Mark schemes

Q1.

- (d) 1. Large(r) cells have small(er) surface area to volume ratio;
 - 2. (Takes) longer for oxygen to diffuse (to mitochondria)

OR

Less/no oxygen diffuses (to mitochondria)

OR

<u>Diffusion</u> distance/pathway is long(er); Accept converse for all marking points.

Q2.

(a) 1. Large(r) organisms have a small(er) surface area:volume (ratio);

OR

Small(er) organisms have a large(r) surface area:volume (ratio);

2. Overcomes long <u>diffusion</u> pathway

OR

Faster <u>diffusion;</u> Accept short diffusion pathway Accept for 'faster', more

2

2

- (b) Mark in pairs, 1, and 2 OR 3. and 4.
 - 1. Water has low(er) oxygen partial pressure/concentration (than air);
 - So (system on outside) gives large surface area (in contact with water)
 OR
 So (system on outside) reduces diffusion distance (between water and blood);
 - 3. Water is dense(r) (than air);
 - 4. (So) water supports the systems/gills;

2

(e) 1. and 2. Correct answer for 2 marks, 4.3 (times greater);;

Accept for 1 mark,

OR

Evidence of 130 (cm³ kg⁻¹) and 30 (cm³ kg⁻¹)

Correct explanation for 1 mark,

3. Provides more oxygen for <u>respiration;</u>

3

Q3.

(b) Correct answer of 15 (times faster) = 2marks ;;

If \geq 3sf given, accept answers in the range 15.0 to 15.4 (times faster) = 2marks;;

Incorrect answer 1 mark for evidence of:

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23<sup>-0.27</sup> divided by 550 000<sup>-0.27</sup>

OR

0.42888777

OR

0.02819045

OR

Between 27 and 27.1

OR

Between 1.77599861 and 1.8

OR

0.06

Accept any number of significant figures ≤2, if rounding
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correct.

2

(d)

Accept converse answers in relation to the horse.

Mouse

- 1. (Smaller so) larger surface area to volume ratio; Accept larger SA:V. Must be comparative.
- More/faster heat loss (per gram/in relation to body size); Ignore heat lost more easily/readily. Must be comparative.
- 3. (Faster rate of) respiration/metabolism releases heat; Accept respiration/metabolism replaces heat. Reject produce/generate heat/energy.

1

Q4.

 (a) As size increases, ratio (of surface area to volume) decreases; *Accept converse. Comparison required*, e.g., smaller organisms have

a larg<u>er</u> ratio

(b) Two marks for correct answer in range of 1.75 to 1.76032;;

Accept for 1 mark, incorrect answer using radius 0.87 / 0.88 / 0.880 / 0.8802 / 0.88015; **OR** Accept for 1 mark, incorrect answer with correct rearranged equation, e.g., Radius = $\sqrt{(surface area \div 4\pi)}$

OR = $\sqrt{9.73 \div 12.56}$ OR = $\sqrt{0.77} / \sqrt{0.774} / \sqrt{0.775}$ OR r^2 = surface area ÷ 4 π OR r^2 = 9.73 ÷ 12.56 OR r^2 = 0.77 / 0.774 / 0.775

 (c) (Measures) small uptake / amount / quantity / volume / concentration / rate (of oxygen uptake);

ŐR

Avoids use of powers of ten / standard form / many decimal places; Ignore weight / accuracy

1

1

2

(d) More accurate / less error (in measuring mass);

OR Causes less distress / damage to animal (to measure mass); OR Easier / quicker (to find mass) because irregular shapes; OR Fewer measurements / calculations; Ignore references to human error

Accept converse if reference made to volume

Reject if comparison is made with surface area.

(e) (Oxygen used in) respiration, which provides energy / ATP;
 OR

(Oxygen is used in) respiration, **which** is a metabolic process / chemical reaction;

1

Reject produces energy Reject references to anaerobic respiration

- (f) 1. No information about egg;
 - 2. So cannot compare all stages (in Table 2); Idea of comparing all three stages needed
 - No statistical information / test / t-test / comparison of standard deviations;
 OR

 No measure of significant differences;
 Reject statements that "results" are not significant
 Reject references to chi squared or correlation coefficient

[9]

3

Q5.

- (a) (Simple) diffusion; *Reject: facilitated diffusion.* 1

 (b) 1. Thin/small **so** short diffusion pathway; *Reject: thin membrane/wall/cells.*
 - 2. Flat/long/small/thin **so** large surface area to volume ratio/surface area : volume;

Accept: small volume to surface area ratio.

2