

ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

Mark scheme June 2003

GCSE

Biology 3411 Higher

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GCSE BIOLOGY HIGHER TIER 3411/H

INFORMATION FOR EXAMINERS

1. General

The mark scheme for each question shows:

- the marks available for each part of the question;
- the total marks available for the question;
- the typical answer or answers which are expected;
- extra information to help the Examiner make his or her judgement and help to delineate what is acceptable or not worthy of credit or, in discursive answers, to give an overview of the area in which a mark or marks may be awarded.

The extra information is aligned to the appropriate answer in the left-hand part of the mark scheme and should only be applied to that item in the mark scheme.

At the beginning of a part of a question a reminder may be given, for example: where consequential marking needs to be considered in a calculation; or the answer may be on the diagram or at a different place on the script.

In general the right hand side of the mark scheme is there to provide those extra details which confuse the main part of the mark scheme yet may be helpful in ensuring that marking is straightforward and consistent.

2. Emboldening

- **2.1** In a list of acceptable answers where more than one mark is available 'any **two** from' is used, with the number of marks emboldened. Each of the following lines is a potential mark.
- 2.2 A bold **and** is used to indicate that both parts of the answer are required to award the mark.
- **2.3** Alternative answers acceptable for a mark are indicated by the use of **or**. (Different terms in the mark scheme are shown by a /; e.g. allow smooth / free movement.)

3. Marking points

3.1 Marking of Quality of Written Communication

Examiners are reminded of the need to assess QoWC by the following statement appearing in the appropriate parts of the mark scheme:

The answer to this question requires ideas in good English in a sensible order with correct use of scientific terms. Quality of written communication should be considered in crediting points in the mark scheme.

The maximum marks available to a candidate whose answer is not well expressed will be (the number of marks available -1).



3.2 Marking of lists

This applies to questions requiring a set number of responses, but for which candidates have provided extra responses. The general principle to be followed in such a situation is that 'right + wrong = wrong'.

Each error/contradiction negates each correct response. So, if the number of error/contradictions equals or exceeds the number of marks available for the question, no marks can be awarded.

However, responses considered to be neutral (indicated as * in example 1) are not penalised.

Example 1: What is the pH of an acidic solution? (1 mark)

Candidate	Response	Marks awarded
1	4,8	0
2	green, 5	0
3	red*, 5	1
4	red*, 8	0

Example 2: Name two planets in the solar system. (2 marks)

Candidate	Response	Marks awarded
1	Pluto, Mars, Moon	1
2	Pluto, Sun, Mars, Moon	0

3.3 Use of chemical symbols/formulae

If a candidate writes a chemical symbol/formula instead of a required chemical name, full credit can be given if the symbol/formula is correct and if, in the context of the question, such action is appropriate.

3.4 The marking of quantitative relationships

Full credit can be given for a correct quantitative relationship expressed in:

- named units;
- physical quantities;
- standard symbols;
- a combination of physical quantities and units.

No credit can be given for any quantitative relationship expressed in terms of:

- a combination of physical quantities, units and symbols;
- a diagram, e.g. the ohm's law triangle, unless the rest of the answer shows clearly that the candidate understands the relationships involved.

3.5 Marking procedure for calculations

3.5.1 Full marks can be given for a correct numerical answer, as shown in the column 'answers', without any working shown. However, if the answer is incorrect, mark(s) can be gained by correct substitution/working and this is shown in the 'extra information' column.

3.5.2 Where calculations are based on incorrectly recalled relationships, neither the incorrectly recalled relationship, nor the resulting calculation based on the incorrect relationship, will be credited.

3.6 Interpretation of 'it'

Answers using the word 'it' should be given credit only if it is clear that the 'it' refers to the correct subject.

3.7 Errors carried forward

There should be no error carried forward from a previous answer which has been based on wrong science. Any error in the answers to a structured question should be penalised once only.

Examples

- (a) A candidate who calculates average speed using speed = time/distance **and** then proceeds to use this incorrect answer to calculate an acceleration based on the correct quantitative relationship should be given credit for the use of the correct acceleration relationship but none for either numerical answer.
- (b) A candidate who incorrectly calculates average speed using speed = distance/time and then proceeds to use this incorrect value to calculate an acceleration based on the correct quantitative relationship, should be given credit for the use of both correct quantitative relationships **and** for the correct substitution and use of the incorrect value in the calculation of the rate of acceleration.

Papers should be constructed in such a way that the number of times errors can be carried forward are kept to a minimum. Allowances for errors carried forward are most likely to be restricted to calculation questions and should be shown by the abbreviation e.c.f. in the marking scheme.

3.8 Phonetic spelling

The phonetic spelling of correct scientific terminology should be credited **unless** there is a possible confusion with another technical term.

3.9 Brackets

(....) is used to indicate information which is not essential for the mark to be awarded but is included to help the examiner identify the sense of the answer required.

3.10 Unexpected Correct Answers not in the Mark Scheme

The Examiner should use professional judgement to award credit where a candidate has given an unexpected correct answer which is not covered by the mark scheme. The Examiner should consult with the Team Leader to confirm the judgement. The Team Leader should pass this answer on to the Principal Examiner with a view to informing all examiners.

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question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	L.H.S. – water / H ₂ O	accept H ² O	1
	R.H.S. – oxygen / O ₂	accept O ² / O	1
(ii)	chlorophyll	must make it clear that it is the chlorophyll do not credit chloroplast on its own do not accept chloroplast / chlorophyll without indication that it is chlorophyll	1
(b)(i)	light intensity / temperature is high enough for higher rate or light / temperature is not limiting low CO ₂ available or not enough CO ₂		1
	available or rate would be higher with more CO_2		
(ii)	temperature	allow water / rain allow (too) cold / hot as a minimum allow wave length / frequency / colour	1
		ignore ions ignore heat	
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	A = cornea		1
	B = suspensory ligament		1
(b)	Н	extra letters cancel ignore any names	1
(c)	carries impulses / electrical signal / electrical messages / electrical pulses (to the brain)	do not accept "messages" or "the image" or "signal" or pulses unqualified not electronic	1
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	any two from: no nucleus or DNA / chromosome / genetic material free in cytoplasm	accept converse as long as specified	2
	(only) has one chromosome circular DNA / chromosome no mitochondria	not <u>a</u> chromosome	
	has cell wall	ignore shape	
(b)	any two from:	must be feature and what it does allow alternatives to bacteria, germs etc	2
	skin – barrier (to entry)		
	(blood) <u>clotting</u> – barrier to (entry)	accept scab	
	tears – kill bacteria (antiseptic / lysozyme)		
	<u>mucus</u> – traps bacteria		
	<u>cilia</u> – <u>remove</u> bacteria	ignore hairs	
	<u>stomach acid</u> – <u>kills</u> bacteria / <u>denatures</u> protein / <u>denatures</u> enzyme		
	w.b.c.s. / phagocytes – (involved in) phagocytosis	accept 'engulfs' bacteria ignore 'eats' / 'destroys' bacteria	
	w.b.c.s. / lymphocytes / T or B cells – antibody / antitoxin production		
(c)(i)	kills / destroys <u>bacteria</u> or prevents growth of <u>bacteria</u>	do not allow germs do not allow fights or gets rid of	1
(ii)	any two from:		2
	bacteria may be resistant / immune (treatment futile) or bacteria would not	accept descriptions from table accept 'fights' here	
	be killed	do not accept people resistant	
	may select for resistant type		
	may cause increased incidence of resistance or Penicillin less effective in future		
	sore throat might be due to a virus – Penicillin would not work		
total			7

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	burning / combustion fossil fuels / burning wood	accept named fossil fuel accept driving cars / any vehicles do not accept burning / combustion	1
		unqualified do not accept factories	
		ignore factory chimneys unqualified ignore respiration	
	deforestation		1
(b)(i)	(overall) increase		1
	fluctuations	highs are higher <u>and</u> lows are not as low $= 2$ marks	1
(ii)	no – could be due to some other factor or could be coincidence or fluctuations \pm same size as the overall rise or large fluctuations or sometimes when CO ₂ rises temperature doesn't		1
(c)	any one biotic or abiotic effect eg:	do not credit just "climate / weather change" allow <u>extreme</u> climate / weather change	1
	changes in rainfall	accept drought, desert formation	
	ice-caps melting / rise in sea level	accept flooding	
	changed pattern of winds		
	changed pattern of migration		
	changed species survival		
	changed growth		
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	(need new roots) to take in water	ignore minerals / anchorage	1
(ii)	create humid atmosphere or reduce water loss / transpiration or prevent wilting	ignore warmth	1
(b)	Quality of written communication The answer to this question requires good English in a sensible order with correct use of scientific terms. Quality of written communication should be considered in crediting points in the mark scheme.	maximum of 2 marks if ideas not well expressed	
	<u>seed</u> because (no mark) <u>sexual</u> reproduction or fusion of gametes / pollination / fertilisation	accept converse points re cuttings e.g. asexual or no fusion or only cell division / by mitosis do not accept breeding for sexual reproduction	1
	2 sets of (different) genes / chromosomes / DNA combined	genetically identical / is a clone	1
	causes variation in (appearance of) offspring / causes new variety	no variation / all identical (in appearance)	1
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	6		1
(ii)	4		1
(b)(i)	pancreas	ignore islets of langerhans	1
(ii)	'X' anywhere between >1 and ≤ 2 hours	anywhere in that column	1
(c)	any four from:		4
	water movement	do not accept solution	
	out of cells		
	dilute to concentrated solution	accept reference to correct gradient - high Ψ to low Ψ or high to low 'water concentration'	
		must be unambiguous – i.e. not 'high to low concentration' accept low to high concentration	
	reference to partially / selectively permeable membranes or described		
	cells shrink / get smaller	allow crenated ignore plasmolysed / flaccid / floppy etc	
total			8

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	0.1	ignore working or lack of working	2
		$\frac{88 \times 100}{88000}$ for 1 mark	
(b)	shape: pyramid with 4 tiers	or	1
	<u>labels</u> : Plants + Herbivores + Carnivores + Top carnivores (in sequence – largest to smallest)	allow suitable named examples	1
		inverted pyramid correctly labelled = 1 mark	
(c)	more energy / biomass / materials / matter available or less energy lost or energy used up (by herbivores)	not just plants	1
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	downstroke:		max 3
	X contracts;	if stroke direction is not identified or incorrect award 2 marks maximum	
	Y relaxes		
	<u>upstroke</u> :	accept 'antagonism' for max 2 marks	
	X relaxes;	X pulls wing down AND Y pulls wing up = max 1 mark	
	Y contracts	ning up man i man	
(ii)	generates <u>more</u> force (for downstroke) or does <u>more</u> work (for downstroke)	accept reasonable descriptions of this idea e.g. wings push hard <u>er</u> or muscle pulls hard <u>er</u> i.e. a comparison must be made	1
(b)	reduced mass		1
	strong or retain strength		1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	measles	ignore mumps	1
	rubella	accept German measles	1
(b)	viruses are 'dead'	accept other viral treatments accept 'non-virulent' 'mild' must be qualified	1
		do not accept 'small dose'	
(c)	Quality of written communication The answer to this question requires good English in a sensible order with correct use of scientific terms. Quality of written communication should be considered in crediting points in the mark scheme.	maximum of 4 marks if ideas not well expressed	
	any five from:		max 5
	contains antigens or proteins		
	white cells (accept lymphocytes)	accept reference to immunological memory or 'memory cells'	
	idea of specificity in antibodies or antigens	do not accept phagocytes	
	antibody production	ignore engulfing	
	antigens destroyed / virus destroyed		
	rapid antibody production if infected		
(d)	antibiotics do not kill / affect viruses		1
total			9

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	enzymes	accept correctly named carbohydrases	1
	break down / digest starch		1
(b)	any two from: anaerobic respiration (converted into) carbon dioxide alcohol		2
(c)	different flavours (for beer) / tastes / bitterness	ignore 'strengths'	1
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	A = meiosis	accept 'mieosis'	1
		do not accept 'miosis'	1
	B = mitosis	do not accept 'meitosis' etc	
(b)	fertilisation	allow conception	1
(c)(i)	23		1
(ii)	46		1
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	pituitary (gland / body)		1
(b)	oestrogen inhibits the release of FSH	ignore references to LH	1
	FSH stimulates follicle development / causes egg to develop or no follicle / egg development if high oestrogen	accept growth / maturing / ripening for development	1
	no ovulation / no egg release	do not accept no egg to be fertilised	1
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	lipase		1
(b)	fatty acid	ignore glycerol	1
(c)(i)	0.25 or $\frac{1}{4}$	if <u>correct</u> answer ignore working or lack of working $\frac{(8.7 - 7.7)}{4}$ for 1 mark	2
(ii)	fats emulsified or described re. small droplets or large S.A. (for enzyme action) or fats 'mix' better with water	do not allow breakdown / breakup unqualified	1
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	oxygen		1
(ii)	for respiration / energy release	allow 'produce / make energy'	1
		do not accept 'anaerobic'	
(b)	1 st box: putrefying and	accept decomposing / saprotrophic / saprobiotic / saprophytic	1
	2 nd box: nitrifying	accept Nitrobacter, Nitrosomonas	
(c)(i)	human:		
	makes lactic acid		1
	does not make methane or carbon dioxide		1
(ii)	best temperature for enzyme action / for chemical reactions / for growth / reproduction of bacteria	must be qualified accept named chemical reaction	1
		do not accept bacterial activity alone	
(d)	Quality of written communication The answer to this question requires good English in a sensible order with correct use of scientific terms. Quality of written communication should be considered in crediting points in the mark scheme.	maximum of 3 marks if ideas not well expressed	
	any four from:		4
	sewage / dead plants used by bacteria / food for bacteria / broken down by bacteria	allow microorganisms / microbes do not accept 'germs'	-
	number of bacteria increases / large number of bacteria present		
	oxygen from water used (by bacteria) or less oxygen for fish	ignore fish suffocate or fish can't breathe do not accept in wrong context	
	less light (for plants) for photosynthesis		
	plants produce less oxygen		
	fish cannot respire / get energy		
		ignore references to disease / toxins	
		ignore eutrophication	
total			10

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	glucose passes through the filter / from plasma to filtrate	ignore diffuses	1
(ii)	glucose is <u>re</u> absorbed or glucose taken back into the blood	ignore filtered	1
(b)	protein (molecules) are (too) large (to pass through the filter)		1
(c)	any three from: <u>blood</u> becomes more concentrated / too salty / has lower water potential or too little water in the <u>blood</u> hypothalamus detects this release of ADH by pituitary increased <u>re</u> absorption of water		3
total			6
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	mutation		1
(ii)	not enough <u>oxygen</u> carried in <u>blood</u> or not enough <u>oxygen</u> to <u>body cells</u>	comment about <u>oxygen</u> carriage or delivery	1
(b)(i)	person $7 = H^A H^S$ and person $8 = H^A H^S$ sickle gamete from <u>each</u> parent F_1 genotype $H^S H^S$ correctly derived from candidate's gametes $F_1 H^S H^S$ identified as having sickle cell anaemia	allow use of 'A' and 'S' for alleles N.B. can pick up chain of logic at any point correctly derived from candidate's previous line accept gametes correctly derived from P genotypes accept F ₁ genotypes correct from candidate's gametes	1 1 1
(ii)	$\frac{1}{4}$ / 0.25 / 25% / 1 in 4 / 1:3 / 1 to 3	not 1:4 / 1 to 4 / 3:1 / $\frac{1}{3}$	1
(c)	any one from: 2 / 3 / 6 / 9 / 10		1
total			8

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	in diffusion: material moves high to low concentration		1
	here: concentration in cells > concentration in water or uptake is against the concentration gradient or by diffusion ions would move out		1
(ii)	active transport / active uptake		1
(b)	phosphate passes (mainly) through xylem	allow 'inner tissue' for xylem	1
	only a little / no phosphate via phloem	allow 'outer tissue' for phloem	1
	evidence: EITHER		
	if xylem intact / in cutting 1 – darkening of upper region occurs or phosphate or equivalent reaches upper region	allow radiation / material / the solution / ions etc	1
	OR		
	if only phloem (&bark) intact / in cutting 2 – very little / no darkening of upper region or very little / no phosphate reaches upper region	allow radiation / material / the solution / ions etc	
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	diaphragm flattens / goes down and ribs move up / out		1
	volume increase	allow chest bigger / expands / more space / more room do not accept more area	1
	pressure decrease	ignore extra points re. <u>ex</u> halation ignore how air passes into lungs ignore "suction"	1
(b)	thicker surface		1
	reduced surface area	accept fewer alveoli	1
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	contains gas	accept air or any named gas	1
	provides buoyancy	accept good description of buoyancy in relation to swimming	1
(b)(i)	use of paired fins	accept names – pectoral or pelvic ignore other fins	1
(ii)	any one from:		1
	median fin(s) damaged	accept names – dorsal, ventral ignore other fins	
	swim bladder damaged	ignore other damage	
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	any three from:	if both correct – 3 marks	3
	1960: $\frac{132}{186} \times 100$	if one correct – 2 marks	
	186	if neither correct – check working – 1 mark max	
	1970: $\frac{161}{247} \times 100$		
	65(%)		
(b)	advantages (maximum 3 marks)		max 4
	reduced use of coal / oil / non renewable / fossil fuels		
	less smoke / sulphur dioxide	ignore pollution	
	cheaper <u>in long term / over 8+ years / few</u> <u>years</u>		
	(energy) self-sufficiency idea		
	fertiliser <u>to help crop growth</u>	accept less fertiliser bought	
	means of waste disposal	accept any other appropriate responses	
	disadvantages (maximum 3 marks)		
	high initial cost		
	explosion risk		
	technical or training required	accept any other appropriate responses	

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question	answers	extra information	mark
(c)(i)	suitable scales;	S	1
	all plots accurate;	Р	1
	suitable curve or ruled dot-to-dot or straight line of best fit	L do not accept lines through origin line must not be thicker than half square	1
(ii)	insulation / less temperature variation / maintain temperature	do not accept 'kept cool' or 'warm'	1
	less chance of microbes being killed / enzymes denatured or keep at optimum temperature or maintain high gas production		1
total			12

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	(rabbits have) herbivorous diet / eat <u>only</u> plants		1
	bacteria digest cellulose / cell walls	accept bacteria produce cellulase	1
	into sugars		1
	fox has no cellulose in diet or is a carnivore / eat <u>only</u> meat / <u>mainly</u> meat		1
(b)	food has already passed through small intestine or cellulose / this digestion takes place after small intestine		1
	small intestine is where absorption occurs		1
(c)	both organisms / rabbit and bacteria benefit	if second AND third points awarded credit first point	1
	rabbit obtains sugar		1
	bacteria obtain cellulose / nutrients / suitable habitat described		1
total			9