Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)	 cellulose (molecule) is a { polymer / chain / eq } of β-glucose / eq; 	1. CCEPT many β-glucose	
	cellulose molecules held together { by hydrogen bonds / as microfibrils } ;		
	 idea of arrangement of microfibrils in { parallel / net / mesh / criss cross / eq }; 		
	 reference to { matrix / hemicelluloses /pectin / eq } ; 	4. IGNORE lignin	
			(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(i)	 { group of / many / several / eq } cells ; idea that the cells in a tissue { work together / eq } for a common function ; 		(0)
			(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(b)(ii)			
	 idea that lignin holds the { fibres / microfibrils } together; 		
	2. lignin keeps { fibres / microfibrils } parallel / eq ;		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)(i)	 { hollow / no cytoplasm / eq }; idea that vessels { have no end walls / are open at the ends }; 	1. IGNORE dead, tube ACCEPT has a lumen	
	vessels { have pits / are strong so that they do not collapse };	3. ACCEPT strong to keep tube open	
	4. lignin makes the walls waterproof / eq ;		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)(ii)	 nitrate for production of { amino acids / protein / DNA / nucleic acids / bases / eq }; 	CCEPT chlorophyll, enzymes	
	 calcium for { pectate / pectin / middle lamella } ; magnesium for chlorophyll ; 		
	or magnesiam is smorephym ,		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)		ACCEPT converse where appropriate	
	presence of { membrane bound / named membrane bound } organelle in eukaryotic cells / eq;	ACCEPT reference to a named organelle such as mitochondria or nucleus present in eukaryotic cells and NOT in prokaryotic cells	
	presence of { plasmids / slime capsule / pili / eq} in prokaryotic cells ;	ACCEPT reference to mesosomes	
	3. size of ribosomes i.e. larger in eukaryotic cells / 70S in prokaryotes and 80S in eukaryotes / eq ;		
	4. DNA in a nucleus in eukaryotic cells /eq;		
	5. { DNA / chromosome } linear in eukaryotic cells and circular in prokaryotic cells / eq ;		
	 relevant comment regarding cell walls e.g. cell walls always present in prokaryotic cells, only in some eukaryotic cells; 	6. cell walls in prokaryotic cells contain{ peptidoglycan / murein} and in eukaryotic cells they contain {cellulose /chitin }	(:

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2 (b)	idea of molecular { differences / similarities } ;		
	2. in { DNA / RNA } ;	2. ACCEPT base sequences	
	3. in proteins / proteomics ;	3. ACCEPT amino acid sequences	
	4. idea of (evolutionary) relationships between organisms ;	4. ACCEPT idea of closely related species	
			(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2 (c)(i)	1. idea of cell membrane being different ;	ACCEPT description of difference e.g. ether bonds, branched hydrocarbons	
	2. idea of different number of protein molecules ;	AC PT NOT same number, they have 10 protein molecules	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2 (c)(ii)	number of protein molecules is closer to Eukaryota than to Bacteria / eq;		
	2. no peptidoglycan in cell wall ;		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(a)(i)	 eukaryote cells have { membrane bound organelles / examples of membrane bound organelle } and prokaryotes do not; 	1. e.g. nucleus	
	DNA within a nucleus in Eukaryota but not in Bacteria / linear chromosomes in Eukaryota circular in Bacteria;		
	 larger ribosomes in Eukaryota / 80S ribosomes in Eukaryota and 70S in Bacteria / eq; 		
	4. Bacteria contain { plasmids / pili / peptidoglycan cell wall /eq } and Eukaryota do not ;	4. CCEPT mesosomes	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	ribosomes ;	(1)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3 (b)(i)		(1)
	rough endoplasmic reticulum / rER / RER ;	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)(ii)		(1)
	A – Golgi apparatus ;	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(iii)	*QWC – Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence.	*QWC - Emphasis is spelling ACCEPT X, Y, Z where appropriate.	
	 reference to involvement of ribosomes on the { rER / rough endoplasmic reticulum }; 		
	 amino acids {being joined by peptide bonds / forming polypeptide chains / forming primary structure of protein }; 		
	OR		
	{folded into 3-D shape / secondary or tertiary structure} in rER;		
	 packaged into vesicles at the end of the rER / vesicles {move to / transported to / fuse with / eq} the Golgi apparatus; 		
	 idea that { protein/ enzyme } modified in Golgi apparatus; 		
	 (modified protein / enzyme / eq) packaged into (secretory) vesicles (by Golgi apparatus) / eq; 		
	6. exocytosis by secretory vesicles / fusion of vesicles with cell (surface) membrane / eq;		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)	 different shape molecule requires different enzymes / reference to active site having to have different shape; cellulose is made of β glucose and starch is made of a glucose / eq; 1,6 glycosidic bonds only in starch; starch made of amylose and amylopectin; 		
	cellulose is linear / starch is {branched / helical / eq} / eq;		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
4 (a)	C;		(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
4 (b)	D;		(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
4(c)	A ;		(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
4 (d)	D;		(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
4 (e)	C;		(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
4(f)	D;		(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
4 (g)	D;		(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
4(h)	C;		(1)