

Cambridge National Science

Unit R072/01: How Scientific Ideas Have Developed

Level 1

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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 2016

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
words	underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ecf	error carried forward
AW/owtte	alternative wording
ORA	or reverse argument

Available in scoris to annotate scripts

?	indicate uncertainty or ambiguity
BOD	benefit of doubt
CON	contradiction
×	incorrect response
ECF	error carried forward
0	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
NBOD	no benefit of doubt
R	reject

<b>✓</b>	correct response
<b>\{\}</b>	draw attention to particular part of candidate's response
^	information omitted

## **Subject-specific Marking Instructions**

- a. If a candidate alters his/her response, examiners should accept the alteration.
- 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 boxes 3 and 4 are required for the mark:

Put ticks $(\checkmark)$ in the two correct boxes.	Put ticks $(\checkmark)$ in the two correct boxes.	Put ticks $(\checkmark)$ in the two correct boxes.
		*
		us ²
<b>≩</b> ∕	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
<b>₹</b>	*	✓
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 boxes:

Always check the additional guidance.

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. If there are no ticks, accept clear, unambiguous indications, e.g. shading or crosses.

Credit should be given for each box correctly ticked. 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 a city in England, then in the boxes

Edinburgh	
Manchester	
Paris	
Southampton	

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	✓	×	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Paris				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southampton	✓	×		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Score:	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	NR

Q	uesti	on	Answer		Guidance
1	а	i	both hot and coldvolcanic a long way from other land ✓very small	1	
		ii	Any two from: Idea of opposition from conventional scientists / religion; Collecting more evidence; "trying out" ideas on other people; Challenged existing ideas; Analysing data; Identifying species; Making certain / checking he was correct; Too busy	2	<b>Ignore</b> peer review
		iii	other scientists could check  prove that he was right  get the credit for his discoveries   True False  ✓	1	All three correct for one mark
	b	i	Type of food / shape /size of beak	1	Allow beak.
		ii	Use of DNA	1	
	С		Same genus / Both <i>Geospiza</i> ; different species	2	
	d		Any two from: A range of sizes / not all the same; few small beaks / below 8mm; few large beaks / above 12mm; mostly in the middle / around 10mm;	2	

# R072/01 Mark Scheme June 2016

Qı	Question		Answer		Mark	Guidance		
	е			True	False	Cannot tell	2	2 correct = 1mark 3 correct = 2 marks.
			same size as parents		✓			
			same size beaks as mate			✓		
			correlation between parents and offspring	✓				
	f	i	decrease in the number of finche	s / fewe	r finches	3	1	
		ii	Less food / seeds available				1	
	g		Idea that they collected lots of ev	vidence;			1	Allow idea that there could be changes (in finch population).
						Total	[15]	

Q	uestion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	а	1600	1	
	b	[Level 3] Describes some quantitative changes up to 2015 AND gives an effect on the environment. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.  (5 – 6 marks)  [Level 2] Describes the graph AND gives an effect on the environment. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks)  [Level 1] Describes the graph OR gives an effect on the environment OR gives a cause for the increase. 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 Level 1 Distinction. Indicative scientific points may include:  Describes shape of graph (to 2000)  Fluctuates Fairly level (until ~1800) Increases rapidly Especially after 1850  Describes quantitative changes to 2015 Increases to 330 by 2000 Increases to 400 by 2015 (even steeper)  Effects on environment: More extreme / more weather Loss of polar ice / habitat raised sea-level changed crop / lifestyle viability increased migration  Causes of increase: Burning fossil fuels More cars Deforestation Industrialisation  Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.
	С	Carbon dioxide absorbs IR radiation; stops heat leaving /radiated into space; causing (global) warming;	3	Allow use of labelled diagram.  Allow 1 mark for greenhouse effect if no other mark awarded.
		Total	[10]	

Q	Question		Answer		Mark	Guidance
3	а		Radio (waves); Microwaves; Infrared (waves)		3	
	b		radio waves  "Over the horizon"  Modelling visible light  Gal Her Mar Mar  ✓  Mar Mar  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓  ✓		3	
	С		many different cells / masts / base stations; each phone using a different wavelength	-	2	Allow: Many frequencies / channels
			Total		[8]	
4	а		(Same) breakfast / food / amount of sugar / amount glucose / amount of physical activity	of	1	
	b	i	9.0		1	
		ii	(9.0 / 10.0 ) x 100; =90%;		2	Correct answer gets both marks Allow ecf
		iii	hunger thirst virinating a lot unconsciousness weight gain		2	
	С	i	Measure glucose /sugar levels again;		1	
		ii	look for (consistently) high level / slow recovery tim	е	1	
	d		difficulty of extracting from human beings / danger to humans / unethical	0	1	Allow idea of some animals killed for meat
	е	i	Insulin had not been discovered / equipment did no	t exist	1	
		ii	Frequent small meals; Adding (fenugreek) seeds ;		2	
				Total	[12]	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
5	[Level 3] Describes all stages of the process in the diagram AND explains why conscious reactions take longer than reflexes. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.	6	This question is targeted at grades up to Level 1 Distinction. Indicative scientific points may include:
	[Level 2] Describes most of the stages of the process in the diagram OR Describes some stages of the process in the diagram and explains why conscious reactions take longer than reflexes. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks)  [Level 1] Describes at least two stages of the process in the diagram, OR Describes why conscious reactions take longer than reflex reactions. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.		Piagram of reflex: Receptor in knee sensory neuron carries (electrical) signal CNS is Central Nervous System CNS is spinal cord (not brain) motor neuron carries (electrical) signal Effector is muscle Causes lower leg to jerk  Speed of reaction: Conscious reactions involve brain / thought Longer distance for signal to travel Extra processing time Reflex is automatic / involuntary Reflex does not involve brain
	[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.  (0 marks)		Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.
	Total	[6]	

G	uesti	ion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
6	а		explained the evidence at the time wanted be the first to publish peer reviewed all the evidence they needed to see what was wrong	2	
	b		Any two from: replicate experimental work / obtain similar data; idea of checking working / use of data / conclusions; popular credit / prizes; public knowledge / education; further development by other scientists;	2	
	С		True False prevents mistake  work has to be checked needs ideas from others  Individual scientists  True False  ✓  Individual scientists	2	4 correct = 2 marks 3 or 2 correct = 1 mark
	d		A T C G 30 20 20	3	One mark for each number  Allow: one mark for C=G  If no other marks allow (1) if 3 values add up to 70%
,			Total	[9]	
			Total	[60]	

**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



