

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Science: Single Award 3463/1H Specification B

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.

Single Award (Co-ordinated) Higher Tier 3463/1H

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 not accept just 'has a strand of DNA'	1
(b)(i)	breathe in <u>air</u> / droplets exhaled by other people / breathe same air or higher concentration of bacteria in the <u>air</u> or more likely to be coughed on	mark for mechanism do not 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)	 any two from: skin scabs / clot mucus / cilia stomach acid / gut protease 	accept tears do not 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 carbohydrase	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 two 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.	
	any four from:	annotate as Q ✓ or Q ×	4
	• tar present		
	(chemicals from smoke / tar) enter the blood	do not accept just tar enters 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 not 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)	cornea and lens	accept v / a humours	1
(b)	(muscle A) contracts		1
	lens gets fatter or lens bends light rays inwards more or lens becomes more converging / curved	do not accept lens expands / gets bigger	1
total			3

question	answers	extra information	mark
(a)(i)	mitosis	do not accept 'meitosis' / 'miosis' or other hybrid spellings	1
(ii)	D – B – A – C – E		1
(b)(i)	mutation		1
(ii)	radiation / UV / X-rays / γ-rays / tobacco smoke / formaldehyde / mustard gas / smoking	accept 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 ₂ 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 ₂ dissolved in water or increased metabolism / growth of bacteria / increased fertiliser concentration	ignore 'decomposers'	mark 4
total			4

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 Nn	N.B. can pick up chain of logic at any point correctly derived from candidate's previous point	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 not accept '3:1' or '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)	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 four 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