

## Organisation

Mark Scheme

Time available: 55 minutes Marks available: 46 marks

1. (a) $x$-axis: scale + labelled, including units
scale $\geq 1 / 2$ width of graph paper label: biomass in $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$
1
bar widths correct
$\pm 1 / 2$-square each side
allow 1 mark if 3 correct
all 4 bars correctly labelled
large fish + small fish + invertebrate (animals) + algae
or
(trophic level) $4+3+2+1$
or
tertiary consumer + secondary consumer + primary
consumer + producer
ignore bar heights
(b) $\frac{840-10}{840} \times 100$
allow equivalent calculation

99
allow answer given to two significant figures from an incorrect calculation in step 2
an answer of 99 scores 3 marks
(c) inedible parts / example
allow eaten by other animals or not all organisms eaten
or
egested / faeces
allow not digested
allow excretion / urine
ignore waste
or
respiration / as $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
ignore energy losses
ignore movement
(d) bacteria decay organic matter / sewage / algae / dead plants
(by) digestion
allow example such as starch broken down to sugar
or
protein broken down to amino acids
(and) bacteria respire aerobically
or
respire using oxygen
(so) reduced energy supply causes death of fish allow toxins in the sewage kill fish ignore pathogens or (pathogenic) bacteria cause disease in fish and kills them
2. (a) snail
or
shrew
additional incorrect answer negates correct answer
1
(b) shrew
additional incorrect answer negates correct answer
(c) fewer shrews to eat them
(d) population
(e) $\mathbf{C}$
(f) $\quad(11000 \times 0.1=)$

1100 (kJ)
(g) the snails do not eat the roots of the lettuces
(h) any one from:

- light (intensity)
- temperature
- moisture (levels)
- soil pH
- mineral / ion content (of soil)
- wind intensity / speed
ignore wind direction
- carbon dioxide (levels)
- oxygen (levels)

3. (a) measure the length / area of the field
(b) use (a) random number(s) (generator)
or
use coordinates method explained
1

1
(c) compare their results with another student's results
place more quadrats
1
(d) $0.25 \times 5=1.25$
$500 / 1.25=400$
$(40 \times 400=) 16000$ allow 16000 with no working shown for 3 marks

1
(e) 11
(f) (quadrat) 5
both quadrat number and correct reason must be given for 1 mark
very few or only 2 growing (here)
4. (a) any two from:

- idea of absorption of light / energy
- transfer to chemical energy
allow produce sugars / glucose / starch / carbohydrate / food / biomass
- provides food / energy for animals / caterpillar
- releases oxygen
(b)

(c) $15(\%)$
allow 1 mark for $\frac{3 \times 100}{20}$ with no answer or incorrect answer
or
allow 1 mark for 0.15
(d) (i) any two from:
- markings look like eyes / face / mouth of much larger animal
- looks fierce / scary / dangerous
allow it looks like a snake
- to frighten blue tit / bird
$\max 1$ if reference to camouflage
(ii) any two from:
- sharp / long / big claws
ignore strong
- sharp / hooked beak
ignore strong / big
- large wings or flies quickly
allow streamlined / aerodynamic
ignore powerful wings
- good eyesight
$5 . \quad$ (a) (i) any two from: allow eaten by other animals
- used for respiration ignore used / lost in heat / movement
- lost as $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ / water / urea
- lost as faeces or not all digested
if neither mark awarded allow 1 mark for lost as waste
ignore references to energy losses
do not allow for growth / repair / reproduction
(ii) any one from:
- thrushes eat other things
- thrush numbers likely to vary (considerably)
allow it is only an estimate (of population size) or only counted thrushes for 5 hours
- thrushes were not present all the time
- thrushes feed on a much bigger area
(b) (i) any one from:
- there are two dependent variables
- there is no independent variable
- to show the association / correlation / pattern (between the two variables)
(ii) (snails in woodlands)
more have dark(er) colour(ed shells) or fewer have light-coloured shells
allow converse for grassland, if clear
(shells have) no / fewer stripes or have no stripes
allow converse for grassland, if clear
(iii) less likely to be seen (by predators / birds / thrushes) allow camouflaged (from predators / birds / thrushes)
allow light coloured shells with stripes would be more visible (to predators / birds / thrushes in woodland (than grassland)).

