Question	Answer			Mark	
Number					
1(a)					
	Feature	Bacteria only	Viruses only	Both bacteria and viruses	
	Glycogen granules	X			
	Nucleic acids			X	
	Protein coat (capsid)		X		
	1 mark per r	ow ;;;			(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	viruses (and bacteria) involved;	
	 (usually) antibiotics {are only effective against bacteria / do not affect viruses / eq}; 	
	3. {other medication / eq} needed to deal with viruses / eq;	max (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(ii)	both enrofloxacin and florfenicol named;	
	idea of {(high) effectiveness / eq} against all three bacteria / eq;	
	3. above {80% / 83%} / eq / average above 90% / eq ;	
	·	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(iii)	1(b)(iii) 1. idea that antibiotic used is {most effective / eq} (against the known bacterium);	
	 idea that none of the antibiotics is 100% effective / some bacteria {survive / eq}; 	
	3. some bacteria {are resistant / eq};	
	 idea of resistant strain {develops / prevented}; 	max (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	1. RNA in HIV and DNA in {bacterium / eq};	
	 comparative description of nucleic acid e.g. circular in bacterium and linear in HIV / eq; 	
	 plasmids in {bacterium / eq} and no plasmids in HIV; 	maximum (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (b)	1. {keratin / protein} in skin {surface / epidermis};	
	 idea of forms a {hard / impenetrable / physical / eq} barrier; 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)(i)	1. numbers decrease / eq;	
	 small decrease in {first week / between weeks {4 / 5} and 6} / eq; 	
	3. large decrease between weeks {1 / 2} to 3 / eq;	mavimum
	4. credit use of manipulated figures ;	maximum (2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2* (c)(ii) QWC	(QWC - Spelling of technical terms (shown in italics) must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)	
	1. { <i>glycoprotein</i> / gp120} on virus / eq ;	
	2. binds with {receptors / CD4} / eq ;	
	3. on (surface) membrane of <i>lymphocytes</i> / eq;	
	4. viral RNA enters the <i>lymphocyte</i> / eq ;	
	 viral RNA used to produce viral DNA (in lymphocyte) / eq; 	
	6. by action of <i>reverse transcriptase</i> ;	
	7. ref to formation of new viruses ;	
	8. <i>Iymphocyte</i> destroyed when new viruses {bud out of / leave} the cell / eq;	
	9. T killer {cells / <i>lymphocytes</i> } destroy T helper {cells / <i>lymphocytes</i> } / eq ;	maximum (5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (c)(iii)	B {cells / lymphocytes} { not activated / not stimulated / are inhibited / eq} / fewer antibodies / T killer cells {increase / multiply / eq} ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)	proteins consist of amino acids joined together by peptide bonds;		
	credit reference to named bonds (between R groups) involved in holding {3D structure / eq};		
	 carbohydrates consist of {monsaccharides / glucoses / eq}; 		
	 reference to glycosidic {bonds / eq} between (adjacent) {glucose / eq} molecules; 		(3) XP

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3 (b)	 idea that the drugs could {bind to / alter shape of} {glycoproteins / gp120}; 		
	idea that drugs bind to {receptors / antigens} on membrane / eq;		
	3. called CD4 (antigen / molecules);		
	4. preventing virus attaching to T (helper / CD4+) cells / eq;		(3) XP

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
*3(c)		QWC focussing on clarity of expression	
	1. reference to reverse transcriptase;		
	2. idea of formation of (viral) DNA;	2. reject idea that RNA is {turned into / converted into} DNA	
	3. from (viral) RNA ;	INTO } DINA	
	4. reference to integrase ;		
	5. idea of integration of (viral) DNA into (host) DNA;	5. ACCEPT idea of {latency / formation of provirus / eq}	
	idea that {T helper cells / eq} would be {destroyed / killed / burst / eq} (by virus particles leaving cell);		
	7. idea that more T (helper) cells would become infected;		(5) XP

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
4 (a)					
	Feature	Bacteria only	Viruses only	Both bacteria and viruses	
	Nucleic acid			✓	
	Cytoplasm	✓			
	Protein capsid		√		
	1 mark each cor	(3)			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	 idea of (SCAG is) caused by {a bacterium / bacteria}; antibiotics {kill / stop reproduction / eq} of bacteria / are {bactericidal / bacteriostatic}; 	
		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
*4(b)(ii QWC	Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence	
	1. as age increases, acid secretion decreases / eq;	
	 as age increases (above 30), stomach cancer increase / eq; 	
	 as acid secretion decreases (below 120), stomach cancers increases / eq; 	
	 idea that the {higher age groups (51+) have low acid and high cancer / lower age groups (up to 30) have high acid and low cancer}; 	
	 Idea of {acid / low pH} (in stomach) kills {bacteria / Helicobacter}; 	
	 reference to development of SCAG (inhibited / prevented / eq) (by low pH / more stomach acid); 	
	7. idea of age affects the immune system;	
	 idea that the older you are acid-producing cells are less effective e.g. fewer acid-producing cells / cancer cells replace the acid-producing cells; 	
	9. idea that {acid / low pH} destroys cancer cells ;	
	10. idea that mutations (leading to cancer) more likely to occur with age ;	(F)
		(5)