## wjec cboc

## GCE A LEVEL MARKING SCHEME

## SUMMER 2017

A LEVEL (NEW) BIOLOGY - UNIT 4 1400U40-1

## INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2017 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

## UNIT 4 - VARIATION, INHERITANCE AND OPTIONS

## MARK SCHEME

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

## Recording of marks

Examiners must mark in red ink.
One tick must equate to one mark (apart from the questions where a level of response mark scheme is applied).
Question totals should be written in the box at the end of the question.
Question totals should be entered onto the grid on the front cover and these should be added to give the script total for each candidate.

## Marking rules

All work should be seen to have been marked.
Marking schemes will indicate when explicit working is deemed to be a necessary part of a correct answer.
Crossed out responses not replaced should be marked.
Credit will be given for correct and relevant alternative responses which are not recorded in the mark scheme.
Extended response question
A level of response mark scheme is used. Before applying the mark scheme please read through the whole answer from start to finish. Firstly, decide which level descriptor matches best with the candidate's response: remember that you should be considering the overall quality of the response. Then decide which mark to award within the level. Award the higher mark in the level if there is a good match with both the content statements and the communication statement. Award the middle mark in the level if most of the content statements are given and the communication statement is partially met. Award the lower mark if only the content statements are matched.

Marking abbreviations
The following may be used in marking schemes or in the marking of scripts to indicate reasons for the marks awarded.

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cao = correct answer only
ecf = error carried forward
bod = benefit of doubt
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## WJEC GCE BIOLOGY - HUMAN BIOLOGY <br> SUMMER 2017 <br> UNIT 4 MARK SCHEME



| Question |  | Marking details | Marks Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
| (b) | (iii) |  | outcompeted/ not isolated so able to breed with parental plants / loss of habitat or description of (1) |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | Question 1 total | 4 | 9 | 0 | 13 |  |  |


| Question |  |  | Marking details | Marks Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
| 2 | (a) | (i) |  | Intron \{does not code / spliced out/ not translated\} (1) Exon \{codes/ is translated\} (for a polypeptide) (1) NOT codes for an amino acid(s) | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | Water potential falls (in the mitochondria)/ solute potential decreases (1) <br> Water enters by osmosis (1) <br> Max 1 if refer to cell |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | (b) | (i) | Phenotype parents: unaffected male, \{unaffected/carrier\} female (1) <br> Genotype parents, $X^{D} Y, X^{D} X^{d}(1)$ <br> Genotype gametes, $X^{D}$. Y. $X^{D}$. $X^{d}$ (1) ECF <br> Genotypes offspring, $X^{D} Y, X^{d} Y, X^{D} X^{d} X^{D} X^{D}(1) E C F$ |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | They could \{have two copies of the healthy gene/ be homozygous dominant\} or be \{heterozygous / carrier\}/ They could be $X^{D} X^{d}$ or $X^{D} X^{D} /$ can't determine until they reproduce (1) |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | (c) |  | Any $2 \times(1)$ from: <br> Cause immune response against virus/ antibodies may be produced against it (1) <br> Problems introducing gene into muscle (cells)/ may not reach \{target (cell)/ muscle (cell)\}/ may invade \{non target / host\} cells(1) <br> Virus may \{become pathogenic/ cause disease/ cause infection/ destroy cells\}(1) NOT harm/ illness <br> May affect other genes/ reference to oncogenes(1) | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | (d) | (i) | CCGUUA(1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |


| Question |  | Marking details | Marks Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
|  | (ii) |  | Shorter / different $1^{\circ}$ structure/ less amino acids/ smaller/ ORA (1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | (iii) | do not have to repeat treatment/ more permanent treatment/ change present in daughter cells/ change present after cell replicates/ can pass to next generation (1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | (iv) | Unknown long-term effects /possible activation of oncogenes / modified gene passed on to next generation/ affect \{other genes/ later generations\}(1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| (e) |  | Not sex linked / on autosomes (1) <br> Dominant/not recessive (1) <br> Three examples to justify the conclusions for (3) If recessive $1+2$ could not produce $6 /$ unaffected \{female/ child\} <br> $8+9$ could not produce $13 / 14 /$ unaffected \{female/ child\} <br> OR must be dominant, otherwise all children of $1+2$ / $8+9$ would be affected <br> If sex linked $1+2$ could not produce 6 / unaffected female <br> $8+9$ could not produce 13 or 14/ unaffected female <br> $4+5$ could not produce 10 / an affected male <br> OR must be autosomal, otherwise all daughters of $1+2 / 8+9$ would be affected <br> Max (4) if examples are given to only support one conclusion. |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |  |
|  |  | Question 2 total | 8 | 7 | 5 | 20 |  |  |


| Question |  |  |  | Marking details | Marks available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
| 3 | (a) | (i) |  |  | Allow 25.4/25.6 / 26.0/26.3/26.25 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ for 2 marks <br> Allow 1 mark for (104/20)x 5 or (104/20.5) $\times 5$ or (105/20) $\times 5$ or (105/20.5) $\times 5$ <br> 104000/4000 or $105000 / 4000$ or $104000 / 4100$ or 105000/ 4100 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 1 |
|  |  | (ii) |  | all from \{secondary oocyte/ female/ mother/ egg\}(1) |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | (iii) |  | $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $x$ 4 correct (2), 2/3 correct (1) |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |
|  |  | (iv) |  | \{Nucleus/ DNA / nuclear material/ genetic information\} from mother/patient (1) <br> \{Nucleus/ DNA/ sperm\} from father (1) Mitochondria (DNA) from Donor (1) |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |
|  | (b) | (i) |  | Move (from one square to another)(1) |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
|  |  | (ii) | I <br> II <br> III | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}=1000 / 1 \times 10^{3}\left(\mathrm{~mm}^{3}\right) \\ & 40 \times 1000000=40000000 / 4 \times 10^{7}(1) \\ & 400000 \times 100=4000000000 / 4 \times 10^{9}(1) \mathrm{ECF} \text { from II } \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | Question 3 total |  | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 5 |


| Question |  |  |  | Marking details | Marks available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
| 4 | (a) | (i) |  |  | Any $3 \times(1)$ from: <br> Random mating (1) <br> non disjunction does not occur/ no mutations (1) <br> Large population (1) <br> No immigration/ no emigration / population is isolated (1) <br> No selection/ selective advantage (1) | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { I } \\ & \text { II } \\ & \text { III } \\ & \text { IV } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 55 \%(1) \\ & 3025(1) \\ & 2025(1) \\ & 4950(1) \end{aligned}$ |  | 4 |  | 4 | 4 |  |
|  | (b) |  |  | Genetic drift/ founder effect (1) <br> Emigrated (small) group with an abnormally high frequency of N / abnormally low frequency of $M$ (1) <br> Emigrated population did not mate with general Pennsylvanian population/ no \{allele / gene\} flow (1) |  | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Question 4 total | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 4 |  |



| Question | Marking details | Marks available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
| 6 | A: Hormonal control of ovulation <br> - FSH stimulates the development of follicles in the ovary. <br> - follicle cells produce oestrogen <br> - which inhibits the production of FSH <br> - and stimulate the production of LH. <br> - LH stimulates production of more oestrogen <br> - and oestrogen stimulates production of LH. <br> - Eventually the LH levels cause ovulation. <br> - increase in FSH levels also aids ovulation. <br> - The corpus luteum produces progesterone. <br> - Which is needed for development of endometrium. <br> B: Similarities <br> - Hormonal control similar for both/ same hormones involved in both <br> - Copulation affects ovulation <br> - Copulation increases production of LH and FSH <br> - Copulation increases progesterone levels <br> C: Differences <br> - Rabbits only ovulate after copulation/ In humans ovulation occurs even if no copulation <br> - Ovulation is not cyclical in rabbits/ ovulation is cyclical in humans <br> - If no copulation LH and FSH remain low in rabbits <br> - FSH level reach zero in rabbits/ do not reach zero in humans <br> - FSH has single peaks in rabbits/ twin peaks in humans | 3 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |




| Question |  |  | Marking details | Marks Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
| 7 | (a) |  |  | A disease which is always present at low levels (in an area)/ frequently at a predictable rate in a specific location (1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| 7 | (b) | (i) | A - disulphide bridge/disulphide bond <br> B - Antigen binding site <br> C - Light chain <br> D - Heavy chain <br> All 4 correct $=3$ marks, 3 correct $=2$ marks, <br> 2 correct =1 mark | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | Antigen -initiates an \{immune response/production of antibodies\} (1) Antigen-antibody complex- a specific antibody bound to an antigen/ complementary antibody (1) | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | (c) | (i) | Memory cells (must make IgG during the secondary response/ after second exposure/clonal expansion)(1) |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | Any $2 \times$ (1) from: <br> - The bacteria may have antigenic variation/surface proteins / reference to mutations (1) <br> - (IgM produced again as) no memory cells to new antigen (1) <br> - Primary response each time (1) |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |
|  | (d) | (i) | Delay in detection of bacterial antigen/reference to latent period/clonal selection (1) <br> IgG not produced straight away / IgG non existent until day 7 / Time is needed to produce and secrete antibodies (1) |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |


| Question |  | Marking details | Marks Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
|  | (ii) |  | Any $5 \times(1)$ from: <br> A. Antibodies maybe already attached to the bacteria/antigen/ a substance within the plasma (1) <br> B. Different strain of bacteria which is not recognised by the test (1) <br> C. more than one type of antigen on the surface of the bacteria (1) <br> D. antibodies not at detectable levels/ Variation amongst peoples' immune response/ colour change not detectable (1) <br> E. Enzyme not functioning/denatured (1) <br> F. lack of control of variables e.g. $\mathrm{pH} /$ temperature/ volume of sample (1) |  | 2 | 3 | 5 |  |  |
| (e) | (i) | $35-38^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and it is a human pathogen/ similar to body temperature (1) |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | (ii) | 380/380.13/ $379.94 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}=2$ marks Allow the following for 1 mark 380 (no units) $(22 / 2)^{2} \times 3.14=$ <br> $(11)^{2}$ v $3.14=$ |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
|  | (iii) | The zone of inhibition is a perfect circle/ radius is the same all the way round (1) |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | Question 7 total | 6 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 3 |



| Question |  | Marking details | Marks Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
|  | (ii) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}=3 \text { marks } \\ & 1.2 \text { (no units) }=2 \text { marks } \\ & (3.6-1.2) / 2=1 \text { mark } \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
|  | (iii) | Any $2 \times(1)$ <br> The temperature of solution (1) pH of solution (1) <br> same type of muscle (1) <br> Same concentration solution (1) <br> OR 2 controlled variables without solution (1) |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | (iv) | Any $2 \times(1)$ from: <br> - no overlap between actin and myosin filaments (1) <br> - no cross-bridges form / no possibility of myosin head moving actin (1) <br> - no contraction possible / sarcomeres cannot get shorter (1) |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| (c) | (i) | each muscle contracts to 'pull' in each direction / as one contracts the other relaxes to move the limb (1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | (ii) | Any $2 \times(1)$ from: <br> Quadriceps contract (1) <br> The osteoarthritic group has a lower contraction force ORA (1) | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |


| (iii) | Any $5 \times(1)$ from: <br> A. BMI states they are obese / heavier mass to be moved by quadriceps (1) <br> B. Reference to BMI and the effect on contraction force/ stair climb (1) <br> C. Exercise reduces $\mathrm{BMI} /$ mass(1) <br> D. Exercise strengthens the quadriceps (1) <br> E. supports the joint/ strengthens muscles around the joint (1) <br> F. increases flexibility of the joint / stimulates cartilage growth /reduces joint stiffness (1) |  | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Question 8 total | 6 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 2 |


| Question |  |  | Marking details | Marks Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
| 9 | (a) |  |  | All three for 1 mark <br> A - Cerebral cortex / cerebrum / frontal lobe <br> B - Cerebellum <br> C - Medulla oblongata | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | (b) | (i) | MRI scan shows \{structural anatomy of the brain/pictures which are static\} and PET scans shows areas of the brain which are functioning at a particular time (1) MRI wouldn't show active areas of the brain, as language is an active process (1) | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | Any $5 \times$ (1) from: <br> A. \{Broca's area is the same in both / same colour on scan\} as both produce language (1) <br> B. Increased use of motor cortex in BSL / more activity in that area in scan (1) <br> C. because BSL involves more movement than speech alone (1) <br> D. Increased \{use/ activity\} of the occipital lobe for \{vision in BSL / visual stimuli\} (1) <br> E. Decreased use of the auditory cortex in BSL/ less activity in that area(1) <br> F. as no link to sound and ear/ no sound detected (1) |  | 2 | 3 | 5 |  |  |
|  |  | (iii) | Any 2 x (1) from: <br> Age when became deaf (1) <br> Reason for deafness/ or description of (1) <br> Level of deafness (1) |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |


| Question |  | Marking details | Marks Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 | Total | Maths | Prac |
|  | (iv) |  | Deaf people may exhibit neuroplasticity /'brain has adapted to form new connections as there is no auditory stimuli being received (1) <br> Auditory cortex involved in interpretation of BSL (as near to Wernicke's area) (1) <br> New connections/different connections to hearing between auditory cortex and \{Broca's / Wernicke's\} area (1) | 1 |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |
| (c) | (i) | Building a nest / to attract a mate/increase reproductive success / protect offspring/eggs / reduce competition with other males for mating (1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | (ii) | sign stimulus - a stimulus which elicits/causes a FAP (fixed action pattern) in the sticklebacks/ produced by one individual, causes a response in a second individual (1) <br> Red belly triggers the aggressive behaviour/ attack/ bite (1) Data reference twice as many bites seen when red bellied model used/ more aggression seen when red bellied model used (1) | 1 | 2 |  | 3 |  |  |
|  | (iii) | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6=2 \text { marks } \\ & 5.59=1 \mathrm{mark} \\ & \sqrt{\frac{343.3}{11}}=1 \mathrm{mark} \end{aligned}$ |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
|  | (iv) | Reduce confidence in conclusion as SDs overlap (1) |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
|  |  | Question 9 total | 6 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 3 |

UNIT 4 - VARIATION, INHERITANCE AND OPTIONS

## SUMMARY OF MARKS ALLOCATED TO ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

| Question | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | TOTAL MARK | MATHS | PRAC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Section A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 13 |  |  |
| 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 20 |  |  |
| 3 |  | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 4 |  |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |  | 4 |
| 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 |  |  |
| Section A - totals | 18 | 31 | 21 | 70 | 9 | 9 |
| 7 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 3 |
| 8 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 3 |
| 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 24 | 40 | 26 | 90 | 11 | 12 |

