Human Influences on Ecosystems

Mark Scheme 9

LevelIGCSESubjectBiologyExam BoardCIETopicHuman Influences on EcosystemsPaper Type(Extended) Theory Paper

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Time Allowed: 54 minutes

Score: /45

Booklet

Percentage: /100

Question	E Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
¹ (a	(both have a) lag phase; (both have an) exponential / log, phase; (exponential / log phase) not yet ended / AW; no, deceleration phase / stationary phase / plateau; no, decline / death, phase;	[max 3]	credit use of the terms lag and log / exponential if the comparison is implied do not credit description of data in Fig 4.1 if no attempt at comparison
(b) (i)	award two marks if correct answer (8.1) is given, if no answer given or answer is incorrect or answer given to than one decimal place, award one mark for working 520 – 478 / 520 x 100 8.1;;	more	
(ii)	clear land for housing / buildings; farms; roads; fuel; paper; AVP; e.g. building materials	[2]	R logging unqualified

Question	E Answers	M	larks	Additional Guidance
1 (c)	number loss of habitat; of species loss of species / de AVP; e.g. less footchain soils increase in water of increase in flooding soil erosion / describes of, topsoil / nural AVP; rivers soil washed into river more silt; more nutrients; rivers flood; AVP; atmosphere drier / less water valess transpiration; more carbon dioxiditrees are burnt; less oxygen; ref. to photosynthe oxygen); less rainfall;	ibed; trients; A soil becomes less fertile vers; apour; de; sis (in context of carbon dioxide or	[max 8]	AVP – A correct ref. to eutrophication but ignore further detail
(d)	plastic / mining / smelting;	bish tips; than, making paper / making g. toxic gases from burning	[max 3]	A qualified ref. to global warming
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2	(a)	community / (all) organisms / animals and plants / (all) species / (all) populations / AW; (living together) in same, area / place / environment; R habitat many habitats;		
		interacting / interdependent / AW; A food chains / food web (together with) abiotic / physical / non-living, factors / features; [max 2]		
	(b)	they provide excellent food for humans; they provide, sport / fishing, for tourists; [2]		
	(c)	(producer) ; (herbivore) cichlid fish + prawns ; (carnivore) Nile perch + humans ; [3]		
	(d)	 algae grow / plants grow; A algal bloom less light for, plants / photosynthesis; A more competition for light (therefore) plants die; plants stop producing oxygen; (aerobic) bacteria / decomposers, feed on dead plants; use up oxygen (in respiration) / ref to aerobic; low levels of oxygen cause fish to, die / suffocate; A not enough oxygen to breathe / AW 		
		8 bacteria produce toxins which cause fish to die ; [max 4]		
		[Total: 11]		

Question		Marks	Guidance Notes
3 (a (i)	testes;	[1]	A adrenal gland / ovaries
(ii)	increases, muscle mass/strength/power; improved recovery of muscle damage/promotes protein synthesis; increase, competitive drive/aggression/AW; increases bone, density/mass;	[max 1]	
(iii)	maintains, uterine lining/endometrium; inhibits, FSH / LH (release);	[max 1]	R uterus wall. I thickens lining
(iv)	oestrogen;	[1]	
(b)	A is most polluted because: greater (overall) concentration of hormones; all hormones at higher concentration except oestrogen; comparative data quote with units; (but) similar levels of oestrogen/(natural) progesterone (to B); B is most polluted because more oestrogen (than A); more types of hormones;	[max 3]	
(c) (i)	Lake B oestrogen decreases (slightly); progesterone/testosterone, increases (slightly); Lake A or Lake B no/little, effect on oestrogen/progesterone/testosterone without ozone; Lake A chlorine with ozone caused, decrease in testosterone/synthetic progesterone/increase in natural progesterone;	[max 2]	A mp 1, 2, 4 as data quotes R little effect on testosterone with ozone
(ii)	make the water safe, to return to the environment / for human use; kill, pathogens / (harmful) microorganisms / bacteria;	[1]	I germs A disinfectant/sterilisation

Question		Marks	Guidance Notes
3 (d)			I marine and other non-lake ecosystems I unqualified death/extinction throughout
	eutrophication; (aquatic) plants, die/cannot photosynthesise (due to blocked light) algae/ (aquatic) plants/organic material, decayed by bacteria;		A growth of, floating aquatic plants / algae / algal bloom A nutrients in sewage as organic material A microorganisms / decomposers for bacteria
	(aerobic) respiration (by bacteria/decomposers); decreased pH / increased acidity (due to low oxygen); oxygen concentration decreases (due to bacteria / decomposers); (aquatic) animals/fish, migrate/die, due to lack of oxygen;		I <u>all</u> oxygen used up
	disrupted/altered, (aquatic) food chains/habitats; more, flies/mosquitoes; (more) waterborne (named) disease; e.g. cholera/typhoid smelly/visual pollution; toxicity/mutations caused, by heavy metals/sewage;	NI II	A diseases/pathogen in humans or aquatic organisms A biomagnification/bioaccumulation / death of (aquatic) organisms by, heavy metals / toxins / poisons, in sewage
	(female contraceptive) hormones cause feminisation of (aquatic) organisms; (female contraceptive) hormones cause reduced sperm count (in aquatic animals);	[max 6]	A hormone may cause gender change in fish
		[Total : 16]	