## Reproduction

## Mark Scheme 2

| Level | IGCSE |
| :--- | :--- |
| Subject | Biology |
| Exam Board | CIE |
| Topic | Reproduction |
| Sub-Topic |  |
| Paper Type | Alternative to Practical |
| Booklet | Mark Scheme 2 |


| Time Allowed: | 51 minutes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Score: | $/ 42$ |
| Percentage: | $/ 100$ |

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| 1 (a) |  | A + or - petals / floral parts separate (even if receptacle is not drawn.) <br> R stylised flowers <br> A all labels on stylised diagrams label line to touch surface / inside / curved part <br> one on left must have double lines either side and can be labelled to base of receptacle <br> label marks $=$ MAX 4 but MAX 2 for stylised diagrams |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | stamen / anther / filament is outside / hanging / loosely attached; long / bendy filament; <br> style / stigma is feathery / furry / large SA / long / large AW; | I labels (but can accept e.c.f. from diagram) <br> A pollen sacs <br> I sticky / outside / exposed <br> I pollen (not visible) / pistil / carpel alone <br> I negative comments e.g. no nectaries / petals / smell |
| (c) (i) | one similarity: both have stamens / anthers / stigmas; [1] |  |
| (ii) | Fig. 2.1 Fig.2.2 <br> petals Not present; <br> stamens / anthers enclosed within petals / stamens / anthers exposed / <br>  outside / <br> firmly attached loosely attached; <br> stigma / style enclosed within petals stigma / style outside the <br>  flower; <br> stigma /style is small / curved / single stigma / style has large SA / <br>  large / feathery / hairy / <br>  multiple; | need to be matched pairs <br> I size / colour / scent <br> A filament <br> can be comparative <br> I sticky <br> I carpel <br> A male + female parts are inside / outside flower = 1 need both, do not award if stigma/stamen given |
|  | [Total: 14] |  |

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2
(a) A - stigma;

B - style;
C - ovule/embryo sac; R. ovary/ovum/egg/carpel
(ii) correct path either side of the ovule, entering via the micropyle - either double or single line;
(b) (i) pollen grain 4-5mm diameter, and distance accept 50-90-120 mm;
(ii) working:
path length $\div$ pollen diameter
$x \div 4$ or $x \div 5$
correct answer [to nearest whole number] ;; allow ecf [this may need to be calculated several times for different figures]

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3 (a 1. respiration / fermentation of yeast cells; I reference to aerobic / anaerobic.
2. producing / releasing carbon dioxide;
3. carbon dioxide causes solution / indicator becoming acidic / yellow; [needs mention somewhere of carbon dioxide but do not award for concept that carbon dioxide is acidic alone]
(b) 1. use a set volume of yeast culture; [accept $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ ]
2. temperature controlled water bath / at room temperature;
3. means of collecting gas - gas syringe / inverted gas cylinder or syringe or gas jar or measuring cylinder full of water / test tube; [ignore counting bubbles / height of foam]
4. reference to timing;
5. repeat measurements;
6. calculate average;
7. airtight apparatus to stop leakage / putting in a bung;
8. shake culture (so cells do not settle);
9. AVP (e.g. reference to adding sugar);
(c) (i) O clear outline representation of yeast cell and more than 8 cm ; must have a bud, I minor shading,
D double line for cell wall; [bud should not be cut off with cross wall]
L label one from: nucleus / vacuole / nucleolus / cell membrane / mitochondrion / cytoplasm / ribosome / cell wall / daughter cell or bud / mother cell;
ring the accepted label and use letters $O, D$ and $L$ for ticks.
(ii) size of cell measured on Fig. 2.2 between X and Y between 8.0 and 8.2 cm or 80 and 82 mm (units essential);
$\frac{\text { drawing }}{\text { Fig. } 2.2}=$ magnification (allow even if forget $\times 5000$ )
allow ecf.
answer (needs to involve $\times 5000$ and no units given);

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4 (a correct lines to structure shown in Fig. 3.1
a chromosome or (i);
cytoplasm or (ii);
nucleus or (iii);
(b) (i) anthers / pollen sacs / ovary / ovules;
(ii) ovary / follicle / testis(es) / oviduct / fallopian tube; I reproductive organs.
(c) maintain chromosome diploid number on fertilisation;
reference to haploid gametes reference to 23 chromosomes;
variation;
when gametes fuse the correct chromosome number is attained;
[answers are sometimes difficult to follow - read through whole answer and dredge] [max 1]
[Total: 6]

