

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)		(the) removal of <u>metabolic</u> waste, from the body;;	2	The word metabolic must be present for both marks
	(b)	(i)	link reaction AND krebs / citric acid, cycle	1	Both needed
		(ii)	<p>1 <i>idea that</i> compounds are decarboxylated;</p> <p>and then any two from:</p> <p>2 pyruvate is decarboxylated/converted to acetate;</p> <p>3 citrate decarboxylated/converted to 5 carbon compound;</p> <p>4 carbon compound decarboxylated/converted to 4 carbon compound;</p>	3	<p>IGNORE the names of stages DO NOT CREDIT acetyl coA</p> <p>ACCEPT α - ketoglutarate</p> <p>ACCEPT α - ketoglutarate is decarboxylated to succinate Note: 'pyruvate is decarboxylated to acetate' would instantly score 2 marks, mp 1 and 2</p>
	(c)		<p>(carbon dioxide is removed by) <u>ventilation</u>;</p> <p>and then any two from:</p> <p><u>excess</u> carbon dioxide, is toxic;</p> <p>affects oxygen transport;</p> <p><u>respiratory acidosis</u>;</p>		<p>IGNORE breathing</p> <p>ACCEPT <u>correct</u> description, i.e. forms hydrogencarbonate ions, forms carbaminohaemoglobin ACCEPT correct symptoms, i.e. can cause headaches, confusion, drowsiness etc</p>

	(d)		liver;	1	DO NOT CREDIT hepatocytes, hepatic cells, etc – question asks for organ
	(e)		ammonia; arginine; water; water;	4	IGNORE molecular structures, i.e. H ₂ O, throughout – question asks for names
2	(a)		thylakoid membrane;	1	
	(b)		absorb different wavelengths of light; chlorophyll-a is the <u>only</u> primary pigment; (they are/reflect) different colours; example of accessory pigment;	2	ACCEPT frequencies, but DO NOT CREDIT colours ACCEPT any valid example
	(c)	(i)	any two from: use a light source; <i>idea that</i> syringe should be pulled to produce a bubble of gas in the tube; measure <u>length/volume</u> of the bubble; use different light intensities	2	ACCEPT lamp or any suitable example ACCEPT $\pi r^2 l$ for volume of the bubble
				1 QWC	any two words spelt and used correctly: intensity; volume; length; measure;

		(ii)	<p>L1: bubble size may be inaccurate; S1: ensure no air bubbles in the tube;</p> <p>L2: other sources of light may influence readings; S2: use an enclosed environment for readings;</p> <p>L3: <i>idea that</i> changes in light intensity will cause changes within the plant; S3: allow plant to acclimatise;</p> <p>L4: nitrogen gas / carbon dioxide may enter the tube; S4: ensure no air bubbles in the tube;</p> <p>L5: water bath may change temperature over time; S5: use thermometer to check the temperature and method to maintain temperature</p>	4	<p>2 marks max for limitations (L). Do not credit methods to overcome the limitations (S) unless the corresponding L mark has been awarded</p> <p>ACCEPT examples, i.e. place equipment within a box with a hole for light</p> <p>ACCEPT N₂ and CO₂</p> <p>S5: must give a suitable method here, i.e. add hot or cold water to the water bath, etc</p>
	(d)		<p>1.4 2.4 3.0 3.4 3.0 2.2;;</p>	2	<p>2 marks for correct averages all given to one decimal place; 1 mark for correct averages to an inconsistent number of decimal places OR at least <u>three</u> correct averages but all values given to one decimal place.</p>

	(e)	<p>any three from:</p> <p>as temperature increases, the rate of photosynthesis increases, until 20 degrees;</p> <p>after 20 degrees, the rate of photosynthesis declines;</p> <p>rate of photosynthesis decreases faster than it increased;</p> <p>suitable illustration using data;</p> <p>any three from:</p> <p>as temperature increases (to 20 degrees), enzymes gain more kinetic energy AND form more enzyme-substrate complexes;</p> <p><u>optimum</u> temperature for photosynthetic enzymes is (around) 20 degrees;</p> <p>enzymes <u>begin to</u> denature as temperature increases beyond 20 degrees;</p>	4	<p>ACCEPT correct higher level references to gradients, rates of change, etc</p> <p>Minimum of two data sets should be given <u>with their units</u></p> <p>ACCEPT ESC</p> <p>IGNORE enzymes work best at 20 degrees, vague</p> <p>DO NOT CREDIT enzymes die / <u>all</u> enzymes denature at 20 degrees, etc</p>
3	(a)	gluconeogenesis;	1	
	(b)	glycogenesis;	1	
	(c)	adrenal medulla;	1	
	(d)	target tissue;	1	
	(e)	countercurrent multiplier;	1	
4	(a)	<i>idea that</i> (it is) a disease where the body cannot control blood glucose concentrations / levels;	1	DO NOT CREDIT condition, unqualified

	(b)	<p>hyperglycaemia is where blood glucose concentrations / levels are <u>too high</u>;</p> <p>hypoglycaemia is where blood glucose concentrations / levels are <u>too low</u>;</p>	2	
	(c)	<p><u>less effective</u> secondary defence;</p> <p><u>more</u> susceptible to infection;</p>	2	<p>ACCEPT weaker, but DO NOT CREDIT no secondary defence</p> <p>ACCEPT higher level answers, i.e. reference to neutropenia or symptoms of it</p>
	(d)	<p>bacteria (may) use glucose for respiration / named cell process;</p> <p>(hence) bacteria can thrive off <u>excess</u> glucose;</p>	2	<p>IGNORE references to neutropenia (as already discussed in (c))</p> <p>ACCEPT any <u>correct</u> prokaryotic cellular process that uses bacteria</p> <p>If no marks scored, award 1 mark for the <i>idea that more bacteria will grow</i></p>
	(e)	<p>any two from:</p> <p>cheaper, to manufacture insulin than to extract it from animals;</p> <p>fewer ethical / moral objections to using insulin produced by bacteria, than using insulin extracted from animals;</p> <p>less chance of rejection / allergic reaction;</p>	3	<p>IGNORE cheap</p> <p>IGNORE cheaper alone, unqualified</p> <p>ACCEPT examples of objections</p>

		<p>lower risk of infection;</p> <p>exact copy of human insulin;</p> <p>any two from:</p> <p>bacteria must be genetically modified;</p> <p>potential reduction in the diversity of strains of bacteria;</p> <p>genetically modified bacteria may transfer genes to other bacteria which may mutate with unknown effects;</p>		<p>ACCEPT genetically engineered</p> <p>DO NOT CREDIT lower <u>biodiversity</u></p> <p>ACCEPT examples, i.e. bacterial conjugation</p>
5	(a)	<p><i>idea that</i> (negative feedback is) a homeostatic mechanism;</p> <p>causes a <u>reversal</u> of any changes, in conditions</p>	2	<p>ACCEPT allows a constant internal environment to be <u>maintained</u></p> <p>ACCEPT examples, i.e. if the temperature is too high, negative feedback will bring the temperature back down, to the optimum</p>
	(b)	<p><u>hormone</u></p> <p>AND</p> <p><i>idea that</i> (it) controls concentration of water, in the blood;</p> <p>if the concentration of water is too low, ADH is released;</p>	2	<p>Both points needed for the first marking point</p> <p>ACCEPT ora</p>

	(c)	<p>sodium (ion) channels open; <u>depolarisation</u>;</p> <p>threshold potential reached; <i>reference to</i> all or nothing response;</p>	2	<p>IGNORE references to voltage-gated channels, not relevant to question</p> <p>ACCEPT voltage across membrane reaches -50mV ($\pm 10\text{mV}$)</p>
	(d)	<p>action potential travels down the axon of the neurone;</p> <p><i>idea that</i> diffusion of sodium ions along axon will cause more sodium channels along the neurone to open (and further depolarisation);</p> <p>action potential arrives at terminal bulb AND causes calcium ions to enter;</p> <p>vesicles containing ADH, move to / fuse with, membrane (of terminal bulb);</p> <p>(ADH released by) <u>exocytosis</u>;</p>	4	<p>ACCEPT propagates</p> <p>DO NOT CREDIT references to salutatory conduction ACCEPT local currents <u>of sodium ions</u> IF candidates states that they will then cause more sodium channels to open</p>
	(e)	<p>(they are) short(er);</p> <p><i>idea that</i> they do not need fast transmission;</p>	1	<p>ACCEPT hormones not needed reflexively / immediately / hormones can be released over time etc</p>

(f)		<p>U1: action potentials move along the axon as a wave;</p> <p>U2a: sodium ions diffuse along axon, away from the region of <u>higher</u> concentration;</p> <p>U2b: (this causes) more sodium channels to open / further depolarisation along the neurone;</p> <p>U3: action potential travels along <u>entire</u> axon;</p> <p>U4: all or nothing response</p> <p>(in a non-myelinated neurone:)</p> <p>C1: no saltatory conduction;</p> <p>C2: depolarisation does not occur only at the nodes of Ranvier;</p> <p>C3: transmission of action potential is <u>slower</u></p> <p>C4: AVP</p>	5	<p>Maximum of 3 U marks</p> <p>U2b can only be awarded in conjunction with U2a ACCEPT references to local currents <u>of sodium ions</u></p> <p>ACCEPT ora throughout</p> <p>ACCEPT descriptions of saltatory conduction</p> <p>ACCEPT gaps between Schwann cells</p> <p>ACCEPT any <u>valid</u> comparison between the transmission of action potential along the two neurones</p>
		QWC	1	<p>Any three terms spelt AND used correctly: axon, neurone, action potential, ions, diffuse/diffusion, current, Schwann (cells), nodes of Ranvier, saltatory conduction, depolarisation</p>

Guidance:

Marking points are separated by semi-colons (;). Commas are used to separate marking points and information on **all** sides of the commas must be present for the marking point to be awarded. Terms that are underlined with a solid line must be present to score the marking point and those underlined with a wavy line need not be present themselves, but the idea should be clear.