



General Certificate of Secondary Education 2012–2013

## Science: Single Award

Unit 1 (Biology)

**Higher Tier** 

[GSS12]

MONDAY 27 FEBRUARY 2012 9.30 am-10.30 am

## MARK SCHEME

	(c)	<ul> <li>respiration: energy or reproduction: produce young or excretion: to get rid of waste</li> <li>[2]</li> </ul>			
2	<ul> <li>2 (a) Indicative content <ul> <li>Use BB/other to set alight to each food</li> <li>Same mass food/volume water/distance lit food from tube same distance from bunsen/time to get lit food under tube</li> <li>Place under boiling tube of water</li> <li>Record temperature difference</li> <li>Repeat experiment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
		Band	Response	Mark	
		A	Candidates must use appropriate specialist terms throughout to describe all <b>four or five</b> points above, including two or more controlled variables (listed in second point) in a logical sequence. They use good spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a high standard.	[5–6]	
		в	Candidates use some appropriate specialist terms to describe <b>three</b> of the points above in a logical sequence. They use satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a satisfactory standard.	[3–4]	
		С	Candidates describe the experimental procedure using one or two of the above points. However, these are not presented in a logical sequence. They use limited spelling, punctuation and grammar and they have made little use of specialist terms. The form and style are of a limited standard.	[1–2]	
		D	Response not worthy of credit.	[0]	
	(b)		better than A as has fewer swallowing problems/few effects; better than B as has fewer swallowing problems/few	ver side	
	effects; [3]				40
		(II) effe	ctiveness/how strong it is/amount of iron it contains	[1]	10
7757	7.01 AT	S	2		

## (a) any three from: they respond/grow to light, for more photosynthesis 1 controlled by auxins, phototropism [3]

- (b) carbon dioxide + water sugar/starch/glucose + oxygen [3] [1 mark each side – 1 mark for arrow]
- (c) respiration: energy or reproduction: produce young or excretion: to get
- 2

AVAILABLE MARKS

3	(a)	(i)	July – October 1986 (July/October 1986); biggest fall/lowest cases/less cases/numbers dropped	[2]	AVAILABLE MARKS
		(ii)	never no patients/rise in numbers	[1]	
	(b)	(i)	lack of space/lack of funds/lack of facilities	[1]	
		(ii)	hand/good hygiene, gloving, mouth/nose/eye protection, gowning, (thorough) cleaning/wiping spillages cannot spread as easily cross contamination (not hygiene on own) <i>any 1 mark</i>	[2]	
	(c)	only	ore antibiotic variation in resistance/different levels of resistance y those with strongest resistance survived/[or converse]; offspring inherited strong resistance/resistant survivors reproduc		9
4	(a)	(i)	more tries and ruler reading gets less/with practice gets faster	[1]	
		(ii)	try 4: should be lower than try 3/higher than try 3/off trend	[1]	
		(iii)	height of ruler/Siobhan's arm stays on table/hand touching (not touching) ruler in advance/uses same hand/arm stays in same place	: [1]	
		(iv)	more people/different ages/gender;	[1]	
	(b)		e brain/ <u>reflex</u> only spinal cord think about it/don't think about it; wer/ <u>reflex</u> faster/doesn't happen straight away/immediate	[2]	6
5	(a)	(i)	cells/genetic material (not waste); from baby	[2]	
		(ii)	if positive: parents may not want to keep pregnancy	[2]	
	(b)	not insure, higher premiums; insured for lower amount (any two) need more medical care/link to shorter life span/more likely to make claim [1]		[2]	
				[3]	7
6	(a)	(i)	renewable energy source/doesn't run out; carbon neutral	[2]	
		(ii)	habitats destroyed; competition; threat of organic fertiliser any	<i>two</i> [2]	
	(b)	(i)	steep slope so hard to clear	[1]	
		(ii)	wide range of species; high biodiversity; habitats; native species endangered/rare species <i>any</i> 3	es; [3]	
		(iii)	safeguards habitats; no invasive species; raises public awareness <i>any</i> 2	[2]	10

## 7 (a) Indicative content

- Active own antibodies produced
- Passive antibodies injected
- Active long lasting/produces memory cells
- Passive acts quickly
- Active time factor before immune/slow to act
- Passive short/no memory cells

Band	Response	Mark
A	Candidates must use appropriate specialised terms throughout to describe the differences, pros and cons of active and passive immunity in a logical sequence using 5 or 6 of the IC. SPG, form and style is of a high standard.	[5–6]
В	Candidates use some appropriate specialised terms to partially describe the differences, pros and cons of active and passive using 3 or 4 IC. SPG, form and style is of a satisfactory standard.	[3–4]
С	Candidates describe the differences, pros and cons of active and passive using 1 or 2 of the IC. However these are not in a logical sequence. SPG, form, style and use of specialised terms are limited.	[1–2]
D	Not worthy of credit.	

[6]

[2]

9

9

AVAILABLE MARKS

(b) mutated microbes/new antigens; no immune response/will not recognise/antibodies won't work as microbes changes; no vaccination programme/new vaccines needed/new medicines

no vaccination programme/new vaccines needed/new medicines needed more time to spread/people infected for longer *Any* [3]

- 8 (a) (i) peak in winter/min. in summer/decrease then increases; seasonal temp. differences
  - (ii) volume of ice decreases; rate increases over time [2]
    - (iii) longitudinal; satellites (accurate); (many) images; many scientists/reviewed by many scientist/large area (any three) [3]
  - (b) read over/scrutinised (not reviewed); by other experts/scientists in the field [2]

7757.01 ATS

9	(a)	2 – bases/base triplets, 3 – amino acids base triplet		[2]	AVAILABLE MARKS	
	(b)			[1]		
	(c)	(i)	different amino acid; different protein/no protein/inherited disease	[2]		
		(ii)	UV rays, skin cancer	[2]	7	
				Total	75	