

Level

**Subject** Biology

Exam Board CIE

**Topic** Reproduction

Paper Type (Extended) Theory Paper

**Booklet** Mark Scheme 8

Time Allowed: 62 minutes

Score: /51

Percentage: /100

Question	E Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1 (a (i)	follicle stimulating hormone / FSH; oestrogen; ovary;		
(ii)			
(b)	thickens / maintains, endometrium / lining of, uterus / womb; prepares (endometrium) for implantation; prevents menstruation / stops menstrual cycle in pregnancy; promotes development / maintains, blood vessels / glands (in endometrium); prevents FSH secretion / inhibits LH; prevents follicle development; AVP; e.g. prevent muscle contraction of uterus wall	[max 3]	R wall ecf thereafter  A stimulates mammary glands
(c)	<ul> <li>advantages to max 2</li> <li>(passive) immunity / antibodies (to baby);</li> <li>develops bond between baby and mother;</li> <li>idea of composition matches baby's needs / easier to digest;</li> <li>reduced risk of cancers (child or mother);</li> <li>cost;</li> <li>AVP; e.g. milk is sterile / at body temperature / less chance of allergy</li> <li>disadvantage to max 1</li> <li>difficulty in producing (enough) milk;</li> </ul>		
	embarrassment; nipples become painful; cannot delegate to (male) partner / AW; AVP; e.g. HIV, some drugs, nicotine may be transmitted	[max 3]	<u>INE</u>
		[Total: 9]	

Question	E Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
2 (a)	X – menstruation / described ; Y – ovulation / described ;		R ova produced
(b)	stimulates repair of the, endometrium / lining of uterus; A womb thickening / building up, of endometrium; development / AW, of blood (vessels) / glands; prepares (uterus) for, implantation / reception of 'egg' or embryo; release of LH; inhibits release of FSH (from pituitary); stops, production / release, of more eggs; causes change in cervical mucus;	[max 4]	R repair/thickening of uterus wall in MP1 and 2  A ref to uterus (alone) for MP 3 and 4
(c) (i)	FSH is, given / taken / injected, at beginning of the cycle; stimulates development of, follicles / eggs; many / several / more than one; reason women may be infertile is not producing, any / enough, FSH; enables IVF;	[max 2]	R ova produced/made  A follicles produced/made  A FSH causes more ova to be released
(ii)	allows infertile couples to have children; may not treat infertility successfully; expense of fertility treatment; may lead to multiple births; AVP; e.g. ref. to adverse effects	[max 1]	I ref. to religious beliefs
(d)	so no more eggs released; no fertilisation; no more embryos; idea that do not have, embryos / fetuses / 'babies', at different stages of development in the womb at the same time;	[2]	
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3	(a)		penis becomes, firm / erect;			
			penis inserted into vagina ;			
			ejaculation;			
			sperm / semen, deposited, in vagina / near cervix;	[max 2]		
	/b\	,	machanical / harrior t. A physical	[4]		
	(b)	(	mechanical / barrier; A physical	[1]		
		(ii)	semen / sperm, collect / trapped, in condom; A cannot enter female			
			so fertilisation is not possible / sperm cannot reach egg or oviduct / AW;			
			A male gamete for sperm R 'sperm cannot reach ovary'	[2]		
	(c)	(	1 HIV transmitted in, semen / vaginal fluids / body fluids / blood;			
			<ul> <li>from infected to, uninfected / AW, during sexual intercourse;</li> <li>condoms, prevent contact between body fluids; A mixing of body fluids</li> </ul>			
			<ul> <li>condoms, prevent contact between body fluids; A mixing of body fluids</li> <li>(no condoms) more unprotected sex / greater chance of infection;</li> </ul>	[max 2]		
			(no condoms) more unprotected 30x7 greater chance of infection;	[max 2]		
		(ii)	sharing needles (during drug taking); R unsterilised / used			
			tattoos / body piercing ;			
			(transmission in) blood products / blood <u>transfusion</u> / transplants;			
			A blood to blood contact, e.g. open wounds;	[ O]		
			A refs to breast milk; across placenta; (blood mixing) at birth;	[max 2]		
		(iii)	virus, invades / attacks / kills, lymphocytes / CD4 cells / T cells ;			
		` ,	R white blood cells unqualified			
			antibodies, not produced / don't work / not effective; ora			
			phagocytes not as effective; ora			
			loss of (existing) immunity;			
			cannot defend against / (more) susceptible to / less resistance to , pathogen / infection / disease; <b>A</b> ref to opportunistic infection			
			patriogen / infection / disease, A ref to opportunistic infection			
			R 'fight' disease / infection	[max 3]		

(d) sores / ulcers, on, penis / genitals; discharge (of pus) from, penis / urethra / sex organ(s); (male) pain when urinating; inflammation of, testes / prostate / urethra / vagina; discharge of pus from the vagina; [max 1] (ii) accept any from (i) if not already given damage to, urinary / reproductive, organs; sterility / infertility; blindness in a baby born to a mother with the disease; abdominal pain; produce antibodies; [max 1] (iii) use antibiotic(s) / named antibiotic; A penicillin (although not used now) [max 1] [Total: 15]

4	(a)	(where sperm are stored before ejaculation)E;(is cut or tied during a vasectomy)B;(produces fluid for sperm to swim in)C;(where meiosis occurs)F;	[4]
	(b)	(i) <u>urethra</u> ;	[1]
		(ii) reduction in flow of urine / difficult to urinate; difficult to empty bladder; pain (when urinating); needing to urinate more often; dribbling / spraying, of urine; increased risk of infections of, bladder / kidney / prostate / urethra; difficult to ejaculate; A difficulty in release of, sperm / semen	[max 2]
	(c)	many examples that candidates may give	
		named structure ; how diameter is reduced ; purpose ;	[3]

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(d) fertility drugs
    FSH / LH / clomiphene / clomid; R oestrogen
    causes the ovaries to produce more eggs / AW;
    increases chance of fertilisation;
    ref to in vitro fertilisation;
    female hCG:
             stimulates follicles to release eggs;
             progesterone;
             causes, lining of uterus / endometrium, to thicken; A maintains lining
             increases chance of implantation;
             hCG:
    male
             to stimulate testosterone production;
             FSH / LH / testosterone;
             stimulates sperm production;
                                                                 max 3
    chemical methods of birth control
    oestrogen / progesterone;
    (contraceptive) pill / patch / injection / implant; R tablet / medicine
    prevents FSH release / AW;
    prevents, egg / follicle, development;
    prevents, ovulation / release of eggs; A no egg to be fertilised
    (progesterone only pills)
    inhibit sperm movement through cervix / plug of mucus at cervix;
    prevents implantation;
    kills sperm in, vagina / cervix;
    prevents sperm, reaching egg / entering oviduct;
                                                                 max 3
                                                                                              [6]
                                                                                      [Total: 16]
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