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**BIOLOGY**

**0610/41**

Paper 4 Theory (Extended)

**October/November 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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**Published**

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This document consists of **9** printed pages.

**Mark schemes will use these abbreviations**

- ; separates marking points
- / alternatives
- I ignore
- R reject
- A accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or guidance for examiners)
- AW alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)
- AVP any valid point
- ecf credit a correct statement / calculation that follows a previous wrong response or reverse argument
- ora
- ( ) the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context
- underline actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted)
- max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)(i)	absorption (of digested food / water) / movement of (small) molecules (from small intestine) into blood ;	1	
1(b)	<p>1 goblet cells labelled <b>P</b> ;</p> <p>2 shaped described / produces mucus ;</p> <p>3 lacteal / lymph vessel / lymphatic vessel, labelled <b>Q</b> ;</p> <p>4 description / transports fatty acids / fats;</p> <p>5 capillaries / blood vessel, labelled <b>R</b> ;</p> <p>6 thin / one cell thick, walls / carries products of digestion ;</p> <p>7 microvilli / epithelia labelled <b>S</b> ;</p> <p>8 <i>for microvilli accept</i> – large surface area / thin, for diffusion / absorption ;</p>	4	
1(c)(i)	watery faeces / AW ; dehydration / described ; loss of, salts / ions / electrolytes ; cramps / stomach pain ; death ;	2	<p><b>A</b> water not absorbed from faeces</p> <p><b>I</b> nutrients</p>
1(c)(ii)	oral rehydration therapy ;	1	<b>A</b> antibiotics
1(d)(i)	(blood) plasma ;	1	
1(d)(ii)	assimilation ;	1	
1(d)(iii)	protein ; named proteins ;;	2	<p><b>A</b> (poly)peptides e.g. (named) enzymes, antibodies, insulin, fibrinogen, haemoglobin, glucagon</p> <p><b>I</b> hormones</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	watch chest / abdomen, rise and fall / use a spirometer ; ref. to time / in one minute ;	2	
2(b)	exercise will increase breathing rate ; after exercise the breathing rate, will start decreasing / levels off ;	2	
2(c)	<i>description</i> carbon dioxide constant / at 4.7% , before exercise ; carbon dioxide highest / higher, at 6.0% / (immediately) after exercise ; decreases; falls below resting level / AW ; comparative data quote ;  <i>explanation</i> removal of excess carbon dioxide ; more energy used during exercise means higher rates of respiration ; aerobic respiration releases carbon dioxide ; oxygen not supplied fast enough (from lung / heart) / more oxygen required by muscles ; <u>oxygen debt</u> ; <u>anaerobic</u> respiration (in muscles) ; (produces) lactic acid / lactate; lactic acid is, broken down / respired / converted to glucose / converted to carbon dioxide ;	6	A 4.6%.
2(d)(i)	safety risk (not to over exercise) ; CHD could change the expected result (for healthy people) ; she does not show (named) risk factor ;	1	A suitable suggestion related to CHD I 'danger' unqualified
2(d)(ii)	prevents blocked arteries / prevents thrombus formation ; lowers blood pressure ; lowers cholesterol / lowers fats / reduces risk of atheroma ; weight loss / using fats / avoids obesity ; lowers stress ; (heart) muscle stronger / lower (resting) pulse ;	3	A increased stroke volume

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																									
3(a)	scent ; nectar ; 'honey' guides ; colourful petals ; large petals ; pollen (as source of food) ;	3	I sticky pollen / stigma I stigma / anther, inside flower  A mimicry																									
3(b)	pollen lands on stigma ; pollen tube grows ; through style ; to ovary ; (pollen nucleus / male gamete) enters ovule ; through micropyle ; pollen and ovule / egg, nuclei fuse ;	5																										
3(c)(i)	a version / type, of <u>a gene</u> ;	1	A alternative form of <u>a gene</u>																									
3(c)(ii)	test cross ;	1																										
3(c)(iii)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><i>parental phenotypes</i></td> <td style="width: 15%;">tall</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">x</td> <td style="width: 15%;">dwarf</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>parental genotypes</i></td> <td>TT ;</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td>tt ;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>gametes</i></td> <td>T    T</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td>t    t ;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>offspring genotype</i></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Tt ;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>offspring phenotype</i></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">(100%) tall</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>parental phenotypes</i>	tall	x	dwarf		<i>parental genotypes</i>	TT ;	x	tt ;		<i>gametes</i>	T    T	x	t    t ;		<i>offspring genotype</i>	Tt ;				<i>offspring phenotype</i>	(100%) tall					A ecf from parental genotypes.
<i>parental phenotypes</i>	tall	x	dwarf																									
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<i>gametes</i>	T    T	x	t    t ;																									
<i>offspring genotype</i>	Tt ;																											
<i>offspring phenotype</i>	(100%) tall																											
3(c)(iv)	tt ; so that no dominant allele is present / all alleles are recessive / AW ; recessive alleles only expressed if no dominant allele present ;	2	A homozygous recessive																									

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)(i)	<u>stem</u> (cells) ;	1	
4(a)(ii)	nucleus / nucleolus / nuclear membrane ; cell membrane ; cytoplasm ; ribosomes ; mitochondria ; endoplasmic reticulum / ER ; vesicle / vacuole ; AVP ;	2	R large permanent vacuole A Golgi apparatus, lysosome, centrioles
4(a)(iii)	(transmit impulses) from one (distant) part of the body to another / AW; so (impulse) is fast / AW ;	1	
4(b)(i)	motor (neurones) ;	1	
4(b)(ii)	muscle ; gland ;	1	

Question	Answer			Marks	Guidance
4(c)(i)	letter from Fig. 4.1	name	description	<b>5</b>	one mark per correct row
<b>E</b>	mitochondrion / mitochondria ;	component of the cell that releases energy during aerobic respiration			
<b>H</b>	neurotransmitters	chemicals that transmit signals from one neurone to the next neurone			
<b>J</b>	synapse ;	the gap between two neurones			
<b>F/G</b>	vesicle ;	the sac in which neurotransmitters are transported to the cell membrane			
<b>K</b>	receptors ;	the molecules that the neurotransmitters bind to			
<b>M</b>	nucleus ;	the structure that controls the activities in the cell			
4(c)(ii)	brain / spinal cord / central nervous system / CNS ;			<b>1</b>	
4(d)	diffusion ; from high concentration to low concentration / down a concentration gradient ; direction described ; AVP ;			<b>3</b>	
4(e)	nerves faster / hormones slower ; nerve impulses are a short lived response / <b>ora</b> ;			<b>1</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow$ ; $6H_2O + 6CO_2$ ;	2	max one mark if not balanced
5(b)(i)	sugar beet ; (one of three crops that) falls with appropriate temperature range / <b>ora</b> ; sugar beet / corn requirement for rainfall, is in the range ; wheat requires more rainfall ; corn / wheat, has a lower productivity / energy yield ; appropriate use of data ;	3	wheat and corn also grow in suitable temp.(ecf )  <b>A</b> sugar beet has a higher energy yield than wheat (or corn).
5(b)(ii)	stunted / reduced / no, growth / yield ; used to make amino acids / proteins ; amino acids converted to proteins ; named molecule containing nitrogen ;	3	e.g. DNA, enzymes, chlorophyll
5(b)(iii)	$200 \div 0.0001$ $2\,000\,000 \div 2 \times 10^6$ ;	1	
5(b)(iv)	less land required ; crops can be used as food (rather than fuel) ; less habitat destruction / less deforestation ; less disruption to food chains / greater diversity maintained ; comparison of algae yield with any crop from Table 5.1, with units ; AVP ;	3	
5(c)	development that provides for the needs of an (increasing) human (population) ; without harming the natural environment / ecosystems / habitat ;	2	



Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)(i)	genetic material ; protein coat ; parasitic / pathogenic ; only reproduce in a host / do not show (other) features of living organisms / AW ; very small ; they are not cellular / absence of named organelle; AVP ; cannot be killed / cannot be treated, with antibiotics.	2	A DNA / RNA  A virus are non-living.
6(a)(ii)	active immunity ; harmless / dead / weakened / attenuated pathogen / microorganisms ; injected / ingested ; ref. to antigens ; (antigen) triggers antibody production ; by lymphocytes ; memory cells (are produced) ; rapid response to reinfection ; long-term immunity ; prevention of spread person to person e.g. no host for pathogen / herd ref to programmes of mass vaccination ; AVP ;	5	.
6(b)	shape / size / AW ; genetic material (sequence / type) ; host species / type of disease it causes ; AVP ;	1	