

Mark scheme January 2002

GCE

Biology B

Unit BYB3



	GCE: blology D - D 1 D3		January 2002
stion 1			
(i)	A = sieve element / cell / tube; B = companion cell;		2
(ii)	$1 \text{cm} = 10 \mu \text{m}, 9.3 / 9.4 / 9.5 \times 10;$ $93-95 \mu \text{m}; \qquad (correct \ answer = 2 \ marks)$		2
(iii)	Cell A has no nucleus / fewer organelles / mitochondria / less cytoplasm / large vacuole / sieve plate / pores;		1
	Organ Source or sink Developing fruit Sink Terminal bud Sink Mature leaf Source		
(i) (ii)	^{14}C / radioactive carbon / $^{14}CO_2$ / $^{14}C_6H_{12}O_6$; Measure time taken and distance tracer has moved;	Total	1 1 1 8
stion 2			
(i)	C / 0.001;		1
(ii)	B / 2.0;		1
	Contraction of muscle; Constriction / narrowing of arteriole;		2
	In mammals blood returns to heart from lungs / passes through heart twice / in fish passes through gills before tissues;	Total	1 5
stion 3			
	Glycogen; Triglycerides;		2
	Decrease in acidity / pH; Increase in acidity / pH; Muscle fatigue; Denaturation / alteration of proteins / enzymes:		2 max
(i)	•		1
(ii)	Lactate is produced during anaerobic respiration; Athletes take in more oxygen (at higher intensities of exercise); Anaerobic respiration delayed / aerobic respiration lasts longer; Aerobic respiration provides more energy;		3 max
	(i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii)	tion 1 (i) A = sieve element / cell / tube; B = companion cell; (ii) 1cm = 10μm, 9.3 / 9.4 / 9.5 x 10; 93-95μm; (correct answer = 2 marks) (iii) Cell A has no nucleus / fewer organelles / mitochondria / less cytoplasm / large vacuole / sieve plate / pores; Organ	(i) A = sieve element / cell / tube; B = companion cell; (ii) lcm = 10µm, 9.3 / 9.4 / 9.5 x 10; 93-95µm; (correct answer = 2 marks) (iii) Cell A has no nucleus / fewer organelles / mitochondria / less cytoplasm / large vacuole / sieve plate / pores; Organ

Total 8



Ques	tion 4		
(a)		Glucose / oxygen / amino acids / fatty acids / glycerol / salts (any two);	1
(b)		Proteins (in blood); Lower water potential / becomes more negative; Reabsorption of fluid by osmosis; Via lymph system / lymph vessels;	3 max
(c)	(i) High blood pressure increases rate of filtration / forces more fluid out; Lymph system cannot cope / higher pressure reduces reabsorption;		2
	(ii)	Gravity / fewer lymph vessels;	1
		Total	7
Ques	tion 5		
(a)	B = at	A = sinoatrial node / SAN; trioventricular node / AVN; 2	
(b)		Emits wave of depolarisation / impulses / pacemaker / initiates beat; Causing contraction of atria;	2
(c)	(i)	$60 \div 0.72 - 0.76;$ 79 - 83; (Correct answer = 2 marks)	2
	(ii)	Ventricular pressure increases above pressure in atrium;	1
(d)		<u>Left ventricle</u> has thicker / more <u>muscle</u> ;	1
		Total	8
Ques	tion 6		
(a)	(i)	High transpiration rate, lower water potential of leaves;	1
	(ii)	Transpiration involves <u>evaporation</u> of water; Reduced water content lowers water potential / becomes more negative;	2
	(iii)	Opening and closing of stomata / degree of opening;	1
(b)	(i)	Initially high loss in mass, then decreases;	1
	(ii)	(Loss in mass as) water is not replaced; Initially stomata are open / later stomata close; Higher water potential of leaf / diffusion of water from leaf to atmosphere; Water potential of leaf reduced / diffusion gradient decreased;	3 max
	(iii)	Reduce sampling error / improve reliability of results;	1

(c)		Thick cuticle; hairs; sunken stomata; inrolled leaves; fewer stom Reduced leaf surface area;	nata ;	2 max
(d)	(i)	Higher temperature provides more kinetic energy; For evaporation / diffusion; Air can hold more water vapour / increases water potential gradi	ient;	2 max
	(ii)	Reduces transpiration as less water uptake; Reference to water potential gradient (leaf and air / soil and root	z);	2 max
			Total	15
Ques	stion 7			
(a)	(i)	Loading of oxygen at high p.p. oxygen / in lungs; Unloads oxygen at low p.p. oxygen / in tissues;		2
	(ii)	(Haemoglobin) releases more oxygen; For respiration;		2
(b)	(i)	Respiratory centre in medulla; Impulses from inspiratory centre / medulla / respiratory centre; Causes contraction of muscles; Lungs inflate, stretch receptors stimulated; Send impulses to expiratory / inspiratory centre; Fewer impulses to respiratory muscles / inspiration inhibited / expiration occurs;		
	(ii)	Chemoreceptors; In medulla / carotid body / aortic bodies; Detect increase in carbon dioxide; Impulses to medulla / respiratory centre / inspiratory centre; Impulses transmitted to respiratory muscles;		10 max
			Total	14