



EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

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

2002

XVIII

1583

Time allowed

54 Minutes

Score

/48

Percentage

%

Biology

**AQA
AS & A LEVEL**

Mark Scheme

3.5 Energy transfers in and between organisms (A-level only)

- 1 (a) Succession;
- Ignore any word in front of succession e.g. secondary / ecological succession.*
Neutral 'forestation'.
- 1
- (b) 1. Greater variety / diversity of plants / insects / more plant / insect species;
Neutral: more plants.
2. More food sources / more varieties of food;
Neutral: more food / more / greater food source (singular).
3. Greater variety / more habitats / niches;
Accept: more nesting sites.
Q *Neutral: more homes / shelters.*
- 3
- (c) (i) Temperature and carbon dioxide;
Neutral: water, chlorophyll.
- 1
- (ii) Shows (gross) photosynthesis / productivity minus respiration / more carbon dioxide used in photosynthesis than produced in respiration;
Correct answers are often shown as: net productivity = (gross) photosynthesis – (minus) respiration.
- 1
- (iii) 1. (Shade plant) has lower (rate of) respiration / respiratory losses / less CO₂ released at 0 light intensity / in dark;
Accept use of figures.
Accept: lower compensation point.
2. Greater (net) productivity / less sugars / glucose used / more sugars / glucose available;
Neutral: any references to rate of photosynthesis.
- 2



2

- (a) 1. Geographic(al) isolation;
2. Separate gene pools / no interbreeding / gene flow (between populations);
Accept: reproductive isolation
This mark should only be awarded in context of during the process of speciation. Do not credit if context is after speciation has occurred.
3. Variation due to mutation;
4. Different selection pressures / different abiotic / biotic conditions / environments / habitats;
Neutral: different conditions / climates if not qualified
Accept: named abiotic / biotic conditions
5. Different(ial) reproductive success / selected organisms (survive and) reproduce;
Accept: pass on alleles / genes to next generation as equivalent to reproduce
6. Leads to change / increase in allele frequency.
Accept: increase in proportion / percentage as equivalent to frequency

6

- (b) 1. Capture / collect sample, mark and release;
2. Method of marking does not harm lizard / make it more visible to predators;
3. Leave sufficient time for lizards to (randomly) distribute (on island) before collecting a second sample;
4. (Population =) number in first sample \times number in second sample divided by number of marked lizards in second sample / number recaptured.

4

- (c)
1. High concentration of / increase in carbon dioxide linked with respiration at night / in darkness;
 2. No photosynthesis in dark / night / photosynthesis only in light / day;
Neutral: less photosynthesis
 3. In light net uptake of carbon dioxide / use more carbon dioxide than produced / (rate of) photosynthesis greater than rate of respiration;
 4. Decrease in carbon dioxide concentration with height;
More carbon dioxide absorbed higher up
Accept: less carbon dioxide higher up / more carbon dioxide lower down
 5. (At ground level)
less photosynthesis / less photosynthesising tissue / more respiration / more micro-organisms / micro-organisms produce carbon dioxide.
Neutral: less leaves unqualified or reference to animals

5

[15]

- 3 (a) 1. Oxygen produced in light-dependent reaction;
2. The faster (oxygen) is produced, the faster the light-dependent reaction. 2
- (b) 35–36 μmol Oxygen per mg chlorophyll.
Correct difference at 500 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ or incorrect difference but division by 4 shown = 1 mark. 2
- (c) At all light intensities, chloroplasts from mutant plants:
1. Have faster production of ATP and reduced NADP;
2. (So) have faster / more light-independent reaction;
3. (So) produce more sugars that can be used in respiration;
4. (So) have more energy for growth;
5. Have faster / more synthesis of new organic materials.
Accept converse points if clear answer relates to non-mutant plants

4 max

[8]



- 4 (a) Oxygen production / concentration and time.
Accept: oxygen volume / concentration
Reject: oxygen uptake
Neutral: reference to carbon dioxide uptake

1

- (b) 1. Intensity of light;
Accept: distance from light
2. Amount / number / mass / species of algae / photosynthesising cells;
3. Carbon dioxide (concentration / partial pressure);
4. Time.

2 max

- (c) 1. (pH) increases;
Neutral: becomes more alkaline / less acidic
2. As (more) carbon dioxide removed (for photosynthesis).

2

- (d) 1. Less absorption / (more) reflection (of these wavelengths of light);
Reject: no absorption or cannot absorb unless in context of green light.
Note: no green light absorbed or green light reflected = 2 marks.

2. (Light required) for light dependent (reaction) / photolysis
Accept: for excitation / removal of electrons (from chlorophyll)
3. (Represents) green light / colour of chlorophyll.

2 max

[7]



5

- (a) 1. (No grease)
means stomata are open
OR
allows normal CO₂ uptake;
Allow 'gas exchange' for CO₂ uptake.
'As a control' is insufficient on its own.
2. (Grease on lower surface)
seals stomata
OR
stops CO₂ uptake through stomata
OR
to find CO₂ uptake through stomata
OR
shows CO₂ uptake through cuticle / upper surface;
3. (Grease on both surfaces) shows sealing is effective
OR
stops all CO₂ uptake.

3

- (b) (i) 1. (Mean rate of) carbon dioxide uptake was constant *and* fell after the light turned off;
Ignore absence of arbitrary units in both marking points.
Both ideas needed for mark.
Accept 'stayed at 4.5' as equivalent to 'was constant'.
2. Uptake fell from 4.5 to 0 / uptake started to fall at 60 minutes and reached lowest at 80 minutes / uptake fell over period of 20 minutes;
One correct use of figures required.
Accept fell to nothing / no uptake for 0.
- (ii) 1. (Because) water is lost through stomata;
2. (Closure) prevents / reduces water loss;
3. Maintain water content of cells.
This marking point rewards an understanding of reducing water loss e.g. reduce wilting, maintain turgor, and is not related to photosynthesis.

2

2 max

(c) (i) (Carbon dioxide uptake) through the upper surface of the leaf / through cuticle.

1

- (ii)
1. No use of carbon dioxide in photosynthesis (in the dark);
 2. No diffusion gradient (maintained) for carbon dioxide into leaf / there is now a diffusion gradient for carbon dioxide out of leaf (due to respiration).

2

[10]