

General Certificate of Education (A-level) June 2013

Biology BIOL1

(Specification 2410)

Unit 1: Biology and Disease

Final

Mark Scheme

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Question	Marking Guidelines	Marks	Comments
1(a)	1. A : phospholipid (layer);	2	Reject hydrophobic / hydrophilic phospholipid
	B: pore/channel/pump/carrier/ transmembrane/intrinsic/transport protein;		Ignore unqualified reference to protein
1(b)(i)	Condensation (reaction);	1	
1(b)(ii)	Organelle named; Function in protein production/secretion; eg 1. Golgi (apparatus); 2. Package/process proteins; OR 3. Rough endoplasmic reticulum/ribosomes; 4. Make polypeptide/protein/forming peptide bonds; OR 5. Mitochondria; 6. Release of energy/make ATP; OR 7. Vesicles; 8. Secretion/transport of protein;	2	Function must be for organelle named Incorrect organelle = 0 1. Accept smooth endoplasmic reticulum 3. Accept alternative correct functions of rough endoplasmic reticulum. ER/RER is insufficient 3. Accept folding polypeptide/protein 6. Reject produce/make energy 6. Accept produce energy in the form of ATP

Question	Marking Guidelines	Marks	Comments
2(a)	1. (Enzyme has) <u>active site;</u>	2	Reject active site is same shape as substrate
			Reject active site is on the substrate
	Only substrate fits (the active site);		Accept active site forms during induced fit
			Accept converse statement
2(b)		3	Assume "it" = allopurinol
	(Allopurinol) is a similar shape to xanthine;		Reject <u>same</u> shape. Accept similar structure
	2. (Allopurinol) enters active site / is a		Ignore e-s complexes in relation to inhibitor
	competitive inhibitor;		Reject non-competitive inhibitor in the context of binding to the active site
	3. Less xanthine binds/fewer e-s		Ignore complementary/fits
	complexes/fewer uric acid crystals formed/less uric acid formed;		3. Reject <u>no</u> e-s complexes/xanthine <u>cannot</u> enter active site, <u>no</u> uric acid
			Can award in context of non-competitive inhibition

Question	Marking Guidelines	Marks	Comments
3(a)(i)	(Simple) diffusion;	1	Reject facilitated diffusion Accept lipid diffusion
3(a)(ii)	 Thin walls/cells; (Total) surface area is large; 	2	 'Short diffusion pathway' alone is an explanation not a description Accept squamous epithelia / one cell thick Ignore references to 'volume ratio'
3(b)	 Loss of elasticity/elastic tissue; Scar tissue; Less recoil; 	2 max	Accept elastin

Question	Marking Guidelines	Marks	Comments
4(a)	 Toxin (produced by bacterium) causes (chloride) ions to move into (lumen of) intestine; Water potential (of intestine contents) falls / water moves by osmosis into intestine/out of cells; 	2	 Reject incorrect ion Direction of ion movement must be clear Ignore movement of water from blood (rather than cells)
4(b)	 Both show little/no increase/remain constant in January/February; (Up to May) sea temperature rises more quickly/before increase in cholera; Both reach a peak in/decline after April/May; 	2 max	Ignore references to correlation Accept May to June
4(c)	 Positive correlation from January to September/October (between sea temperature and cholera cases); Only records people in hospital with cholera / may be people with cholera not in hospital; Negative correlation/cases rising as sea temperature falls in October/November; 	2 max	 Ignore as sea temperature rises, cholera cases rise, as in stem Accept any two months within range 'At end of year' insufficient

4(d) Suitable suggestion with explanation;; 2 1. 'Have become immune' is not enough 1. Have produced memory cells; 2. Accept 'produces 2. After previous infection/vaccination; secondary response' OR 3. Accept types /strains 3. Different forms of cholera; /variety 4. Some don't produce much/any toxins; OR 5. Few bacteria ingested; 6. Not enough toxin to produce symptoms; OR 7. Some people naturally resistant to bacterium; 8. Because of structure of cell membranes / amount of secretions eg bile/pancreatic juices;

Question	Marking Guidelines	Marks	Comments
5(a)	 To allow comparison; Because different number of cells in samples / different times for incubation / numbers become easier to manipulate; 	2	
5(b)	203.7(%);;	2	Allow 1 mark for 21.8/10.7 Allow 1 mark for correct answer (203.74) but not correctly to 1 dp 204= 1 mark
5(c)(i)	 (At every concentration) uptake is faster at 37°C/at higher temperature; Due to faster respiration/ATP production; 	2	
5(c)(ii)	 Uptake at 37°C only small increase /levelling off/almost constant; As carrier proteins full; Concentration of imatinib is not the limiting factor; 	2 max	Accept 'no (significant) change' Ignore use of numbers

Question	Marking Guidelines	Marks	Comments
6(a)	 Add iodine/potassium iodide solution to the food sample; Blue/black/purple indicates starch is present; 	2	Allow 'iodine' Must be in the context of the correct reagent
6(b)	 Starch digested to maltose/by amylase; Maltose digested to glucose/by maltase; Digestion of sucrose is a single step/only one enzyme/sucrase; 	3	Ignore 'hard to digest/easily digested' 3. Accept converse for starch 3. Do not accept digestion of sucrose is faster
6(c)	 Smoking increases risk of CHD; Introduces another variable; 	1 max	
6(d)(i)	 No effect on risk with diet group 1 and 2/lowest glycaemic load; Above diet group 2/in higher groups, risk increases as glycaemic load increases; 	1 max	Simple statement of correlation is not enough for this mark
6(d)(ii)	 For diet group 2 and above, increase in risk of CHD as GL increases; (Higher GL diets lead to) more (harmful) lipids (in blood), so greater risk of atheroma; Atheroma leads to blockage of coronary artery / increased risk of blood clot in coronary artery; 	2 max	Ignore reference to lipids in diet Ignore references to myocardial infarction/heart attack

Question	Marking Guidelines	Marks	Comments
7(a)	 Microvilli; Carrier proteins/co-transport proteins/membrane-bound enzymes; Many mitochondria; 	2 max	Accept large surface area Accept lots of ATP produced
7(b)(i)	Substance that causes an immune response/production of antibodies;	1	Ignore foreign/non-self
7(b)(ii)	 Not lipid soluble; Too large (to diffuse through the membrane); Antigens do not have the complementary shape/cannot bind to receptor/channel/carrier proteins (in membranes of other epithelial cells); 	2 max	
7(c)	 (Vaccine contains) antigen/attenuated/dead pathogen; Microfold cells take up/bind and present/transport antigen (to immune system/lymphocytes/T- cells); T-cells activate B-cells; B-cells divide/form clone/undergo mitosis; B-cells produce antibodies; Memory cells produced; More antibodies/antibodies produced faster in secondary response/on reinfection; 	5 max	 Reject if in context of injection of vaccine Accept T-cells release cytokines Accept plasma cells for B-cells Ignore T/B in reference to memory cells Must be comparative

Question	Marking Guidelines	Marks	Comments
8(a)	SAN sends wave of electrical activity / impulses (across atria) causing atrial contraction;	5	Accept excitation
	 Non-conducting tissue prevents immediate contraction of ventricles/prevents impulses reaching the ventricles; 		
	AVN delays (impulse) whilst blood leaves atria/ventricles fill;		
	 (AVN) sends wave of electrical activity / impulses down Bundle of His; 		4. Allow Purkyne fibres/tissue
	Causing ventricles to contract from base up;		
8(b)	Atrium has higher pressure than ventricle (due to filling/contraction);	5 max	Start anywhere in sequence, but events must be in the correct order.
	2. Atrioventricular valve opens;		Accept bicuspid, reject tricuspid
	3. Ventricle has higher pressure than atrium (due to filling/contraction);4. Atrioventricular valve closes;		2. Allow: blood passes through the valve = valve open / blood stopped from passing through the valve = valve closed
	Ventricle has higher pressure than aorta;		'prevents backflow' is not enough
			Points 1, 3, 5, and 7 must be comparative: eg high <u>er</u>
	6. Semilunar valve opens;		6. Allow aortic valve
	 Higher pressure in aorta than ventricle (as heart relaxes); 		Marks 2, 4, 6, 8 given in the correct sequence can gain 4 marks
	8. Semilunar valve closes;		8. Allow aortic valve
	9. (Muscle/atrial/ventricular)		'prevents backflow' is not enough
	(Muscle/atrial/ventricular) <u>contraction</u> causes increase in pressure;		