M1.		(a)	(i)	Antibiotics kill other bacteria / Clostridium is resistant;			
			Le: rep	ss/no competition so (<i>Clostridium</i>) produces/replicates/multiplies/increases in number; Reference to bacteria being 'immune' negates first marking point.			
				Reference to mitosis negates second marking point.	2		
		(ii)	lmr infe	nune system less effective / more likely to have other ections/been in hospital;			
				Accept: 'Weak/lower' immune system'.	1		
	(b)	Attaches to <u>active site</u> (of enzyme); (Methicillin) is a competitive inhibitor / prevents monomers/substrate attaching (to enzyme);					
				'Competes for active site' = 2 marks. Neutral: 'Prevents monomers joining/attaching to each other'. Allow one mark max for answers relating to non-competitive inhibitor changing active site / preventing substrate attaching.			
				Do not penalise methiciliin forms an enzyme/substrate complex.	2		
	(c)	(i)	Ha	ve other illness/medical condition/'weak' immune system/disease/infection Reject: Due to 'other factors', 'are smokers', 'are obese' unless related to disease or illness	Ι,		
					1		
		(ii)	Inc	rease up to 2006/20 (per 100 000) then decreases;	1		
		(iii)	Co	prrect answer in range of $52 - 59.1\% = two marks;$			
			Inc cor	correct answer but shows change as between $4.8 - 5.2$ / shows rect subtraction giving this change e.g. $14 - 9 =$ one mark.	2		

- (d) 1. (Antibiotic) resistant gene/allele;
 - 2. Vertical (gene) transmission;
 - Resistant bacteria (survive and) reproduce / population of resistant bacteria increases;
 - 4. Increase in frequency of (resistant) allele/gene (in future generations);
 - 5. Horizontal (gene) transmission;
 - 6. Plasmid;
 - 7. Conjugation / pilus (tube);
 - 8. (Horizontal transmission/ conjugation) can occur between bacteria of different <u>species;</u>

Penalise reference to mitosis <u>once</u> when linked to either marking point 2 or 3. Penalise reference to immunity <u>once</u> when linked to either marking point 1, 3 or 4. Accept: Binary fission for reproduction in marking point 3. Accept: 'Transfer' for transmission.

6 max

[15]

M2. (a) stop cell walls forming / lysis; 1 penicillinase produced / enzyme breaks down penicillin; (b) (i) capsule/wall and membrane complex that does not allow penetration/ penicillin pumped out 1 (ii) mutation; resistant individuals survive/susceptible ones killed by penicillin / mutants have selective advantage; survivors breed/proportion of resistant alleles in population increases; relevant reference to overuse of penicillin; 3 max (c) plasmids/DNA obtained from E. faecalis via conjugation/sexual reproduction/transformation/transduction; 2 [7]

 M3. (a) To prevent contamination of apparatus with other microorganisms/bacteria; To prevent personal contact with bacteria; To prevent release of bacteria into air;

max 2

(b) (i) Diffuses slowly; 1 (ii) Disruption of cell wall; Interference with protein synthesis; Interference with DNA replication; max 2 (iii) B; Produces inhibition zone greater than the minimum diameter; 2 [7] M4. side effects / allergic reactions / low toxicity to cells; (a) interaction with other drugs / effective in conditions of use / reasonably stable; should only act on the problem bacteria / narrow spectrum; how much resistance the bacteria have built up; 2 max (b) (i) tetracycline prevents tRNA binding to ribosomes/amino acid/mRNA; 1 amino acids not available /brought/picked up; 1 chloramphenicol prevents amino acids being joined / prevents primary structure forming; 1 no enzymes / no structural proteins formed; (accept cell wall formation if qualified) (prevents protein synthesis gains one mark in either section, once only) 1 only prevents tRNA binding to 70S/prokaryotic/bacterial (ii) ribosomes / human ribosomes are different sizes/shapes/structure; 1 [7] M5. antibiotic has diffused/spread/moved into agar; (a) killed/inhibited bacteria; 2 largest clear area/inhibition zone/killed the most bacteria; (b) 1 (c) disrupts cell wall/prevents cell wall synthesis; stops DNA replication; 2 [5] M6. (a) 1. Horizontal (gene) transmission; 2. (Gene passed by) conjugation/through pilus; Vertical negates horizontal 2 (b) Shape 1. Different penicillin has different shape/structure/ enzyme/active site has specific shape/structure; Not different Binding 2. No longer fits/binds to active site/not complementary to active site/does not form E-S complex; Consequence 3. (Different) penicillin not broken down; 3 1. (i) (c) Kills pathogenic/harmful bacteria/pathogens; 2. Disease less likely/improves health/animals healthier/ reduces spread of infection; 3. Faster growth/more productive animals/more food converted to meat/greater survival/lower vet's bills/ increased yield/less energy (for "fighting infection"); Principles: Action of antibiotic. Do not accept stops all disease Action on health Effect on production 2 max

PMT

		(ii)	1.	(Adding antibiotics) selects in favour of antibiotic resistance/resistant bacteria more likely to survive;		
			2.	Increase in numbers/higher proportion of resistant bacteria;		
			3.	May infect humans/may spread resistance to other species/horizontal transfer;		
				Penalise immune only on the first occasion it occurs in this part of the question.		
					2 max	[9]
		<i>(</i>)				
M7.		(a)	(1)	to ensure that no unwanted bacteria will be present;	1	
		(ii)	to c	heck that bacteria cells do not die anyway / to show		
			wat	er/solvent has no effect on growth;	1	
	(4-)		: -:-+:-			
	(d)	 (b) antibiotic damages/prevents formation of cell walls; antibiotic prevents DNA replication so cells die; 				
		ant	ibiotic	prevents protein synthesis/translation/transcription of mRNA;	max. 2	
	(c)	sor	no har	teria are resistant / some areas of dish have no antihiotic /		
	(0)	ant	ibiotic	not spread evenly;		
					1	[5]
M8.		(a)	Isolat	ion/quarantine/'kept separate':		
		Scr	eenin	n/testing (of natients/doctors etc):		
		001 010	willooti			
		Sle	misau	Do not allow improve 'hygiene' or 'cleanliness' without named		
				example such as 'washing hands' use of gloves etc.	2 max	
	(4-)	Ma		II ha chaash ad		
	(d)	Ma	y not a			
		Ma	y be b	roken down/metabolised/excreted quickly;		
		То	kill the	microorganisms/bacteria;		
		Ref	erenc	e to antibiotic resistance;		
				reletence to becoming "Immune" negates last marking point.	2 max	

PMT

(c)	(i)	Ρ;			
	(ii)	S;		1	
(d)	(i)	Preve	ents bias;		
		Veste	ed interest (of scientists);		
		Preve 'dema	ents 'placebo'/positive/negative/psychological effects/ and characteristics' (in volunteers);	2 max	
	(ii)	Age;			
		Ethnicity;			
		Lifestyle;			
		Body mass;			
		Health;			
		Sex o	of person; Ignore references to same or different	2 max	
(e)	(i)	Gradu	ual/slight increase followed by rapid/greater increase; Allow more detailed descriptions which describe similar trend of gradual increase followed by rapid increase.	1	
	(ii)	1.	No/little resistance shown to drug X;		
		2.	Mutation present (for antibiotic resistance);		
		3.	Gene/allele for (antibiotic) resistance;		
		4.	Bacteria with (antibiotic) resistance survive;		
		5.	Vertical gene transmission;		
		6.	Frequency of gene/allele (for resistance) increases; Reference to horizontal gene transmission = neutral Reject mark for mutation if context suggests presence of antibiotic causes bacteria to mutate. Resistance is passed on by vertical gene transmission = two marks i.e. points 3 and 5.	4 max	

[15]

PMT

M9.		(a) pro not	1		
	(b)	(i)	Horizontal transmission;		
			Plasmid /DNA / gene for resistance;		
			(Plasmid / gene / DNA) passed on by conjugation; Q To gain first marking point, reference must be made to horizontal	3	
		(ii)	DNA / gene / plasmid is replicated / copied;		
			Passed on to B and C when cell A divides / vertical gene transmission; Q Reject second marking point if candidate refers to mitosis. Accept clones/multiplies	2	
	(c)	Per not	Penicillin kills non-resistant bacteria/resistant bacteria survive/are not destroyed;		
		Resistant bacteria reproduce <u>and</u> increase in proportion; Ignore ref to mitosis. Penalise ref to immunity once only.		2	[8]
M10.		(a) pre dan	prevent DNA replication; vent protein synthesis/transcription/translation/ribosome function; nage/inhibit formation of cell wall;	3	
	(b)	pre allo	vent further growth/multiplication of bacteria; w time for immune response (to bacteria);	2	[5]

PMT