

Mark Scheme (FINAL) Summer 2008

GCE

GCE Biology (6101/01)

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

PRE-STANDARDISATION MARK SCHEME - UNIT 1 (6101) AS BIOLOGY / BIOLOGY (HUMAN) June 2008

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Question Number	Answer			Mark
1	Process Simple diffusion Facilitated diffusion Osmosis	Requires transport proteins ✓ ✓ ×	Requires energy in the form of ATP × × ×	
	Active transport NB 1 mark for every tv	✓ vo correct answ	ers	(4)

 2 1. hydrophobic / non-polar / not charged ; 2. glycerol / propan-(1,2,3)-triol ; 3. (saturated / unsaturated) fatty acids ; 4. ester / covalent ; 5. insulation / buoyancy / energy store / protection / source of metabolic water ; Comments mp 1: ACCEPT un-polar mp 4: ACCEPT esther, easter mp 5: do NOT accept energy source 	Question Number	Answer	Mark
		 2. glycerol / propan-(1,2,3)-triol ; 3. (saturated / unsaturated) fatty acids ; 4. ester / covalent ; 5. insulation / buoyancy / energy store / protection / source of metabolic water ; Comments mp 1: ACCEPT un-polar 	(5)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
3				
	Name of cell structure	Description of cell structure	Diagram of cell structure	
	nucleolus ; (1)			
			pair of cylinders ;	
			at right angles to each other ; (2)	
		1. spherical (structures);		
		2. single membrane ;		
		 containing {hydrolytic eq} enzymes ; max (2) 		
	microtubules; (1)			
	Comments			(6)
	 <u>Centrioles</u> 1. cylinders can be represented as 3D cylinders, a 2D rectangle, or two parallel lines and a circle 2. ACCEPT cylinders shown as 9 sets of triplets 3. penalise mp 1 for any incorrect labelling 4. if any other structures are shown, then they must have labelled the centrioles for marks to be awarded NB An email will be circulated showing acceptable diagrams 			
	Lysosomes mp 1: if size giv ACCEPT v reference			
		one or a membrane, but NOT rganelle'	'a membrane-	
		ysozyme or digestive enzyme a description of its function	es	

QuestionANumber	Answer	Mark
4(a) C n n	 size - drawing is correct length ; shape is accurate ; cell content - nucleus drawn in correct position with nucleoli shown ; Comments mp 1: ACCEPT 7.8 - 8.8cm, measuring the length of cell across the middle if more than one cell drawn, do not award this marking point unless cell A is labelled mp 2: look for (i) slight curve of left-hand wall and (ii) 2 small projections drawn left of centre mp 3: one or two nucleoli shown nucleus should be roughly in centre of cell, displaced to the top NB do NOT award this mp if additional organelles shown, but IGNORE shading / stippling 	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	 {fatty acids / tails} are {hydrophobic / non-polar / eq}; 	
	 (so orientate themselves) away from {water / polar environment / eq}; 	
	 {phosphate/heads} are {hydrophilic / polar / eq} ; 	
	 (so orientate themselves) towards {water / polar environment}; 	
	 idea that phospholipids arranged in bilayer due to aqueous environment on both sides of membrane / eq ; 	max (3)
	Comments mp 1: ACCEPT insoluble and water-hating	
	mp 2: need some reference of orientation due to water or environment, not just a reference to facing each other	
	mp 4: need some idea of orientation towards water	

	1	Γ
Question Number	Answer	Mark
S(a)	 cell cycle is shorter in A than B /eq ; {interphase / eq} is shorter in A than B / eq ; {mitosis / eq} is shorter in A than B / eq ; {S phase / eq} is the same duration ; comparative figures ; comments mp 1-4: IGNORE wrongly quoted figures mp 1-3: statements must be comparative: 'but' and 'whereas' are NOT enough ACCEPT converse arguments mp 1: do NOT accept reference to 'gap between cycles' mp 2: ACCEPT interphase or a description of interphase, G1 or G2 mp 5: figures to accept (i) cell cycle time of A is 20 hours and B is 28 hours OR 8 hour difference (ii) S phase in A is 4 hours and B is 4 hours UNITS ARE UNNECESSARY NB "S phase (or a description of S phase) in both plants is 4 hours" gets m pts 4 & 5 Output: Mathematical accept is a provide the second accept is a provide the second accept is a phase in A is 4 hours and B is 4 hours UNITS ARE UNNECESSARY NB "S phase (or a description of S phase) in both plants In Second Seco	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	 1. cells preparing to divide /eq; 2. reference to S phase; 3. reference to replication (of DNA); 4. reference to semi-conservative (replication) or a description of it; 5. idea that new cells will have same quantity of DNA as parent / eq; Comments mp 1: ACCEPT preparing for mitosis / prophase mp 2: ACCEPT synthesis phase mp 3: ACCEPT reference to formation of chromatids mp 5: needs a reference to the parent cell or original parent 	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)	 chromosomes {move to / at} opposite poles of cell / eq ; 	
	2. ref to formation of nucleus / eq ;	
	3. ref to formation of cell {plate / wall} ;	may
	4. {cell splits in two / eq} / reference to cytokinesis;	max (2)
	Comments mp 1: ACCEPT chromatids or centromeres ACCEPT sides, ends or edges	
	mp 2: ACCEPT reference to nucleolus / nuclear membrane re-forming	
	NB IGNORE references to meiosis IGNORE references to prophase and metaphase	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	 solution A contains starch but neither reducing sugar nor protein / contains ONLY starch ; solution B contains a reducing sugar but neither protein nor starch / contains ONLY reducing sugar ; 	(2)
	Comments If candidate refers to A containing starch <u>and</u> B containing a reducing sugar, but does not tell us what the solutions <u>don't</u> contain, then award 1 mark only	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	 {starch / (named) non-reducing sugar} has been {hydrolysed / eq}; to form a reducing sugar; Comments mp 1: do NOT accept starch is reduced ACCEPT glycosidic bonds have been hydrolysed but NOT bonds have been hydrolysed - we want the idea that carbohydrate is present mp 2: ACCEPT glucose, maltose, monosaccharides or references to free aldehyde or ketone groups 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(iii)	solution C contained a lower concentration of (reducing) sugar than solution B ;	(1)
	Comments ACCEPT stronger solution, but not stronger sugar	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	1. use equal volumes of each (protein) solution ;	
	 use equal {volumes / concentrations} of biuret reagent /eq ; 	
	 {purple / lilac / mauve / violet} colour produced /eq ; 	
	 {compare intensity of colour / eq} / use a colorimeter ; 	
	 (deeper colour / eq) shows higher protein (concentration) / eq ; 	max (3)
	Comments mp 2: ACCEPT description of biuret reagent as biuret A and biuret B OR NaOH / KOH followed by CuSO ₄ reference to heating negates this mp	
	mp 3: IGNORE references to formation of precipitates	
	mp 4: reference to c <u>a</u> lorimeter negates this mp IGNORE references to time, EXCEPT timing how long it takes to change colour, as this would not work	
	mp 5: ACCEPT solutions with least transmission OR most absorbance has higher protein concentration	
	 NB 1. If candidate gives wrong reagent then penalise mp 2. If the wrong colour is given, mp 3 is not awarded but mps 4 & 5 can still be awarded 2. A statement such as 'the solution that goes the deepest purple has the highest protein concentration' gets mps 3, 4 & 5 	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)(i)	GGG CGC UCG AAA;;	
	[1 mistake : 1 mark]	(2)
	IGNORE anything written in T5 box	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)(ii)	(glycine) arginine serine lysine;;	
	[1 mistake : 1 mark]	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)(iii)	ATT / ATC / ACT;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(i)	 A: can be re-used ; E: reduces overall cost / more economical / eq ; 	
	 2. A: process is continuous / eq ; E: saves time / can be automated / reduces cost ; 	
	 A: enzymes more stable ; E: less likely to be {denatured / affected by temperature changes / affected by pH changes}; 	
	 A: enzymes can be used at higher temperatures ; E: faster reaction / saves time ; 	
	 5. A: enzymes does not have to be separated from product / eq ; E: reduces cost / saves time ; 	
	 A: more than one enzyme can be fixed in order ; E: greater control over process / saves time / more efficient ; 	
	 7. A: idea that enzyme is safer to handle e.g. allergic reaction / irritant ; E: enzyme only activated when in use ; 	max (4)
	 HOW TO MARK THIS QUESTION Two advantage marks Explanation must be linked to appropriate advantage Read through answer looking for the advantages that have correct explanations, to give candidates the highest mark possible Two advantages in a statement with a correct explanation gets 4 marks 	
	NB Comments appear on the next page	

Comments mp 1: A: do NOT accept 'not used up' E: ACCEPT references to cheap or cheaper mp 3: A: ACCEPT 'does not change shape' E: ACCEPT references to resistant or tolerant to temperature or pH changes	
mp 4: A: ACCEPT wider range of temperature mp 5: A: ACCEPT easily separated and does not contaminate product	
CHECK they say 'product' and not 'substrate'	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	 lactose {hydrolysed / eq} to glucose and galactose / eq ; 	
	2. production of lactose-reduced milk / eq ;	
	3. reference to lactose intolerance / eq ;	
	 reference to (change in) sweetness / use in confectionery industry / eq ; 	max (3)
	Comments mp 3: ACCEPT can't digest lactose or can't produce lactase	
	mp 4: other uses include cats milk, whey syrup and ice-cream	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	 formic acid binds to active site of cyanidase ; {linear / eq} up to 38/40 (minutes) ; decrease in rate between 38/40 and 68/70 minutes / eq ; maximum concentration {reached at 68/70 (minutes) / is 0.325 (au) } ; maximum rate is 0.0069 au per minute ; maximum rate is 0.0069 au per minute ; maximum rate is 0.0069 au per minute ; mp 2: eqs for linear include proportional, rapid, constant rate and concentration (NOT rate) increases steadily mp 4: ACCEPT plateau for maximum concentration ACCEPT no more formic acid produced NB Consequential error applies to mp 3 if figures wrong in mp 2, and for mp 4 if figures wrong in mp 3 Do NOT accept references to the line or the graph going up / plateauing etc ACCEPT figures without units in mps 2, 3 & 4. Units must be given for mp 5 	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	 idea that substrate has to penetrate into gel / bead / support material; idea that not all active sites may be on / near surface of bead; immobilised enzyme has little kinetic energy / {fewer / less energetic} collisions; fewer enzyme-substrate complexes formed; fements IGNORE references to surface area of enzymes / active sites 	max (2)