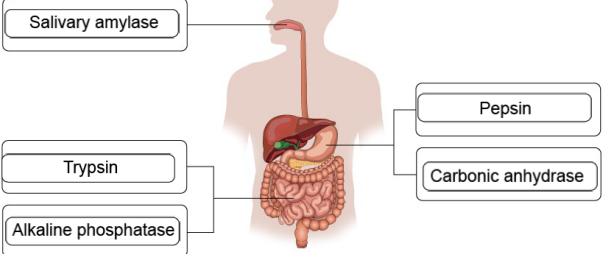


Question	Answers	Notes	Total	Criterion
1	a	Organisms of the same species that live in the same area	1	A
	b	reference to survival of the fittest these organisms (with beneficial traits/characteristic survive to) reproduce (so the frequency of) the particular trait/characteristic increases in the population	3	A
	c	the colour of the lichen or tree or background changed black moths were camouflaged increased survival (from predation) produced offspring with same colour that survived or increase in frequency of black moths (from reproduction)	4	A
	d	the dark trait is hidden by the grey trait/allele or the trait/allele is not expressed in heterozygous individuals only homozygous recessive individuals would express the trait/allele correct use of the term heterozygous/Bb/Gg/Ww or homozygous/bb /gg/ww or allele	3	A D

2	a	<p>First two marks any two responses from the list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • animals eat plants • animals produce CO₂ (during respiration) • plants use CO₂ (for photosynthesis) • CO₂ is produced when animals or plants decay <p>Third mark connecting animals and plants in the carbon cycle: linking carbon from animals to plants or correctly linking photosynthesis with respiration or CO₂ produced when animals decay is used by plants</p>		3	A
	b	<p>An example of a human activity affecting CO₂, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • burning fossil fuels or industrialization or cars • burning of trees • (intensive) cattle rearing • deforestation. <p>A global impact of these activities, for example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decreased carbon stored underground • increased carbon in the atmosphere or (dissolved) in the ocean • climate change or global warming or increase in greenhouse gases • emissions decrease pH or increase acidity of oceans (so change carbonate levels) <p>A further point from either list</p>	<p><i>Do not accept refs to volcano as this is not a human activity</i></p> <p><i>Accept CO₂ or CH₄ as greenhouse gases</i></p>	3	A

3	a	Meiosis		1	A								
	b	each parent has different genetic material/traits/genes/alleles half of the genetic material of the offspring comes from each parent combination of genetic material leads to a new individual	<i>WTTE</i> <i>Only accept "crossing over" in relation to gametes</i>	3	A								
	c	<p>Key:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>■</td> <td>Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■</td> <td>Progesterone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■</td> <td>Luteinising hormone (LH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■</td> <td>Estrogen</td> </tr> </table> <p>one in correct position two in correct position all four in correct position</p>	■	Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)	■	Progesterone	■	Luteinising hormone (LH)	■	Estrogen		3	A
	■	Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)											
■	Progesterone												
■	Luteinising hormone (LH)												
■	Estrogen												
d	<p>Accept any reasonable suggestion, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than one egg could mature • could lead to twins or multiple developing embryos/fetuses • causes hypersecretion of estrogen 	<i>Do not accept any effects of estrogen, only FSH</i>	1	A									

4	a	 <p>Salivary amylase</p> <p>Trypsin</p> <p>Alkaline phosphatase</p> <p>Pepsin</p> <p>Carbonic anhydrase</p> <p>one in correct location two in correct location three in correct location all five in correct location</p>	<p>Accept enzyme in either position at each location</p>	4	C
	b	<p>How does pH affect and the rate of colour change or How does pH affect and time taken for colour change or How does pH affect and rate of reaction</p>	<p>Do not accept how fast does the colour change without reference to pH</p> <p>Accept "Does ..." do not accept "Why ..."</p> <p>Can accept "rate of reaction" for this mark</p>	1	B
	c	<p>Independent variable pH</p> <p>Dependent variable time (for colour change)</p> <p>Control variables (any two):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amount of lactose/substrate • surface area of lactose/substrate • amount of enzyme/lactase • volume of water • concentration of enzyme solution • temperature • type of enzyme. 	<p>Do not accept rate or rate of reaction</p>	4	B

	d	<p>range: not relevant to human body</p> <p>the number of values of independent variable is not sufficient or there are not five values of independent variable</p> <p>number of trials is not sufficient or a minimum of three trials is needed</p>		3	C
--	---	---	--	---	---

5	a	lactase		1	A
	b	<p>y axis: time for colour change (/s)</p> <p>unit included with y axis label</p> <p><u>all</u> numbers (in boxes) given in evenly spaced increments on both axes</p> <p>Plotting points four points plotted correctly</p> <p>all points plotted correctly</p>	<p><i>Plotting ±1 square using the candidate's scale</i> 1 mark for four correct, 2 marks for all seven correct</p>	5	C
	c	g dm ⁻³	<i>Accept g/dm³ or g l⁻¹ or g/l or g per dm³</i>	1	C
	d	<p>the time for colour change decreases as the concentration increases or the colour changes more quickly when the concentration is high or there is a negative/inverse trend</p> <p>linking increase in concentration to faster rate</p> <p>more lactose is interacting with enzyme (molecules)</p> <p>at a certain point, the time of colour change starts to plateau</p> <p>all of the (active sites of) enzyme molecules are being used</p> <p>A correct use of the one of the terms in the list somewhere in the response: active site, substrate, lactase, increasing rate of reaction</p>	<p><i>Do not accept inversely proportional, exponential</i></p> <p><i>Accept "reacting"</i></p> <p><i>WTTE</i></p>	6	C
	e	<p>valid at the lower concentrations</p> <p>(because) time of colour change is decreasing</p> <p>not valid at higher concentrations</p> <p>(because) all the (active sites) are being used</p> <p>(so) the hypothesis is partly valid</p>	<p><i>Accept references to numbers throughout</i></p> <p><i>Accept a reference to increasing speed or rate.</i></p>	5	C

f	<p>more trials/repeats</p> <p>reduce experimental error or make the data more reliable</p> <p>or</p> <p>extend the range of concentration</p> <p>to give a clearer indication of the trend</p> <p>or</p> <p>use of spectrometer or colorimeter</p> <p>to give time for consistent colour change</p>	<p><i>Second marking point must be correctly linked to the first to score</i></p> <p><i>Do not accept "more accurate", "use more precise equipment"</i></p>	2	C
g	<p>change the concentration of the enzyme/lactase</p> <p>or</p> <p>change the volume of the enzyme solution (as this gives more active sites)</p>	<p><i>Do not accept "change the enzyme"</i></p> <p><i>Do not accept "add water" unless they link this to changing the concentration of the enzyme solution</i></p>	1	C

	1	2	3	4		
Variables (V)	Some variables are referred to that are connected to the problem but these may not be explicitly identified	Independent or dependent variable and one control variable are identified	Independent variable and dependent variable and one control variable are identified	Independent, dependent and at least two control variables are identified		
Hypothesis (H)	Outlines a simple hypothesis or research question	Formulates a testable hypothesis linked to the independent and dependent variables with no explanation or formulates a (non-testable) hypothesis with correct scientific explanation	Formulates a testable hypothesis correctly linked to the variables (no explanation)	Formulates a testable hypothesis correctly linked to the variables with correct scientific explanation		
Manipulation of IV (IV)	Reference to the IV being changed	Less than five stated values of the independent variable	At least five stated values of the independent variable			
Method (M)	Attempt at a method but detail is insufficient for another student to follow	Partial method is described but detail is insufficient for another student to follow	Method correctly connected with the IV is described with some details of equipment, measurements or units and could be followed by another student	Method correctly connected with the IV is described with details of equipment, measurements and units that could be followed by another student		
Sufficient data (D)	Mentions more than one trial	Specifies at least three trials				
Safety (S)	Any relevant comment relating to safety					
					18	B

7	a	<p>First mark: any two factors from the list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • light • water • nutrients • CO₂. <p>Second mark: all of the four factors on the list above only</p>		2	A
	b	<p>one factor linked to the process of photosynthesis or respiration</p> <p>a correct use of the term photosynthesis or respiration</p>	<p><i>Award 2 marks if all factors are selected</i></p> <p><i>Accept reference to any metabolic process for the first mark.</i></p>	2	A D
8		<p>Any five points from the following list</p> <p>Similarities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both types of farming maximize space for growing crops • both types of farming improve light available for crop growth • both types of farming improve the water supply to crops <p>Differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light: terracing relies on natural light and light in vertical farming can be controlled • Water: terracing relies on climate or is not controlled and vertical farming reuses waste water or is controlled • Soil: terracing reduces soil erosion and vertical farming has no soil erosion • Nutrients: terracing relies on nutrients in soil or nutrients can be depleted and nutrients can be controlled in vertical farming 	<p><i>Similarities and differences must be explicitly linked</i></p> <p><i>Accept references to flooding or drainage only when linked to plants or crops.</i></p>	5	D

9							
			1	2	3	4	
	Change in the landscape (C)	An incomplete statement of a change in the landscape	A correct statement of a change in the landscape	A description of one change in the landscape	A description of more than one change in the landscape		
	Scientific justification linked to need of plant (S)	An attempt at a scientific justification of the changes to the landscape	Scientific justification of one change to the landscape	Scientific justification of more than one change to the landscape			
	Advantages and disadvantages to the environment (AD)	An attempt at a statement of an advantage or disadvantage	A complete statement of an advantage or a disadvantage	A complete statement of an advantage and a disadvantage	A complete statement of more than one advantage and more than one disadvantage		
	Impacts (I)	A statement of an economic or a social impact	A description of an economic or a social impact	A detailed description of an economic or a social impact			
Appraisal (A)	A concluding appraisal						
						15	D