Q	Question		Expected Answers		Additional Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	<u>de</u> oxyrib <u>ose</u> (sugar) ;		DO NOT CREDIT dioxyribose
			phosphate (group);		<b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> phosphate head or phosphate backbone
			(nitrogenous / purine or pyrimidine) base / one correctly named base ;	3	DO NOT CREDITletter instead of named baseDO NOT CREDITuracilDO NOT CREDITincorrect spelling of thymine with 'a'
1	(a)	(ii)	has ribose ; uracil / U, instead of, thymine / T ; single stranded ; 3 forms / AW ;		assume answer refers to RNA unless otherwise stated <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> incorrect spelling of thymine with 'a'
				2 max	

Q	luest	ion		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	(b)		1	untwist / unwind ;		1 DO NOT CREDIT unravel
		s	2	unzip / described ;		2 DO NOT CREDIT strands separating without
		S	3	H bond breaks ;		qualification
			4	both strands act as template ;		
		N	5	(aligning of) free (DNA) <u>nucleotides</u> ;		5 DO NOT CREDIT bases
		Ν	6	complementary, base / nucleotide, pairing;		6 & 7 Do not consider for QWC if mark awarded in the
		Ν	7	C to G and T to A / purine to pyrimidine;		context of breaking apart or DNA structure only, rather than forming new double helix
		R	8	hydrogen bonds reform ;		
		R	9	sugar-phosphate back bone forms;		
		R	10	(using) covalent / phosphodiester, bond ;		
			11	semi-conservative replication;		
			12	DNA polymerase;		12 CREDIT at any stage in the process
			13	AVP ;	6 max	<ul> <li>13 e.g. ligase / helicase / gyrase used in correct context</li> <li>C - G 3 H bonds / T - A 2 H bonds</li> <li>activation of free nucleotides (with 2 phosphates)</li> <li>synthesis in the 5' to 3' direction</li> <li>Okazaki fragments on lagging strand</li> </ul>
				QWC - correct sequence – 1 S mark, then 1 N mark, then 1 R mark ;	1	It should be clear that candidate realises that the sequence is S, then N then R – even if not written in that order
						<b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> if any ref to transcription / translation

Q	Question		Expected Answers		Additional Guidance
1	l (c) (i)		polypeptide / protein / primary structure / a sequence of amino acids ;	1	DO NOT CREDIT 'codes for an amino acid' IGNORE enzyme / named protein
1	(c)	(ii)	<ul> <li>different, sequence of amino acids / primary structure / AW ;</li> <li>different protein / protein folds up differently / different tertiary structure ;</li> <li>(product) no longer functions / different function ;</li> </ul>		DO NOT CREDIT 'product' or incorrect biochemical (e.g. carbohydrate) ACCEPT suitable example, e.g. active site of enzyme no longer complimentary to substrate
			Total	15	

C	luesti	ion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)		characteristics / features / AW , are passed on to / inherited (by the next generation) ;	1	<ul> <li>IGNORE genes / alleles / DNA as question asks about Darwin's conclusion</li> <li>ACCEPT 'appearance' for features</li> <li>DO NOT CREDIT answers that only refer to beneficial characteristics (as Darwin's other observations would need to be considered to arrive at this conclusion)</li> </ul>
2	(b)		<ol> <li>B and C and D are more closely related (to each other than to A); ora</li> <li><i>idea that</i> A is in different (taxonomic) group (from other 3); ora</li> <li>B and C and D, share more, recent common ancestor;</li> <li>phylogeny / evolution, of B and C and D diverged at same point; ora</li> </ol>	2 max	<ul> <li>IGNORE references to relationship with organism (1)</li> <li>1 IGNORE 'B, C and D are more similar' as this could refer to appearance rather than relationship</li> <li>2 CREDIT named taxonomic group</li> <li>3 IGNORE genes etc.</li> </ul>
2	(c)		fits evidence ; <i>idea of</i> more , evidence / research (since nineteenth century) ;	1 max	CREDIT examples, e.g. DNA revolution / more fossils ACCEPT improved technology / molecular evidence IGNORE 'the theory has been proved' IGNORE Darwin provided more evidence ACCEPT changes in religious belief
2	(d)	(i)	code for (one or more) polypeptide(s) ;	1	ACCEPT protein IGNORE amino acid sequence

C	Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(d)	(ii)			5 max	AWARD marks from clearly annotated diagram
			1	double stranded ;		<ul> <li><b>1 ACCEPT</b> double helix or two , polynucleotides / strands / chains or antiparallel strands</li> <li><b>1 IGNORE</b> one old and one new strand</li> </ul>
			2	each / both (strands) act as <u>template</u> ;		<b>2 IGNORE</b> either <b>NOTE</b> 'there are 2 strands which act as templates' = 2 marks (mp 1 and 2)
			3	hydrogen bonds , <u>easily</u> , break / form , between bases ;		<b>3 ACCEPT</b> weak H bonds between bases break <b>3 IGNORE</b> refs to H bonds , breaking / forming , without qualification that the bonds are weak or , form / break , easily
			4	complementary (specified) base , pairing / AW ;		<b>4 IGNORE</b> complementary nucleotides unless qualified with examples of base-pairing
			5 6	purine (only able to) bind to pyrimidine; (due to) different sizes of purines and pyrimidines;		
			7	hydrogen bonding different between A & T <b>and</b> C & G or 3 H bonds between C & G <b>and</b> 2 H bonds between A & T ;		<ul> <li>7 ACCEPT names of bases with phonetic spellings</li> <li>7 DO NOT CREDIT thyamine</li> <li>7ACCEPT A=T and C=G without reference to hydrogen bonds</li> </ul>

C	Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(e)	(i)	speciation;	1	
2	(e)	(ii)	<i>idea that</i> different islands have different , selection pressures / habitats / environments / vacant niches ; <b>ora</b> <i>idea of</i> isolation ; <b>ora</b>	1 max	<ul> <li>CREDIT ' the Galapagos have a wider range of habitats' IGNORE islands have different habitat(s) from the mainland</li> <li>e.g. the islands are separated from the mainland / no gene flow / geographic barrier / reproductive barrier</li> <li>ACCEPT allopatric (speciation)</li> <li>IGNORE sympatric</li> <li>IGNORE refs to succession or human habitat destruction on the mainland as the question is about evolution</li> </ul>
	Total		12		

(	Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(a)		double helix ; anti-parallel ; sugar-phosphate ; hydrogen ;	4	
3	(b)	(i)	<ul> <li>(i) percentages / amount , C &amp; G similar (in all organisms) ; percentages / amount , A &amp; T similar (in all organisms) ;</li> <li>different / named , organisms have different proportions of , bases / named base / AW ; greatest similarity between human and grasshopper ; least similarity between <i>E coli</i> and the other three ; <i>E. coli</i> has similar proportions of all bases / <i>E. coli</i> has slightly more CG than AT / (named) eukaryote has more AT than CG ; comparative figs with units to support any statement ;</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>mp 1 &amp; 2 DO NOT CREDIT ref to a single organism</li> <li>mp 1 &amp; 2 IGNORE ref to complementary</li> <li>DO NOT CREDIT statements in context of organism size</li> <li>e.g. statement that human has more A than <i>E. coli</i> / human has the most AT / <i>E. coli</i> has the most CG</li> <li>This mark is for a general statement</li> <li>e.g. human C = 19.8 % and G = 19.9 % human A = 30.9 % and <i>E. coli</i> A = 24.7 % (mp 3 &amp; 7)</li> </ul>

(	Question		Expected Answers		Additional Guidance
3	<ul> <li>(b) (ii) (suggests) A, bonds / pairs / links / connects / joins, to T; (suggests) C, bonds / pairs / links / connects / joins, to G; (suggests) purine bonds to pyrimidine; (evidence for) complementary base pairing / which bases pair with each other / base pairing rules; suggests bases point 'inwards' rather than 'outwards';</li> </ul>			IGNORE A – T or A = T unqualified IGNORE C – G or C = G unqualified ACCEPT 'bond' instead of 'pair'	
				2 max	

Question		Expected Answe	ers		Marks	Additional Guidance
3 (c)	Award 1 mark per correct row					If a choice of answers is given, do not credit unless both answers are valid (e.g. two and double strands for DNA / ribose and pentose sugar)
	feature	DNA	RNA			
	number of strands	two / double	one / single	;		
	bases present	thymine / T (+ adenine + cytosine + guanine)	uracil / U (+ adenine + cytosine + guanine)	;		ACCEPT letters instead of names of bases Names of bases must be unambiguous, so DO NOT CREDIT adenosine / thiamine / cysteine / etc. If more bases mentioned than T and U, then all bases must be included
	sugar present	deoxyribose	ribose	;	3	<b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> dioxyribose / oxyribose/ hexose / sugar <b>IGNORE</b> pentose
3 (d)	carries / transfers, the (compleme code / genetic out of the nucleus ; (transfers it) to the, ribosome / RE for, protein / polypeptide, synthesi	code / <u>genetic</u> info s ; ne, ribosome / RER / si	formation / copy of gene			IGNORE transcription DO NOT CREDIT ref to the whole DNA code / molecule ACCEPT 'to make protein'
			т	otal	2 max	