Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)(i)	C ⊠ parasite		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1 (a)(ii)	A suggestion linking two of the following :		
	 suckers on the head /adaptation of the head (1) 	Accept hooks, teeth for suckers	
		Reject large intestine	
	attaches to the intestine(1)OR	Accept long flexible shape	
	 a very long thin shape / large surface area (1) for absorption (1) 		
	OR surface / skin (1) resistant to enzymes (1)	Ignore references to resistance to stomach acid	
		Ignore references to larvae, eggs and reproduction	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1 (a)(iii)	A suggestion including two of the following:		
	 cooking meat thoroughly (1) 	Accept food/pork for meat	
	 do not eat meat /become a vegetarian / vegan(1) 		
	 destroy/don't eat the cysts in the meat(1) 		
	 prevent animals from eating tapeworm eggs (1) 		(2)
	• worm the animal (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(b)	An explanation including three of the following:		
	(chemosynthetic) bacteria live in (the gut of) the tube worms (1)		
	 the bacteria convert sulphurous / hydrogen sulphide compounds (1) 	Accept sulphur	
	 into food for the tube worms (1) 	Accept bacteria make food for worms	
	 the tube worms provide place for the bacteria to live / provides oxygen for bacteria (1) 	Accept protection	(3)
	 this is a mutualistic relationship (1) 	Accept mutualism / mutual benefit / mutual relationship	

Total for Question 1 = 8 marks

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
2 a(i)	C 🗵 nitrification		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2a(ii)	an explanation to include the following points	Ignore references to use as food (plants do not feed)	
	• used to make protein (1)	accept amino acids/ chlorophyll /DNA	
	• for growth (1)	ignore references to photosynthesis / respiration	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2a(iii)	A description linking four of the following points		
	(nitrates) leach/flow into water (1)	accept fertilisers for nitrates	
	algae and small plants grow rapidly /algal bloom (1)		
	underwater plants cannot photosynthesise (1)		
	(lack of photosynthesis / sunlight) causes plants to die (1)		
	decomposers / (decomposing) bacteria break down the dead material / plants (1)		
	these bacteria use up oxygen during respiration(1)		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)	An explanation to include three of the following points		
	bacteria use nitrogen / nitrogen fixing bacteria (1)		
	make ammonia / ammonium / nitrogen compounds /nitrates for use by plants (1)		
	bacteria protected (within the root nodule) (1)		
	bacteria obtain chemical substances / glucose / sugar from the plant (1)	Ignore food/nutrients	
	this is called a mutualism / symbiosis(1)	reject parasitism	(3)

Total for question 2 = 10 marks

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(a)(i)	B - eutrophication		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3a(ii)	 Any two from the following: (over use of) nitrates / phosphates fertilisers (1) leaching into the lake(1) 	flowing into lakes / washing into	
	 sewage leakage into the lake (1) 	lakes (accept streams, rivers for lakes)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3a(iii)	(plant growth) is increased / protein is made(1)	excessive/overgrowth of algae/plants on the surface	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3 b(i)	An explanation linking three of the following points:		
	decomposers /decomposer bacteria (1)		
	 bacteria /they break down dead animal and plant matter in the soil (1) 		
	• into ammonia (1)		
	 {ammonia / nitrites} is/are converted into nitrates (1) 		
	 by nitrifying bacteria (1) 	ref to nitrogen fixing bacteria (fixing nitrogen) (1)	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3 b(ii)	denitrifying (bacteria) (1)	named bacteria e.g <i>Thiobacillus</i> denitrificans, Micrococcus denitrificans, Serratia, Pseudomonas, and Achromobacter	(1)

(Total for question 3 = 8 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)(i)	substitution (1) 11.8 + 10.3 + 11.2 = 33.3		
	evaluation (1) 33.3 / 3 = 11.1(cm) (1)	e.c.f if substitution answer is incorrect	
		give full marks for correct answer, no working	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)(ii)	 An explanation linking the following points (plant B) leaves are larger because they have a higher concentration of nitrate (1) (nitrates are) required for 	mean is higher as plant has more nitrates	
	making protein / growth (1)		(2)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
4(b)	D		
			(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(c)	an explanation linking the following points • nitrogen fixing bacteria (1) • fix nitrogen gas for the plant (1) • decomposing bacteria / decomposers (1) • decompose / break down animal / plant matter / protein / urea (1) • into ammonia (1)	nitrogen fixing bacteria convert nitrogen into nitrates / nitrogen compounds (2)	
	(then) nitrifying bacteria(1)		
	 convert ammonia / nitrites into nitrates (1) 		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(d)	respiration / respiring / respire decomposition /decomposing / decompose	any reasonable spelling of either term	(1)

(Total for question 4 = 10 marks)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5(a)(i)	increase in CO ₂ concentration (over time)	positive correlation	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(a)(ii)	355 ppm (1990) – 339 ppm (1980) (1) 16 (1)	Accept: tolerance 14 -18 2 marks for overall correct answer	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(a)(iii)	Any three from the following points:		
	 seasonal / weather changes (1) 	Accept refs to summer / winter	
	 due to less leaves on trees/less plants less photosynthesis and CO₂ removed from the atmosphere (1) 	more photosynthesis in the summer	
	 more fossil fuels / wood may be burned during colder weather (1) 	more car usage in summer / winter	(3)

	Question Indicative Content Number		Mark
QWC	5 (b)	 A description including some of the following points: photosynthetic material/plants will remove CO₂ from the atmosphere these plants will use the CO₂ to make glucose plant respiration will release CO₂ into the atmosphere animals will eat the plants- which contain carbon animals and plants will eventually die and decay due to microbial/bacterial action releasing CO₂ the combustion/burning of fossil fuels will release CO₂ into the atmosphere the burning of carbon based products made from trees will release CO₂ into the atmosphere 	(6)
Level	0	No rewardable content	
1	1 - 2	 a limited description of one of the processes of the carbon cycle the answer communicates ideas using simple language and uses limited scientific terminology spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accuracy 	
2	3 - 4	 a simple description of two of the processes of the carbon cycle including one method of adding carbon dioxide and one method of removing carbon dioxide the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy 	
3	5 - 6	 a detailed description of most of the processes of the carbon cycle that releases and removes carbon dioxide the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a range of scientific terminology accurately to describe the carbon cycle spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors 	

(Total for question 5 = 12 marks)