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BIOLOGY

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Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60

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Mark scheme abbreviations

; /	separates marking points alternative answers for the same point
R	reject
A AW	accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or by extra guidance)
	alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)
<u>underline</u>	actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants accepted)
max	indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given
ora	or reverse argument
mp	marking point (with relevant number)
ecf	error carried forward
I	ignore
AVP	alternative valid point

Question		Answer		Marks
1(a)	one mark per blank box			
	type of cell	function of cell	example of organelle required to carry out function	
	palisade mesophyll	photosynthesis ; A (absorb light to) synthesise, organic compounds / glucose / starch (from inorganic compounds)	chloroplast	
	Leydig	synthesis of steroid hormones	smooth endoplasmic reticulum ; A SER / smooth ER	
	plasma cell ; A B-cell / white blood cell / leucocyte / (B-) lymphocyte / agranulocyte R <u>T</u> lymphocyte / granulocyte / phagocyte / macrophage / neutrophil	production of secretory vesicles containing antibody	Golgi body	
	root hair cell	active uptake of nitrates	mitochondrion ; A cell surface / plasma, membrane A cell membrane	
	pancreas acinar	synthesis of enzymes	rough endoplasmic reticulum ; A RER / rough ER A ribosomes A mitochondrion	

Question			Answer	Marks
1(b)	I functions of individual tissues if all cell types named as single	cell, allow max 1 fo	r named tissue types	max 4
	(organ because more than one three named tissue types ; ; ;	<i>tissue type)</i> endothelium	A squamous epithelium A endothelial cells	
		smooth muscle connective tissue	A epithelial cells A smooth muscle cells	
		elastic tissue fibrous tissue A col	A elastic fibres R elastin / elastic muscle llagen A collagen fibres	
		blood A blood cells only in context of v		
	<i>general function</i> transports / carries / AW, <u>blood</u>	; A delivers R pump	os blood I provides	
	detail ; e.g. to tissues / to body R to lungs (blood) is oxygenated / contains		from heart / AW	
			Total:	9

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	addition of water shown ; A H ₂ O fatty acid(s) <u>and</u> glycerol ;	2
2(b)	<pre>positive result emulsion ; I on top / throughout A milky (layer) / cloudy (suspension) / opaque / white droplets R precipitate ref. to mixing with / dissolving in / adding / adding to, alcohol / ethanol ; R if incorrect substance added to alcohol, e.g. fatty acids, then allow ecf then, add / add to, water ; max 1 for method if heated or added additional chemicals max 1 if wrong sequence or all contents into one test tube at once no marks if both of above (wrong sequence and heated) accept other valid methods</pre>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	1 increase (pH2) to pH7, decrease from pH7 (to pH10.5); A trend described as increase then decrease or	max 4
	optimum / peak / maximum activity / 99 <u>%</u> / 100 <u>%</u> (relative) activity, at pH7 ;	
	2 steep(er) decrease from, pH7 / optimum, (to pH10.5); in context of steepness of increase from pH2–7	
	3 detail either side of optimum (pH2–7 or pH7–10.5); pH2–7	
	less steep (increase) pH5–pH7 / little difference between pH5 and 6 / steepest increase between pH2–4 or	
	<i>pH</i> 7–10.5 steeper decrease between pH 7 and 7.5 / less steep decrease between pH 7.5 and 10.5	
	 activity, pH2–7 / below 7, higher than activity, after pH8; A in, alkaline / basic, pH / conditions 	
	A enzyme works better in acidic <u>and</u> neutral conditions ora A enzyme works better in acidic than, alkaline / basic, conditions ora	
	5 enzyme active throughout the pH range ;	
	6 data / manipulated data, (to support above mps); needs comparison values, pH and, percentage activity / %	
	7 ref. to partial denaturation at higher pH ; A starts to denature	
2(d)(i)	suggestion of changed conditions for immobilised compared to free e.g.	max 1
	 (immobilised) support material / AW, affects enzyme action; support material is charged; <i>idea that</i> free has greater exposure to hydrogen ions or immobilised has protection from hydrogen ions; <i>idea that</i> immobilised has changed ability to catalyse; immobilised has (slightly) altered active site; R <i>ref. to</i> denaturation I changes to tertiary structure support material causes change to, external / substrate, solution; 	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	can be re-used ; can be easily recovered ; easier downstream processing ; product, not / less, contaminated ; longer shelf life of enzyme ; more stable ; can use higher temperatures (owing to protective matrix) ; more productive ; less time-consuming ; cost alone is not enough	max 1
	Total:	11

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	(Plasmodium) falciparum / malariae / ovale / vivax ;	1
3(b)	Anopheles ; I female / male I specific epithet e.g. gambiae	1
3(c)	look for ora	max 2
	1 higher / better / AW, resolution / resolving power;	
	 2 {0.5nm (A 0.2-1nm) compared to, 200nm 0.2µm (A range 100-300nm) or electrons have shorter wavelength; R electron microscope has a shorter wavelength or idea that cell structures too small to interfere with light waves ora 3 better able to distinguish between two points; A as a definition if mp 1 achieved 4 (can see) more detail; <i>treat 'clearer' as neutral</i> 5 able to make thinner sections / able to see inside (oocyst); 6 can continue to obtain higher magnifications and see more detail; 	
3(d)	(magnification =) $\frac{\text{image/scale bar (length)}}{\text{actual/object (length)}}$; A triangle/letters only	3
	(x) 500 ;; using 10mm as measured length A calculated values for measured length of 9mm or 11mm allow one mark if correct answer given with units allow one mark if incorrect answer and correct measurement and correct working correct measurement and formula but incorrect conversion measurement ±2mm and correct working	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(e)	vector;	max 2
	<i>ref. to</i> feeding / taking / AW, <u>blood</u> (from a person) ; e.g. taking blood meals / <i>Plasmodium</i> enters blood during feeding	
	infective cells / <i>Plasmodium</i> / pathogen / parasite / AW, enter (person) with, anticoagulant / saliva ; I malaria / disease, enters A <i>idea that,</i> infective cells / <i>Plasmodium</i> , in saliva / salivary glands	
	AVP ; e.g. ref. to providing correct conditions for, part of Plasmodium life cycle / sexual reproduction in Plasmodium	
	Total:	9

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	1 circle round 5;	max 3
	to max 2 but 4 cells produced = max 1 out of 2	
	I details of telophase leading to cytokinesis	
	cell plate forms (across equator of cell)	
	2 { or cell wall / cellulose, laid down ; A cell wall forms (between the two)	
	 3 (so) <u>cytoplasm</u> divided (into two); R <u>cytoplasm</u> constricts / pinches in / cleavage furrow forms / cleavage forms (<i>i.e. referring to animal cell</i>) 	
	4 AVP ; detail of cell plate formation e.g. <i>ref. to</i> vesicles transported to equator / involvement of cytoskeletal structures <i>idea that</i> organelles shared out	
4(a)(ii)	circle round S ; synthesis of <u>two</u> identical DNA, molecules / double helices (from one); each new molecule consists of one, original / parental, strand, and one, new / newly synthesised, strand; AW A daughter <i>for newly synthesised</i>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<pre>role 1 form cells that can, differentiate / become specialised ; A can develop into other cell types / totipotent A named examples</pre>	max 3
	 for, cell replacement / tissue repair / growth ; R for cell growth I found in growing region 	
	 3 divides to give continuous supply of, meristematic / stem, cells ; A divides to forms more, meristematic / stem, cells 	
	feature 4 (stem cells are) undifferentiated ; A not specialised / unspecialised	
	 able to divide ; must be in context of mitosis A able to undergo mitosis A can replicate I reproduce R uncontrolled division 	
	6 idea that genes not switched off; ora	
4(c)(i)	growing / storage, area / region / correct named part of plant ; examples of part of plant that stores / growing root / shoot tip / bud / flower / maturing leaf / tuber / fruit / seed	max 1
	I where sucrose, used / used up I nutrients unqualified receives, assimilates / sucrose / AW ; A area where sucrose unloaded in context of, via phloem / from source / from leaf	
4(c)(ii)	<i>strong</i> high requirement for assimilates ; fast growing / highly active ; AW e.g. requires a lot of energy	max 1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	accept H ⁺ / protons, throughout for hydrogen ions 1 active process / uses ATP / requires energy;	max 4
	2 hydrogen ions, pumped / active transport / move(d), out of companion cells ; this also gets mp1 if stated as, pumped / active transport / move by proton pump	
	3 into cell wall / apoplast ; A intercellular space R pumped into phloem sieve tube	
	4 hydrogen ion gradient builds up ;	
	5 hydrogen ions re-enter companion cell, down gradient / AW ; A facilitated diffusion	
	 via, cotransport protein(s) / cotransporter(s) ; A carrier protein(s) <i>'hydrogen ions diffuse back into companion cell through cotransport protein' is two marks</i> 	
	 7 <u>cotransport</u> sucrose (molecules); A secondary active transport A idea of bringing sucrose into companion cell if cotransport / er stated for previous mp R cotransport if into phloem sieve tube from companion cell 	
	8 transport of sucrose against gradient ;	
	 9 diffusion of sucrose into phloem sieve tube (element) ; R facilitated diffusion A moves from high to low concentration 	
	10 via plasmodesmata ;	
	Total:	15

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	trachea / windpipe + bronchus / bronchi + bronchiole / bronchioles ; treat as neutral type of bronchiole	1
5(a)(ii)	goblet ;	1
5(b)	 D = accept points from diagram 1D recognition / AW / binding / attachment, (of macrophage) to, bacterium / S. pneumoniae / (bacterial) antigen ; A detects / identifies (D) must label, bacteria / S. pneumoniae, or macrophage and show bacterium attached 2 endocytosis / phagocytosis ; 3D described ; e.g. engulfing / enveloping / pseudopodia surround phagocytic / endocytotic, vacuole formed A phagosome A vesicle 4D fusion of lysosome(s) (to vacuole) ; (D) must label lysosome 5D breakdown / destruction / digestion / AW, of bacterium / S. pneumoniae ; A kills (D) annotated on diagram 	max 3
5(c)	 6D ref. to, <u>hydrolytic</u> / <u>digestive</u>, <u>enzymes</u>; A named digestive enzymes must be in context of lysosome (D) labelled as such elastin broken down / elastic fibres damaged ; A elastic fibres broken down A less, elastin / elastic fibres 	2
	detail e.g. (alveolar) wall becomes overstretched / AW weakened (alveolar) wall / AW e.g. cannot withstand higher pressure bursts on inhalation (bronchioles collapse) on exhalation, trapped / remaining, air bursts alveoli	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	accept (the) glycoprotein for GM-CSF throughout	max 4
	1 (excess surfactant) stimulates immune system cells ;	
	2 release / secretion, of, GM-CSF; I produce	
	3 GM-CSF is a signal or GM-CSF is a signalling, molecule / protein / glycoprotein; A messaging molecule	
	4 binds to / combines with / AW, (cell surface membrane) receptors (on alveolar macrophages);	
	 <i>ref. to</i> specificity ; A described as GM-CSF receptor complementary shape for GM-CSF 	
	6 leads to / sets off / triggers / AW, response (in the cell) / removal of surfactant ; in context of macrophage A stimulates	
	7 detail ; e.g. triggers secondary messenger activates enzymes / enzyme cascade signal transduction phosphorylation events	
	Total:	11

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	 row 1 globular + globular; row 2 2, alpha / α, globin, and 2, beta / β, globin (chains); A 2 alpha and 2 beta chains row 3 disulfide (bridges / bonds); covalent is neutral 	3
6(b)	mRNA strand producedUGU ;tRNA anticodon sequenceUGU ;	2
	Total:	5