts per million |
| | [Level 1] Answer includes a correct statement about the effect of plant hormone | | allow concentration in range 2.5 – 3.5 ppm |
| | or correctly measures the stem. (1 – 2 marks) | | Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks. |
| | [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks) | | |
| | | 6 | |

| Que | estion | Answer | | Marks | Guidance |
|-----|--------|---|-----------|-------|--|
| 5 | а | 78 (%) (1) | | 1 | allow answer ringed, underlined or ticked more than one answer= 0 |
| | b | It is not very reactive. | ✓ | 1 | more than one answer= 0 |
| | | It is colourless. | | | |
| | | It cannot get into plants. | | | |
| | | It is too high in the atmosphere. | | | |
| | С | as nitrates 🗸 | | 1 | more than one answer = 0 |
| | | as proteins | | | |
| | | as carbon dioxide | | | |
| | | as nitrogen gas | | | |
| | d | Dead plants decompose / decay / | rot (1) | 3 | allow break down ignore degrade / corrode |
| | | Action of decomposers / bacteria / | fungi (1) | | |
| | | Minerals / elements are recycled / more available to plants / | | | ignore nutrients |
| | | more nitrates (1) | | | allow any named mineral |
| | | | | 6 | |

| Qu | estion | Answe | er | Marks | Guidance |
|----|--------|--|-------------------------|-------|--|
| 6 | а | Any two from: on the sides for the hare so it wide field of view (1) at the front for the lynx so that (1) hare has monocular vision and | it can judge distar | nce | ignore more accurate image / narrower field of view |
| | | | | | allow one mark for on the sides for the hare and at the front for the lynx if no other mark scored allow one mark for so hare can see all around / wide field of view and lynx can judge distance if no other mark scored |
| | b | Charles Darwin's observation | Scientists' observation | 2 | all four correct = 2 marks three or two correct = 1 mark one or none correct = 0 marks |
| | | survival of the fittest | С | | |
| | | competition for resources | В | | |
| | | inheritance of successful adaptations | D | | |
| | | presence of natural variation | A | | |

| C | [Level 3] Answer includes a correct description of the greenhouse effect and is able to link this to the decrease in population of hares. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks) [Level 2] Answer includes a correct description of the | 6 | This question is targeted up to grade C Indicative scientific points about the warmer weather may include: • The greenhouse effect • Carbon dioxide being a greenhouse gas • Trapping more heat in the Earth's atmosphere • Less radiated out to space Indicative scientific points about the prediction of the |
|---|--|----|--|
| | greenhouse effect or explains why warmer weather results in less hares surviving. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks) [Level 1] Answer includes reference to the greenhouse effect or global warming or identifies that the predictions are for less hares to survive (1 – 2 marks) [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks) | | Warmer weather means less snow Hares will be less well camouflaged More eaten by lynx Increased risk of disease due to warmer conditions Flooding of habitats due to sea level rising Lack of food due to inability to grow in the new climate Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks. |
| | | 10 | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| 7 а | animals fungi crustaceans plants insects prokaryotes myriapods protoctista | 2 | line from animal (1) line to insects (1) multiple lines all from animals or all to insects (1) |
| b i | sun(light) / light (1) | 1 | not green plants |
| ii | ii any two from: can be a herbivore and a carnivore / is an omnivore / feeds on both plants and animals / feeds on both green plant and caterpillar (1) when it feeds on green plants it is a primary consumer (1) when it feeds on caterpillar it is a secondary consumer (1) | | |
| iii | iii numbers increase (1) less are eaten (1) | | allow its predator has gone |
| С | Sam (1) (mean is 16 but this means that) there could be some ladybirds with 7 spots (and some with 15 or more) (1) | 2 | answer must include figure |
| | | 9 | |

| Que | estion | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|-----|--------|--|-------|---|
| 8 | а | red blood cells – carry oxygen (1) | | |
| | | platelets – clotting (of blood) (1) | | allow stops bleeding ignore heals / forms scabs / blocks wounds |
| | b i | more (1) smaller (1) | 2 | allow answer ringed, underlined or ticked more than one answer= 0 |
| | ii | 28% (2) | 2 | |
| | | But if incorrect or incomplete | | |
| | | $\frac{7 \times 40}{10}$ (1) | | |
| iii | | Camels (blood has lower percentage of red blood cells because) often have to go for long periods of time without water ORA (1) | 1 | |
| | | | 7 | |

| Questic | on | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 9 a | vacuole | vacuole contain chromosomes | | all three correct = 2 marks |
| | mitochondri | mitochondria support | | one or two correct = 1 mark |
| | nucleus | nucleus respiration | | |

| Ar sy an is Qu co [L Ar sy or lin the co [L Ar pro or Lin dif | able to link this to the change in shape of the cap uality of written communication does not impede ommunication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks) Level 2] Inswer includes a correct description of how protein withesis is controlled It is change in shape of the cap to the movement of the nucleus uality of written communication partly impedes ommunication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks) Level 1] Inswer includes a correct statement about how oftein synthesis is controlled. | 6 | Indicative scientific points about protein synthesis may include: Proteins are coded for by genes / DNA Genes / DNA are kept in the nucleus (on chromosomes) The genes contain a sequence of bases that code for the protein Indicative scientific points about the experiment include: The cap changes shape because the cell starts to make different proteins The different proteins are made because the nucleus has come from the cell with the crinkled cap Therefore the cell's DNA / genes are now coding for proteins that make the cap crinkle Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks. |
|---|--|---|---|
| O. | Comano) | 8 | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| 10 а | It takes a long time for mutations to occur. Moving genes between plants is difficult. The plants have to be selected over many generations. ✓ | 1 | More than one answer =0 |
| b | all clones (1) so are genetically identical / have the same genes (1) | 2 | |
| С | some people may not want to buy / eat GM plants (1) there are concerns about their safety / some people do not think that GM is ethically right (1) | 2 | allow some people are against GM allow some people prefer to buy non-GM allow environmental concerns allow may cause allergies / side effects / be harmful ignore 'playing God' |
| | | 5 | |

| Qu | estion | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----|--------|--|-------|---|
| 11 | а | DNA is not a protein (1) | 1 | ignore just DNA |
| | b | any two from: egg cells do not supply all the chromosomes / genes (1) BUT (sperm and) eggs (each) supply half of the genetic material / genes / chromosomes (2) | 2 | egg cells are larger because they do not need to swim / contain food reserves (1) |
| | С | the substrate is like a key (not the enzyme) (1) the substrate fits into the enzyme's active site (not the other way round) (1) | 2 | allow: the enzyme is like a lock (not a key) (1) allow: the enzyme has an active site not the substrate (1) allow: 'enzyme and the substrate are the wrong way round' (2) |
| | | | 5 | |

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