M1.

(a)

Protein synthesis	L;
Modifies protein	H;
Aerobic respiration	N;

3

(b) 1800-2200;

1.8, 2.0 or 2.2 in working or answer = 1 mark. Ignore units in answer.

1 mark for an incorrect answer in which student clearly divides measured length by actual length (of scale).

Accept I / A or I / O for 1 mark but ignore triangle. Accept approx 60mm divided by 30µm for 1 mark

2

**M2.**(a)

- 1. Large / dense / heavy cells;
  - 2. Form pellet / move to bottom of tube (when centrifuged);
  - 3. Liquid / supernatant can be removed. *Must refer to whole cells.*

3

1

- (b) Break down cells / cell parts / toxins. Idea of 'break down / digestion' needed, not just damage
- (c) 1. To stop / reduce them being damaged / destroyed / killed; *Reject (to stop) bacteria being denatured.* 
  - 2. By stomach acid.

Must be in context of stomach. 2 (d) 1. More cell damage when both present / A; 2. Some cell damage when either there on their own / some cell damage in B and C; MP1 and MP2 – figures given from the graph are insufficient. 3. Standard deviation does not overlap for A with B and C so difference is real: MP3 and MP4 **both** aspects needed to gain mark. 4. Standard deviations do overlap between B and C so no real difference. MP3 and MP4 accept reference to significance / chance for 'real difference' 3 max (e) 1. Enzyme (a protein) is broken down (so no enzyme activity); Accept hydrolyse / digested for 'broken down'. 2. No toxin (as a result of protein-digesting enzyme activity); Must be in the correct context. 3. (So) toxin is protein. This must be stated, not inferred from use of 'protein-digesting enzyme'. 3

M3.(a) 1. How to break open cells and remove debris;

- 2. Solution is cold / isotonic / buffered;
- 3. Second pellet is chloroplast.
- (b) 1. A stroma;
  - 2. **B** granum.

Accept thylakoid

3

[12]

(c)	$\left(\frac{length  of  chloroplast}{length  of  bar}\right)$ µm	1	
(d)	<b>Two</b> of the following for <b>one</b> mark: Mitochondrion / ribosome / endoplasmic reticulum / lysosome / cell-surface membrane.	1 max	[7]
<b>M4.</b> (a)	<ol> <li>Starch formed from α-glucose but cellulose formed from β-glucose;</li> <li>Position of hydrogen and hydroxyl groups on carbon atom 1 inverted.</li> </ol>	2	
(b)	<ol> <li>Insoluble;</li> <li>Don't affect water potential;</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Helical; Accept form spirals</li> <li>Compact;</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Large molecule;</li> <li>Cannot leave cell.</li> </ol>	2	
(c)	<ol> <li>Long and straight chains;</li> <li>Become linked together by many hydrogen bonds to form fibrils;</li> <li>Provide strength (to cell wall).</li> </ol>	3	[7]
<b>M5.</b> (a)	1. (If injected into egg), gene gets into all / most of cells of silkworm;		

(If injected into egg), gene gets into all / most of cells of silkworm; So gets into cells that make silk. 1. 2.

2

(b)	1. 2.	Not all eggs will successfully take up the plasmid; Silkworms that have taken up gene will glow.	2	
(c)	Pro	moter (region / gene).	1	
(d)	1. 2.	So that protein can be harvested; Fibres in other cells might cause harm.	2	[7]
<b>M6.</b> (a)	1. 2. 3.	<ul> <li>Add drop of water to (glass) slide;</li> <li>Obtain thin section (of plant tissue) and place on slide / float on drop of water;</li> <li>Stain with / add iodine in potassium iodide.</li> <li><i>3.</i> Allow any appropriate method that avoids trapping air bubbles</li> </ul>		
	4.	Lower cover slip using mounted needle.	4	
(b)	1. 2.	${\bf W}$ – chloroplast, photosynthesis; ${\bf Z}$ – nucleus, contains DNA / chromosomes / holds genetic information of cell.	2	
(c)	1. 2.	High resolution; Can see internal structure of organelles.	2	
(d)	Ler	ngth of bar in mm × 1000.	1	[9]

- M7.(a) 1. Bilayer; Accept double layer Accept drawing which shows bilayer
  - 2. Hydrophobic / fatty acid / lipid (tails) to inside;
  - 3. Polar / phosphate group / hydrophilic (head) to outside;
    - 2. & 3. need labels
    - 2. & 3. accept water loving or hating

2 max

2

- (b) (i) 1. (Rough endoplasmic reticulum has) <u>ribosomes;</u> accept "contains / stores"
  - 2. To make protein (which an enzyme is); Accept amino acids joined together / (poly)peptide Reject makes amino acids Ignore glycoprotein
  - (ii) (Golgi apparatus) modifies (protein)

## OR

packages / put into (Golgi) vesicles

## OR

transport to cell surface / vacuole; Accept protein has sugar added Reject protein synthesis Accept lysosome formation

1