

# General Certificate of Education (A-level) January 2011 

## Biology

BIOL2

## (Specification 2410)

## Unit 2: The Variety of Living Organisms

## Final

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 2(a) | More that one polypeptide/chain; | 1 | Ignore references to haem/other groups |
| 2(b)(i) | $141 ;$ | 2 max | Do not credit "some bases repeated" |
| 2(b)(ii) | 1.Stop/start sequences; <br> 2. <br> Non coding DNA (in the gene)/introns/multiple <br> repeats/junk DNA; <br> 3. Two chains/a non-coding strand/complementary base <br> pairs; <br> 4. Addition of base by mutation; | 2(c) | Different primary structure/amino acids/different number <br> of polypeptide chains; |
| 2(d) | 1. Low partial pressure of oxygen; <br> 2. In lungs; <br> 3. (Llama) haemoglobin able to load more <br> oxygen/(llama) haemoglobin saturated (at <br> low/particular partial pressure of oxygen); <br> 4. Higher affinity for oxygen; | Question is about haemoglobin so do not credit <br> differences in DNA |  |


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 3(a) | Kingdom, phylum and class;; | 2 | Lose 1 mark for each error (i.e. omission or incorrect <br> response). Sequence not essential. |
| 3(b)(i) | Shows evolutionary relationship; | 1 |  |
| 3(b)(ii) | $26 ;$ | 2 | Do not accept same here. <br> Accept converse providing that it is clear that the <br> converse argument is being made. |
| 3(c)(i) | 1.Base sequence will be similar/some bases in <br> common;2.These bases will bind together/hydrogen <br> bonds/complementary pairs; <br> 3(c)(ii) <br> 1. Relationship is closer/more complementary <br> bases/more base pairs; <br> 2. More hydrogen bonds; <br> 3. More heat energy needed (to separate bonds); |  |  |


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a)(i) | 22; | 1 |  |
| 4(a)(ii) | 1. Odd number of chromosomes/33 chromosomes (in leaf cell); <br> 2. Chromosomes cannot pair/cannot undergo meiosis/would result in half chromosomes/cannot form haploid cells; | 2 |  |
| 4(b)(i) | Fast growth/ produces crop fast/produces large crop; | 1 | Do not insist on relative statement. Accept similar terms for fast. E.g. "better" growth Do not accept unqualified references to profit. |
| 4(b)(ii) | Leaves less likely to break/higher breaking strength; | 1 |  |
| 4(c) | Low genetic diversity because they are produced by mitosis; <br> Will all have the same DNA/genes/alleles/ will be genetically identical/will be clones; <br> OR <br> Low genetic diversity because they are not produced by meiosis; <br> No crossing over/independent segregation/will not be genetically different; | 2 | Independent segregation is the specification term. Accept other such as random assortment. |


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 5(a) | Number of a/each (species); | 1 | Accept answers expressed differently providing they <br> convey this information. <br> lgnore extra information if it does not contradict <br> answer. |
| 5(b) | 1. Lower diversity of plants/ few species of plants/less <br> variety of plants/few plant layers; | 3 max | Must be a reference to species or kinds, not just fewer <br> insects and fewer plants. <br> Not less food. |
|  | 2. Few sources/types of food/feeding sites; <br> 3. Few habitats/ niches; <br> 4. Fewer (species of) herbivore so few (species of) <br> carnivores; | 1 | 1 |
| 5(c)(i) | Cannot predict/ do not know intermediate values; | Management as a term not required. Allow <br> explanations. |  |
| 5(c)(ii) | To see what would happen/ compare with no <br> management work/ to see if numbers fell anyway/ To <br> show that it was not a factor; | 3 | Principles: <br> Correct from evidence |
| Total number not diversity |  |  |  |


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 6(a) | 1.Horizontal (gene) transmission; <br> 2. (Gene passed by) conjugation/through pilus; | 2 | Vertical negates horizontal |
| 6(b) | Shape <br> 1. Different penicillin has different shape/structure/ <br> enzyme/active site has specific shape/structure; <br> Binding <br> 2.No longer fits/binds to active site/not complementary <br> to active site/does not form E-S complex; <br> Consequence <br> 3. (Different) penicillin not broken down; | 3 | Not different |


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $7(\mathrm{a})$ (i) | Cells are in interphase; | 1 | Accept G phase/ S phase. |
| 7 (a)(ii) | Cells undergoing mitosis/in telophase/cytokinesis; | 1 | Accept all named stages but reject prophase, <br> metaphase or anaphase on their own. |
| 7 (b) | 1. 3 hours; <br> 2.Time between beginnings/endings DNA <br> replication/Increases/levelling outs of DNA <br> concentration/for shape (of curve for replication) to be <br> repeated; <br> 3. (DNA) replication takes place once per cell cycle; | Allow close approximation where candidate attempts to <br> be more accurate. |  |


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8(a)(i) | 1. Removes water vapour/moisture/saturated air; <br> 2. Increases water potential gradient/more diffusion/more evaporation; | 2 |  |
| 8(a)(ii) | 1. Increases kinetic energy; <br> 2. Water molecules move faster; <br> 3. Increases diffusion/evaporation; | 2 max |  |
| 8(b)(i) | Positive correlation/as light intensity increases so does rate of water movement/follows same pattern/directly proportional; | 1 |  |
| 8(b)(ii) | 1. Stomata open; <br> 2. Photosynthesis increases/transpiration increases; <br> 3. More water pulled up; <br> 4. Cohesion between water molecules/by cohesion tension; | 2 max |  |
| 8(b)(iii) | 1. Water pulled up trunk/moves up at fast rate; <br> 2. (Water column under) tension; <br> 3. Sticking/adhesion (between water and) cells/walls/xylem; <br> 4. Pulls xylem in; | 2 max | Adhesion is not a specification requirement. Accept cohesion in this context |


| 8(c) | Elastic tissue <br> 1 Elastic tissue stretches under pressure/when heart beats; <br> 2 Recoils/springs back; <br> 3 Evens out pressure/flow; <br> Muscle <br> 4 Muscle contracts; <br> 5 Reduces diameter of lumen/vasoconstriction/constricts vessel; <br> 6 Changes flow/pressure; <br> Epithelium <br> 7 Epithelium smooth; <br> 8 Reduces friction/blood clots/less resistance; | 6 max | Do not callow credit for expands/contracts/relaxes in this context. <br> From a marking viewpoint ignore all specific references to arteries and arterioles. Consider all points as applying to both. <br> 3. Do accept controls <br> 4-6 Accept converse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(a) | (So results) can be compared/so measurement is the same each time/because eye is not perfectly round/uniform; | 1 | Accept eye opens to different amounts |
| 9(b)(i) | 1. Eye (diameter) is smaller and antennae longer; <br> 2. Antennae detecting touch; <br> 3. Data only refers to shrimps/data may not apply to all animals/only in one area; | 2 max | The principle here is that candidate has recognised that both features confirm suggestion. Exact wording does not matter. |
| 9(b)(ii) | 1. Standard deviation gives a measure of spread/variation; <br> 2. More standard deviations overlap, the less likely it is that differences are real/significant/the more likely they are caused by chance; | 2 | Do not accept range <br> Accept converse. <br> Although we are looking for the idea of significance, we cannot require this term. |
| 9(c)(i) | Qualitative statement about <br> difference in size/ <br> difference in variation/ <br> overlap in size; <br> Quantitative statement about difference in size/ difference in variation/ overlap in size; <br> Supported by relevant two sets of figures from graph;; | 2 | Note simplistic answer involving a quantitative statement gains 1 mark. <br> More specific answer involving quantitative information gains 2 marks. |


| 9(c)(ii) | (No) for same body length, antenna are longer/antenna are shorter/some with longer body have short antennae/some with shorter body length have longer antennae; <br> OR <br> (Yes) positive correlation in open/in cave; | 1 | Habitat not critical as a term. <br> Must refer to idea of same habitat <br> Accept description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(d) | More alleles of each gene/shrimps in open have all the alleles; | 1 | Candidates are required to use the information from the table. Must therefore refer to alleles. |
| 9(e) | 1. A small number of shrimps were /went into the cave; <br> 2. All/high proportion of shrimps had allele L; <br> 3. Cave population descended from these/these reproduce; | 3 |  |
| 9(f)(i) | 1. Cross shrimps from two sites/watch courtship; <br> 2. Breed young together/observe mating; <br> 3. Allow 1 mark for any method of improving quality of results e.g. carry out reciprocal crosses/large number of crosses/isolate beforehand; |  | Other valid equivalent suggestions should be accepted. |
| 9(f)(ii) | 1. If same species the shrimps would breed, producing fertile young/courtship species specific; | 3 | Accept any form of evidence - mating/laying eggs/giving birth to young. |


[^0]:    Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from: aqa.org.uk

