## Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2007

GCE 0

## GCE $O$ Biology (7040/01)

## General Principles

Symbols used in the mark scheme

| Symbol | Meaning of symbol |
| :--- | :--- |
| ; semi colon | Indicates the end of a marking point. |
| eq | Indicates that credit should be given for other correct alternatives to a <br> word or statement, as discussed in the Standardisation meeting. It is <br> used because it is not always possible to list every alternative answer <br> that a candidate may write that is worthy of credit. |
| / oblique | Words or phrases separated by an oblique are alternatives to each <br> other. |
| \{\} curly brackets | Indicate the beginning and end of a list of alternatives (separated by <br> obliques) where necessary to avoid confusion. |
| () round brackets | Words inside round brackets are to aid understanding of the marking <br> point but are not required to award the point. |
| [] square brackets | Words inside square brackets are instructions or guidance for <br> examiners. |

## Crossed out work

If a candidate has crossed out an answer and written new text, the crossed out work can be ignored. If the candidate has crossed out work but written no new text, the crossed out work for that question or part question should be marked, as far as it is possible to do so.

## Spelling and clarity

In general, an error made in an early part of a question is penalised when it occurs but not subsequently. The candidate is penalised once only and can gain credit in later parts of the question by correct reasoning from the earlier incorrect answer.

No marks are awarded specifically for quality of language in the written papers, except for the essays in the synoptic paper. Use of English is however taken into account as follows:

- the spelling of technical terms must be sufficiently correct for the answer to be unambiguous
e.g. for amylase, 'ammalase' is acceptable whereas 'amylose' is not
e.g. for glycogen, 'glicojen' is acceptable whereas 'glucagen' is not
e.g. for ileum, 'illeum' is acceptable whereas 'ilium' is not
e.g. for mitosis, 'mytosis' is acceptable whereas 'meitosis' is not
- candidates must make their meaning clear to the examiner to gain the mark.
- a correct statement that is contradicted by an incorrect statement in the same part of an answer gains no mark - irrelevant material should be ignored.


## Symbols used in mark points

; indicates separate mark points
/ indicates alternatives
eq means allow any correct equivalent

## Paper 1

1. (a) (i) A ovary;

B petal;
C anther;
D stigma;
(ii) D ;
(b) A becomes fruit;

B falls off / withers / dies / eq;
(c) large flowers / petals;
nectar / nectar guides;
scent produced;
coloured / attractive / conspicuous (petals) / eq;
stamens short / stunted / anthers within flower;
stigma short / stunted / within flower;
stigma sticky; $\quad \max$
pollen less / sticky / spiky; (3)
(d) A / ovary / ovule;

C / pollen / anther
ova / egg (nucleus) / pollen (nucleus) / gametes;

## Total 12 marks

2. (a) (i) walking up and down stairs;
(ii) $460(\%)$;;
(1) for working 28-5 OR 23
(b) faster / more movement / whole body / eq;
(more) muscle contraction;
(c) greater energy requirement; more (cell) respiration;
more mass / heavier;
3. 

| Group | Feature | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plants; | Multicellular. <br> Carry out photosynthesis. Have cell walls. | Maize / eq; |
| Animals; | Multicellular. Can usually move. Have no cell walls. | Human / eq; |
| Fungi | ANY TWO FROM have cell walls / chitin; hyphae / mycelium; feed on dead decaying organisms / saprophytic / saprotrophic; do not carry out photosynthesis / lack chloroplasts / lack chlorophyll; extracellular digestion / eq; produce spores; | Mucor |
| Bacteria; | Microsopic, single celled. <br> Lack nucleus. <br> Some feed on dead organisms, others pathogenic. | Pneumococcus |
| Virus | Very small particles. Can only live inside other organisms. | Influenza / HIV / AIDS / bacteriophage / eq; |

Total 8 marks
4. excretion;
carbon dioxide / water;
water / carbon dioxide;
urine;
ureter(s);
bladder;
urethra;
Total 7 marks
5. (a)

| Name | Effect |
| :--- | :--- |
| (insulin) | (blood glucose level decreased) |
| adrenaline; | (heart rate increased) |
| oestrogen; | (uterus lining repaired) |
| (progesterone) | uterus lining maintained/kept / <br> LH / FSH production inhibited / <br> maintain pregnancy; |
| (ADH) | control water reabsorbed / water in blood / <br> osomregulation / <br> increase in permeability of collecting duct; |
| testosterone; | (stimulates the development of male secondary |

(b) (i) glycogen;
(ii) crenation / buckle / shrink / crumple / eq; loss of water/ eq;
from high concentration to low concentration;
(c) (human) gene / DNA;
cut / eq;
restriction enzyme / endonuclease;
stick / joined / eq;
ligase;
plasmid;
6. (a) A upper epidermis;

B palisade (mesophyll);
C spongy (mesophyll);
D lower epidermis;
(b) B / palisade (mesophyll); near surface / upper epidermis / light;
contains most / lots of chloroplasts / chlorophyll;
(c) (i) carbon dioxide in;
oxygen out;
photosynthesis;
(ii) open/ close idea;
affects water loss;
diffusion / evaporation;
7. (a) more energy;
more fat/ lipid;
more carbohydrate / eq;
fat deposit/ storage;
weight gain;
ref to lack of exercise;
(b) cholesterol / fatty substance build up;
blocks (coronary) arteries;
less blood/ oxygen/ glucose;
heart attack / angina / failure / eq;
increase blood pressure;

## Total 5 marks

8. (a) (i) liver;
(ii) aorta;
(iii) hepatic portal vein;
(b) (i) renal artery;
(ii)

| Component | Concentration of the component in <br> the blood |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Blood entering <br> kidney | Blood leaving <br> kidney |
|  | same | same |
| urea | more | less; |
| water | more | less; |
| red blood cells | same | same; |
| carbon dioxide | less | more; |

9. (a) P - vena cava;

Q - aorta;
R - pulmonary artery;
S - pulmonary vein;
(b) Adult - lung / alveoli;

Fetus - placenta;
(c) between atria / vena cava to left atrium;
between Q and R / pulmonary artery and aorta;
10. (a) (i) TT tt ;

T t; Tt;
(ii) tall allele/ T dominant / dwarf allele/t recessive; not co-dominant / no incomplete dominance; offspring Tt/ heterozygous/ one T present/ tall and dwarf
allele/ T (always) expressed;
(b) Rr
gametes
RR Rr
purple purple purple white;
If genotype of offspring gives one Rr , lose (1)
Total 9 marks
11. (a)

| Food <br> component | Required for | Suitable source | Deficiency <br> disease |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Calcium | bones / teeth / <br> blood clotting / <br> muscle <br> contraction; | dairy foods / <br> fish / soya milk / <br> rice milk; | Rickets |
| Vitamin C; | Development of <br> bones cartilage <br> and gums | fruit / <br> vegetables; | Scurvy |
| Protein | growth / making <br> cells / tissues / <br> protoplasm / <br> repair / muscles <br> l enzymes / cell <br> membrane / <br> hormones / eq; | meat / eggs / <br> nuts / beans / <br> lentils / pulses / <br> fish / dairy <br> products; | Kwashiorkor; |
| Iron; | red blood cells / <br> haemoglobin / <br> myoglobin / <br> oxygen <br> transport; | red meat / liver <br> / eggs / spinach / <br> green <br> vegetables; | Anaemia |

(10)
(b) Biuret / sodium hydroxide and copper sulphate;
purple / violet / mauve / lilac;

