



**General Certificate of Education (A-level)
January 2012**

Biology

BIOL4

(Specification 2410)

Unit 4: Populations and Environment

Final

Mark Scheme

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| Question | Marking guidelines | Mark | Comments |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| 1(a) | All the fish/all the species/all the populations/all the organisms; | 1 | Must indicate all/every species. Reject answers that suggest other fish/organisms might be present. |
| 1(b)(i) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capture sample, mark and release; 2. Appropriate method of marking suggested / method of marking does not harm fish; 3. Take second sample and count marked organisms; 4. $\text{Population} = \frac{\text{No in sample}_1 \times \text{No in sample}_2}{\text{Number marked in sample}_2};$ | 3 max | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. E.g. Cutting a fin/attaching a tag/paint/marker. 3. May be awarded from equation if not given here. 4. Accept any valid alternative to equation or answer expressed as a ratio. |
| 1(b)(ii) | One suitable reason; E.g. population increases/changes (between first and second sample) | 1 | Accept other valid answers, which must, however, relate to breeding/only works if population constant. |
| 1(c) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With different mouth eats different food / has different way of feeding / specific mouth shape for specific food; 2. Competition between species/interspecific competition is reduced; | 2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catches more food and gas exchange are neutral 2. Reject intraspecific |

| Question | Marking guidelines | Mark | Comments |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| 2(a)(i) | Stickleback + caddis fly (larva) + stonefly (larva); | 1 | All three required for mark. In any order. |
| 2(a)(ii) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (With fewer fish) reduced predation / not being eaten results in more freshwater shrimps; Increased competition for food/resources / more producers eaten by shrimps / more shrimps eating producers; Less food/resources for mayfly; | 2 max | Principles <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Effect of</u> fish on shrimps <u>Effect of</u> shrimps on producer <u>Effect of</u> food on mayfly |
| 2(b)(i) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Two marks for correct answer in range 16.8 to 18.9;; One mark for incorrect answer in which candidate divides 19 to 21 by 111 to 113; | 2 | Ignore additional decimal places. Working shown in mm. Accept working in cm/2mm squares (10/56) for 1 mark. |
| 2(b)(ii) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Single-celled producers are more digestible / contain less cellulose (than plants) / less energy lost in faeces; All of producer eaten/parts of plant not eaten; Less heat/energy lost / less respiration; | 2 max | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> May refer to either trophic level |
| 2(c) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Photosynthesis/light dependent reaction/light independent reaction; Carbon-containing substances; | 2 | Allow organic substance or named organic substance |

| Question | Marking guidelines | Mark | Comments |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| 3(a) | 1. Transect/lay line/tape measure (from one side of the dune to the other); 2. Place quadrats at regular intervals along the line; 3. Count plants/percentage cover/abundance scale (in quadrats) OR Count plants and record where they touch line/transect; | 3 max | 1&2. Reject random in context of placing transect/quadrats 2. Accept references to stratified sampling/different seral stages 3. Accept abundance scale |
| 3(b) | 1. Stabilises sand / stops sand shifting; 2. Forms/improves soil / makes conditions less hostile; | 2 | 2. Allow credit for example of making conditions less hostile such as: Adds nutrients Improves water retention |

| Question | Marking guidelines | Mark | Comments |
|----------|--|-------|--|
| 4(a)(i) | Non-living/physical/chemical factor/non biological; | 1 | Do not accept named factor unless general answer given. |
| 4(a)(ii) | Accept an abiotic factor that may limit photosynthesis/growth; E.g. Water Named soil factor Light Carbon dioxide Incline/aspect Wind/wind speed | 1 | Reject altitude/height Not “soil” / “weather” Accept Oxygen |
| 4(b) | 1. Correct explanation for differences between day and night e.g. photosynthesis only during the daytime / no photosynthesis/only respiration at night; 2. Net carbon dioxide uptake during the day/in light OR No carbon dioxide taken up at night/in dark / carbon dioxide released at night/in dark; 3. At ground level <u>more</u> respiration / in leaves <u>more</u> photosynthesis; 4. Carbon dioxide produced at ground level/carbon dioxide taken up in leaves; | 4 | Principles Comparing day and night/light and dark 1. Explanation in terms of photosynthesis/respiration 2. Effect on carbon dioxide production/uptake Comparing leaves with ground level 3. Explanation in terms of photosynthesis/respiration 4. Effect on carbon dioxide production/uptake 2 and 4 must relate to why the change occurs |
| 4(c) | 1. Variation in original colonisers / mutations took place; 2. Some better (adapted for) survival (in mountains); 3. Greater reproductive success; 4. <u>Allele</u> frequencies change; | 3 max | 2. Allow “advantage so able to survive” 4. Reject gene/genotype |

| Question | Marking guidelines | Mark | Comments |
|----------|---|------|--|
| 5(a)(i) | 1. Animal 2 / 5 has hair but offspring do not; 2. So 2 / 5 parents must be heterozygous/carriers; OR 3. 4/7/8 are hairless but parents have hair; 4. So 2 / 5 must be heterozygous/carriers; | 2 | Accept parents as alternative to animals 2 and 5 1 + 3: Allow reference to children/offspring for animals 7 + 8 Ignore reference to individuals 1 and 6 |
| 5(a)(ii) | Hairless males have fathers with hair / 4 is hairless but 1 is hairy / 7 and/or 8 are hairless but 6 is hairy / only males are hairless; | 1 | Ignore references to other individuals Ignore reference to genotypes Allow credit for candidate who states that evidence is not conclusive/pedigree possible with autosomal character; |
| 5(b) | 1. Parental genotypes $X^H X^h$ and $X^H Y$ Gametes X^H X^h X^H Y ; 2. Genotypes of offspring $X^H X^H$, $X^H Y$, $X^H X^h$, $X^h Y$; 3. Phenotypes of offspring female with hair male with hair male hairless; 4. 0.25 / $\frac{1}{4}$ / 1 in 4 / 25%; | 4 | Accept any letter for gene but capital letter must represent dominant allele. 1. Both parental genotypes and gametes must be correct 2. Allow for offspring genotypes correctly derived from <u>gametes</u> given by candidate; 3. Allow phenotypes correctly derived from offspring genotype Allow $H \equiv X^H$, $h \equiv X^h$ 4. Ignore 1:3 in context of correct probability Reject 1:4 |

| Question | Marking guidelines | Mark | Comments |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| 6(a) | Nitrification; | 1 | Accept nitrifying. Do not accept nitrogen fixing. |
| 6(b) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uptake (by roots) involves active transport; 2. Requires ATP/ aerobic respiration; | 2 | Reject all references to bacteria |
| 6(c)(i) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not enough time / fast flow washes bacteria away; 2. (Not all/less) ammonia converted to nitrate/less nitrification; | 2 | “Not enough time for bacteria to convert all the ammonia to nitrate” gains 2 marks |
| 6(c)(ii) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Algal bloom / increase in algae; 2. Algae block light / plants/algae die; 3. Decomposers/saprobionts/bacteria break down dead plant materials; 4. Bacteria/decomposers/saprobionts use up oxygen in respiration / increase BOD; 5. Fish die due to lack of oxygen; | 3 max | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Accept alternatives such as microbes/ saprophytes. |

| Question | Marking guidelines | Mark | Comments |
|----------|--|-------|---|
| 7(a)(i) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same breed so similar alleles; 2. Controls/removes variable/so genes not a factor / only temperature affects results / rate of growth affected by genes; | 2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow different alleles have different effects 2. Accept idea worded in such terms as inherited. |
| 7(a)(ii) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different growth rates / gained different biomass / grew different amount; 2. Not due to temperature / the independent variable; | 2 | <p>Allow “more food for growth”</p> <p>Ignore references to efficiency of conversion.</p> |
| 7(b)(i) | Rise then fall with peak at 20°C; | 1 | Do not accept 0.85 as alternative to 20. |
| 7(b)(ii) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temperature may be between 10 and 30/10 and 20/20 and 30; 2. Intervals are 10°C/large/not small/should be smaller/should be intermediates; | 2 | No mark for yes or no. |
| 7(c)(i) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth rate decreasing / conversion staying same/ decreasing; 2. (Scientists would be) looking for high growth rate/ conversion / data shows unlikely to improve growth/yield; 3. Wastes time/resources/would not relate to farming conditions; | 2 max | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ignore cruelty to pigs |
| 7(c)(ii) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will lose more heat / not as much energy used to maintain body temperature; 2. Heat resulting from respiration/more respiration; 3. More food used in respiration; | 2 max | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be a comparative statement <p>Accept energy as equivalent to heat in the context of this question</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Do not credit answers relating to energy made in respiration |

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| <p>7(d)</p> | <p>In support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Food B produces greater mass than control/greater than 100%; <p>But</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Error bars for B mean B could be no better / not different from control; Overlap of error bars for B and A; A no better than/not different from B; <p>Experimental limitations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Experiment only ran for 10 days; Experimental conditions /breed of pig may not be the same as on the farm; No information about cost; | <p>4 max</p> | <p>Read standard deviation as standard error</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Must refer to control <p>4. Neutral: “Results not significant”. Mark must compare A to B</p> |
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| Question | Marking guidelines | Mark | Comments |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| 8(a) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Releases energy in small / manageable amounts; 2. (Broken down) in a one step / single bond broken; 3. Immediate energy compound/makes energy available rapidly; 4. Phosphorylates/adds phosphate; 5. Makes (phosphorylated substances) more reactive / lowers activation energy; 6. Reformed/made again; | 4 max | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accept less than glucose 2. Accept easily broken down 4. Do not accept phosphorus or P on its own 6. Must relate to regeneration |
| 8(b) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substrate level phosphorylation / ATP produced in Krebs cycle; 2. Krebs cycle/link reaction produces reduced coenzyme/reduced NAD/reduced FAD; 3. Electrons released from reduced /coenzymes/ NAD/FAD; 4. (Electrons) pass along carriers/through electron transport chain/through series of redox reactions; 5. Energy released; 6. ADP/ADP + Pi; 7. Protons move into intermembrane space; 8. ATP synthase; | 6 max | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Accept alternatives for reduced NAD 2. Accept description of either Krebs cycle or link reaction 5. Allow this mark in context of electron transport or chemiosmosis 6. Accept H⁺ or hydrogen ions and cristae 7. Allow description of movement through membrane 8. Accept ATPase. Reject stalked particles |

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| 8(c) | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In the dark no ATP production in photosynthesis;2. Some tissues unable to photosynthesise/produce ATP;3. ATP cannot be moved from cell to cell/stored;4. Plant uses more ATP than produced in photosynthesis;5. ATP for active transport;6. ATP for synthesis (of named substance); | 5 max | 1. In context of in photosynthetic tissue/leaves |
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