Reproduction

Mark Scheme 6

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Reproduction
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Mark Scheme 6

Time Allowed: 66 minutes

Score: /55

Percentage: /100

Question	Ехр	ected Answers		Marks	Additional Guidance
1 (a)					
	Fu	nction	structure		
	sto	ores urine	Α		
	pro	oduces gametes	F;		
	pro	oduce seminal fluid	B / C ;		
	mo	ove gametes by peristalsis	D/J;		
	pro	oduce testosterone	F;		
				[4]	
(b) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	moti sma acro no folless proc	ellum / tail ; ile ; aller / ref to actual sizes ; osome ; ood store ; ocytoplasm ; duced in larger numbers ; tains X or Y (chromosome) ;		[max 4]	
(c) (i)	1 2 3 4 5	(Fertility drugs may contain) FSH / LH; taken / injected, during early stage of menstrual cycle stimulates ovaries; (FSH) stimulates follicles to develop; (LH / FSH) stimulates ovulation;	;	[max 3]	
(ii)	1 2 3	collect sperm from male / donor ; inject into uterus ; when egg likely to be in oviduct ;		[max 2]	Accept through cervix
				[Total: 13]	

2	(a	34/35/36mm 0.14		
		answer = (x) 243 to 257 ;;	[2]	
	(b)	no, flagellum / tail; no, acrosome / (digestive) enzymes; has, food / energy, store; more cytoplasm; larger nucleus; more membrane / larger surface area;	[max 3]	only accept structural points
	(c)	reduces / halves, number of chromosomes; so number of chromosomes does not double each generation; gives variation;	[max 2]	

(d)	man cannot produce sperm; sperm cannot swim / defective sperm / AW; few sperm / low sperm count; blockage of, epididymis / vas deferens; result of, STD / named STD; AVP; had a vasectomy / problem with ejaculation / not enough nutrient in semen	[max 1]	
	woman low concentration of / no, FSH; follicles do not develop / cannot ovulate; damaged / blocked / cut, oviduct; AVP; e.g. post menopause / embryo cannot implant / uterine lining does not thicken	[max 1]	
(e)	to increase chances of fertilisation; fertilisation occurs in the oviduct; sperm can only survive for a few days (in the oviduct); placed in the uterus and not in the vagina as sperm less likely to die / AW; AVP; e.g. ref to female's immune system takes 1–2 days for sperm to reach, egg / oviduct	[max 3]	
(f)	to maintain, endometrium / lining of uterus; for implantation; prevent loss of embryo (through menstruation); inhibits, secretion / release, of FSH / LH; no development of (more) follicles / AW;	[max 3]	
(g)	number of women who become pregnant out of all women who have AI; as a percentage / out of every 100;	[2]	
	[Total: 17]	

Que	stion	E Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	(i) mycelium;		
		(ii) hypha;	[1]	
	(b)	hyphae, secrete / release; enzymes; amylase; breaks down starch to, maltose / glucose; protease; breaks down protein to, peptides / amino acids; products absorbed; by diffusion / active uptake;	[max 4]	ignore produce accept soluble nutrients if no digestion given

3	(c)	(i) antibiotics diffuse through the agar; (some) kill / stop reproduction of, bacteria ref to not all antibiotics being effective	[max 2]	
		(ii) bacteria grew around the discs; bacteria are resistant to antibiotics 1 and 5; any explanation of resistance;	[max 2]	R immune bacteria break down antibiotic
		(iii) kill all the bacteria; some still present even after person feels better; prevents bacteria becoming resistant; prevents selection of resistant strain;	[max 2]	accept description of selection even if the term is not used
		Γ	Гotal: 12]	

Question	E answers		Additional Guidance	
4 (a 1 2	(amniotic) sac, contains / secretes, the amniotic fluid; sac, prevents entry of pathogens (from vagina); A 'disease'		A holds	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	amniotic fluid or amniotic sac supports fetus; protects / cushions, against, damage / sudden movements / bumps / AW; provides constant temperature / protects against fluctuating temperature; allows fetus to move; needed for, bone / muscle, growth / development; helps, lungs / gut, develop; collects fetal, urine / waste / excretion(s); provides sterile environment / AW;	[max 4]	A 'the baby' A 'shock absorber' ignore pH, A 'keeps the fetus warm' A correct / suitable, temperature ignore egest	
(b)	functions of the placenta – one mark per line			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	ref to barrier between blood systems / prevention of maternal and fetal blood mixing; idea that protection against mother's immune system; supply of oxygen (to fetus); loss of carbon dioxide (from fetus); loss of, urea / waste; R urine protection against, pathogen(s) / named pathogen(s); A disease transfer of antibodies (from mother); supply of, nutrients / named nutrient(s); ignore 'food' supply / removes, water; secretes, hormone(s) / named hormone(s);	[max 3]	award one mark for idea of exchange if no ref. to any substance R breathing	
(c)	A – dilates / widens / expands / stretches ; B – contracts ;	[2]	ignore 'relaxes' / 'opens'	

Question	E answers	Mark	Additional Guidance
Question 4 (d)	advantages to max 3 provides, best / complete / most suitable / AW, food; easy to digest; no additives; contains antibodies / ref. to colostrums / provides passive immunity; provides protection against, pathogens / diseases / microorganisms; further detail, e.g. diseases that the mother has had / common diseases; sterile / no risk of infection from, formula milk / bottled milk; is at, body / correct, temperature; no preparation / always available; bonding with mother; it's free / 'cheap'; reduce risk of allergies;	Mark	A any suitable comment about nutrients A right composition for humans A temporary immunity / AW A named microorganism(s) R 'fights' disease A less likely to get diarrhoea
	protects against, breast cancer / ovarian cancer; helps the body to return to 'normal'; e.g. weight loss / restores uterus contraceptive effect; possible disadvantages to max 3		
	transfer of, viruses / HIV / hepatitis B; painful / sore nipples / mastitis; stressful / may be embarrassing / AW; mother may not be able to produce enough milk; cannot see how much baby has consumed; task cannot be shared with other parent; medications / drugs / alcohol, can pass to baby;		
	AVP;	[max 4]	
	т	Гotal: 13]	