

# General Certificate of Secondary Education

# Biology (Human) 3415/H

# Mark Scheme

# 2006 examination - June series

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.

# Biology (Human) Higher Tier 3415/H

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	С		1
(ii)	lack of nucleus / others have a nucleus or chromosome / DNA / genetic material free in cytoplasm	accept plurals  do <b>not</b> accept just 'has a strand of DNA'	1
(b)(i)	breathe in <u>air</u> / droplets exhaled by other people / breathe same air <b>or</b> higher concentration of bacteria in the <u>air</u> <b>or</b> more likely to be coughed on	mark for mechanism  do <b>not</b> penalise reference to virus / TB / germ  ignore answers involving proximity unqualified	1
(ii)	(bacteria / it ) enter body / lungs by breathing / via air		1
(iii)	via the blood	accept via rbc or other components of blood accept lymph	1
(c)	<ul> <li>any two from:</li> <li>skin</li> <li>scabs / clot</li> <li>mucus / cilia</li> <li>stomach acid / gut protease</li> </ul>	accept tears  do <b>not</b> accept ear wax / saliva / sebum  apply list principle ignore nasal hair	2
total			7

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	34	ignore working or lack of working	2
		10 200 for 1 mark 300	
(b)(i)	mouth / small intestine / duodenum / ileum		1
(ii)	amy <u>lase</u>	accept phonetic spelling accept carbohydr <u>ase</u>	1
(iii)	sugar / maltose / glucose / disaccharide / monosaccharide / dextrin		1
(iv)	small intestine / duodenum / ileum		1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
	Quality of written communication:	For <u>correct use of</u> scientific terms:	1
		at least <b>two</b> from: e.g. cancer, mutation, bronchitis, emphysema, arteries, atheroma, carbon monoxide, carcinogen, trachea, bronchus, bronchiole, cilia, alveoli, haemoglobin, mucus, red blood cell, white blood cell, ulcer, angina, nicotine, addiction, etc.	
		annotate as Q ✓ or Q ×	
	any <b>four</b> from:		4
	tar present		
	• (chemicals from smoke / tar) enter	do not accept just tar enters blood	
	the blood	accept x from tar gets in the blood	
	• mutation		
	(lung) cancer / reference to carcinogen		
	bronchitis / emphysema		
	less surface area / less oxygen enters blood	nb award less oxygen mark once only	
	circulatory disease / blood clots / blocked arteries / heart attack / stroke	do <b>not</b> accept blocked by tar	
	carbon monoxide		
	less oxygen carried by blood / CO combines with Hb	nb award less oxygen mark once only accept no oxygen	
	damage cilia / alveoli		
	microbes or correct named e.g. remain in lungs		
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	oxygen / O <sub>2</sub>	do <b>not</b> accept O only	1
(ii)	photosynthesis	accept phonetic spellings	1
(b)	Graph:		
	points	ACCURACY ± ½-square minus 1 mark per error	2
	line	single line best fit <u>curve</u> , <b>not</b> straight line <b>or</b> ruled point-to-point	1
		must attempt to start at origin	
(c)	any <b>two</b> from:		2
	carbon dioxide (concentration)		
	• temperature / too cold	accept 'heat'	
	water / moisture / rain / humidity	do <b>not</b> accept temperature too high	
		do <b>not</b> accept lack of chlorophyll	
total			7

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	animal which / it kills/ hunts / catches (other animals)	ignore references to prey	1
	it / animal which eats other animals / it is a carnivore		1
		animal kills <u>and</u> eats its prey = 2 marks	
		an animal that preys on another animal = 0 marks	
(b)	lemming population decreases before / when no owls present	accept converse	1
(c)	any <b>three</b> from:		3
	• lack of food		
	due to competition / due to over- eating by lemmings / due to high lemming population	nb competition for food = 2 marks	
	• disease		
	severe weather drought / flood /     or too hot / too / very cold		
	other predators	accept humans as predators	
total			6

question	ans	swers	extra information	mark
	Quality of written	communication:	Ideas given in a sensible order: at least one correct named substance linked to its correct effect	1
			annotate Q ✓ or Q ×	
	any four from:		max 2 for named substances extra wrong substances cancel	4
	Substance	Effect		
	carbon dioxide	<ul> <li>greenhouse effect         <ul> <li>global warming</li> <li>mechanism</li> <li>described</li> </ul> </li> <li>sea-level rise /         melting ice-caps /         flooding / rainfall         change</li> </ul>	do <b>not</b> accept just climate change	
	sulphur dioxide nitrogen oxides	<ul> <li>acid rain / lowering soil pH / water acidification</li> <li>damages leaves / trees kills plants / animals / breathing difficulties / bronchitis / eye irritation / deaths of people / damaging statues / buildings</li> </ul>	accept reduced mineral availability to plants do <b>not</b> accept toxic unqualified	
	carbon monoxide	• combines with Hb / less O <sub>2</sub> carried in blood		
	soot / (smoke) particles	• reducing light / photosynthesis	ignore ash  correct substance and wrong effect = 1 mark only	
total				5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	<ul><li>any one from:</li><li>both have two muscles</li></ul>	accept both have muscles	1
	both have rigid <b>or</b> hard skeleton	or antagonistic muscles	
(ii)	any <b>one</b> from:	unidentified answers refer to human	1
	muscles external		
	skeleton internal or implied	accept bone for skeleton	
	tendons present		
	no membrane joining skeleton		
		accept reverse statements for crab if identified as such	
(b)(i)	muscle A contracts to cause thumb move towards fingers		1
	muscle <b>B</b> contracts to cause movement the other way <b>or</b> away from fingers		1
	Hom Hilgers	accept 'towards' and 'away from' as a description of direction	
(ii)	(contracting) muscle unable to pull on bone		1
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	bones scattered by animals or buried or washed away by rain or water or damaged by (earth movement) or eaten by animals	accept in acid soils or conditions bones can dissolve <b>or</b> break up or similar description  do <b>not</b> accept decay	1
(b)(i)	same number of teeth		1
	same type of teeth	accept have incisors, canines and molars	1
		ignore reference to jaw bone	
(ii)	any one from:	if not identified answer must refer to Australopithecus	1
	jaw of Australopithecus narrower     or thinner	accept Homo sapiens wider <b>or</b> more curved <b>or</b> not so narrow	
	teeth of Australopithecus slightly rounder	accept Homo sapiens teeth squarer <b>or</b> similar description	
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	C - 80  and  D - 72	both answers for 1 mark	1
(b)	any <b>one</b> of:		1
	<ul> <li>not enough persons used</li> <li>or only a small group</li> </ul>	accept should base conclusion on large or larger numbers	
	non-smoker has a higher figure than a smoker     or no significant difference in the figures	accept a similar comment about the conflicting figures e.g. one smoker has the same figure as a non smoker or smoker and non smoker have similar results of 80 and 78 or may have different lifestyles or references to different ages	
(c)	5040 (cm³ per minute)	2 marks for correct answer	2
		incorrect answer or no answer showing calculation of 72 x 70 allow 1 mark or heart rate × stroke volume	
(d)	increase in blood supply (to muscles)	accept more oxygen <b>or</b> nutrients (to muscle) <b>or</b> remove waste	1
(e)	heart can pump blood <b>or</b> oxygen to muscles for longer <b>or</b> aerobic respiration can continue for longer	accept delays start of anaerobic respiration	1
	respiration can continue for longer	accept reduces or stops lactic acid formation	
		accept allows a bigger increase in cardiac output	
		accept can pump more oxygen or glucose	
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	4		1
	3		1
(b)	Quality of written communication: for correct linking of parts in sequence: scrotum → spongy tissue → penis	accept spongy tissue and penis in	1
		correct order	
	A (scrotum) keeps testes cooler <b>or</b> at 35° so sperm can be made	accept cooler so more live sperm <b>or</b> sperm live longer	1
	C (spongy tissue) fills with blood or more blood enters (spongy tissue)	do <b>not</b> accept blood fills penis <b>or</b> blood enters penis	1
	<b>B</b> (penis) becomes erect (so can reach high in vagina or top of vagina or entrance of uterus)	accept penis stiff or rigid	1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	cornea and lens	accept v / a humours	1
(b)	(muscle <b>A</b> ) contracts		1
	lens gets fatter or lens bends light rays inwards more or lens becomes more converging / curved	do <b>not</b> accept lens expands / gets bigger	1
total			3

question	answers	extra information mark
(a)(i)		accept 'meitosis' / 'miosis' 1 r hybrid spellings
(ii)	D-B-A-C-E	1
(b)(i)	mutation	1
(ii)	radiation / UV / X-rays / γ-rays accept a / tobacco smoke / formaldehyde / mustard gas / smoking	any correct named mutagen 1
total		4

question	answers	extra information	mark
question	any four from:  • fertilisers dissolve / washed / leached  • growth of algae / water plants  • block / reduce light  • less photosynthesis / less O <sub>2</sub> produced  • plants / algae die  • rotting / decay caused by microorganisms / bacteria / saprotrophs  • (microbes) use oxygen / are aerobic  • less fish respiration  • effect of hot weather described e.g. less O <sub>2</sub> dissolved in water or increased metabolism / growth of bacteria / increased fertiliser concentration	ignore 'decomposers'	4
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	on graph:		
	'X' – between 1 h and 2 h		1
	'Y' – between 0.25 h and 1 h		1
(b)	any <b>two</b> from:		2
	• genetically-engineered is identical to human insulin	accept converse	
	• no immune reaction / no antibodies made / wbcs will not regard it as	accept no rejection / no allergic reaction	
	'foreign'	do <b>not</b> accept just 'no reaction'	
	<ul> <li>no need to kill animals / reference to 'easier to purify'</li> <li>or can be made in large quantities</li> </ul>	need detail – <b>not</b> just 'easier / cheaper to produce'	
	<ul> <li>no disease transmission from animals</li> </ul>		
total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	X = guard cell		1
	Y = stoma / stomata		1
(ii)	1 <sup>st</sup> Species <b>B</b> (no mark), because:		
	any <b>two</b> from:		2
	fewer stomata / pores / Y / named from (a)(i)	accept stomata further apart	
	sunken stomata / described		
	• thick(er) cuticle		
	less mesophyll		
(b)	water is lost by evaporation / transpiration		1
	water loss is greater than water intake	do <b>not</b> accept just no water uptake	1
	cells lose turgor or less pressure inside cells or need turgid cells for support or cells become flaccid / plasmolysed		1
total			7

question	answers	extra information	mark
	any <b>five</b> from:		5
	• (large number) of alveoli → large surface area		
	RBC has large surface area		
	diffusion / described re gradient	ignore moisture	
	short distance or thin surface or one cell / two cells thick or closeness		
	(RBCs have) <u>haemoglobin</u> to combine with oxygen		
	• formation of HbO <sub>2</sub> lowers (free) oxygen concentration / maintains concentration gradient		
	• RBCs have no nucleus → more room for Hb / for O <sub>2</sub>		
	<u>blood flow</u> removes oxygen to maintain gradient		
	<u>breathing</u> supplies oxygen to maintain gradient		
	RBC's flow one at a time		
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	<ul><li>any three from:</li><li>digestion / hydrolysis</li><li>use of enzymes / named eg.</li></ul>		3
	<ul> <li>secretion / external</li> <li>absorption by diffusion / active transport</li> </ul>	do <b>not</b> accept excrete	
	• respiration	ignore CO <sub>2</sub> release	
(b)(i)	1025		1
(ii)	movement / warmth / digestion / excretion / active transport	accept internal movements – heart / peristalsis / breathing accept growth / reproduction / building molecules	1
(c)(i)	0.03 (%)	Correct answer: <b>2</b> marks $\frac{1.8 \times 100}{6000}$ or $\frac{180}{6000} = 1$ mark	2
(ii)	indoors: less movement		1
	warmer environment / less heat loss / need less energy to keep warm		1
(iii)	<ul> <li>any two from:</li> <li>disease more likely to spread</li> <li>competition for food / for space</li> <li>more aggressive behaviour between animals or stressful for animals</li> <li>use of more fossil fuel → more CO<sub>2</sub> / SO<sub>2</sub> / NO<sub>x</sub></li> </ul>		2
	<ul> <li>waste disposal</li> <li>cost of buildings / maintenance / food / labour / fuel</li> </ul>	accept waste of energy resource	
total			11

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	protein molecule is too big (to pass through the filter) protein molecule cannot fit through filter	accept converse	1
(ii)	glucose is taken (back) into blood / is reabsorbed		1
	100%		1
	by active transport / description or by kidney tubule		1
(b)	any <b>four</b> from:		4
	water lost in sweating / breathing		
	lower water (concentration) in <u>blood</u> or higher salt (concentration) in <u>blood</u>		
	detected by hypothalamus		
	causes release of ADH from <u>pituitary</u> <u>gland</u>		
	causes <u>increased</u> water (re)absorption by the kidney		
total			8

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	nn	only accept other letters if key given	1
(ii)	Nn	accept other letters	1
(b)	parental genotypes correct – both <b>Nn</b>	N.B. can pick up chain of logic at any point correctly derived from	1
	gametes correctly derived from P genotypes / correct gametes as starting point	candidate's previous point	1
	offspring genotypes correctly <u>derived</u> from gametes		1
	correct probability from candidate's offspring genotypes – e.g. ½ / 1 in 4 / 0.25 / 25% / 1:3	do <b>not</b> accept '3:1' <b>or</b> '1:4'	1
(c)(i)	(cell) membrane		1
(ii)	gene <u>only</u> in lung cells or gene not transferred to gametes		1
total			8

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	HCG or human chorionic gonadotrophin		1
(ii)	progesterone from placenta		1
(b)	level of progesterone falls to cause menstruation	accept to cause placenta to lose connection with uterus	1
	oxytocin secreted <b>or</b> released (by pituitary gland)	accept oxytocin increases or fall in progesterone allows increase in oxytocin	1
	oxytocin causes <u>uterine wall</u> or <u>uterus</u>	do not accept uterus contracts	1
	muscles to contract	incorrect sequence = MAX 2	
total			5

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)	obtain or remove DNA from a human, and from <b>A</b> and <b>B</b>	accept remove DNA from <u>all</u> organisms	1
	compare DNA of all organisms	accept compare structure of DNA of the organisms	1
		accept analyse DNA of the organisms	
	the DNA of <b>A</b> or <b>B</b> which is most similar to the human DNA shows more closely related primate		1
(b)	X placed between C and modern humans		1
(c)(i)	element which releases radioactivity or radioenergy or is radioactive	accept chemical or isotope instead of element	1
		accept radiation	
(ii)	Find <b>or</b> measure how much of radioisotope or radioactivity remains (in fossil) <b>or</b> find how much of radioactivity or radioisotope has decayed <b>or</b> find rate of decay	accept isotope for radioisotope	1
total			6

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	bones separated or apart	accept <u>bones</u> detached or misaligned	1
(ii)	tear or break in ligament	accept ligament damaged	1
(iii)	cartilage worn away <b>or</b> cracked <b>or</b> ridges <b>or</b> thin	accept no cartilage or less synovial fluid	1
		accept swollen once only in (i), (ii) or (iii)	
		accept bones rubbing together	
(b)	in A load is foot		1
	fulcrum is joint between leg and foot	accept tibia or fibula for leg or at the ankle	1
	in <b>B</b> load is body <b>or</b> weight of body or leg <b>or</b> the leg bone <b>or</b> is in the middle of foot or lever		1
	fulcrum is the toe <b>or</b> foot on the floor	accept answers about the relative positions of fulcrum and load provided these are correctly identified in relation to parts of the body	1
total			7

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	contracts <b>or</b> shortens	accept causes movement	1
		ignore relax	
(ii)	<ul> <li>any two from:</li> <li>does not pull on a bone</li> <li>contracts rhythmically</li> <li>contracts continuously</li> </ul>	accept converse statements for skeletal muscle	2
	does not become fatigued	accept never stops	
	all fibres contract together and fully	accept muscle contracts fully	
	after contracting a long period of rest before can contract again		
	involuntary or not controlled by the will	do <b>not</b> accept you do not have to think about it accept automatic	
	myogenic or suitable description		
(b)	part A / ventricle – contracts to increase pressure	accept contracts to force the blood or press on the blood or pushes blood or pumps blood	1
	part <b>B</b> – blood flows through or out of <b>A</b> (causing pressure fall)		1
(c)	increase pressure to force blood through (small cavity or past the extra layer)	accept increases resistance to flow or lumen is smaller accept has to pump blood through	1
		partly blocked arteries	
total			6