

New
Specification



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2018**

**Single Award Science:
Biology**

Unit 1

Foundation Tier

[GSA11]

WEDNESDAY 21 FEBRUARY 2018, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions

Introduction

Mark schemes are published to assist teachers and students in their preparation for examinations. Through the mark schemes teachers and students will be able to see what examiners are looking for in response to questions and exactly where the marks have been awarded. The publishing of the mark schemes may help to show that examiners are not concerned about finding out what a student does not know but rather with rewarding students for what they do know.

The Purpose of Mark Schemes

Examination papers are set and revised by teams of examiners and revisers appointed by the Council. The teams of examiners and revisers include experienced teachers who are familiar with the level and standards expected of students in schools and colleges.

The job of the examiners is to set the questions and the mark schemes; and the job of the revisers is to review the questions and mark schemes commenting on a large range of issues about which they must be satisfied before the question papers and mark schemes are finalised.

The questions and the mark schemes are developed in association with each other so that the issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed right from the start. Mark schemes, therefore, are regarded as part of an integral process which begins with the setting of questions and ends with the marking of the examination.

The main purpose of the mark scheme is to provide a uniform basis for the marking process so that all the markers are following exactly the same instructions and making the same judgements in so far as this is possible. Before marking begins a standardising meeting is held where all the markers are briefed using the mark scheme and samples of the students' work in the form of scripts. Consideration is also given at this stage to any comments on the operational papers received from teachers and their organisations. During this meeting, and up to and including the end of the marking, there is provision for amendments to be made to the mark scheme. What is published represents this final form of the mark scheme.

It is important to recognise that in some cases there may well be other correct responses which are equally acceptable to those published: the mark scheme can only cover those responses which emerged in the examination. There may also be instances where certain judgements may have to be left to the experience of the examiner, for example, where there is no absolute correct response – all teachers will be familiar with making such judgements.

		AVAILABLE MARKS								
1	(a) (i) Liver	[1]								
	(ii) Drinking a lot of alcohol in a short time/on the one occasion	[1]								
	(b) Tar [1] addictive/affects heart rate [1]	[2]								
2	(a) (i)									
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Name</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Letter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">oviduct</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">C [1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">uterus</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">D [1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">vagina</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">E [1]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Letter	oviduct	C [1]	uterus	D [1]	vagina	E [1]	
	Name	Letter								
	oviduct	C [1]								
	uterus	D [1]								
vagina	E [1]									
(ii) E [1] C [1]	[2]									
(b) (i) Amnion	[1]									
(ii) Holds amniotic fluid/cushions/protects foetus	[1]									
(iii) Foetus grows/uterus/amniotic sac grows [1] any response linked to birth [1]	[2]									
3	(a) (i) 45	[1]								
	(ii) $20 \div 80 \times 100$ [1] 25% [1]	[2]								
	(b) Small number of distinct groups/represented by bar chart	[1]								
4	(a) (i) Avoids testing on humans at this stage/check for side effects in living organisms	[1]								
	(ii) Ethics/animals are a different species/react differently	[1]								
	(b) Clinical trials [1] Any two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • testing on patients/volunteers • to check that the medicine works on people/to check dosage/side effects in humans • small numbers initially then larger groups used [2] 	[3]								
		4								
		9								
		4								
		5								

			AVAILABLE MARKS	
5	(a) (i)	Nucleus	[1]	
	(ii)	No chloroplasts	[1]	
	(iii)	Cell wall – cell membrane – cytoplasm [2] (all three parts names but not in correct order) [1]	[2]	
	(iv)	Any two from: • cell membrane • cytoplasm • nucleus	[2]	
	(b)	Cells that can divide to form cells of the same type	[1]	
6	(a)	The number of species in an area	[1]	
	(b) (i)	15 700 – 10 800 [1] 4900 [1] (allow 1 mark for 4.9 if working out shown)	[2]	
	(ii)	The average mass of fish caught was higher over time	[1]	
	(iii)	Larger mesh sizes/less fishing (so more fish had a chance to reach larger sizes)	[1]	
	(iv)	Larger fish compensated for fewer fish caught	[1]	
7	(a) (i)	Meal taken/or named example of food/drink [1] containing carbohydrate/named carbohydrate [1]	[2]	
	(ii)	Glycogen [1] liver [1]	[2]	
	(b) (i)	Any two from: • cost of equipment to monitor blood glucose levels • many people affected/can have diabetes for a long period of time • treatment of complications	[2]	
	(ii)	Eye damage/blindness/kidney failure/heart disease/strokes/amputation	[1]	
	(iii)	Type 1 occurs early in life/type 1 not linked to lifestyle/type 1 treated by insulin/with type 1 insulin not produced (or converse)	[1]	
8	(a) (i)	Layer A is closer to the light [1] has more chloroplasts [1]	[2]	
	(ii)	Carbon dioxide	[1]	
	(b)	Glucose/sugar/starch [1] oxygen [1]	[2]	

- 9 (a) Droplet infection/through coughing/sneezing [1]
- (b) (i) Less able to fight infection/are weaker [1]
- (ii) Causes less harm [1]
- (c) (i) Any **two** from:
 • more antibodies produced
 • produced at a faster rate
 • level off more slowly/last longer [2]
- (ii) Memory lymphocytes [1]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

6

10 Indicative content

- (genetic structures) that occur in pairs
- in the nucleus
- genes are small sections
- that control features/characteristics of individuals
- formed of DNA
- double helix structure
- Down's Syndrome is caused by extra chromosome
- 46 normal number/47 in Down's Syndrome

Band	Response	Mark
A	Candidates must use appropriate specialist terms throughout to describe the structure and function of chromosomes using six to eight of the points above, in a logical sequence. They use good spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a high standard.	[5]–[6]
B	Candidates use some appropriate specialist terms to describe the structure and function of chromosomes using four or five of the points above, in a logical sequence. They use satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a satisfactory standard.	[3]–[4]
C	Candidates partially describe the structure and/or function of chromosomes using one to three of the above points. However, these are not presented in a logical sequence. They use limited spelling, punctuation and grammar and have made limited use of specialist terms. The form and style are of a limited standard.	[1]–[2]
D	Response not worthy of credit.	[0]

[6]

6

Total**60**