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AS BIOLOGY 7401/2

Paper 2

Mark scheme

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Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer 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 associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Mark scheme instructions to examiners

1. General

The mark scheme for each question shows:

- the marks available for each part of the question
- the total marks available for the question
- the typical answer or answers which are expected
- Extra information to help the examiner make his or her judgement and help to delineate what is acceptable or not worthy of credit or, in discursive answers, to give an overview of the area in which a mark or marks may be awarded.

The extra information in the 'Comments' column is aligned to the appropriate answer in the left-hand part of the mark scheme and should only be applied to that item in the mark scheme.

At the beginning of a part of a question a reminder may be given, for example: where consequential marking needs to be considered in a calculation; or the answer may be on the diagram or at a different place on the script.

In general the right-hand side of the mark scheme is there to provide those extra details which confuse the main part of the mark scheme yet may be helpful in ensuring that marking is straightforward and consistent.

2. Emboldening

- 2.1 In a list of acceptable answers where more than one mark is available 'any **two** from' is used, with the number of marks emboldened. Each of the following bullet points is a potential mark.
- 2.2 A bold **and** is used to indicate that both parts of the answer are required to award the mark.
- 2.3 Alternative answers acceptable for the same mark are indicated by the use of **OR**. Different terms in the mark scheme are shown by a/; eq allow smooth/free movement.

3. Marking points

3.1 Marking of lists

This applies to questions requiring a set number of responses, but for which students have provided extra responses. The general principle to be followed in such a situation is that 'right + wrong = wrong'.

Each error/contradiction negates each correct response. So, if the number of errors/contradictions equals or exceeds the number of marks available for the question, no marks can be awarded.

However, responses considered to be neutral (often prefaced by 'Ignore' in the 'Comments' column of the mark scheme) are not penalised.

3.2 Marking procedure for calculations

Full marks can be given for a correct numerical answer, without any working shown.

However, if the answer is incorrect, mark(s) can usually be gained by correct substitution/working and this is shown in the 'Comments' column or by each stage of a longer calculation.

3.3 Interpretation of 'it'

Answers using the word 'it' should be given credit only if it is clear that the 'it' refers to the correct subject.

3.4 Errors carried forward, consequential marking and arithmetic errors

Allowances for errors carried forward are most likely to be restricted to calculation questions and should be shown by the abbreviation ECF or consequential in the mark scheme.

An arithmetic error should be penalised for one mark only unless otherwise amplified in the mark scheme. Arithmetic errors may arise from a slip in a calculation or from an incorrect transfer of a numerical value from data given in a question.

3.5 Phonetic spelling

The phonetic spelling of correct scientific terminology should be credited **unless** there is a possible confusion with another technical term.

3.6 Brackets

(.....) are used to indicate information which is not essential for the mark to be awarded but is included to help the examiner identify the sense of the answer required.

3.7 Ignore/Insufficient/Do not allow

Ignore or insufficient is used when the information given is irrelevant to the question or not enough to gain the marking point. Any further correct amplification could gain the marking point.

Do **not** allow means that this is a wrong answer which, even if the correct answer is given, will still mean that the mark is not awarded.

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
01.1	Carboxyl;	1	Accept carboxylic acid
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
01.2	Type of R group 1. Unsaturated (fatty acid/hydrocarbon); Explanation 2. Double bond (between carbons);	2	 Accept alkene Accept for 'double bond', C=C
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
01.3	1. Add ethanol/alcohol then add water and shake/mix OR Add ethanol/alcohol and shake/mix then pour into/add water; 2. White/milky (emulsion) OR (emulsion) test turns white/milky;	2	1. Reject heating the emulsion test 1. Accept 'Add Sudan III and mix' 1. Ignore a second shake 2. Ignore cloudy 2. Reject precipitate 2. Accept (for Sudan III) top (layer) red

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
01.4	(Similarity)		Accept 2 marks max if 1. is not achieved
	Both have a phospholipid bilayer OR Both have fatty acid/hydrophobic tails pointing		
	in/face each other OR		
	Both have phosphate/polar/hydrophilic heads pointing out		
	OR		2., 3., 4., and 5.
	Both have protein;		accept first answer refers to 1935 model
	(Differences)	3 max	unless otherwise stated
	No channel/carrier proteins, whereas fluid mosaic does		2. Accept for 'no channel/carrier', no intrinsic2. Accept only one type of protein whereas fluid
	OR		
	Protein layer outside (phospholipids), fluid mosaic is 'dotted';		
	 Cholesterol is not present whereas it is present in fluid mosaic; 		mosaic has many (types)
	4. Glycoprotein is not present whereas it is present in fluid mosaic;		
	5. Glycolipid is not present whereas it is present in fluid mosaic;		

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
02.1	Mark in pairs: 1 and 2 OR 3 and 4 1. Flattened cells OR Single layer of cells; 2. Reduces diffusion distance/pathway; 3. Permeable;	2	1. Reject thin cell wall/membrane 1. Accept thin cells 1. Accept 'one cell thick' 4. Ignore gas
	4. Allows diffusion of oxygen/carbon dioxide;		exchange
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
02.2	Correct answer for 2 marks = 1.10–1.15;; Accept for 1 mark, 0.6(1): 1 (correct FEV ₁ : FEC ratio)	2	
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
02.3	1. Less carbon dioxide exhaled/moves out (of lung) OR More carbon dioxide remains (in lung); 2. (So) reduced diffusion/concentration gradient (between blood and alveoli); 3. Less/slower movement of carbon dioxide out of blood OR More carbon dioxide stays in blood;	3	
TOTAL		7	

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
03.1	Binomial;	1	
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
03.2	(A factor that) increases (the rate of) mutations;	1	
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
03.3	Spartina alterniflora crossed with Spartina maritima Diploid cell Gamete 31 Spartina townsendii 61	1	
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
03.4	Name of mutation 1. Non-disjunction; Explanation		Ignore homologous 2. Accept reference t

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03.4	Name of mutation		Ignore homologous
	1. Non-disjunction;		2. Accept
	Explanation		reference to first division
	2. (In) meiosis;		or second division as
	3. Chromosomes not separated	3	indicating meiosis
	OR		2. Ignore
	All chromosomes stay in one cell		mitosis
	OR		3. Accept 'move to one side'
	Chromosomes do not form (homologous) pairs;		OR 'move to one pole'
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
3.5	1. Random fusion of gametes	2	1. Accept for
	OR		'gametes',

	Random fertilisation;		Reproductive cells
	(Produces) new allele combinations OR	2	2. Ignore genes
	(Produces) new maternal and paternal chromosome combinations;		
TOTAL		8	

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
04.1	 Cell(-surface) membrane; Ribosomes; Cytoplasm; DNA; 	2 max	2. Ignore 70S
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
04.2	Mark in pairs: 1 and 2 OR 3 and 4 1. (Amino acids used in) protein synthesis; 2. (So) more enzymes (for DNA/plasmid replication) OR (So) more DNA polymerase; 3. (Amino acids used in) respiration; 4. (So) more energy/ATP (for DNA/plasmid replication);	2	Accept for 'protein synthesis', translation
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
04.3	 Circular DNA is bigger/heavier/denser; (Because band) moved further/is lower (in tube)/closer to bottom (of tube); 	2	1. and 2. Accept converse for plasmids
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
04.4	 Plasmid replication continues/increases (with X) as band is wider; Circular DNA replication stops/not increased (with X) as band is identical; 	2	1. Accept for 'replicate', copy OR reproduce 1. Accept for 'continues', is not affected 1. Accept for 'wider', thicker OR 'there are more'
TOTAL		8	
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments

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05.1	1. Amylase <u>hydrolyses</u> starch;	2	
	2. (To) maltose;	2	
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
05.2	 (E) Amylase/enzyme is denatured; (F) amylase is needed for/causes starch hydrolysis/breakdown/digestion 	2	Accept a description of denaturation
	OR (F) water (alone) does not (cause starch) hydrolysis/breakdown/digestion;	L	2. Ignore 'it is a control'
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
05.3	 Heat in Benedict's (solution); Red/green/orange (precipitate/colour) (shows maltose/reducing sugar); 	2	 Reject description of non-reducing sugar test Accept for 'heat', water bath
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
Question 05.4	Marking Guidance Correct answer for 2 marks = 7;;	Mark	Comments
		Mark	Comments
	Correct answer for 2 marks = 7;;	Mark	Comments
	Correct answer for 2 marks = 7;; Accept for 1 mark,		Comments
	Correct answer for 2 marks = 7;; Accept for 1 mark, 7.2 (correct answer but not rounded)	Mark 2	Comments
	Correct answer for 2 marks = 7;; Accept for 1 mark, 7.2 (correct answer but not rounded) OR Evidence of 1.6 ÷ 4.0/0.4/40% (correct dilution		Comments
	Correct answer for 2 marks = 7;; Accept for 1 mark, 7.2 (correct answer but not rounded) OR Evidence of 1.6 ÷ 4.0/0.4/40% (correct dilution factor)		Comments
	Correct answer for 2 marks = 7;; Accept for 1 mark, 7.2 (correct answer but not rounded) OR Evidence of 1.6 ÷ 4.0/0.4/40% (correct dilution factor) OR Evidence of 0.08 (correct amylase volume in		Comments
05.4	Correct answer for 2 marks = 7;; Accept for 1 mark, 7.2 (correct answer but not rounded) OR Evidence of 1.6 ÷ 4.0/0.4/40% (correct dilution factor) OR Evidence of 0.08 (correct amylase volume in 0.2cm³)	2	

	(For a ruler measurement) the true value lies with ±1(mm);		Accept, the uncertainty of a ruler reading is (±)0.5(mm) OR readings of <1mm are not accurate
TOTAL		9	

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
06.1	 Different primary structure/amino acid sequence; Different tertiary structure/shape of active site; Enzyme-substrate complexes more likely (with enzyme from AD^F allele); 	3	3. Accept converse for AD ^S 3. Accept is more complementary
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
06.2	Avoids bias OR Results (likely to be) reliable/repeatable;	1	
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
06.3	 Flies with AD^F/allele have selective advantage (in presence of alcohol); So insects (with AD^F more likely to) reproduce; Pass on AD^F (allele/gene); (So) allele frequency increases; 	4	Accept converse for ADs 1. Accept description of selective advantage
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
06.4	Answer = Directional selection	1	
TOTAL		9	

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
07.1	 and 2. Accept for 2 marks correct names of three components adenine, ribose/pentose, three phosphates;; Condensation (reaction); ATP synthase; 	4	 and 2. Accept for 1 mark, correct name of two components and 2. Accept for 1 mark, ADP and phosphate/Pi and 2. Ignore adenosine and 2. Accept suitably labelled diagram Ignore phosphodiester Reject ATPase
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
07.2	Correct answer for 1 mark = 57/57.1;	1	
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
07.3	 (Amino acid uptake by) active transport; Cyanide reduces/stops amino acid uptake; ATP production stops on membranes OR Enzymes not working on membranes; ATP production continues in cytoplasm OR Enzymes active in cytoplasm; 	3 max	1. Accept for 'transport', process
TOTAL		8	

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
08.1	All three correct and no other substances = 1 mark Gluconic acid, water, green pigment;	1	Accept in any order
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
08.2	Correct answer for 3 marks = 544 and nm ³ ;;;		
	Accept for 2 marks:		
	612 (cage volume occupied by enzymes)		
	OR		
	68 (volume of HRP)	3	
	OR		
	544 (correct answers with no unit)		
	Accept for 1 mark:		
	6800 (cage volume)		
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
08.3	(Trapping) increases enzyme/GOx/HRP activity;		3. Accept for 'standard
	2. Difference/increase is significant		deviations', error bars
	OR	3	
	Difference is not (likely to be) due to chance;		
	3. (Because) SDs do not overlap;		
Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
08.4	Denatured enzymes		Accept any valid
	OR		method of denaturing/inactivation
	Inactivated enzymes	1	
	OR		
	Empty cages (in water);		

TOTAL		8	
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Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
09.1	 A metabolite in condensation/hydrolysis/photosynthesis/respiration; A solvent so (metabolic) reactions can occur OR A solvent so allowing transport of substances; High (specific) heat capacity so buffers changes in temperature; Large latent heat of vaporisation so provides a cooling effect (through evaporation); Cohesion (between water molecules) so supports columns of water (in plants); Cohesion (between water molecules) so produces surface tension supporting (small) organisms; 	5 max	 For 'buffer' accept 'resist'. Reject latent heat of evaporation For 'columns of water' accept 'transpiration stream'. Do not credit 'transpiration' alone but accept description of 'stream'. For 'columns of water' accept 'cohesion-tension (theory)'. and 6. For cohesion accept hydrogen bonding Ignore reference to pH. Allow other suitable properties but must have a valid explanation. For example ice floating so maintaining aquatic habitat beneath water transparent so allowing light penetration for photosynthesis

Question	Marking Guidance	Mark	Comments
09.2	 DNA helicase unwinds DNA/double helix OR DNA helicase breaks hydrogen bonds; Both strands act as templates; (Free DNA) nucleotides line up in complementary pairs/A-T and G-C; DNA polymerase joins nucleotides (of new strand); Forming phosphodiester bonds; Each new DNA molecule consists of one old/original/template strand and one new strand; 	5 max	 2. Accept description of 'template', eg exposed bases on single (polynucleotide) strands 4. Reject forms hydrogen bonds/joins bases
TOTAL		10	