Respiration Mark Scheme 2

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Торіс	Respiration
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Mark Scheme 2

CHEMISTRY ONLINE

Time Allowed:	60 minutes
Score:	/50
Percentage:	/100

1 (a	have a nucleus; different composition of cell wall; can reproduce sexually; reproduce (asexually) by budding; larger in size; have mitochondria;	max 1	I hyphae A cell wall made of chitin A bacteria use binary fission
(b)	2 CO ₂ ; 2 C ₂ H ₅ OH ;	2	A 2 C ₂ OH ₆
(c) (i)	maintain constant temperature/prevent the temperature increasing or decreasing too much; prevents the enzymes (in yeast) being denatured; respiration (by yeast) releases heat;	max 2	 A for optimum temperature for, enzymes/(yeast) growth /fermentation A prevents yeast being killed by high temperature A reaction is exothermic
(ii)	used to make, amino acids/proteins; amino acids used to make proteins; e.g. enzymes;	max 2	I source of proteins/amino acids
(iii)	control pressure; allows carbon dioxide to escape; prevents oxygen entering; to keep respiration anaerobic; prevents entry of, bacteria/viruses/contaminants;	max 2	I air/gas unqualified A anaerobic conditions R 'keep in clean'/AW
(d) (i)	lag phase/described; log/exponential, phase/described; stationary/plateau, phase/described; key data quote with mass <u>and</u> time;	max 3	units need to be used at least once $0 h, 1 g dm^{-3}$ (start) $0 - 1 h, 1 - 1.2 g dm^{-3}$ (lag) $1 h - 10 h, 1.2 - 6.5 g dm^{-3}$ (log) $10 h, 6.5 g dm^{-3}$ (stationary)

1 (ii)	lag phase: (dry) yeast adapting to the environment/AW; yeast are reproducing/dividing;		
	log phase: no <u>limiting factors;</u> enough/plenty of, (named) nutrients;		e.g. glucose, sugar, ammonia, ammoni (compounds), minerals A low alcohol/toxin, concentration/correct pH
	stationary phase: no more reproduction; <u>limiting factors;</u> none/reduction in, (named) nutrients; build-up of, toxic waste/alcohol; reference to carrying capacity;	max 3	 A no growth of yeast (cells) A competition for nutrients A wrong pH
(e)	(named) alcohol production (for consumption); alcohol for fuel; bread making/making dough rise; yeast extract/probiotics/nutrient supplements; e.g. vegemite production of carbon dioxide; bioremediation;	max 2	A brewing/wine I baking unqualified
		[Total: 17]	

<u>CHEMISTRY ONLINE</u> — TUITION —

	Answer				Guidance for Examiners
² (a)	structure left lung bronchus diaphragm intercostal muscle rib	letter from Fig. 1.1 D J E H C			Only one letter per box; if more than one letter no mark If letter crossed out but not rewritten mark it JEHCB
	trachea	B		[5]	
(b) (i)	3750; no mark for working alone				if the answer is not in the table look for it in the space for working
(ii)	number of breaths (per minute) / different rate of breathing ; exhaled breath has a higher temperature ;				A faster, slower, change in frequency ignore depth (as in the table) / heavier
(iii)	water vapour / H ₂ O / any named rare <i>or</i> inert gas <i>or</i> pollutant ;				names, correct symbols or formulae for any of the following: H ₂ , Ar, He, Xe, Ne, Rn, Kr, SO ₂ , O ₃ , CO, NO ₂ , N ₂ O, CH ₄ , NH ₃ , I ₂
(iv)	 <i>in breathed out air</i> after exercise less oxygen <u>and</u> more carbon dioxide / ora; use of data <u>with %</u> to quantify (for either oxygen or carbon dioxide); <i>explanation in terms of the following increasing</i> more oxygen, absorbed / is needed / used up; more carbon dioxide, produced; more gas exchange; more <u>respiration</u>; R more anaerobic respiration more energy required; repaying / AW, oxygen debt; 			Imax 31	MP2 oxygen – 17.2 to 15.3% / 1.9% carbon dioxide – 3.6 to 5.5% / 1.9% R inhaled R exhaled R produce energy

Question		E Answers		Marks	Additional Guidance		
3	(a)		cell yeast human muscle cell	end product aerobic c dioxide/CO ₂ + water/H ₂ O ; carbon dioxide/CO ₂ + water/H ₂ O ;	$\frac{\text{cts of respiration}}{\text{an}}$ $\text{carbon dioxide/CO}_2 + \text{alcohol/ethanol/C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH};$ $\text{lactic acid lactate/}$ $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3/\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$ / $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COO}^-;$	[4]	<i>ignore</i> ATP/energy
	(b)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 muscles <u>contract</u>; need more energy; increase in need for oxygen; ORA removal of (more) carbon dioxide; (increase in) <u>aerobic</u> respiration; <u>anaerobic</u> respiration also occurs; developing <u>oxygen debt</u>,/oxygen not supplied fast enough; (production of) lactate/lactic acid; increase in stroke volume (of heart); increase in, blood flow/glucose/oxygen, to muscles; blood pressure increase because heart rate/stroke volume increases; removal of heat; ref to adrenaline; 			RY ONI TIC N [max 5]	<pre>ignore 'breathing rate', 'ventilation rate', 'oxygen absorption', 'heart rate', 'blood pressure' (all are in the Table)</pre> R repaying oxygen debt (occurs after exercise)
						[Total: 9]	

4	(a)	C ₆ H ₁₂ 2 C ₃ H	O ₆ H ₆ O ₃	[2]	<i>ignore</i> word equation <i>ignore</i> energy / ATP R if 2 is not included for $C_3H_6O_3$ R O_2 , CO_2 , H_2O on either side		
	(b)	biceps contracts triceps relaxes			accept ref to <u>antagonistic</u> pair of muscles		
	(c)	 During: oxygen consumption increases as exercise starts levels off / increase slows down during the race data quote for consumption during the race After: starts to decrease, immediately at the end of the race / at 18 minutes gradually decreases after exercise rate returns to original / resting level data quote for consumption after exercise 		[max 4]	Units must be stated at least once e.g. of Mpt 3: A plateaus between 2.1 – 2.4 dm ³ min ⁻¹ Maximum is 2.4 dm ³ min ⁻¹ , 3 – 4 mins /at start / 5 to 8 or 9 mins to reach maximum e.g. of Mpt 7: A Resting rate at 0.25 dm ³ min ⁻¹ , 9 – 10 mins / at 18 to 27 or 28 min to reach original level		
	(d)	 1 <u>oxygen debt</u> not enough oxygen supplied (to muscles) during exercise to muscles anaerobic respiration lactic acid produced lactic acid, broken down / respired / converted to glucose / CO₂ and water / oxidized requires (extra) oxygen oxygen restored to haemoglobin AVP. e.g. restored to myoglobin (in muscles) 		[max 5]	A lactate for lactic acid throughout the answer Mpt 6 R removed Ig lowers pH, muscles stiff / cramps		
			[Total: 13]				