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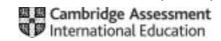
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Question		Answer	Marks
1(a)	C; B; E; A;		4
1(b)	part of flower	function	3
	anther	there ovules are produced	
	ovary	sects the flower when in bud	
	petal	produces pollen	
	sepal	an coloured to attract insects	
	stigma	where pollen is deposited	
	1 or 2 correct; 3 or 4 correct; 5 correct;		
1(c)	sexual reproduction requires two parents; produces genetically dissimilar offs uses sex cells / gametes / haploid of	oring;	max 2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	26; 3; 19; 0; 10;	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	1; zero / negligible / 1 / 2000;	2
2(c)(i)	transition;	1
2(c)(ii)	alloy;	1
2(c)(iii)	harder / less malleable / takes a sharper edge / stronger ;	1

Question			Answer	Marks
3(a)	gland; blood; organs; liver;			4
3(b)	situation			3
	gentle walking			
	bungee jumping	1	;	
	drinking a glass of water			
	painting a picture			
	riding a roller coaster	1	j ;	
	sitting an exam	/	j;	
3(c)	increase pulse rate / heart ra increase blood glucose cond increase metabolic activity / r	entration	;	max 2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	solid state detector / SSD / GM tube / photographic film ;	1
4(a)(ii)	existence of an element that has atoms with same proton number but different neutron number / mass numb	er ; 1
4(b)(i)	α β γ most lonising least lonising	1
4(b)(ii)	mutation of cells / cancer etc. ;	1
4(c)(i)	infra-red;	1
4(c)(ii)	γ-rays ultraviolet Infra-red microwaves infra-red in correct box ;	1
4(d)	total internal reflection at the wall of the fibre throughout the fibre ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	14.5 (° C);	1
5(a)(ii)	65– 95 (° C) ;	1
5(b)	any temperature in range from 25–40 ($^{\circ}$ C); this temperature is when the enzyme is (most) active / optimum temperature;	2
5(c)	amino acids ;	1
5(d)(i)	carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen ;	1
5(d)(ii)	biuret; purple;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	hydrogen;	1
6(a)(ii)	burning lighted splint; pops;	2
6(a)(iii)	potassium reacts more vigorously / quickly ;	1
6(b)(i)	m.pt. increasing down the group ;	1
6(b)(ii)	X is bromine and Y is iodine ;	1
6(c)(i)	exothermic AND means heat given off / evidence is the flame ;	1
6(c)(ii)	sodium atoms lose electrons and chlorine atoms gain electrons; one electron; reference to atoms becoming charged ions; the idea that ions of opposite charge attract;	max 3
6(c)(iii)	no reaction / no change AND argon unreactive / inert / is an inert gas ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	microwaves;	1
7(b)(i)	speaker;	1
7(b)(ii)	battery ;	1
7(c)(i)	potential difference / voltage ;	1
7(c)(ii)	frequency (of electricity);	1
7(d)	P then Q;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
7(e)	transverse waves - the vibrations are at right angles to the direction of travel / longitudinal waves - the vibrations are along the same direction as the direction of travel ;	1
7(f)	weight / force ; (vertical) distance ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	NaOH 8 to 14 AND H ₂ SO ₄ 6 to 1 ;	1
8(a)(ii)	sodium sulfate ; water ;	2
8(a)(iii)	cobalt chloride paper ; (blue) to pink ; or anhydrous / white copper(II) sulfate ; turns blue ;	2
8(b)(i)	calcium oxide ;	1
8(b)(ii)	carbon dioxide ;	1
8(b)(iii)	thermal decomposition;	1
8(b)(iv)	add to soil / lakes ; neutralise excess acidity ; make soil more suitable for certain types of crop ;	max 2

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Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	1500 (m);	1
9(a)(ii)	evidence that correct section has been identified / steepest gradient selected; speed = distance / time or = 500 / 50; = 500 / 50 = 10 m / s;	3
9(b)(i)	Q;	1
9(b)(ii)	R;	1
9(b)(iii)	equal magnitude ; opposite directions ;	2
9(c)(i)	particles collide with tyre walls ; particles exert a force (on the tyre wall) ;	2
9(c)(ii)	particles are moving faster ; more collisions on tyre walls / collisions are more energetic ;	2
9(d)(i)	I = V/R or 12/4.0 ; = 3.0 (A);	2
9(d)(ii)	2.0Ω ; combined resistance of two resistances in parallel is less than that of either resistor by itself ;	2
9(e)	iron magnetises quickly / steel magnetises slowly / iron loses magnetism quickly / steel loses magnetism slowly ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	A (upper) epidermis ; B spongy mesophyll (layer) ;	2
10(a)(ii)	arrow pointing to or through the stomata ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(iii)	<u>diffusion</u> ;	1
10(b)(i)	(they) absorb (more) (sun) light; for photosynthesis;	2
10(b)(ii)	(presence of) cell membrane / nucleus / cytoplasm ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	glucose on LHS AND water on RHS ;	1
11(b)(i)	muscle contraction; protein synthesis; cell division; growth; the passage of nerve impulses;	max 2
11(b)(ii)	sweating; vasodilation / described;	2
11(c)	37.6 - 36.5 = 1.1; 1.1 × 100 / 36.5 = 3;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)(i)	CH ₄ ;	1
12(a)(ii)	no change AND methane saturated / cannot be unsaturated ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
12(b)(i)	limewater; turns milky;	2
12(b)(ii)	reference to time required to form / ovp;	1
12(b)(iii)	chemical ;	1
12(b)(iv)	contains less flammable gas / only the methane can burn ;	1
12(c)(i)	sulfur dioxide ;	1
12(c)(ii)	reference to acid rain / consequence of acid rain ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)(i)	weight is measured in newtons / mass would be 40 kg;	1
13(a)(ii)	useful energy output compared to energy input / AW ;	1
13(b)(i)	boiling happens at a constant temperature / temperature remains constant at 100 °C;	1
13(b)(ii)	80°C;	1
13(b)(iii)	evaporation ; faster ; surface ;	3

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