

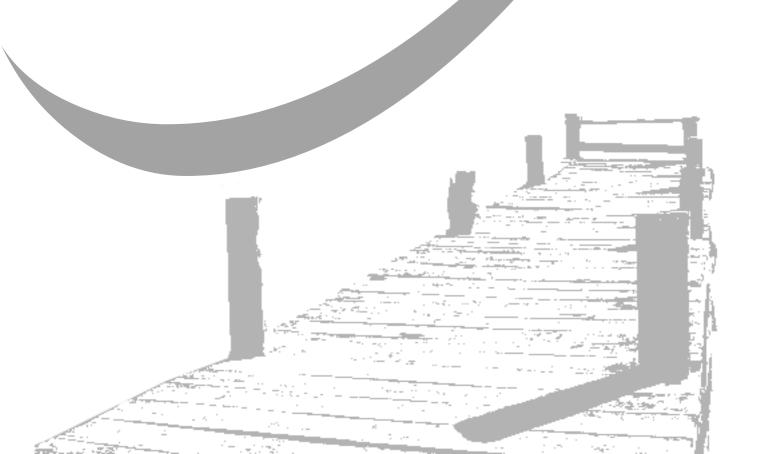
### GCE AS and A Level

## **Biology**

AS exams 2009 onwards A2 exams 2010 onwards

## Unit 6T: Specimen mark scheme

Version 1.2





### **General Certificate of Education**

## **Biology**

### **BIO6T**

Investigative Skills Assignment (ISA)
A2 Centre Assessed Unit

# **Marking Guidelines**

Specimen Paper

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. The specimen assessment materials are provided to give centres a reasonable idea of the general shape and character of the planned question papers and mark schemes in advance of the first operational exams.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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#### Stage 2

#### Assessment of statistical analysis of data collected by the candidate.

Choice of statistical test appropriate to data collected;	1
Justification of test with a clear explanation of why specific test was chosen;	1
Clear statement of null hypothesis;	1
Test statistic calculated correctly;	1
Correct Interpretation of statistical test, in terms of acceptance or rejection of null hypothesis;	1
Interpretation involves appropriate reference to both chance and probability;	1
	Total 6

The statistical analysis and the data must be attached to the ISA test.

#### **ISA** test

#### **SECTION A**

#### Question 1

Award 2 marks if the method would provide reliable quantitative data;; Award 1 mark if the method would provide quantitative data but with some concerns about reliability, such as that the method is subjective;

2 max

#### Question 2

(No mark awarded for number of trees)

Sample large enough to minimise the effect of anomalies / extremely large or small results;

Sample sufficient for statistical test;

Sample not too large that work could not be completed in the time available;

2 max

#### Question 3

Height from ground;

Diameter of tree

Species of tree;

Exposure to light/wind;

2 max

(not quadrat size or number of quadrats)

#### Question 4

Any two from

Texture;

Affects ability of species to attach / hold water / other valid answer relating to texture;

Run off of water down bark/water content of bark;

Affects nutrient availability / affects supply of water;

pH;

Affects enzyme activity in photosynthesis/respiration

4 max

#### Question 5

(a) Light intensity;

Temperature; Wind speed;

2 max

(b) Either affects rate of photosynthesis or desiccation/water content of cells;

1

#### **Question 6**

If percentage cover used as a measure of abundance

Measurements are subjective;

Some squares are only partly covered;

If frequency used as a measure of abundance

Only recording presence at a point;

Might not be representative;

2 max

Total 15

#### **SECTION B**

#### **Question 7**

(a) Rate of photosynthesis increases with increasing light intensity, then no further increase in rate with increasing light intensity / remains constant; Change in rate at (approximately) 22 500 lux;

2

(b) Slower initial rise and higher plateau;

1

#### **Question 8**

1500 lux;

1

#### **Question 9**

(a) Compensation point / greater than 1000 lux / indoor light intensity; So respiration greater than photosynthesis; Plant loses mass/fails to grow/dies;

2 max

(b) From the buyer's point of view 15 weeks;

Because plant is at compensation point / will live in home;

Form seller's point of view about 10 weeks; Because minimises energy use / maximum turnover;

4

#### **Question 10**

(a) Mass proportional to volume;

Volume = surface area x thickness;

If same surface area used all differences in mass are due to thickness;

2 max

(b) Calculation of standard errors as 1.30 and 1.49;

Calculation of 95% confidence limits as 2.55 and 2.92;

No overlap between 22 + 2.55/24.55 and 28 - 2.92/25.08;

Therefore differences significant;

4

#### **Question 11**

- 1. Take same number of leaf discs from each sample;
- 2. Add same volume of ethanol;
- 3. Grind up for same length of time;
- 4. Separate cell debris by centrifugation/filtering;
- 5. Use a colorimeter:
- 6. With blue/red filter;
- 7. Zero with (blank of) ethanol;
- 8. Measure % transmission/absorbance;
- 9. Repeats with each sample of leaves;

#### OR

- 1. Take same number of leaf discs from each sample;
- 2. Add same volume of ethanol;
- 3. Grind up for same length of time;
- 4. Separate cell debris by centrifugation/filtering;
- 5. Make a dilution series;
- 6. Using sample of more concentrated chlorophyll;
- 7. Dilute to make series of 9 dilutions ranging from 10% to 90%;
- 8. Compare less concentrated chlorophyll solution to find relative concentration of chlorophyll;
- 9. Repeats with each sample of leaves;

7 max

Total 22