

Mark Scheme January 2009

GCE

GCE Biology (8BI01)

Unit 2 6BI02

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. {one / few / similar} cell types ; 2. working together / for the { same / eq } function / often cells come from the same origin / eq ; 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. three (or more) cisternae drawn ; 2. cisternae curved ; 3. cisternae getting smaller ; 4. cisterna /pre- or post-Golgi vesicle correctly shown ; <p>max 2 for drawing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. arrow(s) pointing from convex / forming side to concave / mature side ; 	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. some (amino acids) do not enter the cell / eq ; 2. some amino acids are not used (in protein synthesis) / eq ; 3. some protein is {elsewhere in the cell / on ribosome / in RER / in cytoplasm / in mitochondria / in vesicles / in nucleus /eq} ; 4. not modified / eq ; 5. some {metabolised / eq} ; 6. some has been ejected from cell / eq ; 7. reference to radioactive decay / decrease ; 	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	chloroplast / (sap / large / permanent) {vacuole / vacuole membrane / tonoplast} / cellulose cell wall ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. spindle fibres contract / eq ; 2. {chromatids / daughter chromosomes / eq} ; 3. {pull apart / separate / eq} ; 4. reference to kinetochore / centromere leads ; 5. move to opposite {poles / eq} of cell ; 	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. membrane bound organelles {present / eq} / correctly named organelle e.g. mitochondrion ; 2. has {80s / large} ribosomes ; 3. nucleus will reform / eq ; 4. presence of cellulose cell wall ; 	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																								
2(c)(i)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stage of the cell cycle</th> <th>Number of cells in each stage</th> <th>Percentage in each stage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interphase</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prophase</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metaphase</td> <td>2 ;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anaphase</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telophase</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cytokinesis</td> <td>4 ;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Stage of the cell cycle	Number of cells in each stage	Percentage in each stage (%)	Interphase			Prophase			Metaphase	2 ;		Anaphase			Telophase			Cytokinesis	4 ;		TOTAL			(2)
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2(c)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> interphase ; most found at this stage (at any one time) / correct reference to figure from table ; 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)(iii)	not enough {data / samples / cells / slides} {observed / counted} / (data) only taken from one point in time ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	graph shows {positive correlation / eq} between nitrate concentration and seedling growth ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	some seedling growth without any nitrates added / eq ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	0 (mmol dm ⁻³) ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iv)	reference to seedlings could have all been different lengths to start off / final length is not a measure of growth / growth needs to take into account change (and time) / eq ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(v)	plants grow in other {dimensions / eq} / idea of more likely to be an error in measuring length ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(vi)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. temperature ; 2. volume of solution ; 3. light / eq ; 4. measuring technique / eq ; 5. stage of development e.g. same number of leaves / eq ; 6. idea of seedlings raised in same {environment / eq} / named environmental condition ; 7. idea of seedlings being genetically similar to start with e.g. same parent plant ; 	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	<p>0.125 to 0.13 ;</p> <p>mmol dm⁻³ ;</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark									
3(c)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 360 608 510">Inorganic ion</th> <th data-bbox="608 360 871 510">Molecule made</th> <th data-bbox="871 360 1117 510">Main role of the molecule in a plant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 510 608 757">nitrate</td> <td data-bbox="608 510 871 757">amino acid / protein / named protein / enzyme / nucleic acid / named nucleic acid / base ;</td> <td data-bbox="871 510 1117 757">plant growth</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 757 608 1032">calcium</td> <td data-bbox="608 757 871 1032">calcium pectate (pectin)</td> <td data-bbox="871 757 1117 1032">{sticking / holding / eq} (adjacent) plant cells {together / eq} / component of middle lamella ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Inorganic ion	Molecule made	Main role of the molecule in a plant	nitrate	amino acid / protein / named protein / enzyme / nucleic acid / named nucleic acid / base ;	plant growth	calcium	calcium pectate (pectin)	{sticking / holding / eq} (adjacent) plant cells {together / eq} / component of middle lamella ;	(2)
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. idea that {cell B / eq} can give rise to {many / eq} cell types ; 2. idea that cell B cannot give rise to {embryonic cells / eq} ; 	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	(red) bone marrow (of long bones / ribs) ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. different genes active in different cells / different genes active at different times / some genes {active / inactive} / eq ; 2. active genes make mRNA / eq ; 3. active genes make proteins / polypeptides / eq ; 4. (proteins) control cell {processes / eq} ; 5. idea of permanent change (to cell) / eq ; 	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	the gender of turtles is determined by the temperature of the ground in which the eggs are laid ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	A= acrosome ; B = flagellum ;	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has {23 / half} the (required) chromosome complement ; 2. (so at fertilisation) full {complement / 46} (of chromosomes) is restored / diploid number restored / eq ; 3. correct reference to allowing mixing of alleles / allowing for {genetic variation / eq} ; 	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. idea of {jelly layer / eq} hydrolysed ; 2. sperm {nucleus/eq} enters the egg cell / egg cell membrane penetrated (by sperm) / eq ; 3. reference to meiosis completes / eq ; 4. cortical {granules / vesicles / eq} (in egg) {move towards / fuse with} egg cell surface membrane ; 5. release {contents / enzymes} ; 6. zona pellucida hardens / eq ; 7. to prevent polyspermy / eq ; 8. egg nucleus envelope breaks down / eq ; 9. spindle forms / eq ; 	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. length increases between 15°C to 30°C ; 2. decreases after 30°C ; 3. correct manipulation of the data ; 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mean pollen tube length increases as temperature increases (from 15°C) to 30°C for both ; 2. variety B has a greater mean pollen tube length than A (up to 30°C) / allow converse ; 3. both have {longest length / maximum length} at 30°C ; 4. correct comparative manipulation of the data e.g. mean pollen tube length is 50% more for cotton variety B at 30°C ; 	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)(iii)	pollen tube dies / enzyme(s) denature / eq ;	(1)

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6(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Statements</th> <th>true</th> <th>false</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Polymer of glucose</td> <td>✓ ;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Molecule contains α and β glucose</td> <td></td> <td>✓ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glycosidic bonds present</td> <td>✓ ;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Molecule may have side branches</td> <td></td> <td>✓ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Molecule can form H bonds with adjacent molecules</td> <td>✓ ;</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Statements	true	false	Polymer of glucose	✓ ;		Molecule contains α and β glucose		✓ ;	Glycosidic bonds present	✓ ;		Molecule may have side branches		✓ ;	Molecule can form H bonds with adjacent molecules	✓ ;		(5)
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. starch from a renewable {resource / eq} ; 2. plastic from oil / eq ; 3. oil is a non-renewable resource/ eq ; 	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	<p><u>Similarity</u></p> <p>(sclerenchyma fibres and xylem vessels) both for {support / eq} / both contain lignin / both associated with vascular bundles / both dead / eq ;</p> <p><u>Differences</u></p> <p>only xylem vessels transport {water / mineral / mineral ion / named ion} / position within vascular bundle / only xylem has open ends / type of lignin deposition / eq ;</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. appropriate feature ; 2. linked to appropriate explanation ; <p>e.g.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. {streamlined / hydrodynamic / flattened / eq} {body / shape} 2. reduces {drag / eq} <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. {hooked feet / claws / eq} 2. to {cling / attach / hold / eq} onto {rocks / eq} <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. wide spread legs 2. {to spread over rock / grab rocks / eq} 	max (4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (tube) {breaks water surface / reaches into the air / eq} ; 2. acts as a snorkel / description ; 3. (atmospheric) air / oxygen obtained ; 	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. camouflaged in its environment ; 2. (more likely) to catch {prey / eq} / {selective advantage / eq} ; 3. (therefore) survive to adulthood / eq ; 4. to breed / eq ; 5. pass on {coat colour allele / genetic information / eq} ; 6. to offspring / eq ; 7. change in allele frequency over generations ; 8. reference to disruptive selection ; 9. idea of genetic variation present in ancestral population ; 	max (4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. eukarya / eukaryote ; 2. archaea ; 3. bacteria ; 	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. idea that the species is reproductively isolated ; 2. produce offspring that are {sexually viable /fertile / eq} ; 3. many features in common / reference to homologous ; 	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the number of different alleles / eq ; 2. in a population / gene pool ; 3. reference to allele frequency ; 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. breeding programme / eq ;2. careful selection of mate / eq ;3. allowing only to mate with a different individual to previous mating / eq ;4. only allowing those with different genes to mate / eq ;5. use of genetic testing / eq ;6. record keeping (studbooks) ;7. reason for outbreeding ;8. reintroduction to the wild / eq ;	max (4)