Human Influences on Ecosystems

Mark Scheme 3

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Human Influences on Ecosystems
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Mark Scheme 3

Time Allowed: 58 minutes

Score: /48

Percentage: /100

	Answer			Marks	Guid	for Examiners
(a)						
, ,	pollutant		effect on the environment			
	heavy metals, e.g. lead and mercury	factories/industries/mining/ exhaust from transport/chemical plants/sewage (sludge);				
	phosphate	fertiliser/detergents/ sewage;				
	sulfur dioxide	(combustion of) coal/oil/factories/power stations/chemical plants/exhaust from transport;				
	ionising radiation	nuclear fall-out/radioactive waste/nuclear industries/nuclear power plants/uranium/plutonium/ X-rays	mutations/cancers; A changes genes/changes DNA	[5]		

1 (b)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	growth of algae/algal bloom; light blocked (by algae); reduced/no, photosynthesis; (so) algae/(fixed) water plants, die; less/no, oxygen released by plants; algae/plants, fed on/decayed/decomposed, by bacteria; bacteria, multiply/increase/grow/divide; (aerobic) respiration; low levels of oxygen cause, death/suffocation/migration, of, (named) fish/animals/invertebrates/(aquatic) creatures/organisms/consumers;	max [5]	
(c)	1	add lime(stone)/calcium carbonate/CaCO ₃ /alkali, to, lakes/rivers/soils;		
	2 3	use less fossil fuels ; ignore stop using fossil fuels use low sulfur fuels ; A stop using sulfur fuels		
	4 5	desulfurisation of, coal/oil; flue gas desulfurisation/'use (wet) scrubbers'/neutralise waste gases with lime;		
	6	catalytic converters/use electric cars;		
	7	idea of international treaty for reducing emissions;	max [2]	

2 (a)	 diffusion/osmosis/move, from cell (to air space); (water moves) through cell wall/membrane; evaporates into the air spaces (inside the leaf); water vapour moves out through the stomata; (vapour) diffuses (through stomata); transpiration; 	max [4]	
(b)	 water moves through the xylem; transpiration pull; water column under tension/negative/less, pressure (in leaves); cohesive forces between water molecules; lowers water potential/water potential gradient from root to leaves; adhesive forces between water molecules and xylem (wall); 	max [4]	Ignore water concentration
(c)	 1 osmosis; 2 down a water potential gradient; 3 into the root hairs; 4 through a partially permeable membrane; 	max [3]	Ignore water concentration

2 (d)	 filtration/screening to remove large pieces of waste; flocculation/coagulation to separate suspended particles from water/sedimentation to settle particles; digestion by, bacteria/fungi/decomposers/microorganisms; with aeration (tank)/trickle filter/activated sludge; sludge treated with <u>anaerobic</u> decomposers/<u>anaerobic</u> digestion; (water) treated with, chlorine/ozone/UV (light); distillation/collection of water from evaporator; 	max [3]	
(e)	 1 kill other plants that are not weeds; 2 harms, insect/animals; 3 bioaccumulation/AW; 4 loss of biodiversity/destroy habitat; 5 run off into, streams/rivers/lakes; 6 selects for herbicide, resistance/tolerance; 7 weeds become more difficult to control/AW; 	max [3]	
		[Total:17]	

³ (a)	\mbox{NO}_x / nitrogen dioxide / nitrous oxide / \mbox{NO}_2 / \mbox{NO}_3 ; carbon dioxide ;	[ma 1]	
(b)	kills / damages (named) plants; (acidic) soil leaching AW; released (named) metals; e.g. aluminium nutrients in soil no longer available to plants; prevents decomposition; dissolves limestone / marble / sandstone AW; acidification of lakes; (fresh water) fish / invertebrates die;	[max 3]	
(c)	scrubbers / flue gas desulfurisation, in power stations / chimneys / neutralise waste gases with lime; desulfurisation of coal / oil; use less fossil fuels; use low sulfur, fuel / petrol / diesel; use alternative / renewable / sustainable / green sources of energy; A gas-to-liquid (methane to petrol / diesel) catalytic converters / use electric cars; any one method to reduce demand for energy; idea of international treaty for reducing emissions;	[max 3]	
(d) (i)	sharp decrease in both, until 1997; more gradual decrease in both, since 1997; both follow same trend; comparative use of data;	[ma 3]	
(ii)	fresh mass changes with water content; dry mass is less variable / more consistent, for comparison; dry mass is a measure of growth; idea that percentage standardises changes in tissue concentration for comparison;	[ma 2]	
		[Total: 12]	

Question		Marks	Additional Guidance
4 (a)	 secrete/make/use, enzymes; breakdown insoluble substances to soluble substances; (named) protease; breaks down protein to amino acids; amylase/carbohydrase; breaks down starch to, glucose/maltose/sugar; lipase; breaks down fat to fatty acids and glycerol; (named) products respired; using oxygen; carbon dioxide released; ammonia produced; AVP; ref to nitrification 	max 5	e.g. glucose/sugars/fatty acids/amino acids MP9, MP10 and MP11 can be taken from a word equation MP9 can be awarded for C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ in a chemical equation MP10 and MP11 can be taken from a correctly balanced chemical equation
(b)	(chlorine) kills bacteria/acts as a disinfectant; R 'remove bacteria' (some) bacteria may, cause disease/be pathogenic; so water is not harmful to the environment/does not kill (named) organisms;	max 2	A microorganisms I harmful unqualified I makes the water safe unqualified kills, pathogenic/disease-causing, bacteria = 2
		[Total: 7]	