Coordination and Response Mark Scheme 4

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Торіс	Coordination and Response
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Mark Scheme 4

Time Allowed:63 minutesScore:/52Percentage:/100

Que	Question		E Answers		Additional Guidance	
1	(a)	whole / part of, organism changes in position / changes in place ;		[1]	<i>ignore</i> locomotion A (moves) from place to place / one place to another	
	(b)	(i)	antagonistic;	[1]	A antagonism	
		(ii)	<i>idea of</i> muscle pull (don't push) ; biceps contracts ; triceps relaxes ; flexion / described as movement of (fore)arm ; during relaxation muscle is, stretched / passive ; both contract to maintain position / holding an object ;	[max 3]	assume answer is about flexion – credit ora for extension – mark through if both given if answer does not mention the names of the muscles but has the right idea for one contracts and the other relaxes, then allow one mark for MP2+3 contraction and relaxation of the pair must be linked to the correct movement of the arm. If not, no marks R hand A named correct bone – radius and/or ulna A lengthens	
	(c)	(i)	<i>transmits impulses</i> from, receptor / nerve endings / sensory endings / skin / sensory organ ; to, CNS / spinal cord / connector neurone / relay neurone ;	[2]	<i>ignore</i> sensory neurone as question says 'describe' <i>ignore</i> 'messages' / 'signals' / 'senses the stimulus' R 'fingers' / 'hand' A interneurone R 'brain' / 'brain and spinal cord'	
		(ii)	<i>idea that</i> <u>impulses</u> stimulate muscle to, contract / move hand ; (only) biceps contracts (to raise the forearm) ; ref. to impulse does not cross synapse to H ;	[2 max]	assume answer is about neurone G, but accept about H	
	(d)	1 2 3 4	many / different, stimuli ; brain, decides / controls / coordinates ; <u>impulses</u> in <u>motor</u> , neurones / nerves ; to, (many) muscles / effectors (involved) ;	[max 2]	R if one muscle	
			[To			

Question			E Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance A 'is constricted' A iris widens R if radial and ciliary muscles		
2	(a)	(i)	pupil, decreases in size / gets smaller / AW ; circular / iris, muscle contracts ;				
		(ii)	reduces light entering the eye ; protects, retina / rods / cones (against damage) ; destruction of pigment ;	[max 2]	accept 'too much light damages the retina' ora = 2 marks R 'damage' unqualified		
		(iii)	<i>rods</i> detect light of low intensity ; no colour / black and white ; <i>cones</i> detect high light intensity ; different colours / give colour vision ;	[2] (1	maximum 1 mark per cell type		
	(b)		arrows on each neurone in the correct direction ; from retina to muscle in iris	[1]	R if any one arrow is incorrect		
	(c)		muscles, oppose each other / have the opposite actions ; when one contracts the other relaxes ; radial muscle contracts to make pupil, larger / dilate ; circular muscle contracts to make pupil, smaller / constrict ;	[max 3]			

2	(d)	(i)		dangerous situation / or suitable example ; may have to run away / flight ; display aggression / anger / fight / AW ;		'fight and flight' = 2 marks
			4	predator move to catch prey;		
			5	voluntary action; e.g. sporting events		
			6	AVP;	[max 3]	e.g. qualified emotional scenar
		• •	no nee less	mone travels around the (whole) body ; need to transmit impulses to specific places ; ed to stimulate many / simultaneous responses ; s energy needed ;		
			(eff	ect/s) last longer ;	[max 1]	
			[Total: 14]			

Question	E Answers detect / sense / feel / AW, changes (in the environment) / stimuli ; make response(s) / react ;		Guidance 'a response to a stimulus' = 1 mark IGNORE an example as a definition asked for IGNORE 'sensitive'	
3 (a)				
(b)	 A cornea ; B iris ; C lens ; D suspensory ligaments ; 	[max 2] [4]	accept labels on Fig. 1.1 if not on answer lines D ACCEPT 'suspendary / suspendory' and other similar misspellings	
(ii)	do not allow any ecf from (b)(i) <i>iris</i> controls / changes / adjusts, amount of light (entering the eye) ; controls / changes / adjusts, the size of the pupil ; protects, retina / light sensitive cells, from, bright / excess, light ;	[max 1]	 R 'pupil reflex' A circular muscles contract in bright light to protect the retina A radial muscles contract in dim light to help vision A stop retina from being bleached 	
	<i>ciliary muscle contracts to</i> change, focal length / thickness / shape, of lens ; (brings about) accommodation ; slacken the suspensory ligaments ;	[max 1]	IGNORE size A change how light is refracted in the eye A contract and relax to focus the lens A relaxes to increase tension in suspensory ligaments	
(c) (i)	 if these two responses are given the wrong way round award no marks, but look for ecf in (d) G yellow spot / fovea ; H blind spot / optic disc ; A optic(al) nerve 	[2]		

Question	E Answers	Marks	Guidance			
3 (ii)	 detects light of low <u>intensity</u>; A ora converts light to (electrical) <u>impulses</u>; provides night vision / work at night / work in dim light / 'see in the dark'; high sensitivity (to light); 		 2 R signals / messages / pulses 3 R 'rods capture light' 4 A very sensitive (to light) / more sensitive than 			
	 5 give peripheral vision / described ; 6 gives black and white vision / gives shades of grey ; A ora 	[max 2]	cones 5 e.g. not looking directly at object 6 <i>ora</i> = 'cannot see colour' / AW			
(d)	allow ecf from (c)(i) if G is blind spot and H is fovea peak at G ; nothing at H ;		look for these two points, ignore the rest of any line(s) drawn by the candidates mark independently 2 marks if only a peak at G			
			ACCEPT lines that just go into H			
			R one vertical line in G .			
	G H	[2]				
	[Total: 14]					

Question	E Answers Ma		Guidance
⁴ (a)	<i>sensitivity</i> (ability to) detect / sense, changes (in the environment) / stimuli ; make responses ;		A automatic qualified reflex or an example unqualified is not enough
	<i>involuntary action</i> a response that does not involve, decision / thought / AW ; A a response that is not under conscious control	[max 3]	A 'a reflex because it is automatic'
(b) (i)	 A spinal cord / grey matter ; B motor neurone / axon / efferent fibre ; C sensory cell / receptor / muscle spindle ; D quadriceps / muscle / effector ; 	[4]	A responses on the diagram R references to 'nerves' and CNS A 'sense organ' in C but R sensory <u>neurone</u>
(ii)	movement of, <u>ions / molecules</u> + against a concentration gradient / AW ; using, energy (from respiration) / ATP ; R references to particles	[2]	A ref. to active transport slowed down by metabolic poison as alternative to energy / respiration / ATP NB be aware of contradictory statements re concentration and reject
(c)	sensory neurone still carries an impulse / can still feel the sharp blow ; no <u>impulses</u> in (motor) neurone / after the cut ; to, muscle / effector ; no, response / contraction ;	[max 3]	R signals and messages A action potential
(d)	to test if the nervous system is functioning properly / AW ;	[1]	A 'to see if the nerves are working properly'
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