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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers

5126 SCIENCE (CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY)

5126/04 Paper 4 (Theory – Biology), maximum raw mark 65

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Section A

1 (a) any two correct substances for one mark each with correct explanation of why essential for second mark for each: e.g. carbon dioxide; carry away waste product of respiration/carry to lungs; glucose/amino acids/glycerol/fatty acids/food molecules; carry to cells; urea; carry to kidneys; vitamins; carry to cells [4] **(b)** white blood cell/phagocyte (1) engulf bacteria / produce antibodies / build up immunity (1) [2] (c) any two of the following for two marks each: contain haemoglobin - combines with oxygen; biconcave shape – increases surface area; no nucleus - more room for haemoglobin/oxygen; very small - travel through capillaries [4] [Total: 10] 2 (a) externally administered substance (1) which modifies/affects chemical reactions in the body (1) [2] (b) (i) \times 5 / five times [1] (ii) increase in risk decreases as concentration falls below 0.08% (1) so a lower limit would decrease the risk (1) [2] (c) (i) alcohol slows down reactions / alcohol increases reaction time (1) so driver may not react quickly enough to a dangerous situation (1) OR alcohol reduces inhibitions (1) so driver becomes reckless (1) [2] (ii) any two recognised harmful effects and associated problems of drinking alcohol for one

[Total: 9]

[2]

mark each, e.g. addiction, reduced self control, withdrawal symptoms, crime,

promiscuity, venereal infection, family/financial problems, liver damage

	' age	<u> </u>	Mark Scheme: Teachers' Version	Syllabus	Paper
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3 (a	i) (i) the s	sun		[1]
	(ii)	100	× 20/1000 (1)		
		= 2%	` '		[2]
(b) (i) gluc	ose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water		[1]
	(ii)	•	is produced during reaction (1)		[0]
		เกเร	heat is released into the air (1)		[2]
	(iii)		two for one mark each from: ement;		
		reac	tions/named reaction (e.g. digestion) in body;		
			eces/undigested food omposition		[2]
					[Total: 8]
					[TOtal. 6]
4 (a	ı) (i)) all p	oints correct (within half small square) = 2 marks; one	error = 1 mark	[2]
	(ii) smo	oth curve passing within half small square of all points		[1]
	(11)	, 31110	our curve passing within than small square of all points		ניז
(b	o) ar	ny two t	for one mark each from:		
,	VC	olume c	of solution;		
		ass/col	ncentration of sugar; yeast		[2]
(с	•		action increases with increase in temperature (1)		4.
			has optimum temperature / enzyme activity falls at higl is denatured/destroyed at high temperature (1)	ner temperature (1) [3]
(d	l) gl	ucose	→ carbon dioxide + ethanol		[1]
					[Total: 9]
5 (a	ı) ge	enotype	e e.g. Gg shows which alleles are present (1)		
	•		oes shows how the alleles are expressed e.g. does not any example from diagram, but expression must match	-	sis (1) [2]
	(6	iccopt 6	any example from diagram, but expression must mater	ancie pair)	[2]
(b) bo	oth par	ents without the disease have a child with the disea	ase (1); so both p	parents must
`	ha	ave ger	notype Gg carrying a recessive gene for the disease (1	· , ,	
		ne pare	ent has the disease and one does not, and they have a		` , '
	sc	this cl	nild must have genotype Gg carrying a recessive gene	for the disease (1) [2]

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

Syllabus

Paper

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(c) the grandparents do not have the disorder and one child has it but the other does not (1) for one of their children to inherit both recessive alleles both grandparents must have this allele (1) [2]

(d) Yasmin's father shown as Gg (1) children shown as GG, Gg, Gg, gg (1) chance = 1/4 / 1 in 4 / 0.25 / 25% (1)

[3]

[Total: 9]

Pag	ge 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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		Section B		
	lands on pollen gr	om anther (1) /is transferred to stigma (1) ows tube which passes into ovary (1) cleus travels down pollen tube (1)		
		bines with nucleus of egg cell/ovum (1)		[
	to avoid	r plants need to grow away from parent plant (1) competition (for resources) (1) se new areas (1)		
		persal has advantage of wind blowing most of time/do	es not have to w	ait for anima
		lispersal has advantage of giving more chance of ey can grow (1)	seeds falling on	land/in plac
				[Total: 10
(a)	loss of w	rater vapour through stomata (1)		
	evaporat transpira	three for one mark each from: ion of water cools plants; tion pull draws water up plant stem; Il cells can obtain water needed to stay turgid;		
		nutrients to each cell		[-
	need to t	able method e.g. weighing plants before and after or ustake measurements at a range of at least three differe on of how measurements are to be taken (1)	=	
	need to r	keep at least one other named factor constant e.g. siz measure time for each temperature (1)	e of plant/leaf (1)
	idea of c	alculation of rate from results (1)		[
				[Total: 1
	young pe males ha	sible idea each about age, sex and activity: e.g. eople are growing and therefore need more energy (1) ave more muscle that requires more food for respiration e active a person is the more food they need for respiration	n (1)	
		e intake may lead to obesity (1) results in diabetes/heart attack (1)		[
		e, for one mark each, from: vitamins; minerals; fibre, w	, atau	

any two (but must match examples already given) for one mark each from: vitamins – named vitamin and correct deficiency disease; minerals – named mineral and correct effect of deficiency; fibre – constipation

water - correct idea e.g. blood cannot carry nutrients / sweat cannot cool body

[5]

[Total: 10]