Photosynthesis

Mark Scheme 1

Level	GCSE (9-1)
Subject	Combined Science: Trilogy - Biology
Exam Board	AQA
Topic	4.4 Bioenergetics
Sub-Topic	Photosynthesis
Difficulty Level	Silver Level
Booklet	Mark Scheme 1

Time Allowed: **57 minutes**

Score: **/55**

Percentage: **/100**

Grade Boundaries:

M1.(a) water + carbon dioxide → oxygen + glucose

extra box ticked negates mark

1

(b) **Level 3 (5–6 marks):**
A coherent method is described with relevant detail, which demonstrates a broad understanding of the relevant techniques and procedures. The steps in the method are logically ordered. The method would lead to the production of valid results.

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
The bulk of the method is described with mostly relevant detail, which demonstrates a reasonable understanding of the relevant scientific techniques and procedures. The
method may not be in a completely logical order and may be missing some detail.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Simple statements are made which demonstrate some understanding of some of the relevant scientific techniques and procedures. The response may lack a logical structure and would not lead to the production of valid results.

0 marks:
No relevant content

Indicative content
- description of how the apparatus would be used
- reference to control intensity of light / brightness
- use of ruler to measure distance of light from beaker / pondweed
- reference to varying colour of light or use of different filters
- plant releases gas / oxygen
- measure number of bubbles / volume of gas produced
- same length of time
- reference to control of temperature
- reference to control / supply of carbon dioxide in water
- do repeats and calculate a mean

6

(c) rate does not increase further if light intensity increased beyond 20

allow graph levels off after 20

1

(d) any **one** from:

- temperature

- carbon dioxide (concentration)
- amount of chlorophyll

allow number of chloroplasts

1

[9]

M2.(a) (placed) randomly

allow description of placement

1

sufficient number (of quadrats) used

1

count (dandelions) in each quadrat

1

use mean number of dandelions, area of quadrat and area of field to estimate population

accept (area of field / area quadrat) × mean number of dandelions per quadrat

1

(b) (40 × 145) / 0.25 = 23 200

1

(0.42 × 23 200 =) 9744

*allow 9744 with no working shown for **2** marks*

*allow ecf from correct attempt at the previous step) × 0.42 for **1** mark*

1

(c)

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
A detailed and coherent explanation is given. Logical links between clearly identified

relevant points are made to explain why dandelion growth may be limited.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Discrete relevant points are made. The logic may be unclear.

0 marks:
No relevant content

Indicative content

factors that may be considered:
competition for resources including:
- light
- water
- space
- mineral ions (allow nutrients / salts / ions from the soil)

reference to why growth may be limited:
- (light) energy for photosynthesis
- water as a raw material for photosynthesis / support
- surface area exposed to light
- sugar / glucose produced in photosynthesis
- (space) to grow bigger
- (space) for growth of root system
- (mineral ions) for growth
- (mineral ions / sugar) for production of larger molecules **or** named example

4

[10]

M3.(a) $6H_2O$

in the correct order

1

$C_6H_{12}O_6$

1

(b) (i) control

do not accept *'control variable'*

allow:

to show the effect of the organisms

or

to allow comparison

or

to show the indicator doesn't change on its own

1

(ii) snail respires

1

releases CO_2

1

(iii) turns yellow

1

plant can't photosynthesise so CO_2 not used up

1

but the snail (and plant) still respires so CO_2 produced

1

[8]

M4.(a) LHS = water

1

RHS = glucose

1

(b) any **three** from:

- (measure) temperature
  ignore reference to fair test
- to check that the temperature isn't changing
- rate of reaction changes with temperature
- temperature is a variable that needs to be controlled
  allow lamp gives out heat

3

(c) (i) 10

*correct answer = **2** marks*

*allow **1** mark for:* $\frac{(10+9+11)}{3}$

*allow **1** mark for correct calculation without removal of anomalous result ie 15*

2

(ii) graph:

*allow ecf from **(c)(i)***

label on y-axis as 'number of bubbles per minute'

1

three points correct = **1** mark
allow ± 1 mm

four points correct = **2** marks

2

line of best fit = smooth curve

1

(iii) as distance increases, rate decreases – pro
allow yes between 20 – 40

1

but should be a straight line / but line curves – con / not quite pro
allow not between 10 – 20
if line of best fit is straight line, allow idea of poor fit

1

(d) any **four** from:

- make more profit / cost effective
- raising temp. to 25 °C makes very little difference at 0.03% CO_2
- (at 20 °C) with CO_2 at 0.1%, raises rate
- (at 20 °C with CO_2 at 0.1%) → >3x rate / rises from 5 to 17
- although 25 °C → higher rate, cost of heating not economical
- extra light does not increase rate / already max. rate with daylight

accept ref to profits c.f. costs must be favourable

4

[17]

M5.(a) (i) chloroplast

1

(ii) cell wall

1

(b) (i) osmosis

accept diffusion

1

(ii) cell wall (prevents bursting)

1

(c) (i) carbon dioxide

allow correct formula

1

glucose

allow sugar / starch

1

(ii) any **two** from:

- light sensitive spot detects light
- tells flagellum to move towards light
- more light = more photosynthesis

2

(d) (cell has) larger SA:volume ratio

1

short (diffusion) distance

allow correct description

1

(diffusion) via cell membrane is sufficient / good enough

or

flow of water maintains concentration gradient

1

[11]