

## Mark scheme June 2002

## **GCE**

## Biology B

Unit BYB7

Section A



Question 1						
(a)		Inhaling (infected) droplets;		1		
(b)		Produce/Synthesise <u>m</u> RNA; not transcription		1		
(c)		Virus destroys cells/lyses/breakdown; In nasal passage; (neutral upper respiratory tract) Releasing excess mucus;	Total	2 max		
Que	estion	2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
(a)		Lysozyme in saliva destroys/lyses bacteria;		1		
(b)		Small numbers of typhoid bacteria needed to show symptoms;  Takes time to move out of gut;  Or converse  Large numbers have to be eaten before <i>Salmonella</i> infection starts;				
		Confined to the gut;		2		
(c)		Personal hygiene; Separate raw from cooked foods; (neutral reference to cooking)		2		
			Total	5		
Que	estion	3				
(a)	(i)	Allow CO <sub>2</sub> /gases to leave/prevent pressure build up;		1		
	(ii)	Microorganism produce heat by respiration; Ref to surface area: volume ratio;		2		
(b)		Penicillin is a secondary (metabolite); Growth must not be in log phase/ must be in stationary phase;		2		
			Total	5		



## Question 4

(a)		Test with Iodine solution; <u>Time</u> until Iodine solution remains yellow/does not go blue-black;		2
(b)	(i)	Evidence from the table comparing enzyme in solution with immobi enzyme;	lised	
		(For example, at 50 °C rate of immobilised enzyme is not affected, in solution reduced by 10%)		1
	(ii)	Less kinetic energy/less vibration; (neutral prevent denaturing)		1
(c)		Enzyme may be used many times/extracted Because enzymes are expensive/scarce; OR		
		Enzyme does not contaminate product; Enables purification process to be eliminated/easily separated;		2
(d)		Above 40 °C/at 50 °C rate decreases; Break hydrogen/named bonds; (not peptide) Change globular/tertiary shape of protein/enzyme; Change shape of active site;		
		No enzyme substrate complex/substrate does not fit;		4 max
			Total	10
Qu	estion	5		
(a)	(i)	0-4 days (Longer lag phase) To synthesise different enzyme which is not present;		1
	(ii)	8-12 days (Population smaller)		
		Energy needed/used to breakdown maltose/		
		Energy needed/used to breakdown maltose/ less energy available;		1
(b)		less energy available; Counting accurately;		1
(b)		less energy available;		3
(b) (c)		less energy available;  Counting accurately;  Calculate number in 1 mm <sup>3</sup> ;		



Question	n 6		
(a)	Protease/peptidase/hydrolase; (accept endo/exo, trypsin/pepsin)		1
(b)	Receptor molecule specific shape to peptide; Complementary/fit;		2
(c) (i)	Mitosis; Identical genetic material/DNA passed to daughter cells; (ignore reference to chromosomes) DNA/gene codes for protein; Antibody is a protein;		4
(ii)	To quickly recognise/destroy second invasion of antigen;		1
(d)	Antibodies; passed from mother in breast milk/across placenta;		2
		Total	10
Question	n 7		
(a)	Identify/locate gene for antigen; Cut <u>DNA</u> using restriction enzyme; Ref to sticky ends; Add to vector/plasmid; Using ligase to join; Put into suitable/non-pathogenic microorganism; Grow microorganism in fermenter; Extract antigen from medium/antigen secreted;		6 max
(b)	Culture bacterial pathogen/produce lawn; Antibiotic (discs); Clear area around disc indicates effectiveness of antibiotic; Ref to relative sizes;		4
		Total	10