Version 1.0: 0810

General Certificate of Education June 2010

SCIENCE IN SOCIETY SCIS1

Unit 1 Exploring Key Scientific Issues



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	а	i	 Substances produced by immune system/white blood cell which bind/kill bacteria/virus 	1	
	а	ii	 Antibodies produced by pathogen infection Having antibodies means you have been infected in the past Ignore 'increases effectiveness/speed of response' type answers 	2	Any 2 for 2 marks
1	а	iii	 10 -14 very low rate of infection 14-23 increases steadily 23+ infection decreases with age / fluctuates If graph misread, candidates can get max 2 marks.	3	Any 3 for 1 mark each
	b	i	 Dead/weakened version of virus injected Immune system produces antibodies On re-infection immune system produces antibodies / recognises virus Disease fought more quickly / effectively in future 	3	Any 3 for 1 mark each
	b	ii	Range: Under 14 years Reason: • Very few HPV infections under this age • Before girls are sexually active	2	1 mark for range, 1 mark for reason

	а	i	Hydrocarbon + oxygen → Water + Carbon Dioxide (+ CO) (Or equivalent)	2	1 mark for each side of the equation
2	а	ii	 Sulfur dioxide Diesel/fuel contains sulfur impurity High temp of engine Reaction between oxygen and sulfur Carbon Monoxide Incomplete combustion Not enough oxygen (to form carbon dioxide) Nitrogen oxides Reaction between nitrogen and oxygen from air High temp of engine 	2	No mark for choice of pollutant
	а	iii	Amount / mass (of pollutant) in a given volume (of air) Do not credit 'Area', 'milligrams per metre cubed'	1	
	а	iv	 May be errors in a single measurement of data More reliable/better estimate Air quality varies / example of variation 	2	any 2 for 1 mark each
	b	i	 Fewer cars / less fuel Less pollutants produced (per person / per journey) 	2	any 2 for 1 mark each

			 Yes Balance needs of few with the benefits to all Needs to be large scale / needs to be government (not individual) response Example(s) of improvement of quality of life Example(s) of improvement of health Financial savings on health care Detailed example of alternative transport option 		Can gain credit from both 'yes' and 'no' if balancing argument, but not
2	b	ii	 Should be a personal choice not imposed Government should encourage alternatives / example Realistic example(s) of problem with alternative transport option Could prevent important / essential trips Don't credit 'you should be allowed to do what you like as long as it isn't harming anyone' or words to that effect Don't credit vague statements about 'good for environment'	4	1 mark for each example of improvement described

	а	i	 A control / description of control To see if the treatment/injection affected normal mice (safety) 	2	any 2 for 1 mark each
	а	ii	 Researchers didn't know which treatment the mice got Researchers didn't know which type of mice they were testing 	2	any 2 for 1 mark each
3	b		 Comparison of results from both groups of mice to support opinion Small number of mice tested More info on tests needed / still some delay seen 	2	1 st mp for 2 marks Other mp for 1 each
	С	i	 Short generation / gestation time / cheaper Unethical to test on humans Similar disease characteristics / body organs 	2	any 2 for 1 mark each
	С	ii	 What is the mechanism that leads to the improvement? Is the effect the same in humans? Are the improvements long term? Are there any side effects in mice/humans? 	2	any 2 for 1 mark each do not credit questions about cost
	d		 Healthy / normal / unstressed mice Results valid/ reliable / not affected by condition of mice 	2	Need to have both ideas for 2 marks

	а	i	 (IR has longer) wavelength (IR has lower) frequency Energy IR doesn't affect human eyes 	1	any 1 for 1 mark
4	а	ii	 Stars are very far away Galaxy very big Huge numbers (e.g. km) otherwise 	1	any 1 for 1 mark
	b	i	 Below 1.7 Poor agreement between the theory and model Points are not near curve Between 1.7 and 2.4 Better agreement Most points / error bars lie on curve General Gives example of anomaly (e.g. 1.99 and 2.45) More / different molecules need to be added in 	3	Any 3 for 1 mark each
	b	ii	 Can change molecules included quickly Easy to see the outcomes Can make predictions Can compare experimental data with theory Can't go to planets to make measurements 	2	Any 2 for 1 mark each
	b	iii	 Respiration Photosynthesis CO₂ role in climate Both gases indicate possibility of correct conditions for life / comparison with earth 'Intelligent' is neutral Don't credit incorrect science e.g. 'humans use CO2 in respiration' Don't credit 'need oxygen to breathe' 	4	Any 4 for 1 mark each

5	а	i	 Choose group with disease and a similar control group Compare number of cases in both groups after a (long) time period 	2	Any 2 for 1 mark each
			•		
			Don't credit descriptions of clinical trials or tests		

5	a	ii	 Running since 1992 Slow-developing diseases can be studied / can detect trends Half a million participants Rare diseases likely to be present Results can be more reliable/significant Lot of data available 10 European countries Can compare lifestyle factors involved / different ways of living / different diet/different ethnic groups 	3	1 for each feature for 1 mark each
	b		 14723/359387 x 100% = 4.0966979885 4.1 % (accept 4% or more than 1dp) 	1	Any 1 for 1 mark
	С	i	 Other factors will affect life expectancy Specific example and possible effect 	1	Any 1 for 1 mark
	с	ii	 V/U shaped curve Touching 1 between 23.5 and 25 Should not go under line at 1 	2	
	d	i	 Value 114 cm Range: 111 – (117-118) cm 	2	1 mark for value, 1 mark for range
	d	ii	 Women have different body shape compared to men Way men put on fat is different – tends to be round their waists 	1	

•	а	i	 Embryo stem cells not differentiated Adult stem cells are partially differentiated – can form limited number of cell types 	1	Any 1 for 1 mark
O	а	ii	 Some people believe life begins at conception Kill embryo / 'living' organism Other example of religious / ethical belief 	2	Any 2 for 1 mark each

6		 Clinical trials show if treatment leads to 'cure' / improvement Take account of placebo effect Safety of treatment Side effects Description of testing process (in vivo, in vitro, phase I,II and III clinical trials) and importance of each stage Replication of results Good Claims supported by an appropriate range of evidence. Good use of information or ideas about science, going beyond those given in the question. Argument well structured with minimal repetition or irrelevant points. Accurate and clear expression of ideas with only minor errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. 6	 Clinical thats show it treatment leads to cure 7 improvement Take account of placebo effect Safety of treatment Side effects Description of testing process (in vivo, in vitro, phase I,II and III clinical trials) and importance of each stage Replication of results 		Use QWC 6 mark grid Cost and regulatory bodies being sued are not credit-worthy	
	а		6	L3: recognizes clinical trial process AND links to article OR Gives examples /additional		
			ModestClaims partially supported by evidence.Good use of information or ideas about sciencegiven in the question but limited beyond this.The argument shows some attempt at structure.The ideas are expressed with reasonable clarity butwith a few errors of grammar, punctuation andspelling.Limited	3 – 4		information L2: describes some of clinical trial ideas OR links to article Other ideas
				Valid points but not clearly linked to an argument structure. Limited use of information or ideas about science. Unstructured. Errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling or lack of fluency.	1 – 2 0	

	а	i	 220 mya 3 fossils found in china Presence of marine fossils Complete lower shell over belly Incomplete upper shell 	1	Any 1 for 1 mark
7	а	ii	 Shell formed from below as extensions of the backbone and ribs The three turtles were aquatic animals The lower shell may have protected them from predators below as they swam 	1	Any 1 for 1 mark
	а	iii	 Lower shell protecting body (supports 2nd hypothesis/rules out 1st) 	1	Any 1 for 1 mark
	а	iv	 The turtles were aquatic animals Shell protects from predators attacking from below Transitional fossils How the shell evolved 	1	Any 1 for 1 mark

7	b	 Natural selection seen elsewhere / specific example Genetic information can be used Some fossils which act as 'missing links' found / evidence in fossils that we do have Well established / most likely / most logical / lots of evidence 	2	Any 2 for 1 mark each

	а	i	 Allow it to cool down Allow decay of radioisotopes with <u>short</u> half-life Ignore references to turning into a solid 	1	
	а	ii	 Easier to transport / handle Reduces the risk of leaks/contamination of surroundings Ignore 'takes up less space' 	2	Any 2 for 1 mark each
8	b	i	 Risk (of accident) due to transporting waste round country Radioactive material could dissolve in water / contamination of ground water Any problems concentrated in one area of country 	2	Any 2 for 1 mark each
	b	ii	 Risk of contamination from radioactive materials Risk to workers who would have to handle it every day 	1	Any 1 for 1 mark
	С		 People more willing to accept risk they have chosen / less willing to accept imposed risk Community more enthusiastic / able to see balance of cost & benefits to themselves Councils know available land / reduce searching time / cost 	2	Any 2 for 1 mark each

			Headline linked to article			
8	d	,	 Article Types of waste – half-life / activity Why storage required How storage could be arranged Possible risks and benefits to community– examples Voluntary process Right to withdraw 	specific	7 (6+1)	Use QWC 6 mark grid
			Good Claims supported by an appropriate range of evidence. Good use of information or ideas about science, going beyond those given in the question. Argument well structured with minimal repetition or irrelevant points. Accurate and clear expression of ideas with only minor errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.	5 – 6		L3: Both science AND social issues mentioned L2 ONLY science OR
		Mode Claim Good given The a The ic with a spellir	Modest Claims partially supported by evidence. Good use of information or ideas about science given in the question but limited beyond this. The argument shows some attempt at structure. The ideas are expressed with reasonable clarity but with a few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.	3 – 4		L1: Over- sensational with incorrect science. Few facts
			Valid points but not clearly linked to an argument structure. Limited use of information or ideas about science. Unstructured. Errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling or lack of fluency.	1 – 2		
			Incorrect or no response	0		