GCSE 2004 June Series



Mark Scheme

Biology (Human) 3415/H

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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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GCSE BIOLOGY (HUMAN)

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

Where *Quality of written communication* appears in the mark scheme, one mark is to be awarded for either of the following points:

- Using correct scientific terms
- Correct sequencing or linking of ideas or points

The mark scheme will specify which of the points is to be awarded in a particular question. A QoWC mark can be awarded for a scientific answer, even if it is not accurate. It cannot be awarded for a nonsensical or non-scientific answer.

On the script, the QoWC tick should be identified by a 'q' written next to it.

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'.

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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;
 - if the answer is correct, but an incorrect relationship is written in the working, then no marks can be awarded (see 3.5.2).
- **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 Interpretation of marginal points

There will be times when the answer is almost, but not quite, correct. Some examiners would award a mark while others would not. In any one script, an attempt should be made to balance these nearly correct answers by giving the mark on some occasions but not on others. If this is not done, the marking would end up being too lenient or too harsh.

3.11 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)	protease	accept peptidase or named protease e.g. pepsin / trypsin allow 'proteinase'	1
(ii)	amino acids	accept peptides / polypeptides / peptones	1
(b)	points plotted accurately	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square deduct 1 mark per error	2
	best fit curve or ruled point-to-point	if double line within $\frac{1}{2}$ square	1
		allow sharp apex	
		do not allow single straight line	
		if no points line defines points	
		if (5,0) not plotted only penalise 1 mark	
		bar graph wide bars – no marks	
		bar graph $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square max 2 for points	
(c)(i)	2 or correct from candidate's graph	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square	1
(ii)	stomach		1
(d)	proteins are large / product is small		1
	proteins (may be) insoluble / product is soluble		1
	cannot be absorbed / cannot enter blood or cannot pass through gut lining	accept reverse referring to product	1
total			10

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	any one from: • <u>chemical</u> messenger	allow <u>chemical</u> from <u>endocrine</u> gland	1
	chemical / substance released in one part to have effect elsewhere in body chemical / substance which affects another / target organ / tissues / cells		
(ii)	in blood / circulatory system / any named part including plasma	extra wrong answer would cancel example	1
		not red blood cells	
(b)	Quality of written communication: correct use of at least two relevant scientific terms spelt phonetically	e.g. pregnancy, ovulation, FSH, oestrogen, progesterone, ovary, follicle, circulation, thrombosis, feminisation, sperm count, STD	1
		Q ✓ or Q X	
	any three from:	for full marks must score at least one re contraceptives and at least	3
	Oral contraceptives:	one re fertility drugs	
	(benefit)prevent (unwanted) pregnancy or prevent egg release	if unclear which type of hormone maximum 2 marks from 3	
	regulate menstrual cycle / periods		
	(problems)prolonged use may prevent later ovulation / cause infertility		
	named side-effect on female body e.g. circulatory problems / weight gain / nausea / headache / breast cancer / mood swings		
	increased promiscuity / increase in STD's / STI's		
	• named side-effect on environment e.g. feminisation of fish or lowered sperm count in human males		
	Fertility drugs:		
	 (benefit) can enable woman to have children or to become pregnant or stimulates egg release 		
	(problem) • multiple births		
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	burning fossil fuels / named example	accept <u>driving</u> cars / lorries etc burning fuels in power stations ignore combustion unqualified do not accept catalytic converter on its own or emissions from power stations	1
(b)(i)	pollutants / smoke <u>breathed in</u>		1
(ii)	SO ₂ and deaths rise (and fall) at same times or SO ₂ and deaths parallel each other / show same pattern		1
(iii)	no – could be due to some other factor / pollutant / to smoke or correlation not precise / described	explanations must come to a conclusion named examples must be plausible allow 'coincidence'	1
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	A = protein (coat)	accept capsid / capsomere	1
	B = DNA / gene(s) / genetic material / nucleic acid	allow RNA do not allow chromosome	1
(b)(i)	any two from:		2
	• skin		
	• scabs / clot		
	• mucus		
	stomach acid / gut protease		
		allow tears	
(ii)	diagram shows extensions of intact cell membrane around viruses		1
(iii)	antibodies	allow enzymes re (ii) allow interferon ignore antitoxins / proteins allow immunoglobulins	1
(c)	virus is transferred		1
	(virus in) blood / body fluids – transfer (via needles)		1
total			8

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	lower – B loses less (water / mass) than C or described in terms of petroleum jelly	accept converse re Leaf C	1
(ii)	yes - B and C lose less than D or B and C lose more than A or D loses the most or A loses the least	do not accept just 'all leaves lose some weight'	1
(b)(i)	X = stoma	accept stomata / stomatal pore do not accept air space	1
	Y = guard cell		1
(ii)	petroleum jelly blocks stomata / pores or petroleum jelly prevents water loss or petroleum jelly waterproofs	allow pores are blocked in B	1
	water (mainly) lost via stomata / pores / X or stomata on lower surface only		1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	38.09 or 38.1 (%)	accept range 35.8 – 40.4	2
		accept showing $145 (144 - 146) - 105 (104 - 106)$ or correct calculation with incorrect answer for 1 mark	
(b)	any two from:		2
	arms shorter in relation to legs	accept walking upright or bipedal or standing erect	
	brain size bigger or speech area of brain better developed	accept better speechor able to communicate (better)	
	hunted in organised groups		
	• better use of hands or used tools or made tools or used fire		
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	(calcium) – replaces calcium lost from bone or stops loss of calcium from	accept bones made of calcium	1
	bone	accept strengthen / harden bones or makes less porous or needed for growth / repair of bones	
	(vitamin D) – for absorption of calcium	accept for the use of calcium in the body	1
(b)	ligament broken or torn or damaged	accept partly broken or partly torn	1
		do not allow if mention both the torn ligament and the broken bone	
(c)	bones not held together	accept bones can move too much or bones pulled apart or dislocation possible	1
	damage to synovial membrane or synovial membrane produces fluid	accept swelling occurs	1
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	atherosclerosis	correct spelling or phonetically correct	1
(ii)	less blood <u>reaches heart</u> (should not imply general circulation)	accept heart muscles	1
	less oxygen reaches heart or less respiration or less energy or	accept heart muscles accept no energy (ignore reference to food)	1
	not enough energy (for heart muscles) or heart cells die	do not accept build up of blood pressure	
(b)(i)	should not base evidence on small numbers or small sample may be unrepresentative	accept remove effect of anomalous results or data more accurate / more reliable or gives more representative sample or gives big spectrum or cover a good range of population	1
(ii)	older person may have a low cholesterol level or has eaten to reduce cholesterol or medicine to reduce blood pressure	accept younger person may have high cholesterol level or eat wrong diet accept results show averages or older person may be below average accept son may have a heart defect or factors other than age must be considered or mention other factors such as stress / activity levels or cholesterol level depends on diet not on age or there are other causes of heart attack than cholesterol accept other relevant factors	1
(iii)	women aged 65 – 74	both points are required for the mark	1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	A – (glands or cells which) produce milk	accept where milk is stored	1
	B – has pores so milk can pass out nipple provides contact for baby's mouth	accept where milk is released	1
		accept suckling the nipple stimulates milk flow / secretion of prolactin	
(ii)	any two from:		2
	milk should have protein reduced or used diluted	accept cow's milk has too much protein	
	• needs to have carbohydrate / sugar added	accept cow's milk does not have enough carbohydrate / energy	
	• vitamin C or orange juice should be added	accept cow's milk is low in vitamin C	
		ignore references to regulated or modified	
(b)	baby's head turns towards finger / stimulation or starts sucking on finger		1
	enables baby to find the breast / nipple / mammary gland for feeding		1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	Quality of written communication: ideas given in a sensible order	broken down giving products (could be CO ₂ , minerals or gas) (used by trees) Q ✓ or Q X	1
	any three from:		3
	 microorganisms / bacteria / fungi / saprotrophs digest / break down organic matter / leaves / decompose / reference decomposers / decay / rot 	accept saprophytes / saprobionts / detritivores (named)	
	use of enzymes / correct named example		
	absorption by <u>diffusion</u> / <u>active</u> <u>transport</u>	must be of breakdown <u>products</u>	
	respiration / combustionrelease of carbon dioxide		
	• CO ₂ can be used (by trees) in photosynthesis	do not accept CO ₂ taken in by roots	
(b)	any two from:		2
	 warmth / suitable temperature damp / water / rain / humid / moisture 	do not accept heat / hot weather	
	oxygensuitable pH		
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	respiration		1
(ii)	9600	if correct answer, ignore working / lack of working $\frac{80 \times 12000}{100} \text{ for 1 mark}$	2
(b)	 any three from: dilates / widens or muscle in wall relaxes or sphincter opens more blood flows near skin surface or more blood through capillaries heat lost by radiation / convection / conduction heat loss from blood / cools blood 	do not accept expands or just gets bigger ignore evaporation	3
(c)	hypothalamus / brain		1
total			7

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	chromosome	accept chromosomes	1
(b)	drawing shows:		
	just 2 chromosomes		1
	one long + one short		1
total			3

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	sensory / afferent		1
(ii)	on diagram: arrow (next to neurone A) pointing towards spinal cord and arrow (next to neurone B) pointing towards muscle		1
(b)	chemical (released) or neurotransmitter or by diffusion	accept correct named example of a neurotransmitter	1
(c)	on diagram: X labelling muscle or motor end plate	do not accept on stretch receptor	1
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
	any five from: • genetic variation exists in a population or variation caused by mutation / change in gene / in DNA • larger voles have smaller S.A. Vol. or have more fat • larger voles lose less heat / are better insulated or more energy stored • larger voles survive	'they' accept as larger voles	5
	 larger voles breed larger voles pass on (beneficial) gene / allele / mutation / DNA 	ignore characteristic	
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	one of two (/ of several) forms of <u>a</u> gene or (a variant) form of <u>a</u> gene		1
(ii)	expressed even if only one copy inherited or expressed / seen in heterozygote		1
(b)(i)	nervous	ignore brain	1
(ii)	Man / affected = Hh and Wife / unaffected = hh	N.B. can pick up chain of logic at any point correctly derived from candidate's previous line	1
	correct gametes from Parental genotypes	need full diagram	1
	F ₁ genotypes correctly derived from P gametes		1
	identification of $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{h}$ in F_1 as having Huntington's		1
	correct probability from F_1 genotypes e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ / 0.5 / 50% / 1 in 2 / 1:1 / 50:50	not 1:2 or 50/50	1
total			8

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	hold <u>cells</u> together or prevent flow of <u>cells</u> or trap <u>cells</u>		1
(b)	12500	if correct answer, ignore working / lack of working	2
		$\frac{100}{0.008} \text{for } 1 \text{ mark}$	
		ignore any units	
(c)(i)	size RBC approximately same size	allow use of numbers	1
	capillary or no room for more than one cell or only one can fit or RBC is too big	do not accept capillaries are narrow	
(ii)	more oxygen released (to tissues) or more oxygen taken up (from lungs)		1
	and any two from:		2
	• slows flow or more time available		
	• shorter distance (for exchange) or close to cells / capillary wall		
	more surface area exposed		
(d)	CO combines with <u>haemoglobin</u> or carboxyhaemoglobin formed	accept reacts with haemoglobin	1
	Irreversibly / more readily		1
	reduces oxygen transport / uptake (by the cell)		1
total			10

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	aerobic		1
	respiration	'anaerobic respiration' = 1 mark	1
(b)	any five from: • glucose is a small molecule • glucose passes through filter or glucose is filtered out of blood or glucose enters the capsule / kidney tubule / Q • glucose reabsorption or glucose taken (back) into blood • cells lining tubule have microvilli / shape described or cells lining tubule have large surface area • active transport • up concentration gradient • use of energy / ATP • long tubule for more reabsorption	do not accept ' <u>filtered'</u> into blood / out of tubule	5
total			7

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	Ampicillin Tetracycline	accept blank or cross or -	3
	✓ _ 	1 st : mark by rows to maximum 3 marks	
	✓ ✓	2 nd : if no marks by rows, mark by columns to maximum 1 mark	
		table completely blank = 0 marks	
(b)	1 st : Yes (no mark)	if 'no' - read on for logical argument e.g. loss of plasmid or gene mutation	
	2 nd : all formed from same original cell	must be one cell i.e. bacterium	1
	by asexual reproduction / no fusion / not sexual	allow reference to 'mitosis'	1
	offspring cells are genetically identical or all have a copy of the insulin gene / of the plasmid		1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	force sperm along (sperm duct)	accept peristalsis (in sperm duct)	1
		answer should have idea of muscle action causing sperm to move	
		do not accept answers such as sperms pass or go through	
(ii)	blood pressure in spongy tissue increases	accept blood in spongy tissue	1
	or more blood enters than leaves or spaces fill with blood	accept more blood in penis do not accept penis fills with blood	
	so penis becomes erect	accept penis can enter vagina	1
(b)	A is Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin or HCG		1
	causes secretion of progesterone or increases secretion of progesterone or keeps corpus luteum intact	do not accept progesterone and oestrogen	1
	B is progesterone		1
	keeps uterine <u>lining</u> in place or stops uterine lining breaking down	accept keeps placenta in place do not accept uterus or uterus wall	1
total			7

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	B because attached bone does not move when muscle contracts or is less movable	accept that attachment to A moves when the muscle contracts or is more movable	1
(ii)	a pivot or fulcrum between skull and vertebral column		1
	muscle provides effort / force for	accept bone forms a rigid lever	1
	movement	accept information from a diagram	
(b)(i)	enables body to balance or absorb shock	accept body balanced round centre of gravity or maintains centre of gravity	1
		do not accept cushions unless further explained	
(ii)	fused together	accept fixed (together)	1
	so force from legs can be transmitted to vertebral column or from vertebral column to legs	accept to provide a firm connection between pelvic girdle or legs and vertebral column	1
		do not accept shock absorber	
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	mitochondria		1
(b)	Quality of written communication: for correct linking of points	correct linking of any 1 of: full contraction with action of atria or ventricles, long period of rest with enlargement or filling of atria or ventricles, lack of fatigue with prolonged action	1
	 any two from: (fibres fully contracted) enable atria or ventricles to contract fully or to pump out all of blood (long recovery) allows atria / ventricles to fill (with blood) (difficult to fatigue) can keep heart beating continuously or heart does not have to stop to rest or does not need to rest 	accept so can empty or can exert full pressure or causes full strength of contraction accept gives time for muscles or atria or ventricles to relax fully between beats accept can supply all need of body or no part of body is short of blood or prevents heart attack	2
(c)(i)	lower than the pre-11 p.m. line	180- 140- 140- 120- 100- 100- 100- 100- 100- 100- 10	1
(ii)	 any one from: less blood flow or reduced muscle action or less blood pumped when body horizontal heart has less work to do 	accept muscles need less blood or less energy / less respiration or less respiratory substrate accept less physical activity or no physical activity accept body lying down instead of horizontal	1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	development of behaviours which are learned or development of a store of information or development of rituals or customs or collective human achievement	accept example of rituals or customs such as burial of the dead accept development of community or religion or beliefs or norms	1
(ii)	greater memory or greater learning capacity or development of speech	accept development of communication (made group living possible) accept development of reasoning (not thinking)	1
(b)(i)	provided a better protein diet or more varied diet or allowed settled existence	accept less need to wander in search of food or improved food supplies allowed larger groups to develop or villages to be founded or use of wool / skins for clothing do not accept did not compete with humans for food	1
(ii)	greater chance of survival of groups	accept not all persons concerned with food provision or some people able to follow / develop other activities	1
(iii)	allowed language / information to be written down / stored / passed on or allowed communication between separate groups	accept formulation of laws or customs / rituals to be recorded accept pass down history	1
total			5