

| Level | IGCSE | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Subject | Biology | | | |
| Exam Board | CIE | | | |
| Topic | Reproduction | | | |
| Paper Type | (Extended) Theory Paper | | | |
| Booklet | Mark Scheme 4 | | | |

Time Allowed: 53 minutes

Score: /44

Percentage: /100

| Question | | Marks | Additional Guidance | |
|----------|---|-------|--|--|
| 1 (a (i) | X – protein (coat/AW)/capsid/capsomere(s);Y – genetic material/nucleic acid/RNA; | 2 | A DNA/gene(s) R nuclear material/ chromosome | |
| (ii) | cell wall; cell membrane; cytoplasm; loop of DNA; (slime) capsule; flagellum/flagella; plasmids; ribosome(s); AVP; | max 3 | R cellulose cell wall I size/complexity/shape e.g. pi | |
| (b) (i) | (b) (i) number of people living with HIV: numbers living with HIV increased (from 1990), levelled off/ increased slightly, from 2000/2001/2002; any one correct data quote from vertical axis for numbers living with HIV; number of people newly infected with HIV: numbers newly infected increased (and levelled off between 1994 and 1998) and decreased since, 1997/1998; any one correct data quote from vertical axis for numbers newly infected with HIV; | | date quotes must have correct year, but A 'starts' for 1990 and 'ends' for 2009/2010 A any correct manipulation of the data, e.g. increased by/percentage increase, etc. A ± ½ a square for data quotes | |

| Question | | Marks | Additional Guidance | |
|----------|--|-------------|--|--|
| 1 (ii) | people living with HIV are living longer; success of (named) treatment for HIV/AIDS; success in reducing transmission; reference to, education/information/funding, about HIV/AIDS; | max 2 | e.g. drugs/antivirals/AZT/nursing care A ref. to barrier contraception /condom/femidom | |
| (iii) | from mother to fetus/across the placenta; from mother to baby at birth; in breast milk; unprotected / unsafe sex; sharing, needles/syringes; in blood products/blood for transfusion/transplants/ blood to blood contact; AVP; | max 3 | R saliva R other sharps, e.g. razors unless qualified by blood contact R using contaminated/dirty/used, needles unqualified A intravenous drug use/AW R donating blood R blood unqualified A 'blood exchange' I body fluids unqualified | |
| (iv) | weakens the immune system / reduces capacity of body to respond to disease / AW; vmphocytes are, damaged / destroyed / killed / not functional; (B/T) lymphocytes / white blood cells, stop making antibodies; any two roles of antibodies or lymphocytes or phagocytes which will not happen or not happen very well;; | max 3 | R 'no immune system'/'destroys immune system' A 'fight' disease antibodies stop, pathogens spreading (in the body) antibodies cause pathogens to, clump/agglutinate antibodies kill bacteria antibodies make it easier for phagocytes to ingest pathogens antibodies, neutralise toxin(s)/make toxins harmless phagocytes, ingest/AW, pathogens lymphocytes kill infected cells | |
| | | [Total: 17] | | |

| ² (a) | increase in size/AW; increase in dry, mass/weight;; increase in number of cells; reference to permanent; | max 3 | increase in dry mass = 2 marks I development A reference to cell division/mitosis/reproduction of cells or tissues R reproduction unqualified |
|------------------|---|-------------|---|
| (b) | uterus;B – cervix;C – vagina; | 3 | I womb |
| (ii) | D – mitosis / cell division; E – implantation / AW; | 2 | A embedding/attachment R attachment to placenta I into uterus wall |
| (iii) | peristalsis; (waves of) contractions; ciliary action/described; movement of fluid (in oviduct); | max 2 | A movement by (tiny) hairs R villi/microvilli |
| | | [Total: 10] | |

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| 3 (a) | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|
| | function | name of organ | letter from Fig. 3.1 | | |
| | production of gametes | ovary | Т; | | |
| | site of implantation | uterus | X ; | | ignore lining / endometrium – not an organ R uterus wall |
| | site of fertilisation | oviduct / fallopian tube | R; | | R 'egg, canal / tube' |
| | dilates during birth | cervix | V | [3] | |
| (b) (i) | ovary / ovaries; ignore T | | | [1] | R follicle – not an organ |
| (ii) | makes (Graafian) follicle, form / develop / mature / be produced; causes, secretion / release / production, of oestrogen; | | | [max 1] | A egg / ovum / gamete for follicle R ovulation / described |

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| | Answer | | | Marks | Guidance for Examiners | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------|--------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 3 (c) (i) | | | | | | | | |
| | increase from, day 1 / first day, to day 11; A peaks at day 11 / increases over first 10/11 days decreases from day 11 to day 15; increases to day 20 / peaks (again) at day 20; 155 / 156 (arbitrary) 54 / 55 (arbitrary) ur | | | data quotes including changes in concentration over stated units must be used at least once in the answer | | | | |
| | | | | 155 / 156 (arbitra | trary) units on day 11 ; | | | |
| | | | | 54 / 55 (arbitrary) | units on o | day 15 ; | | |
| | | | | 136 (arbitrary) un | its on day | 20; | | |
| | | | | 40 (arbitrary) unit | its on day 27 ; | | | |
| | | | | | [max 4] | | | |
| (ii) | release of, egg / egg cell / ovum / oocyte / female gamete; either from, ovary / follicle or into fallopian tube / oviduct; | | iele , | [2] | R ovule | | | |
| (d) | sperm cell digests way through, jelly coat / AW; uses enzymes (from acrosome); sperm, attaches to / fuses with, egg / AW; A fusion of gametes whole sperm cell enters egg / head of sperm enters egg; (egg membrane changes so that) no other sperm can enter; haploid / 23 chromosomes; nuclei, fuse / join; A ref to chromosomes 'coming together' diploid / 46 chromosomes; zygote; | | | [max 3] | ignore egg wall / cell wall ignore events after fertilisation | | | |
| (e) (i) | length / molecule / thread / strand, of DNA (and proteins); made of (string of), genes / alleles; A contains genes | | | [max 2] | R pair of genes | | | |
| (ii) Dr. Asher Rar | 46 ; | A 23 pairs | www.c | hemistryonlinetuition.com | [1] | asherrana@chemistryonlinetuition.com | | |