

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

360Science

GCSE Additional Science
Structured Paper B2 (5016F/1F)

GCSE Biology
Structured Paper B2 (5028F/1F)

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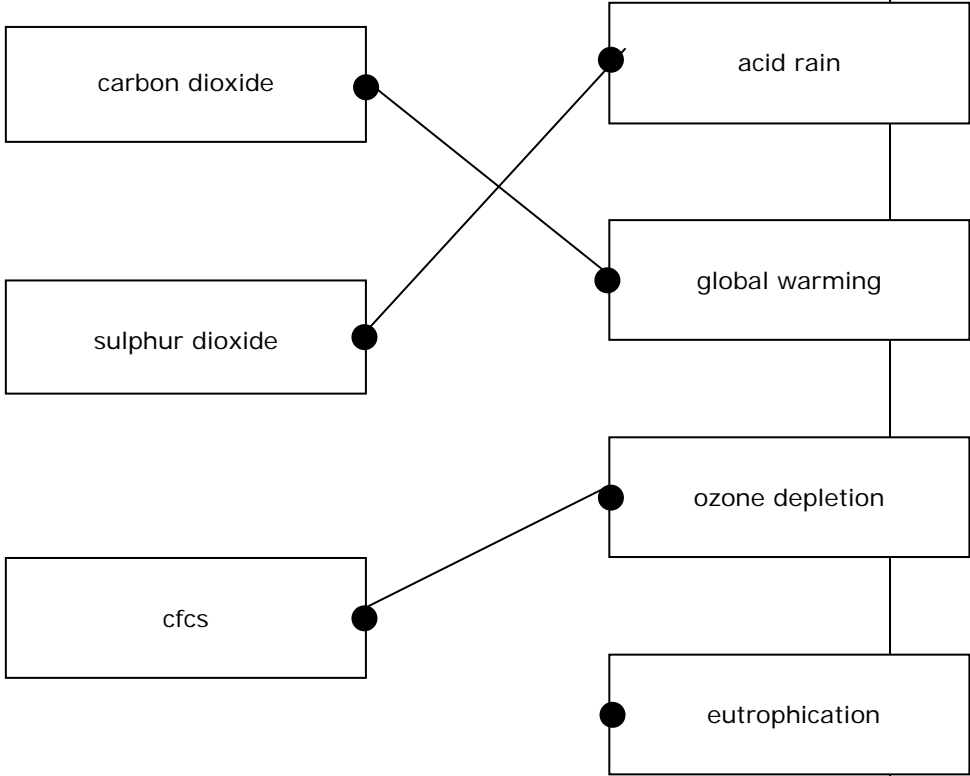
**5016F & 5028F Mark Scheme
June 2011**

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(i)	grip/hold on to/rip/tear prey;	Accept: kill/bite/ strangle (crush windpipe) Ignore: chew/cut chew/cut	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	sprint /run fast / accelerate/pounce;		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(iii)	camouflage/ blend in with surrounding / prey can not see them(until too late)/ can creep up on prey/ less likely to be seen by hunters ;	Ignore: hide	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)	Any two from: 1. habitat destruction/ 2. lack of prey / 3. (over) hunted / 4. outcompeted / 5. more difficult to find a mate;	Accept: natural disaster Accept: lack of food / not enough food Ignore: they have died been killed	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	<p data-bbox="459 342 592 398">pollutant problem</p> <p data-bbox="981 342 1182 369">environmental</p>  <pre data-bbox="363 465 1337 1238">graph LR; subgraph "pollutant problem"; C[carbon dioxide]; S[sulphur dioxide]; F[cfcs]; end; subgraph "environmental"; A[acid rain]; G[global warming]; O[ozone depletion]; E[eutrophication]; end; C --- A; C --- G; S --- A; S --- G; F --- O;</pre> <p data-bbox="1273 1272 1316 1305">(3)</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	1. photosynthesis ; 2. roots ; 3. oxygen ;	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	provide recycled {nitrates / nutrient} / reduces landfill / less rubbish burnt / less need for artificial fertilisers / less pollution /eq ;	Accept: less transport costs	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(ii)	not all paper clean /not enough demand for recycled paper /collection costs too high / recycling costs too high / low grade paper can't be recycled / paper can't be recycled many times (about 5) (as fibres become too short)		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark															
4	<table border="1" data-bbox="355 331 997 734"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>aerobic respiration</th> <th>anaerobic respiration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>provides energy</td> <td>yes</td> <td>yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>uses oxygen</td> <td>yes</td> <td>no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>uses glucose</td> <td>yes</td> <td>yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>can cause cramp</td> <td>no</td> <td>yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="355 792 730 824">One mark for each correct row</p>		aerobic respiration	anaerobic respiration	provides energy	yes	yes	uses oxygen	yes	no	uses glucose	yes	yes	can cause cramp	no	yes	<p data-bbox="1024 280 1157 340">ticks or Y for yes</p> <p data-bbox="1024 369 1157 430">X or N for no</p> <p data-bbox="1024 459 1157 577">Do not accept blank for no</p>	(3)
	aerobic respiration	anaerobic respiration																
provides energy	yes	yes																
uses oxygen	yes	no																
uses glucose	yes	yes																
can cause cramp	no	yes																

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)	152 to 196 (cm) / 44 (cm) ;		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)	Any two from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. genes / alleles / genetic information ; 2. nutrition ; 3. (growth) hormones ; 	Accept: amount of food Accept: environment	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
5(c)	Mitosis ;	phonetic spellings of mitosis	meiosis	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(a)	<p>Any two from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. they both rise overall ; 2. the number of cases of skin cancer in females is (always) greater than males / ORA ; 3. they rise and fall in similar/same way ; 4. credit any one correct comment on part of graph / correct ref to numbers comparing male / female ; they both peak in 1987 / 1987 to 1988 gap between males and females less towards the end / from 1997 to 1999 	<p>Accept: male and female lines both rise/ both show positive correlation</p> <p>Accept: the female line is (always) greater / higher than the male line</p> <p>Accept: identical</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)	<p>(Amount of / type of) lichens /</p> <p>(Number of) peppered moth /</p> <p>(Number of cases of) asthma /</p> <p>other named indicators of air pollution ;</p>	<p>Accept melanic /normal forms of moth</p> <p>Accept: lung cancer</p> <p>Reject water pollution</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
7(a)	Any two from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. fix nitrogen / nitrogen fixing bacteria / rhizobium; 2. nitrogen from air / soil ; 3. to make ammonium ions / nitrate (ions) ; 4. (used by plant) to make proteins / DNA ; 	Reject: nitrifying / denitrifying (bacteria) Accept: use / absorb nitrogen Accept: ammonia Ignore refs to absorbing nitrates Ignore refs to absorbing water etc	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(b)	Any two from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plants decompose / decomposing bacteria /decomposers (decompose / decay leaves) ; 2. (proteins are changed into) ammonia ; 3. into nitrite (ions); 4. into nitrate (ions); 5. by nitrifying bacteria/named nitrifying bacteria ; 6. Credit points in nitrogen cycle beyond this e.g. nitrate ions are made (MP4) which may be changed back to nitrogen again by denitrifying bacteria ; 	Accept: fungi for bacteria here	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(c)	<p>Any three from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nitrate (ions) build up / eutrophication ; 2. algal bloom ; 3. (blocks out sunlight so)less photosynthesis ; 4. algae/plants decompose/rot ; 5. (bacteria cause) oxygen depletion /oxygen levels decrease / oxygen concentration goes down 6. (low oxygen levels cause) biodiversity decreases; 	<p>Deduct one mark if significantly out of sequence</p> <p>Accept: descriptions – e.g. algae grow very fast / algae grows right over surface of water</p> <p>Ignore: plants die</p> <p>Accept: no oxygen</p> <p>Accept: fish die</p> <p>Accept idea that a small increase in eutrophication can initially increase biodiversity</p>	(3)

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