

GCE

Applied Science

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit G623/01 and G623/02: Cells and Molecules

Mark Scheme for June 2013

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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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Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Planning Exercise

An investigation to find the optimum pH for maximum yield of curds produced from cow's milk compared to soya milk.

Marking of the plan:

- 1 Read the material presented.
- 2 Then *award 1 mark* if *scientific terminology* has been used appropriately. Record using the letter Y.
- 3 Then re-read, this time point marking up to 24, by placing letters A to X in the margin where you see evidence of the marking criteria.
- 4 The same piece of evidence can be used to award one criterion only.

Marking Point	Marking Criteria	Mark	Additional notes	
A easily recognised safety procedures highlighted; biohazard/enzymes (irritant/allergy)/milk unpasteurised/contamination; glassware; electrical (water		1	 Evidence of something that is going to make doing the investigation safer – an active document, a working document related to the plan. Need minimum of three Reject water bath if linked to burns/spilt on skin Ignore reference to drinking milk 	
	bath/centrifuge); pH buffers (irritant); burns (Bunsen Burner); acids (corrosive)			
B prediction made;		1	Prediction related to <u>comparison</u> between pH range & yield from cows milk & soya milk.	
0	with justification;	4	Statement related to changes in pH & protein solubility/changes in protein structure & bonding at different pH/ comparison protein or casein content of milk	
C		1	Ignore statements lifted directly from provided insert unless qualified with additional research.	
D description of prelimir work; (ignore if prelim is replic main investigation).		1	Evidence /outline/intention of preliminary work Must be relevant to task e.g. temperature/type of milk/source of milk/pH range/production of buffer solutions/time to get measureable change /volume of milk/volume of buffer solutions/absence or presence of rennin.	
			Ignore reference to different acids and alkalis	
E	clear and in detail;	1	Clear description of practical work	

Marking Point	Marking Criteria	Mark	Additional notes				
F	reason (for doing it) explained;	1	Some explanation of why it's necessary for completion of the whole investigation				
G	clear and in detail;	1	Link to biological explanation				
Н	at least two secondary sources of information identified;	1	State at least 2 references in addition to Insert. Authenticated websites required. Full website address needed. Full description of named text				
Ι	relevance explained;	1	Brief explanation as to how reference(s) helped in the planning.				
J	basic practical skills and accuracy;	1	Simple method/list of instructions. pH reference Use of milk Incubation Measurement of curd related to yield				
К	sound practical skills and accuracy;	1	Could someone follow the instructions unaided? Is it repeatable to appropriate degree of accuracy? Instructions Range of pH Cows' milk and soya milk compared Quantities used Control of time Measurement, dry mass/ height				
L	range of appropriate equipment listed;	1	List of names of main items of equipment and materials needed for the investigation. Milk required Generic terms: beakers, flasks etc are OK here.				
М	full range of appropriate equipment listed;	1	Qualifications noted. Indication of number of each and specific sizes, eg 250 cm ³ beaker, 1dm ³ flask. If any major item missing do not award. Need both cows' and soya of milk Buffer solutions or alternatives to prepare range of differing pH solutions				
N	appropriate number of measurements stated;	1	Reference to replicates/ use of repeats – at least 1				

Marking Point	Marking Criteria	Mark	Additional notes
0	need for range of measurements stated;	1	pH range needs to cover the information from on insert and be of sufficient precision determine optimum pH for each milk
Р	appropriate range stated;	1	Suitable pH range e.g. pH 3-8, 5 different appropriate pH values, using cows' milk and soya milk
Q	relevant variables are identified (stated);	1	At least 2 from: age of milk/type of milk/source of milk/temperature/volume of milk/time of incubation/stirring or shaking/volume of buffer solution/type of buffer solution/time of coagulation/use of rennet/source of rennet/age of rennet/ volume of rennet
R	how variables to be controlled explained;	1	How for at least 2 of the variables relevant to Q. A quantitative description is required
S	one suitable method to display data;	1	One display of results e.g. table, with clear headers & units
T additional method to display data;		1	Any <u>different</u> display e.g. graph. with axes correct with labels & units.
U	simple data handling;	1	Evidence of subtraction, calculation of mean % yield
V possible conclusions; (Allow ecf if correctly related back to original prediction)		1	Statements of expectations or observations to confirm or reject prediction made in B . 'What would your results need to show to confirm or reject your prediction?'
W	recognises sources of error;	1	At least two examples: equipment/materials/specific human error (max one) Fluctuations in temperature; state of coagulation; accuracy of measuring equipment; type/source/age of milk/source of rennet/activity of rennet/ milk or curd residue in glassware
X	suggests methods for improving accuracy and or validity;	1	Accuracy: relate to 'W' or use of alternative technique(s). Expand critical range of pH buffer solutions/ alternative method of measuring yield/ alternative equipment to improve precision (burette/ graduated pipette). AND/OR Validity: state aspect of collected data to be compared with secondary sources
Marks	Maximum for plan = 25	24 + 1 (see	cientific terminology)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance		
1 (a)	 Any three from: Sample/tissue placed on (microscope) slide ✓ Use of microtome ✓ Thin section ✓ Use of stain/named stain ✓ Place coverslip/second slide (over drop) ✓ Explain how ✓ Attempt to exclude air bubbles ✓ Removal of excess stain ✓ 	3	Accept swab Ignore cheek cells Reject reference to stain if linked to heavy metals Ignore any references to use of light microscope		
(b)	Nucleus ✓	1			
(c)	Advantage: Clearer/more detailed/owtte ✓ EM greater resolution/ability to distinguish between two points ✓ OR Greater/better/higher resolution✓ Shorter wavelengths (of electrons) /clearer/more detailed image✓ OR Greater magnification ✓ Description of any relevant feature of EM accepted (ie electron beam; electromagnets as lenses) ✓ Disadvantage: (Specimen) is dead ✓ Tissue viewed in a vacuum/complex tissue preparation/use of heavy metal stains ✓ OR (Specimen subject to) distortion/artefacts ✓ Complex tissue preparation/use of heavy metal stains ✓	2	Award 2 marks for each suitable advantage and disadvantage, linked to correct explanation. Accept observation of named organelle as seen only with EM ✓ Ignore references to cost /size		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance		
(d)	Any two from: Pancreatic duct blocked ✓ No/less pancreatic juice released ✓ Protein/fat/carbohydrate digestion impaired ✓ Digestive enzymes/lipases/proteases/trypsin/amylase, deficiency/not released to gut ✓ Difficulties in absorbing fat/fat soluble vitamins ✓ Liver disease/damage ✓ Glucose intolerance/(CF related) diabetes (mellitus)/insufficient insulin ✓ (Dietary) additives/vitamins supplements needed ✓ Greasy stools ✓	2	 Accept answers related to lack of digestion and/or lack of absorption Ignore references to enzymes not being produced Ignore loss of appetite 		
(e)	Any two from: Whether or not to pursue abortion ✓ (Elective abortion based on a) test which is not 100% accurate ✓ How serious a defect has to be before abortion (might be considered)/human rights of fetus ✓ Religious issues qualified ✓ Whether to inform other family members ✓ Safety of test/side effects/possible harm to foetus/risk of miscarriage ✓	2			
(f)	Any one from: Proteins may occur at surface of /within membranes ✓ Crosses/bridges, the membrane/(phospho)lipid bilayer ✓	1	Accept annotated diagram as an alternative to marking points. Ignore references to ion channel		
	Total	13			

Q	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance		
2	(a)	 NH₂ ✓ COOH ✓ 	2	Bonding if drawn MUST be correct. Reject NH ²		
	(b)	Condensation (reaction) ✓ Peptide/covalent (bond) ✓				
	(c)	ELISA/immunoassay/use of monoclonal antibodies ✓		Ignore amniocentesis		
	(d)	$1 = t-RNA/amino acid \checkmark$ $2 = amino acid/t-RNA \checkmark$ $3 = DNA \checkmark$ $4 = transcription \checkmark$ $5 = mRNA \checkmark$ $6 = translation \checkmark$	6	Accept reverse for 1 and 2.		
		Total	11			

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance		
3	(a)		Starch ✓ Sodium hydroxide (solution) <u>and</u> copper sulphate (solution)/biuret (A and B) ✓ Ethanol and water ✓	4	Ignore references to heat Accept alcohol		
			(dilute) hydrochloric acid and ,sodium hydroxide/hydrogen carbonate (solution), and Benedict's reagent ✓				
	(b)	(i)	speed up, rate/ reaction/chemical change ✓	1	Ignore changes ✓ Reject reference to slows down Ignore reference to 'without taking part in chemical reactions'		
		(ii)	Protein ✓ Lock and Key/induced fit ✓	6			
			Reduces/lower/smaller ✓ Any three from: pH ✓ temperature ✓		Accept very small ignore small		
			concentration of enzyme; \checkmark concentration of substrate \checkmark presence of inhibitors \checkmark presence of cofactors/prosthetic groups \checkmark		Ignore concentration unless qualified		
			Total	11			

C	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	Any one from: To check if normal in, number/appearance ✓ (To assist diagnosis of) leukaemia/named disease/ infection/inflammation/ carcinoma/lymphoma/melanoma/surgery/burns/HIV/AIDS ✓	1	Ignore reference to red blood cells/anaemia
	(b)	 (b) Any one from: Large nucleus ✓ Explanation: site of m-RNA synthesis/transcription of DNA/triplet code ✓ OR Large numbers of rough endoplasmic reticulum/RER ✓ Explanation: transport of protein/translation on ribosomes /formation of, peptides/polypeptides, on ribosomes✓ OR Increased levels of Golgi apparatus/body Explanation: Packaging of, proteins/antibodies,/modification of proteins /vesicle formation /secretion /exocytosis ✓ OR Large numbers of ribosomes Explanation: Site of protein synthesis/translation/assembly of peptide/polypeptide chains ✓ 		Allow 1 mark for correct explanation linked to correct organelle but unqualified
	(c)	Magnified scale length = 42 (+/-1)(mm)/ conversion to 42000(μ m) \checkmark	2	Accept values from 41000 to 43000µm
		(x)4200 ✓		If units of magnification are included maximum of 1 mark

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question (d) (e)	Any one from: (Haemocytometer) counts dead cells (as well as live ones) ✓ Dilution problems ✓ Cells clumping together ✓ Level 0 (0 marks) Candidate includes fewer than three correct valid points Level 1 (1 mark)	Marks 1 4	Ignore reference to artefacts/dust /human error/faulty equipment Valid points to include: How: 1. Calibration 2. Placed in culture/sample ✓
	Candidate uses basic ideas to simply explain how and/or why a Coulter counter may be used, including three valid points. Level 2 (2 marks) Candidate shows an understanding and partially explains how and/or why a Coulter counter may be used, including at least four valid points expressed clearly and logically. Level 3 (3-4 marks) Candidate shows a high level of understanding and gives a full explanation of how and why a Coulter counter may be used, including at least six valid points expressed clearly and logically.		 3. (Use of) probe with two electrodes/two probes ✓ 4. One electrode enclosed in glass tube; 5. Small hole/entrance in glass tube; ✓ 6. Electrical current flows/passes(between electrodes) ✓ 7. cells/cell passing through hole/gap/entrance alters 8. cells/cell alters conductivity/current, inside probe ✓ 9. Number /size of the cell influences current/deviation ✓ 10. Results /deviation/number recorded, digitally/on computer/onscreen
			 Why: 11. Quicker; 12. Can be automated/easier to use/can be set up and left ✓ 13. Reduces chance of human error/more reliable ✓ 14. Multiple samples can be counted/many repeats ✓ Ignore reference to 'more accurate' (depends on expertise of technician).
	Total	10	

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