SULIT 4551/1 Biologi Kertas 1 September 2015



11/4 jam

### MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA

### PEPERIKSAAN SIJIL PENDIDIKAN MRSM 2015

### PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN

### **BIOLOGI**

#### Kertas 1

Satu jam lima belas minit

### UNTUK KEGUNAAN PEMERIKSA SAHAJA

#### **AMARAN**

Peraturan pemarkahan ini SULIT dan Hak Cipta Bahagian Pendidikan Menengah MARA. Kegunaannya khusus untuk pemeriksa yang berkenaan sahaja. Sebarang maklumat dalam peraturan pemarkahan ini tidak boleh dimaklumkan kepada sesiapa.

### 4551/1 PERCUBAAN SPM MARA 2014 (BIOLOGI)-KERTAS 1

NO SOALAN	JAWAPAN
1	С
2	В
3	D
4	Α
5	D
6	С
7	D
8	В
9	Α
10	С
11	В
12	D
13	С
14	A
15	В
16	
17	A C
18	В
19	D
20	С
21	В
22	A
23	C
24	В
25	С
26	D
27	В
28	С
29	C
30	В
31	Λ.
32	C
33	С
34	С
35	
36	D
37	A D
38	D
39	
40	A
41	В
42	D
43	С
	В
44	A
45	D
46	A
47	A
48	В
49	D
50	Α

CONFIDENTIAL 4551/2 Biologi Kertas 2 September 2015

21/2 jam



### MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA

### PEPERIKSAAN SIJIL PENDIDIKAN MRSM 2015

#### PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN

### **BIOLOG1**

#### Kertas 2

Dua jam tiga puluh minit

### UNTUK KEGUNAAN PEMERIKSA SAHAJA

#### **AMARAN**

Peraturan pemarkahan ini SULIT dan Hak Cipta Bahagian Pendidikan Menengah MARA. Kegunaannya khusus untuk pemeriksa yang berkenaan sahaja. Sebarang maklumat dalam peraturan pemarkahan ini tidak boleh dimaklumkan kepada sesiapa.

### MARKING SCHEMES PAPER 2 (STRUCTURE) TRIAL SPM 2014 BIOLOGY

<b>ITEMS</b>		MARKING CRITE	CRIA	MAR	KS
(a)	R: Sperm (cell) S: Meristem (cell) P: Mitochondria			1 1 1	
(b)	F: Generate/produce	enerov	4-	1	2
(0)	E: For sperm to swi			1	
(c)		release/produce/genera	ate	1	2
(3)	E2: to form (more) of chromoson	spindle fiber/ replicate to opposite poles	tion of DNA/ movement	1	
(d)	(any related proses	s in mitosis)			2
	Ploidy of chromosome Type of cell division	Cell R Sel R  Haploid / n meiosis	Cell S Sel S  Diploid / 2n mitosis	1	2
(e)	E3: destroy (acroso E4: to kill/immobi	ole environment / cond ome) membrane of spe le cell R/sperm n occurs / No zygote fo		1 1 1 1	3
			7 Hly 5	TOTAL	12

ITEM	M	IARKING	CRITERIA			MAR	KS
(a)						4~	2.
	E	Enzyme P	Enzyme Q		2	1-3/	1
	Name Rening P		Trynsin // Go	are // Pano	reat	<b>-</b> 1+1	
		.0	Trypsin // Cip.	am	lare	1+1	4
					, ,	1.1	-T
(b)	F: Increases enzyme of					1	
	E1: More active sit	e of enzy	me P / more en	nzyme-substra	ate		
	complex formed					1	
	E2: More substrate X	can be hyo	drolysed			1	
	E3: More product pro		•			1	
				F + Any	/E	-	2
(c)(i)					-		
	_	_					
	Kt		Polypeptide				
	KJV	L					
			Enzyme R / trypsin				
			Linzyine it / trypsin	·			
		<u>.                                    </u>					
			Corre	ct drawing = 1	1	1	
				2 Label = 1		11	2
(c)(ii)	Trypsin-polypeptide c	complex//E	Enzyme R polype	ptide complex	X	1	1
	Reject: enzyme subs	trate comp	olex				
(d)	F1: Enzyme R has spe	ecific site /	specific shape			1	
( )	F2: Enzyme R has spe			ntary/compatil	ble		
	shape to substrate			J. company		1	
	F3:Enzyme R is not	destroyed	does not change	ed at the end	of	•	
	reaction	destroyed /	does not change	ed at the end	OI	1	
	Todotton					1	
	Points Speed	tha -	eaction//reversibl	allaffactad	by		
	Reject: Speed up	die i	eaction/reversion	e//effected	by		
	temperature/pH.						
				An	y 2		2
(e)	Prediction: dress burn		d/holed/dull/dama	aged		1	
	Reject: crumpled/shr	ink					
	Explanation:						
	E1: silk is made of pr	otein				1	
	E2: high temperature		ge/denature the			1	
	silk/fibre/protein//cha					-	
	*Reject: change struc	_					3
	- Lojoco Shango Sha	care or act	5110				

ITEM	MARKING CRITERIA	MA	RKS
(a)	G: Pectoralis minor	-	
(a)		1	
	H: Pectoralis major	1	2
(b)	F: G and H/pectoralis major and pectoralis minor are pair of	1	
	muscle (that works together)	-	
	E: G contracts and H relaxes / vice versa // Works oppositely	1	2
	*Reject: works in different way/against each other	1	
(c)	F1: Pectoralis major/G contracts while pectoralis minor/H		
	relaxes	1	
	E1: pulls the wings downwards // allow the wings move	1	
	downwards		
		,	
	F2: pectoralis minor/G contract while pectoralis major/H relaxes	1	
	E2: pulls the wings upwards // allow the wings move upwards		
	22. Puns the wings upwards // allow the wings move upwards	1	
=	F3: produced unlift force for the history		
	E3: produced uplift force for the birds to fly.	1	
(d)	Problem: Any 3		3
(u)	F: Arm cannot be bent		
	1. Arm cannot be bent	1	
	Explanation:		
	E1: pulling force (from contraction of muscle R) cannot be	,	
	transmitted to bone P / radius	1	
	E2: bone P/radius cannot be pulled upwards	1	
	F + Any 1E	1	2
(e)	F1: milk contain more calcium/intake of (high calcium) milk	1	
	regularly	1	
	E1: stimulate/produce more bone cell		
	or	1	
	F2: exercise regularly	1	
	E2: bone become stronger//increase bone mass		
1	or	1	
1	F3: increase intake of vitamin D	1	
	E3: increase absorption of calcium into the bone		
	or	,	
1	F4: calcium supplement	1	
	E1: stimulate/produce more bone cell	1	2 +
	Any 2		2 ,
	Ally 2	TOTAL	12

QUESTI	ON 4		
ITEM	MARKING CRITERIA	MAI	RKS
(a)	√R. R.√ r	1	
	Remarks: Both must	1	
	be same size  Remarks:  One big one small	1	3
(b)	Parents: √Rr x √Rr	1	
	$\wedge$	1	
	(Meiosis)  Gamete: \( \text{R} \) \( \text{r} \)	1	
	(Fertilization)	1	
	F2 generation: $\sqrt{RR}$ $\sqrt{Rr}$ $\sqrt{Rr}$ $\sqrt{rr}$ Genotype		
	F2 generation: round round wrinkled Phenotype seed seed seed	1	4

(c)	E1: Qualitative // seed shape cannot be measured	1	
	E2: Differences in characters are distinctive	1	
	E3: No intermediate character	1	
	E4: Graf shows a discrete distribution	1	
	E5: Genetic factor / not influenced by environmental factors	1	
	E6: Control by a pair/ single of allele	1	
	Any 1		1
(d)	F1: Crossing over	1	
	E1: During prophase 1	1	
	E2: Exchange of gene/ dna segment between homologous		
	chromosome/ non-sister chromatid	1	
	E3: At chiasma	1	
	E4: Produces new combination of gene	1	
	Any 3		3
(e)	E1: Provide new genetic material	1	
	E2: For survival + more adapted environment	1	
	E3: Prevent extinction	1	
			,
	Any 1		1
		TOTAL	12

QUESTI	ONS 5		,	
ITEM	MARKING CRITER	RIA	MAF	RKS
(a)(i)	Light reaction is a process of photolysis of hydrogen ion and <b>X ion</b> // Light reaction is a process of break down			
	molecule into hydrogen ion and <b>X</b> ion by		1	1
(ii)	E1: Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> E2: Hydrogen atom (From light reaction reduce carbon dioxide E3: To form (CH <sub>2</sub> O)n / basic unit of carb E4: To form water and glucose	) combine with /	1 1 1	2
(b)	Similarity: Both produce water molecule  Difference:  Light reaction  Declarate for a street of the	Dark reaction	1	
	Oxygen Product of reaction	Glucose	1	2
(c)	F1: leaves at branch A receive less sunlig receive more sunlight E1: The rate of photosynthesis increase/ leaves at branch A receive less sunlight		1	
	F2: Concentration of carbon dioxide is lest plastic/branch A E2: Sodium hydroxide absorb carbon dioxide plastic/branch B		1 1 1	
	E3: The rate of photosynthesis lower		1 1	
	F3: Phloem is absent at/removed from br E4: No translocation/transport of sucrose			
	Product of storage in 3	F + any correspond 1 E		4
(d)	E1: Green house is designed to trap solar (E2: Maintain the optimum temperature / a 30°C		1 1	
	E3: Increases the enzymatic activity E4: Increase rate of photosynthesis E5: Increase productivity of lime fruit		1 1 1	
		Any 3		3
			TOTAL	12

### MARKING SCHEMES PAPER 2 (ESSAY) TRIAL SPM 2015 BIOLOGY

<b>TEMS</b>	MARKING CRITERIA	MAR	KS
(a)(i)	Able to explain the cellular respiration process that occur in		
	hind leg muscles cells of individual P and Q correctly		
	A		
	Answer:  Process in hind lea muscles calls in dividual D		
	Process in hind leg muscles cells individual P F1 : Aerobic respiration		
	E1: The glucose is completely oxidized/ broken down	1	
	E2: Release much energy/ 2898 kJ of energy (per mole of	1	
	glucose) // 38 ATP	1	
	E3: Produce carbon dioxide and water	1 1	
	*Remarks: If word equation/chemical equation → only accept	I	
	E2 & E3 (max 2m)		
	Any 3		3
	Process in hind leg muscles cells individual Q		
	F1: Anaerobic respiration	1	
	E1: The glucose is not completely oxidized/ broken down	1	
	E2: Release less energy/ 150 kJ of energy (per mole of		
	glucose) // 2 ATP	1	
	E3: produce lactic acid	1	
	*Remarks: If word equation/chemical equation → only accept		
	E2 & E3 (max 2m)		
	Any 3		3
a(ii)	Able to explain the reason of gasping		
	Answer:		
	E1: Breathing rate increase	1	
	E2: To obtain more oxygen	1	
	E3: Sent to the muscle cells	1	
	E4: To oxidize lactic acid into carbon dioxide and water	1	
	E5: This process is called <b>paying / caused by / pay off oxygen</b>	1	
	debt		4
	Any 4E		

(b)	Able to explain the exhalation process if the operculum of the		
	fish is torn		
	Amorrom		
	Answer: E1: When the mouth open	1	
	E2: The floor of the buccal cavity is lowered	1	
	E3: The volume of buccal cavity will increase	1	
	E4: Water (from surrounding) will flow into buccal cavity		
	through the mouth	1	
	E5: The opened part (created by torn operculum) also provide a		
	pathway for water to flow into buccal cavity (from		
	surrounding)	1	
	E6: Pressure in the buccal cavity and the surrounding is equal	1	
	E7: Gaseous exchange less efficient	1	
			_
	Any 5E		5
(c)	Able to explain how the regulatory mechanism of carbon dioxide		
	occur in an individual during vigorous activity		
	Sample answers:		
	F1: (Rate of cellular) respiration increase	1	
	E1: CO <sub>2</sub> produced reacts with water to forms <b>carbonic acid</b>	1	
	E2: (As a result) blood pH value <b>drop</b> / decreased // blood		
	become acidic	1	
	E3: Is detected by central chemoreceptor (in medulla		
	oblongata)	1	
	E4: And peripheral chemoreceptors / aortic bodies / carotid		
	bodies	1	
	E5: Send impulse to control center / respiratory centre /		
	medulla oblongata	1	
	E6: Then send impulse to effectors / diaphragm / intercostals		
	muscle to contract (and relax) at a faster / higher rate	1	
	E7: Cause breathing rate / ventilation rate increase	1	
	E8: Excess carbon dioxide is eliminated from the body (during		
	exhalation)	1	
	E9: Carbon dioxide concentration (decreased) back to normal //		
	pH value of blood return / back to normal level	1	_
	Any 5	TOTAL	5
		TOTAL	20

QUEST ITEM			
(a)(i)	MARKING CRITERIA  Able to state differences between the immunity obtained by each individual.	MA	RKS
	Answer: E1: Type of immunity for individual M is active immunity while individual N is passive immunity E2: Individual M is injected with vaccine / weakened / dead pathogen while individual N is injected with antiserum/serum E3: In individual M antibody is produced in the body (by lymphocytes) while in individual N antibody is received from outside sources E4: (after injection) level of antibody in individual M increase gradually while in individual N the level of antibody increase rapidly / immediately E5: Immunity in individual M is long lasting / last longer while in individual N is temporary / short term E6: Immunity in individual M is for prevention from disease	1 1 1 1 1	
(a)(ii)	while immunity in individual N is for (immediate) treatment.  Able to explain why both individual required second injection	_	6
	Answers: Individual M F1: To stimulate lymphocyte / body / leucocyte to produce more antibody E1: Concentration of antibody increased beyond / exceed / over level of immunity E2: Concentration of antibody is still below immunity level after 1st injection // Body takes time to recognize the pathogen / produce antibody  Any 2 Individual N F2: To increase the concentration of antibody beyond the level of immunity E1: Concentration of antibody decrease below immunity level (a few days after 1st injection) // The individual still infected E2: The antibody will be used to kill the all/ remaining pathogen  Any 2	1 1 1 1 1	2 4

(b)(i) Able to explain the effects of the HIV on the body defence		
mechanism.		
Answer:		
F: The immune system gradually / slowly / become weakened /		
defenceless against disease	1	
E1: T cell cannot recognize / detect antigen / pathogen /	1	
microbes / bacteria / virus	1	
E2: Lymphocytes cannot produce (specific) antibodies	1	
E3: The person is prone to infection / easily infected	1	
Any 3		3
(b)(ii) Able to explain how the transmission of HIV occur from one		
person to another		
·		
Answer: E1: The blood of the individual A contain HIV	,	
E1: The blood of the individual A contain HIV  E2: The needle has been used by individual A // contaminated	1	
when the individual A use it to inject drugs	1	
E3: HIV will be transmitted to individual B when the same /	1	
contaminated needle is used by individual B	1	9
Tomamanda medie is used by marriadar B	•	3
(c) Able to explain the defence mechanism shown by human skin		
Answer:		
Structure X / epidermis layer		
F1: Contain Keratinized layer	1	
E1: That is impermeable / tough to bacteria	1	
F2: Contain dead cells	1	
E2: Which continuously shed / bacteria cannot grow	1	_
Any compatible F + E Structure Y / Sebaceous gland		2
F1: Secretes sebum	1	
E1: Which is acidic (medium) / has pH 5.5	1	
E2: Which is not suitable for the growth of bacteria	1	
Any 2		2
		4
TOTAL		20

TEM	MADKING CDITEDIA	N/ A	DIZC
TEM (a) i	Able to state the problems faced by the mangrove plant and explain the adaptive characteristics to overcome the problems  Answer: F1: Soft muddy soil E1: Highly branched underground cable roots / prop roots F2: Waterlogged condition and lack of oxygen E2: Have breathing root/ pneumatophores root with pores / lenticels on the bark of the tree F3: Seeds cannot germinate in water logged / soft muddy soil // seed washed away by water E3: Viviparous seedlings that are able to germinate while still attached to the mother plant	1 1 1 1	RKS
	<ul> <li>(Accept)</li> <li>F4: Direct sunlight / rate of transpiration high / increase</li> <li>E4: Leaves covered with thick layer of cuticle / sunken stomata</li> <li>F5: High salinity of sea water // seawater is hypertonic</li> <li>E5: Cell sap of root cell has higher osmotic pressure than sea water // excess salt excreted through hydathodes / salt gland</li> <li>*Remark: F (√) + E (√) = 2m</li> <li>F (√) + E (x) = 1m</li> <li>F (x) + E (√) = 0m</li> </ul>	1 1 1	
(a)ii	Answer: E1: Act as a wave breaker to prevent coastal erosion // As natural barrier against tsunami / storm E2: Act as breeding ground for fishes / shrimps / crustaceans / mollusc E3: As a natural habitat for specific flora and fauna E4: Maintain the food chain / web E5: Sources for timber product / charcoal E6: Has a potential for ecotourism  Any 4	1 1 1 1 1	4

	TOTAL	20
	Max 5F	10
	*Remark: $F(\sqrt{)} + E(\sqrt{)} = 2m$ $F(\sqrt{)} + E(x) = 1m$ $F(x) + E(\sqrt{)} = 0m$	
	E10: Disruptions/ disturbance of natural water cycles // Caused flash flood at lowerland	
	F5: Increase the concentration of atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> gases E9: Caused greenhouse effect // climate change // increase surrounding temperature // global warming // rate of photosynthesis decrease  F6: Less/ loss natural water catchment area	
	F4: Less/loss of sites for recreational activities / ecotourism E7: Less source of inspiration for songwriters, poets and the film industry E8: Less diversity of flora and fauna to fulfil the inner human needs to seek spiritual experience and rest in tranquillity// loss of aesthetic and spiritual needs	
	F3: Cause soil erosion // land slide E5: Caused flash flood / reduced clarity of river / river become Shallow E6: Reduce fertility of soil	
	F2: Extinction of many species of organisms/ flora and fauna E3: Loss of varieties of medicinal plants / herbs / and animals which can be used to treat diseases E4: less/ loss of insects and birds as agents of pollination	
	Answer: F1: Cause the imbalance in biodiversity E1: Food webs in an ecosystem will be disrupted/ in disorder E2: Less / no interaction of animals and plants with one another to form various types of ecosystem	
(b)	Able to discuss the effect of the activity to the ecosystem	

NUM	SCORING CRITERIA	MA	RKS
9(a)	Able to describe process take place in P and Q in regulation of osmotic pressure		
	Sample answer: Structure P (salty food) E1: Blood osmotic pressure increased E2: Osmoreceptor (hypothalamus) detect the changes E3: Hypothalamus stimulate adrenal gland to secrete less aldosterone // Hypothalamus stimulates pituitary gland to secrete more ADH E4: The wall of distal convulated tubule (P) become less permeable to salt // the wall of collecting duct more permeable to water E5: Less salt is reabsorbed to the blood capillaries by active transport // more water reabsorbed to blood capillary by osmosis E6: Urine become more concentrated // low volume	1 1 2 1 1 1	
	*Remark: Response (E3, E4, E5) must compatible with correct hormone		
	Structure Q (excessive plain water) E1: Blood osmotic pressure decrease E2: Osmoreceptor (in hypothalamus) detect the changes E3: Hypothalamus stimulates pituitary gland to secrete less ADH E4: Wall of collecting duct become less permeable to water E5: Less water reabsorbed into blood capillaries by osmosis E6: Urine become less concentrated // high volume  Any 5	1 1 1 1 1	5
9(b)	Able to explain why the glucose level is high		
	<ul> <li>E1: Hormonal changes // imbalance hormone</li> <li>E2: Will inhibit the function of insulin // Cells less responsive to insulin // insulin cannot function</li> <li>E3: Excess glucose cannot be converted to glycogen (by insulin)</li> <li>E4: Glucose remain in the blood</li> </ul>	1 1 1 1	
	Any 2  Able to explain the effects to foetus  E1: Excess glucose will increase the growth rate of foetus  E2: The size of foetus increase / bigger  E3: Difficulty during birth//need a cesarean section	1 1 1	2
			5

9 (c)	Able to explain the growth response of root and shoot at concentration of auxin between $10^{-4}$ to $10^{-1}$ mg/l.		
	Sample answer:		
	Root		
	F1: At concentration $(10^{-4} \text{ to } 10^{-1} \text{ mg/l})$ , the growth response decrease	1	
	E1: Because high concentration of auxins will inhibit cell elongation	1	
	E2: Decrease root growth  (reject cell division//cell growth)	1	
	Shoot		
	F2: At concentration (10 <sup>-4</sup> to 10 <sup>-1</sup> mg/l), the growth response increase E2: Because high concentration of auxins will stimulate cell elongation	1	
	// shoot growth  (reject cell division//cell growth)	1	
	(reject cell division//cell growth) E3: Cause the primary growth	,	
	Any 5	1	5
		TOTAL	20

4551/3 Biologi Kertas 3 September

2015

MARA

BERDISIPLIN BERILMU BERAMAL

4551/3

### MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA

1½ jam

### PEPERIKSAAN SIJIL PENDIDIKAN MRSM 2015

### PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN

### **BIOLOGI**

Kertas 3

Satu jam tiga puluh minit

#### UNTUK KEGUNAAN PEMERIKSA SAHAJA

### **AMARAN**

Peraturan pemarkahan ini SULIT dan Hak Cipta Bahagian Pendidikan Menengah MARA. Kegunaannya khusus untuk pemeriksa yang berkenaan sahaja. Sebarang maklumat dalam peraturan pemarkahan ini tidak boleh dimaklumkan kepada sesiapa.

[Lihat sebelah <u>SULIT</u>

No.		TRIAL BIOLOGY 2015  Mark Scheme	C
1(a)	Able to record all the		Score
1(4)	Sample answer	4 reading accurately	
	Number of burning	Final temperature (°C)	
	cigarettes	. ,	
	1	30	
	3	32	
	5	36	
	7	41	
			3
	Able to record any 3 r	andings convertly	
	Able to record any 2 r		2
		r no response or incorrect response	0
1(b)(i)		nt observations correctly following these	-
( )(-)	criteria:	unous correctly tonowing these	
	MV - Number of burn		
	RV – final temperatur	e/increase in temperature/percentage increase	
	in temperature inside	the U-tube with unit.	3
	Sample answer		
	Sample answer		
	1. When 1 cigarette was is 30°C.	s burned, the final temperature inside the U-tube	
	2. When 7 cigarettes we is 41 °C	ere burned, the final temperature inside the U-tube	
	Able to state one obser	vation correctly and one - two inaccurate	
	observations Sample answer	the maceurate	
	1.When 1 cigarette was	burned, the final temperature is the lowest.	
	2. When 7 cigarettes we	ere burned, the final temperature is the highest.	2
	3. When 1 cigarette was	burned, the final temperature is 30 (without unit)	
	Able to state the obser	vation at idea level	
	Sample answer		
	1.The final temperature	of U-tube is 30 °C / 32 °C / 36 °C/ 41 °C.	1
	No response or incorr	ect response	0
		-	

1(b)(ii)	Able to state two inferences correctly based on the following aspects:	
	Note: inferences must match to the observation	
	CRV: Final temperature ARV / Compare: Increase in temperature/percentage increase in temperature of U-tube	
	Reason 1 : Less/more heat was released Reason 2 : Temperture in the lung/alveolus increase least/most	
	Sample answer	
	1. (When 1 cigarette was burned,) the final temperature/increase in temperature/percentage increase in temperature is the lowest because less heat was released (from the burning cigarettes), therefore lung temperature increase least.	3
	2. (When 7 cigarettes were burned,) the final temperature/increase in temperature/percentage increase in temperature is the highest because more heat was released (from the burning cigarettes), therefore lung temperature increase most.	
	Able to make one correct inference and one inaccurate inference or two inaccurate inferences.  Sample answer	
	1. (When 1 cigarette was burned,) the final temperature/increase in temperature/percentage increase in temperature is the lowest because less heat was released (from the burning cigarettes)	2
	2. (When 7 cigarettes were burned,) the final temperature/increase in temperature/percentage increase in temperature is the highest because more heat was released (from the burning cigarettes).	
×	Able to state the inference at idea level Sample answers	
	Burning cigarettes release heat.	1
	2. Burning cigarettes causes increase in temperature.	
	No response or incorrect response	0

		TRIAL BIOLOGY 2015	<u> </u>
No.	Abla 40 04-411 2	Mark Scheme	Score
1(c)	Adie to state all 3 va	ariables and the 3 methods to handle the variable	
	Sample answers		
	Variable	Method to handle the variable	
	Manipulated variable Number of burning cigarettes	Use <b>different</b> Number of cigarettes which are 1,3,5 and 7	
	Responding variable		
	Final temperature inside the U-tube	Measure and <u>record</u> the final temperature of U-tube by using a <b>thermometer</b>	
	OR		
	Increase/different in temperature	Calculate and record the increase/different in temperature by using formula: Increase/different in temperature = Final temperature-initial temperature	
	OR	·	
	Percentage increase/different in temperature	Calculate and record the percentage increase/different in temperature by using formula:  Final - initial temperature temperature x 100%	
	Constant Variable	Initial temperature	
	Constant Variable		
	Type of cigarettes	Fix/use the same type of the cigarettes	
	Initial temperature	Use the same initial temperature at 27°C  All corrects	3
	Able to state any 4-	-5 correctly	2
	Able to state 2-3 con		1
	No response or inco	orrect response	0

	TRIAL BIOLOGY 2015	~
No.	Mark Scheme	Score
1(d)	Able to make a hypothesis based on the following aspects:  MV: Manipulated variable	3
	2. The higher the number of burning cigarettes, the higher the final temperature inside the U-tube.  *must contains all listed MV  Able to make a hypothesis relating the manipulated variable and	
	<ul> <li>Sample answer:</li> <li>Different number of burning cigarettes shows different in final temperature/increase in temperature/percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube</li> <li>Final temperature/increase in temperature/percentage increase in</li> </ul>	2
	temperature inside the U-tube is affected by number of burning cigarettes  Able to make a hypothesis at idea level  Sample answer:  1. The final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube increases.  2. The burning cigarettes release heat.	1
	No response or incorrect response	0

No.			Mark Sch			Score
1(e)(i)	Able to construct T: Title and D: Data reco C: Calculate	unit rded correct the percents	tly		ving aspects :	
				0		
	Number of burning	Ten Initial	nperature (	(C) Increase	Percentage increase in	
	cigarettes	ппппа	rmai	Increase	temperature (%)	3
	1	27	30	3	11.11	
	3	27	32	5	18.52	
	5	27	36	9	33.33	
	. 7	27	41	14	51.85	
	(T) Titles with correct unit  (D) Record all the data correctly  (C) Calculate the percentage increase in temperature correctly  Any two correct					2
	Any one correct					1
	No response or incorrect response					0
No.			Mark Sch			Score
1(e)(ii)	Able to draw a graph correctly which include the following aspects:  Axis: Uniform scale for both axis: -1 mark  Points: All points plotted correctly: -1 mark  Curve: Able to join all the points to form a smooth curve1 mark  *must have table in 1(e)(i), if no table, mark only on scale on both axis.					3
	Refer to graph	provided				,
	Any two crite	ria correct				2
	Any one criter	ria correct				1
	No response o	r incorrect r	esponse		-	0

Able to state and explain the relationship between the Number of burning cigarettes and percentage increase in temperature.  R: Number of burning cigarettes (MV) + percentage increase in temperature(RV) + relationship (R)  E1: because more heat is released  E2: therefore lung temperature/ damage the tissue lining of alveoli/ respiratory tract increase.  Sample answer  As the number of burning cigarettes increases, the percentage increase in temperature also increases because more heat is released therefore lung temperature / damage the tissue lining of alveoli/ respiratory tract increase.  (R must correct; R + 2E)  *if no graph in 1(e)(ii), no need to mark 1(f)  *if curve in 1(e)(ii) incorrect, no need to mark 1(f)  Able to interpret the relationship incompletely  R + 1E  Able to interpret the relationship at idea level  No response or incorrect response  No.  Mark Scheme  1(g)  Able to predict the final temperature correctly: P1 = correct prediction (more than 32°C)  E1 = Reason (contain more heat flows into the U-tube)  E2 = Effect (therefore more heat is release/contains more fuel/ contains more smoke / longer time to stop burning.)  Sample answers The final temperature will more than 32°C because contain more heat flow to the U-tube compared to filtered cigarettes therefore more heat is release  P must correct; P + 2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P + 1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level P only  No response or incorrect response  P wrong  No response or incorrect response		TRIAL BIOLOGY 2015	
temperature(RV) + relationship (R)  E1 : because more heat is released E2 : therefore lung temperature/ damage the tissue lining of alveoli/ respiratory tract increase.  Sample answer  As the number of burning cigarettes increases, the percentage increase in temperature also increases because more heat is released therefore lung temperature / damage the tissue lining of alveoli/ respiratory tract increase.  (R must correct; R + 2E)  *if no graph in 1(e)(ii), no need to mark 1(f)  *if curve in 1(e)(ii) incorrect, no need to mark 1(f)  Able to interpret the relationship incompletely R + 1E 2  Able to interpret the relationship at idea level R only 1  No response or incorrect response 0  No. Mark Scheme Score  1(g) Able to predict the final temperature correctly: P1 = correct prediction (more than 32°C) E1 = Reason (contain more heat flows into the U-tube) E2 = Effect (therefore more heat is release/contains more fuel/ contains more smoke / longer time to stop burning.)  Sample answers The final temperature will more than 32°C because contain more heat flow to the U-tube compared to filtered cigarettes therefore more heat is release  P must correct; P + 2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P + 1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level  P only  No response or incorrect response  P wrong  0	1(f)		
As the number of burning cigarettes increases, the percentage increase in temperature also increases because more heat is released therefore lung temperature / damage the tissue lining of alveoli/ respiratory tract increase.  (R must correct; R + 2E)  *if no graph in 1(e)(ii), no need to mark 1(f)  *if curve in 1(e)(ii) incorrect, no need to mark 1(f)  Able to interpret the relationship incompletely R + 1E 2  Able to interpret the relationship at idea level R only 1  No response or incorrect response 0  No. Mark Scheme Score  1(g) Able to predict the final temperature correctly: P1 = correct prediction (more than 32°C) E1 = Reason (contain more heat flows into the U-tube) E2 = Effect (therefore more heat is release/contains more fuel/ contains more smoke / longer time to stop burning.)  Sample answers The final temperature will more than 32°C because contain more heat flow to the U-tube compared to filtered cigarettes therefore more heat is release  P must correct; P + 2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P + 1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level P only  No response or incorrect response P wrong 0		temperature(RV) + relationship (R)  E1 : because more heat is released  E2 : therefore lung temperature/ damage the tissue lining of alveoli/	3
increase in temperature also increases because more heat is released therefore lung temperature / damage the tissue lining of alveoli/ respiratory tract increase.  (R must correct; R + 2E)  *if no graph in 1(e)(ii), no need to mark 1(f)  *if curve in 1(e)(ii) incorrect, no need to mark 1(f)  Able to interpret the relationship incompletely R + 1E 2  Able to interpret the relationship at idea level R only 1  No response or incorrect response 0  No. Mark Scheme Score  1(g) Able to predict the final temperature correctly: P1 = correct prediction		Sample answer	
*if no graph in 1(e)(ii), no need to mark 1(f)  *if curve in 1(e)(ii) incorrect, no need to mark 1(f)  Able to interpret the relationship incompletely  R + 1E 2  Able to interpret the relationship at idea level R only 1  No response or incorrect response 0  No. Mark Scheme Score  1(g) Able to predict the final temperature correctly: P1 = correct prediction (more than 32°C) E1 = Reason (contain more heat flows into the U-tube) E2 = Effect (therefore more heat is release/contains more fuel/ contains more smoke / longer time to stop burning.)  Sample answers The final temperature will more than 32°C because contain more heat flow to the U-tube compared to filtered cigarettes therefore more heat is release  P must correct; P + 2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P + 1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level P only  No response or incorrect response P wrong 0		increase in temperature also increases because more heat is released therefore lung temperature / damage the tissue lining of alveoli/respiratory tract increase.	
*if curve in 1(e)(ii) incorrect, no need to mark 1(f)  Able to interpret the relationship incompletely  Able to interpret the relationship at idea level  R only  No response or incorrect response  0  No.		(======================================	
Able to interpret the relationship at idea level R only  No response or incorrect response  O  No. Mark Scheme  1(g) Able to predict the final temperature correctly: P1 = correct prediction (more than 32°C) E1 = Reason (contain more heat flows into the U-tube) E2 = Effect (therefore more heat is release/contains more fuel/ contains more smoke / longer time to stop burning.)  Sample answers The final temperature will more than 32°C because contain more heat flow to the U-tube compared to filtered cigarettes therefore more heat is release  P must correct; P +2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P+1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level P only  No response or incorrect response P wrong  O			
No. Mark Scheme Score  1(g) Able to predict the final temperature correctly: P1 = correct prediction (more than 32°C) E1 = Reason (contain more heat flows into the U-tube) E2 = Effect (therefore more heat is release/contains more fuel/ contains more smoke / longer time to stop burning.)  Sample answers The final temperature will more than 32°C because contain more heat flow to the U-tube compared to filtered cigarettes therefore more heat is release  P must correct; P +2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P only  No response or incorrect response  P wrong  0		Able to interpret the relationship incompletely R + 1E	2
No. Mark Scheme  1(g) Able to predict the final temperature correctly: P1 = correct prediction (more than 32°C) E1 = Reason (contain more heat flows into the U-tube) E2 = Effect (therefore more heat is release/contains more fuel/ contains more smoke / longer time to stop burning.)  Sample answers The final temperature will more than 32°C because contain more heat flow to the U-tube compared to filtered cigarettes therefore more heat is release  P must correct; P +2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P + 1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level P only  No response or incorrect response P wrong  0		Able to interpret the relationship at idea level R only	1
Able to predict the final temperature correctly:  P1 = correct prediction     (more than 32°C)  E1 = Reason     (contain more heat flows into the U-tube)  E2 = Effect     (therefore more heat is release/contains more fuel/ contains more smoke / longer time to stop burning.)  Sample answers     The final temperature will more than 32°C because contain more heat flow to the U-tube compared to filtered cigarettes therefore more heat is release  P must correct; P + 2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely     P + 1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level  P only  No response or incorrect response  P wrong  0		No response or incorrect response	0
P1 = correct prediction	No.		Score
release  P must correct; P +2E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P+1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level P only  No response or incorrect response P wrong  0	1(g)	P1 = correct prediction	3
Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely P+1E  Able to predict the outcome of the experiment at idea level P only  No response or incorrect response P wrong  0		release	
No response or incorrect response P wrong  0		Able to predict the outcome of the experiment incompletely	2
No response or incorrect response  P wrong  0		-	1
		No response or incorrect response	0
			0

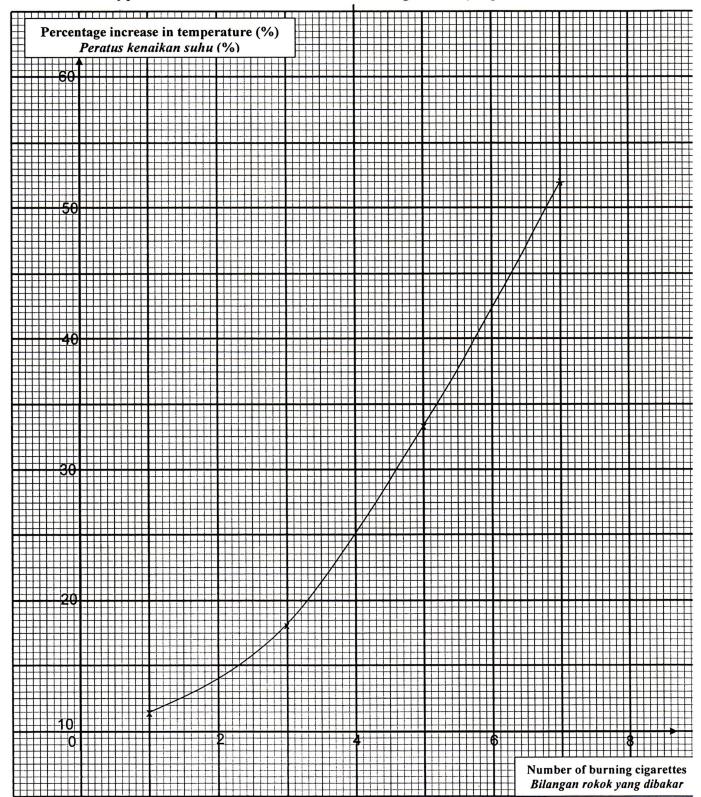
Able to define operationally on what is unhealthy respiratory system based on the following aspect.  D1 : (CLASSIFICATION AND FACT) Conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning D2/CRV : Shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube D3/MV : Affected by number of burning cigarettes.  Sample answer:  Unhealthy repiratory system is the conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning which can shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube affected by number of burning cigarettes.  Any two aspects  Any two aspects  Any one aspects//theoretical definition No response/ incorrect response  1(i) Able to classify rate gases exchange of four mens with different lifestyle.  Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  All 3 correct 2 correct 2 correct 1 correct 1 correct 1 no response or incorrect response 0	No.	TRIAL BIOLOGY 2015  Mark Scheme	Score
system based on the following aspect.  D1 : (CLASSIFICATION AND FACT) Conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning D2/CRV : Shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube D3/MV : Affected by number of burning cigarettes.  Sample answer:  Unhealthy repiratory system is the conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning which can shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube affected by number of burning cigarettes.  Any two aspects  Any two aspects/theoretical definition No response/ incorrect response  1(i) Able to classify rate gases exchange of four mens with different lifestyle.  Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  Men  Lelaki  3  All 3 correct 2 correct 2 correct 1 correct 1 correct 1 correct			
D1 : (CLASSIFICATION AND FACT) Conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning  D2/CRV : Shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube  D3/MV : Affected by number of burning cigarettes.  Sample answer:  Unhealthy repiratory system is the conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning which can shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the  U-tube affected by number of burning cigarettes.  Any two aspects  Any two aspects  Any one aspects//theoretical definition  No response/ incorrect response  1(i)  Able to classify rate gases exchange of four mens with different lifestyle.  Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  All 3 correct  2 correct  2 correct  1 correct  1 correct  1 correct  1 correct	. ,		
Unhealthy repiratory system is the conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning which can shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube affected by number of burning cigarettes.  Any two aspects  Any one aspects//theoretical definition  No response/ incorrect response  1(i)  Able to classify rate gases exchange of four mens with different lifestyle.  Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  All 3 correct  2 correct  2 correct  2 correct  1 correct		Conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning  D2/CRV: Shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube	
Unhealthy repiratory system is the conditions of the alveolus wall/ lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning which can shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube affected by number of burning cigarettes.  Any two aspects  Any one aspects//theoretical definition  No response/ incorrect response  1(i)  Able to classify rate gases exchange of four mens with different lifestyle.  Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  All 3 correct  2 correct  2 correct  2 correct  1 correct		Sample answer	
Any one aspects//theoretical definition  No response/ incorrect response  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1		lining/respiratory tract become damage/dryness/ irritates/ inflame due to burning cigarettes release smoke containing heat when the cigarettes stop burning which can shown by final temperature / increase in temperature / percentage increase in temperature inside the	3
Any one aspects//theoretical definition  No response/ incorrect response  1  Able to classify rate gases exchange of four mens with different lifestyle.  Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  Q P S R Lelaki  3  All 3 correct  2 correct  1 correct  1		Any two aspects	2
No response/ incorrect response 0  1(i) Able to classify rate gases exchange of four mens with different lifestyle.  Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  Q P S R Men  Lelaki 3  All 3 correct 2 1 correct 1			
Able to classify rate gases exchange of four mens with different lifestyle.  Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  Men  Q P S R Lelaki  3  All 3 correct  2 correct 2 correct 1 correct			0
Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)  Kadar pertukaran gas (arbitrari)  Q P S R Men  Lelaki  3  All 3 correct  2 correct  1 correct			
Q P S R Lelaki 3  All 3 correct 2 1 correct 1	1(i)	Sample answer  Rate of gaseous exchange (arbitrary)	
1 correct		Q P S R Lelaki All 3 correct	
200.100			
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### ANSWER SCHEME PAPER 3

### **TRIAL BIOLOGY 2015**

Graph of percentage increase in temperature inside the U-tube against the number of burning cigarettes.

Graf peratus kenaikan suhu tiub-U melawan bilangan rokok yang dibakar.



Vo.	Mark Scheme	Score
2(i)	Able to state the problem relating the manipulated variable to the responding variable correctly base on the following aspect:	
	MV: Manipulated: presence (or absence) of ringed stem/ a stem that is ringed and a stem that is not ringed.	
	RV: Responding: Appearance/conditions of the stem above and below the ring after one month/ at least 3 week	
	Relationship : Relationship between the variable in a question form (Question form)	
	Sample answers:	
	1. Does/do the stem above the ring swells, whereas the stem below the ring withers/ the diameter of the stem above ring increase whereas that below the ring decreases?	3
	2. What is the effect of removing a bark / phloem tissue on upper part and lower part on bark ringing?	
	Able to state a problem statement inaccurately based on any two aspect Sample answers:	
	<ol> <li>Does the stem above the ring swells/ diameter increases?</li> <li>Does the stem below the ring withers/ diameter decreases?</li> <li>What is the effect of removing a bark?</li> <li>What is the effect to upper part/ lower part?</li> </ol>	2
	Able to state a of problem statement at idea level  Sample answers:	
	1.Does the stem swells/ withers?	1
	2.Does the diameter of the stem increases/ decreases?	
	No response or incorrect response	0

NI.	Mark Scheme	Marks
No.	Mark Scheme	Marks
2(ii)	Able to state the hypothesis relating the manipulated variable to the responding variable correctly based on the following aspects:	
	MV : Manipulated : presence (or absence) of ringed stem/ a stem that is ringed and a stem that is not ringed.	
	RV : Responding : appearance of stem after ringing/ the conditions of the stem above and below the ring (after one month)	
	Relationship : Relationship between the variable	
	Sample answers:	-
	<ol> <li>The stem above the ring swells/swollen whereas the stem below the ring withers/thinners.</li> </ol>	
	2. The diameter above the ring increases whereas below the ring decreases.	3
	Able to state a hypothesis inaccurately base on any two aspect.  Sample answers:  1. removing a ring / phloem tissue effect the upper part/ lower part of bark ringing.	2
	<ul><li>2. The stem below the ring withers.</li><li>3. The diameter above the ring increases / the diameter below the bark ring decreases.</li></ul>	
	Able to state the idea of the hypothesis.	
	Sample answers:	
	<ol> <li>The bark ring swells/ withers.</li> <li>The diameter of the bark ring increases/ decreases.</li> </ol>	1
	No response or incorrect response	0

No.	Mark Scheme	Marks
2(iii)	Able to state all three variables correctly  Sample answers:	3
	MV: Manipulated: Presence or absence of ringed stem/ a stem that is ringed and a stem that is not ringed.	
	RV: Responding: Appearance / conditions of stem /diameter of the stem after ringing above and below the ring (after one month)	
	CV: Constant : Type of plant/ volume of water/ light intensity/ temperature/ concentration of atmospheric/ type / size of pot/vase.	
	Able to state any two variables correctly	2
	Able to state any one variables correctly	1
	No response or incorrect response	0

2(iv)	Able to list a	all the important apparatus and materials correctly	
	Sample answer:		
	Apparatus:	(2) pots/ vases/ any container, scalpel/ knife/ secateurs, measuring tapes/ ruler	
	Materials:	Hibiscus species/ any example of woody or shrub plant/ a healthy tree with small stem, Vaseline/ petroleum jelly, water	2
	Able to state	/list at least 2 of the apparatus and 2 materials correctly	2
	Able to state/list at least 2 apparatus and 1 material correctly		
		2A+1M	
		2A must be pot/vase+knife	
		1M must be plant	
	No response	or incorrect response	0
		Less than 2A+1M	

### ANSWER SCHEME PAPER 3

### **TRIAL BIOLOGY 2015**

No.	Mark Scheme	Ma	rks
2(v)	Able to describe the steps of the experiment procedure or method correctly based on the following aspects:	K's	
	K1: Preparation of materials & apparatus (at least 5K's) K2: Operating the constant variable K3: Operating the responding variable K4: Operating the manipulated variable K5: Steps to increase reliability of result accurately/precaution		

### Sample answer:

No	Description	Keywords	K's
1	2 different hibiscus plant/ any example of	is selected	K1
	woody/ shrub plant is selected.		
2	2 pots is filled with the same amount of soil	is filled	K1
		same	K2
3	The plant is planted in 2 different pots	is planted	K1
4	The pot is labelled as pot A and pot B	is labelled	K1
5	A stem of plant A is measured 3/4/5 cm by	is measured	K1
	using a ruler/measuring tape.	ruler/measuring	
		tape	K2
		3/4/5 cm	
6	A complete ring of bark from plant A/hibiscus	is removedknife	K1
	A / any example is removed by using a sharp	sharp	K5
	knife but not in plant B	plant Aplant B	K4
7	Make sure only the phloem / tissues external	phloem / tissues	K5
	to the xylem is removed.	external	
8	Vaseline is applied on the tissue that is	is applied	K5
	exposed to prevent air from entering the xylem		
	tissue (maybe cut accidentally).		
9	The initial condition above and below the ring	initialis	K1
	is <b>observed</b>	observed	
10	Plant A and plant B is placed near a window	is placed	K1
11	The plants is left for a month	is left	K1
		a month	K2
12	The plants is watered everyday	is watered	K1
		everyday	K2
13	After one month the conditions above and	After one month	K2
	below the ring is observed		
14	Observed and record/draw in table the	observed and	K3
	conditions above and below the ring.	record/draw	
		in table	K1
15	Correct diagram of experiment setup with at		K1
	least 5 correct labels		

### Sample Procedure:

- 1. 2 different (healthy) hibiscus plant/ any example of woody/ shrub plant is selected.
- 2. 2 pots is filled with the same amount of soil
- 3. The plant is planted in 2 different pots
- 4. The pot is labelled as pot A and pot B
- 5. A stem of plant A is measured 3/4/5 cm by using a ruler/measuring tape.
- 6. A complete ring of bark from plant A/hibiscus A / any example is removed by using a sharp knife, but not in plant B
- 7. Make sure only the phloem / tissues external to the xylem is removed.
- 8. Vaseline is applied on the tissue that is exposed to prevent air from entering the xylem tissue (maybe cut accidentally).
- 9. The initial condition above and below the ring is observed
- 10. Plant A and plant B is placed near a window
- 11. The plants is left for a month
- 12. The plants is watered everyday
- 13. After one month the conditions above and below the ring is observed
- 14. Draw and record in table the conditions above and below the ring.
- 15. Correct diagram of experiment setup with at least 5 correct labels

### Scoring rubrics

K1: steps 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,14,15 (any 5 K1)

K2: steps 2,5,11,12,13 (at least 1)

K3: steps 14 (at least 1) K4: step 1 (at least 1)

K5: steps 6,7,8 (at least 1)

Able to state all 5K	3
Able to state at least 3 - 4K	2
Able to state 1 - 2K	1
No response or incorrect response	0

No.	Mark Scheme N			Marks
2(vi)	Able to construct a table to record data based on the following aspects:  P1: Correct Manipulated variable P2: Correct Operating/ Responding variables with units (must have both CRV and ARV)			
	Sample answers: Treatment.	Conditions / appea (after on Upper part	rance of bark ring e month) Lower part	
	Stem with bark ring			
	Stem without bark ring			
	Or			
	Treatment.	Conditions / appea (after on		
	Stem with bark ring			
	Stem without bark ring	4		
	P1 and P2			
	Able to present a table with P1 / P2			1
	No response <u>or</u> incorrect response			0