

GCE

Biology

Unit F211: Cells, Exchange and Transport

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point

(1) = separates marking points

DO NOT CREDIT = answers which are not worthy of credit

IGNORE = statements which are irrelevant

CREDIT = answers that can be accepted

ACCEPT = answers that can be accepted but which are not the ideal response

() = words which are not essential to gain credit

__ = underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark (correct spelling not essential)

ecf = error carried forward AW = alternative wording ora = or reverse argument

= indicates need to select from alternatives to complete the marking point

Annotations: the following annotations are available on SCORIS.

√ = correct response

× = incorrect response

bod = benefit of the doubt

nbod = benefit of the doubt **not** given

ECF = error carried forward

^ = information omitted

I = ignore

BP = blank page

=

= QWC

GM = given mark

CON = response that contradicts previous correct response

Highlighting is also available to highlight any particular points on the script.

The following questions should be annotated with ticks to show where marks have been awarded in the body of the text:

ALL QUESTIONS

C	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	Stoma(ta);	1	
	(a)	(ii)	idea of: unevenly thickened (cell) wall;		Statement should be comparative CREDIT wall beside pore thicker / wall is thicker on one side ACCEPT refs to: thick inner and thin outer walls / inner wall thicker / outer wall thinner ACCEPT thickened for thicker
			able to, change shape / bend ;		CREDIT so can bend DO NOT CREDIT 'contract' 'recoil' 'move' IGNORE functions such as 'open / close stoma' 'flexible' 'expand' 'stretch' 'bulge'
			transport proteins / ion pumps, in plasma membrane ;		
			(presence of) chloroplasts (to provide, ATP / energy);	2 max	ACCEPT mitochondria IGNORE chlorophyll DO NOT CREDIT 'produce / make energy'
	(a)	(iii)	epidermis / cuticle ;	1	Mark the first answer. If the answer is correct and a further answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks ACCEPT guard cell IGNORE 'surface'

(Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
	(b)				Mark the first answer on each prompt line. If the answer is correct and a further answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks
			water potential;		DO NOT CREDIT water potential gradient IGNORE Ψ
			osmosis;		IGNORE diffusion
			selectively / partially / differentially, permeable;		DO NOT CREDIT semi permeable
			turgidity / turgor (pressure);	4	ACCEPT 'turgidness' IGNORE shape / rigidity / stability
		•			

(Questi	on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
	(c)				IGNORE refs to adhesion / capillarity
			evaporation at top of, plant / xylem;		ACCEPT leaf or named part of leaf IGNORE ref to transpiration / loss of water vapour
			(creates) tension in <u>xylem</u> ;		IGNORE xylem (vessels) under tension
			water molecules, stick together / are cohesive / form a chain or column;		CREDIT water molecules, attracted together / (hydrogen) bonded together / form a continuous stream
			(column / chain) pulled up (by tension);	3 max	IGNORE column, moves up / sucked up ACCEPT column drawn up ACCEPT description if linked to tension at top e.g. tension at top forces water up DO NOT CREDIT chain 'pushed' up xylem
				-	
			Total	11	

C	Question			Expe	cted Ansv	vers		Marks	Additional Guidance
2	(a)		Animal	Plant	Yeast	Bacterium	1		Mark the first answer in each box. If the answer is correct and a further answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks
			Animai	Piani	reasi	Dacterium	-		the correct answer them = 0 marks
					budding		;		Award 1 mark for each correct row
									ACCEPT tick / present & cross / not present / absent / none
			yes	yes	yes	no	;		IGNORE ref to nucleoid
				cellulose		peptidoglycan	;		CREDIT murein as alternative to peptidoglycan ACCEPT peptidoglycin DO NOT ACCEPT peptoglycan
			yes	yes	yes	yes	;	4	ACCEPT 'on RER' or 'in cytoplasm' for yes ACCEPT ref to size of ribosomes (large / 80S / 22nm in Eukaryotes, small / 70S / 18nm in bacteria)
	(b)	(i)	<u>meristem</u>	(atic <u>)</u> ;				1	IGNORE position in plant such as 'root tip', cambium
	(b)	(ii)	nucleus / nucleolus / chromatin ; cytoplasm ;				Read through and award marks for correct features IGNORE ref to other individual organelles / vacuole IGNORE nucleous DO NOT CREDIT 'two nuclei in one cell'		
			cross / en	nd, (cell) wa	lls;			2 max	CREDIT end plates ACCEPT no end walls / no nucleus / no cytoplasm IGNORE walls between cells

(Quest	ion	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
	(b)	(iii)	thick <u>er</u> ;		IGNORE stronger
			lignified;		CREDIT have lignin /contain lignin / reinforced with lignin / impregnated with lignin DO NOT CREDIT have lignin on the walls / lined by lignin / surrounded by lignin IGNORE ref to pattern of thickening
			contain (bordered) <u>pits</u> ;	2 max	IGNORE 'pore'
	(c)		<pre>sieve (tube) element; companion (cell);</pre>		IGNORE 'sieve tube' 'sieve cell' ACCEPT fibres / sclereids / sclerenchyma
			parenchyma;	2 max	
			Total	11	

C	uest	ion	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	(i)	columnar / ciliated ; squamous / pavement ;	2	Mark the first two answers. IGNORE 'cilia cells'
	(a)	(ii)			Mp 1 & 2 the phrase 'for short(er) diffusion distance' only needs to be stated once to gain both marks IGNORE ref to rate of diffusion
			1. wall is <u>one cell</u> thick for short(er) diffusion , distance / pathway ;		ACCEPT 'alveolus / epithelium one cell thick' DO NOT CREDIT 'membrane / cell wall, one cell thick'
			2. squamous, cells / epithelium , provide short diffusion distance / pathway ;		ACCEPT pavement / thin / flat for squamous IGNORE thin wall
			3. elastic so, recoil / expel air / helps ventilation;		ACCEPT gas for air IGNORE CO ₂ / O ₂
			4. create / maintain, concentration gradient / described;		IGNORE diffusion gradient
			5. large number (of alveoli) provide large(r) surface area;		Take care not to confuse mp 5 & 6 DO NOT CREDIT large in number so large SA:Vol DO NOT CREDIT small so provide large surface area
			6. small size (of alveoli) provide large(r) surface area to volume ratio;		CREDIT SA:Vol
			7.(cells secrete) surfactant to maintain surface area; max 4		ACCEPT surfactant to prevent collapse

Q	uest	ion	Expected Answers			Additional Guidance		
			QWC;	max 1	5 max	Any two technical terms from the list below used appropriately and spelled correctly: concentration gradient squamous surface area to volume ratio ventilation elastic recoil surface area (note: do not allow as part of 'surface area to volume ratio') diffusion (note: do not allow as part of 'diffusion gradient')		
	(b)	(i)	spirometer;		1	DO NOT CREDIT respirometer IGNORE trace		
		(ii)	13.5 ;		1	ACCEPT 13 or 14		
		(iii)	0.5;;		2	Correct answer = 2 marks If answer incorrect allow one mark for: either 3.6 – 3.1 (measured from peaks) OR 2.7 – 2.2 (measured from troughs) ECF one mark for final answer if candidate has used 3.5 as the initial reading (3.5 – 3.1 = 0.4 for 1 mark) For candidates who have measured over less than a minute and divided by number of seconds: ACCEPT for two marks 0.56 if measured peaks 0.52 if measured troughs ACCEPT working (3.6 – 3.1) x 60 / 54 for peaks OR (2.7 – 2.2) x 60 /58 for troughs		
				Total	11			

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
4 (a)	phospholipid bilayer containing proteins; head / hydrophilic region, facing outwards OR tail / hydrophobic region, facing inwards; ref to intrinsic and extrinsic (glyco)proteins / described; idea of: glycoproteins / glycolipids, sticking out (of bilayer / membrane); cholesterol, inside bilayer / between phospholipids;	3 max	Marks can be awarded for an annotated diagram IGNORE ref to 'fluid mosaic model' ACCEPT glycoprotein / channel protein / carrier protein / etc. for protein DO NOT CREDIT ref to hyrophobic heads or hydrophillic tails ACCEPT transmembrane for intrinsic and on surface for extrinsic IGNORE ref to functions such as 'carrier / channel' etc. IGNORE glycoproteins / glycolipids are, extrinsic / on the outside / on surface CREDIT between fatty acid tails
(b) (i)	active transport / uptake; (transport / carrier) protein; not permeable to, ammonia / NH ₃ / ammonium / NH ₄ ⁺ ;	2	Mark the first answer on each prompt line. If the answer is correct and a further answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks ACCEPT intrinsic protein / transmembrane protein DO NOT CREDIT channel protein / extrinsic protein Response must be specific to permeability to ammonia CREDIT ammonia cannot pass through membrane ACCEPT selectively permeable so does not allow passage of ammonia (into the cells) IGNORE 'selectively / partially, permeable' unqualified IGNORE 'not permeable to alkalis'

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(b) (iii)	<pre>phospholipids / (named) molecules, vibrate more / move around more / have more kinetic energy;</pre>		IGNORE refs to increase in permeability / leaky as the question asks about structure not properties
	increases, size / number, of gaps, in membrane / between phospholipids;		CREDIT creates gaps in membrane ACCEPT holes for gaps IGNORE ref to pores, ref to gaps created by proteins denaturing
	bilayer, becomes more fluid / melts;		IGNORE membrane / phospholipids become more fluid
	proteins / glycoproteins, denatured ; max 3		ACCEPT description of denaturing e.g. 3D shape / tertiary structure, changes IGNORE enzymes denature, ref to active site
	QWC; max 1		Any two technical terms from the list below used appropriately and spelled correctly :
		4 may	phospholipid(s) bilayer kinetic energy (ref to molecules - do not credit in ref to membrane or cell) denature(d) (must refer to proteins or glycoproteins)
	Total	4 max 10	

Q	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
5	(a)		C ;		
			E ;		
			A ;		
			B;	4	

(b) (i)	P wave combined with larger peak before QRS		
	QRS QRS		Note: - look for additional QRS peak between P and original QRS peak - new peak may be merged with P but there must still be evidence of P IGNORE relative size and width of two QRS peaks IGNORE anything drawn after second QRS IGNORE small gap / 'bump' between two QRS peaks
		1	ACCEPT two QRS peaks drawn immediately after P peak if no delay between P and first QRS IGNORE relative size and width of two QRS peaks IGNORE anything drawn after second QRS IGNORE small gap / bump between two QRS peaks QRS QRS QRS QRS with no sign of a P peak trace with gap between P and first QRS

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(b) (ii)	lower output / less blood leaves heart (for each ventricular contraction);		ACCEPT less goes around body CREDIT 'heart pumps less blood' 'blood flow reduced'
	idea of: ventricles do not have time to fill (before contracting); OR ventricle contraction inefficient because first contraction is downwards	2	e.g. ventricle(s) not full before contracting e.g. atria unable to, contract / empty, before ventricles contract IGNORE ref to change in pressure & rate of flow (question asks about blood flow)
(c) (i)	lungs not, functioning / filled with air; blood / haemoglobin, is, not oxygenated in the lungs / oxygenated in placenta;		ACCEPT fetus not breathing
	(therefore) pulmonary circuit / lungs, bypassed;	2 max	ACCEPT ref to 'single circulation' ACCEPT little blood goes to, lungs / pulmonary circuit DO NOT ACCEPT no blood goes to lungs

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(c) (ii)	EITHER Difference: (fetal haemoglobin) higher affinity for oxygen / described / ORA;		ACCEPT able to become more saturated than adult haemoglobin at low pO ₂ IGNORE gets more saturated at low pO ₂ (ie no comparison to adult haemoglobin) IGNORE ref to saturation curve
	Reason: (fetal haemoglobin) must be able to bind to oxygen, in low(er) partial pressure / in placenta / when adult oxyhaemoglobin dissociates / when adult haemoglobin dissociates from oxygen; OR		CREDIT 'associate with / combine with / loads' for bind IGNORE pick up / take up / gains / absorbs / attracts / attaches / saturates DO NOT CREDIT oxygen dissociates or haemoglobin dissociates
	Difference: (fetal haemoglobin) contains gamma sub-units;		
	Reason: creates high(er) affinity for oxygen;	2	
	Total	11	

(Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance	
6	(a)				Mark the first answer in each box. If the answer is correct and a further answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks	
			transport / synthesis / metabolism, of, fats / lipids / steroid (hormones) / carbohydrates;		CREDIT 'processes' 'packages' ACCEPT 'processes toxins'	
			contain (hydrolysing) enzymes OR break down / digest, (named) organelles / cells / (named) pathogens;		DO NOT CREDIT 'are, hydrolysing / digestive enzymes' 'produce enzymes' IGNORE ref to 'harmful substances' 'waste materials' 'phagocytosis' 'secretes enzymes'	
			protein synthesis;	3	CREDIT ref to translation	
	(b)			3	If four ticks given reduce mark by 1 If five ticks given reduce mark by 2 If six ticks given reduce mark by 3 For each mark reduction annotate with 'CON'	
			Total	6		

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