# Reproduction

## Mark Scheme 8

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Reproduction
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Mark Scheme 8

Time Allowed: 62 minutes

Score: /51

Percentage: /100

Question	Е	Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1 (a (i		oestrogen;		
(ii	) ov			
(b)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	thickens / maintains, endometrium / lining of, uterus / womb; prepares (endometrium) for implantation; prevents menstruation / stops menstrual cycle in pregnancy; promotes development / maintains, blood vessels / glands (in endometrium); prevents FSH secretion / inhibits LH; prevents follicle development; AVP; e.g. prevent muscle contraction of uterus wall	[max 3]	R wall ecf thereafter  A stimulates mammary glands
(c)	1 2 3 4 5 6	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	[max 3]	
[Total: 9]				

Question	E Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
2 (a)	<ul><li>X – menstruation / described ;</li><li>Y – ovulation / described ;</li></ul>		R ova produced
(b)	stimulates repair of the, endometrium / lining of uterus; A womb thickening / building up, of endometrium; development / AW, of blood (vessels) / glands; prepares (uterus) for, implantation / reception of 'egg' or embryo; release of LH; inhibits release of FSH (from pituitary); stops, production / release, of more eggs; causes change in cervical mucus;	[max 4]	R repair/thickening of uterus wall in MP1 and 2  A ref to uterus (alone) for MP 3 and 4
(c) (i)	FSH is, given / taken / injected, at beginning of the cycle; stimulates development of, follicles / eggs; many / several / more than one; reason women may be infertile is not producing, any / enough, FSH; enables IVF;		R ova produced/made  A follicles produced/made  A FSH causes more ova to be released
(ii)	allows infertile couples to have children; may not treat infertility successfully; expense of fertility treatment; may lead to multiple births; AVP; e.g. ref. to adverse effects		I ref. to religious beliefs
(d)	so no more eggs released; no fertilisation; no more embryos; idea that do not have, embryos / fetuses / 'babies', at different stages of development in the womb at the same time;		

3	(a)		penis becomes, firm / erect; penis inserted into vagina; ejaculation; sperm / semen, deposited, in vagina / near cervix;	[max 2]
	(b)	(	mechanical / barrier; A physical	[1]
		(ii)	semen / sperm, collect / trapped, in condom; <b>A</b> cannot enter female so fertilisation is not possible / sperm cannot reach egg <i>or</i> oviduct / AW; <b>A</b> male gamete for sperm <b>R</b> 'sperm cannot reach ovary'	[2]
	(c)	(	<ul> <li>HIV transmitted in, semen / vaginal fluids / body fluids / blood;</li> <li>from infected to, uninfected / AW, during sexual intercourse;</li> <li>condoms, prevent contact between body fluids; A mixing of body fluids</li> <li>(no condoms) more unprotected sex / greater chance of infection;</li> </ul>	[max 2]
		(ii)	<pre>sharing needles (during drug taking); R unsterilised / used tattoos / body piercing; (transmission in) blood products / blood transfusion / transplants; A blood to blood contact, e.g. open wounds; A refs to breast milk; across placenta; (blood mixing) at birth;</pre>	[max 2]
		(iii)	virus, invades / attacks / kills, lymphocytes / CD4 cells / T cells;  R white blood cells unqualified  antibodies, not produced / don't work / not effective; ora  phagocytes not as effective; ora  loss of (existing) immunity;  cannot defend against / (more) susceptible to / less resistance to,  pathogen / infection / disease; A ref to opportunistic infection	
			R 'fight' disease / infection	[max 3]

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(d)
           sores / ulcers, on, penis / genitals;
           discharge (of pus) from, penis / urethra / sex organ(s);
           (male) pain when urinating;
           inflammation of, testes / prostate / urethra / vagina;
           discharge of pus from the vagina;
                                                                                           [max 1]
      (ii) accept any from (i) if not already given
           damage to, urinary / reproductive, organs;
           sterility / infertility;
           blindness in a baby born to a mother with the disease;
           abdominal pain;
           produce antibodies;
                                                                                           [max 1]
     (iii) use antibiotic(s) / named antibiotic; A penicillin (although not used now)
                                                                                           [max 1]
                                                                                       [Total: 15]
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4 (a) (where sperm are stored before ejaculation)
                                                           B;
C;
F;
         (is cut or tied during a vasectomy)
         (produces fluid for sperm to swim in)
         (where meiosis occurs)
                                                                                                    [4]
    (b) (i) urethra;
                                                                                                    [1]
        (ii) reduction in flow of urine / difficult to urinate;
             difficult to empty bladder;
             pain (when urinating);
             needing to urinate more often;
             dribbling / spraying, of urine;
             increased risk of infections of, bladder / kidney / prostate / urethra;
             difficult to ejaculate; A difficulty in release of, sperm / semen
                                                                                               [max 2]
    (c) many examples that candidates may give
         named structure;
        how diameter is reduced;
                                                                                                    [3]
         purpose;
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(d) fertility drugs
    FSH / LH / clomiphene / clomid; R oestrogen
    causes the ovaries to produce more eggs / AW;
    increases chance of fertilisation;
    ref to in vitro fertilisation;
    female hCG:
             stimulates follicles to release eggs;
             progesterone;
             causes, lining of uterus / endometrium, to thicken; A maintains lining
             increases chance of implantation;
             hCG;
    male
             to stimulate testosterone production;
             FSH / LH / testosterone;
             stimulates sperm production;
                                                                 max 3
    chemical methods of birth control
    oestrogen / progesterone;
    (contraceptive) pill / patch / injection / implant; R tablet / medicine
    prevents FSH release / AW;
    prevents, egg / follicle, development;
    prevents, ovulation / release of eggs; A no egg to be fertilised
    (progesterone only pills)
    inhibit sperm movement through cervix / plug of mucus at cervix;
    prevents implantation;
    kills sperm in, vagina / cervix;
    prevents sperm, reaching egg / entering oviduct;
                                                                 max 3
                                                                                              [6]
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[Total: 16]