

Boost your performance and confidence with these topic-based exam questions

Practice questions created by actual examiners and assessment experts

Detailed mark scheme

Suitable for all boards

Designed to test your ability and thoroughly prepare you

Level: IGCSE Oxford AQA Biology (9201)

Subject: Biology

Topic: IGCSE AQA Biology



To be used by all students preparing for IGCSE Oxford AQA Biology (9201)
Students of other Boards may also find this useful

Biology

IGCSE AQA

Key skills



Mark schemes

1.

(a)
$$0.03 = \frac{\text{output}}{5950 + 50} \times 10$$

an answer of 1.8 scores 3 marks

output =
$$\frac{0.03 \times (590 + 50)}{100}$$

1.8

(b) indoor % efficiency = $\frac{40}{10000 + 6000} \times 100$ or $\frac{40}{16000} \times 100$ 0.25(%)

an answer of 8.33 scores **3** marks allow 8 / 8.3 / 8.333...



- (c) any two from:
 - in faeces / egestion
 or

not all food is absorbed

- not all food is ingested
- in urine / excretion
- in respiration
- keeping warm
- movement

do **not** accept 'for respiration' allow as 'heat'

2

1

1

1

1

1



(d) warmer indoors so less energy wasted in keeping warm allow less energy lost as 'heat'

1

less movement indoors so less energy wasted

if no other mark awarded, allow it is warmer and there is less movement indoors for 1 mark

[10]

2.

- any **two** from: (a)
 - diseases spread more rapidly
 - antibiotics can build up in the food chain or

over use of antibiotics

increased use of fossil fuels (to heat the barn)

2

Level 2 (3-4 marks): (b)

> Clear statements made identifying the farming methods which are linked to relevant explanations of how this increases the efficiency of food production.



Level 1 (1–2 marks):

Simple statements made identifying the farming methods used, but no attempt to link to explanations of how this increases the efficiency of food production.

0 marks:

No relevant content.

Indicative content

statements:

- kept inside or in a temperature controlled environment
- kept enclosed or in a restricted environment

explanations:

- less energy / heat is lost in controlling body temperature
- less energy required for movement
- so more energy is available for growth
- less energy / heat is transferred to the environment



- (c) (362 67 = 295) / 362 × 100

 1

 81 / 81.49 / 81.5

 allow 81 / 81.49 / 81.5 with no working shown for 2 marks

 1

 (d) aboriginal people can eat other foods (so they may not be in food insecurity)
- (d) aboriginal people can eat other foods (so they may not be in food insecurity)

 1

 we do not know if other (traditional) food sources have declined

 1
- any one from:

 less methane

 do not allow CH4
 - less CO₂ in the atmosphere because of less deforestation or less plants consumed.
 - allow less CO₂ released into the atmosphere because less fuel used e.g. to heat cowsheds **or** to transport meat do **not** allow CO²
 - (ii) any **two** from:
 - could be mass produced to feed an increasing population
 - disease free meat
 - no / low fat
 - no harm to animals or less intensive farming allow (may be) suitable for vegetarians
 - antibiotic free meat
 - more land available for farming crops allow no energy loss along a food chain

2

1

[10]



(b) fungus / Fusarium 1 with glucose (syrup) 1 in aerobic conditions or in presence of oxygen ignore air 1 mycoprotein is harvested / purified allow ammonia added (as source of nitrogen) ignore stirring / mixing and temperature [8] (a) (i) fungus 4. 1 (ii) oxygen / O₂ accept air accept O₂ do not allow O² / O / O² 1 (iii) glucose (syrup) S PRACTICE allow carbohydrate / sugar ignore food / starch allow oxygen if oxygen / air not given in (a)(ii) 1



(b) any two from:

- quick er
- · suitable for vegetarians
- cheap er
- · more efficient or less land / methane

ignore high in protein

ignore sustainability unqualified

ignore less pollution unqualified

allow less animals harmed / killed

allow food chain is shorter or has less trophic levels

allow less energy lost (from the food chain)

do not allow no energy lost

allow low(er) in calories (than some meat)

allow low(er) in fat / healthier (than some meat)

allow source of fibre / prevent constipation



2 [5]

5.

- (a) any one from:
 - increase / give light
 - increase temperature / make warmer

award marks if the method by which these could be done is given eg leave lights on all night **or** use a heater

- increase / give CO₂
- add fertiliser / nutrients / minerals / named allow nitrogen ignore 'food'



(b) (i) any two fron

- cheaper
 allow grow faster / more grown
- better quality / flavour ignore size
- available all year
 accept converse if clear that answer refers to use of British tomatoes
 allow 'Fair Trade'

(ii) any **two** from:

greater distance or more food
miles or more transport

idea of more needed only once

- transport needs (more) energy / fuel
- reference to eg greenhouse effect / global

warming / pollution / CO2 release / carbon footprint ignore ozone

2

2

[5]



kills microorganisms / bacteria / fungi / viruses / microbes (a) 6. allow to remove microorganisms / bacteria / fungi / viruses / microbes

ignore germs

allow so mycoprotein is not contaminated

(which) compete for food / oxygen

or

which make toxins

allow so mycoprotein is safe to eat

or

which are pathogens

which might kill the fungus / Fusarium

(b) 30 °C

for (aerobic) respiration (c)

do not accept anaerobic

(which) releases energy (for growth)

do not accept produces energy

allow glucose is used to make other organic substances

e.g. protein

1

1

1

PRACTICE



(d) any two from:

so *Fusarium* can

- grow faster / better
- get sufficient food / glucose / minerals allow more / enough
- get sufficient oxygen
 allow more / enough
- get rid of sufficient carbon dioxide
 allow more / enough
 allow waste
- be kept at a (suitable) temperature
 allow to avoid 'clumping'

(e) 200 grams

[8]

2

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