

Question			Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	sucrose ;	1	Mark the first answer. If the first answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks
1	(a)	(ii)	sink ; neither ; sink ;	3	Mark the first answer for each tissue. If the first answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks
1	(b)		<p>1 elongated elements ;</p> <p>2 elements , joined end to end / form column ;</p> <p>3 sieve plates / pores in end walls / perforated end plates / sieve pores ;</p> <p>4 little cytoplasm / cytoplasm pushed to cell edges / thin (layer of) cytoplasm ;</p> <p>5 no nucleus / few organelles ;</p>	max 2	<p>Mark the first <u>two</u> adaptations.</p> <p>1 ACC PT cells</p> <p>2 ACC PT cells</p> <p>3 response must refer to pores at ends of sieve elements</p> <p>4 IGNORE hollow</p> <p>5 IGNOR no organelles / few cell contents</p>

Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
1	(c)	<p>1 active transport of, hydrogen ions / protons / H^+ , out of companion cells ;</p> <p>2 creates , hydrogen ion / concentration / diffusion , gradient ;</p> <p>3 (facilitated) diffusion (of H^+) back into companion cells ;</p> <p>4 sucrose / assimilates , move in with hydrogen ions ;</p> <p>5 by cotransport / through cotransport protein ;</p> <p>6 sucrose / assimilates , (diffuse) through plasmodesmata (from companion cell to sieve element) ;</p> <p>7 into sieve, tube / element ;</p>	max 3	<p>1 ACCEPT description of active transport DO NOT CREDIT hydrogen, H, H_2, hydrogen molecules</p> <p>2 ACCEPT description of gradient created</p> <p>5 IGNORE carrier protein</p> <p>For mark points 4 and 6 IGNORE sugar If wrong assimilate is named e.g. glucose penalise once and then apply ECF</p>
		QWC ;		<p>Any three with correct spelling and a suitable context from: companion, gradient, facilitated, plasmodesmata, sieve element, diffuse / diffusion, concentration, cotransport, sieve tube, hydrogen ions / protons</p>
		Total	[10]	

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2	(a)	U ; R ; V ;	3	Mark the first answer for each tissue. If the first answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks .
	(b)	no cross walls / cells joined end to end / continuous ; hollow / no contents / no organelles / no cytoplasm ; (walls / vessels) lignified ; (bordered) pits in walls ;	2 max	IGNORE ref to dead cells / tubes DO NOT CREDIT lined / covered with lignin DO NOT CREDIT (walls) made of lignin ACCEPT xylem has lignin
	(c) (i)	evaporation / loss of water vapour ; from, aerial parts of plant / leaf / leaves ; via stomata ;	2 max	movement of water vapour out of leaf = 2 marks DO NOT CREDIT loss of water alone CREDIT loss through cuticle / epidermis

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(c)	(ii)	<p><i>In the leaf:</i> <i>idea of :</i> 1 water loss (from leaf) is replaced ;</p> <p>2 via, apoplast / symplast / vacuolar, pathways ;</p> <p>3 down water potential gradient / AW ;</p> <p>4 (lost water replaced) by water from the xylem ;</p> <p><i>In the xylem:</i> 5 (loss of water) causes, low / negative, (hydrostatic) pressure (at top / in leaf) OR creates pressure gradient ;</p> <p><i>idea of :</i> 6 water moves, from higher pressure to lower pressure / down pressure gradient ;</p> <p>7 under tension / pulled up / drawn up ;</p> <p>8 by mass flow ;</p> <p>9 cohesion / attraction, between water molecules ;</p> <p><i>idea of :</i> 10 column / stream / chain, of water (molecules) ;</p> <p>QWC ;</p>	<p>4 max</p> <p>1</p>	<p>DO NOT CREDIT ref to water potential in context of xylem IGNORE ref to root pressure or capillarity ACCEPT Ψ / WP for water potential</p> <p>For mp 2 & 3 DO NOT CREDIT in context of root CREDIT pathways described in correct context</p> <p>Idea of : water leaving xylem to enter leaf cells (that have lost water)</p> <p>IGNORE 'water moves by the cohesion-tension theory' without further explanation ACCEPT along pressure gradient</p> <p>Idea of: pulling force and not just water movement created by transpiration DO NOT CREDIT mp 7 or 8 in context of adhesion / capillarity or water potentials IGNORE suction, transpiration pull unqualified CREDIT hydrogen bonding between water molecules</p> <p>IGNORE long unqualified</p> <p><u>TWO</u> terms used appropriately and spelt correctly: xylem , apoplast/symplast/vacuolar , hydrostatic , gradient , cohesion / cohesive , tension , mass flow , water potential</p>

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	(iii)	<i>Ref to :</i> bubbles / air (present / being removed) ; (blockage) in xylem ; restore (continuous) column of water (in xylem) ;	 2 max	air in the xylem = 2 marks
Total			14	

Question			Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	(i)	osmosis ;	1	
		(ii)	2 = symplast (pathway) ; 3 = apoplast (pathway) ;	2	ACCEPT symplastic ACCEPT apoplastic
		(iii)	S ;	1	

Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(b)	<p><i>This is a QWC question</i></p> <p>1 water moves into xylem down water potential gradient ;</p> <p>2 root pressure / high (hydrostatic) pressure at bottom of xylem ;</p> <p>3 water vapour loss / transpiration / evaporation, at leaves / top of plant ;</p> <p>4 (creating) low (hydrostatic) pressure at top of xylem ;</p> <p>5 water, under tension / pulled up (in a continuous column) ;</p> <p>6 cohesion between water molecules / described ;</p> <p>7 adhesion of water molecules to xylem / described ;</p> <p>8 capillary action / described ;</p> <p>9 water moves up (xylem / stem) by mass flow ;</p> <p>10 from high(er) (hydrostatic) pressure to low(er) (hydrostatic) pressure / down (hydrostatic) pressure gradient ;</p>	max 4	<p>ACCEPT ψ for water potential</p> <p>ACCEPT water moves from high ψ to low ψ</p> <p>IGNORE drawn for pulled up</p> <p>ACCEPT ref to xylem being very narrow so water rises</p>
		QWC (three terms used in correct context and spelt correctly) ;	1	Any three terms from the following : water potential, hydrostatic pressure, transpiration / evaporation, cohesion / cohesive, adhesion / adhesive, tension, root pressure, capillary action / capillarity, mass flow

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3	(c)		xylem vessel	phloem sieve tube element		<p>One mark per row Both statements must be correct to achieve mark</p> <p>DO NOT CREDIT ticks and crosses</p> <p>Read whole list – if any suggestion is wrong then do not award mark <i>XYLEM</i> DO NOT CREDIT 'nutrients' OR 'water' alone <i>PHLOEM</i> ACCEPT 'sugar' in place of sucrose IGNORE unspecified 'solutes' DO NOT CREDIT glucose</p> <p>ACCEPT arrows ↑ (xylem) ↓ (phloem) DO NOT CREDIT 'all directions' IGNORE ref to pits / lateral movement</p>
			present	absent	;	
			present	absent	;	
			(water and), minerals / ions / salts	products of photosynthesis / sucrose / assimilates / amino acids / minerals / ions / salts / plant 'hormones'	;	
	(only) up stem / towards leaves	both directions / up and down / from source to sink	;			
		Total			13	

Question		Expected Answers	Mark	Additio	Guidance
4	(a)	timer OR scale / ruler ;	1		
4	(b)				<i>Mark the first three suggestions irrespective of numbered points</i> <i>IGNORE reasons – just mark steps in the process</i>
		shoot is healthy ;			ACCEPT shoot not wilted
		assemble apparatus / cut shoot, under water ;			
		cut last 2-3 cm off cut end / cut at an angle ;			ACCEPT cut end off shoot
		check there are no air bubbles in apparatus ;			ACCEPT make sure cut end of shoot is in contact with water once apparatus assembled
		apparatus, water tight / air tight / has no leaks ;			ACCEPT screw clip tight DO NOT ACCEPT use Vaseline unqualified
		leaves dry ;			
			3 max		DO NOT CREDIT allow time for acclimatisation, equilibration

Question			Expected Answers	Mark	Additio Guidance
4	(c)	(i)	<u>25.3</u> ;	1	IGNORE any units
4	(c)	(ii)	to make results (more) <u>reliable</u> ;	2	DO NOT ACCEPT accurate and reliable (use of both terms) anywhere in the answer Look for idea of spotting the anomaly e.g. spot, notice, recognise, show, detect. DO NOT CREDIT prevents / take out / remove / accounts for, anomalies DO NOT CREDIT 'ensure there is no anomaly' unless qualified ACCEPT outliers for anomalies ACCEPT to identify other factors / (uncontrolled) variables that may be having an effect
			to help identify anomalies ;		
4	(c)	(iii)	<i>in afternoon:</i> plant dying / less healthy / wilting ; ref to stomatal closure ; more humid / <u>higher</u> water (vapour) potential in air ; less air movement / wind / draughts ;	2 max	<i>Mark first response in each numbered section (1-2). If not all sections are used, return to the first section and mark further suggestions</i> Assume answer is for different conditions in the afternoon ACCEPT ORA if stated 'in morning...' IGNORE ref to light / dark Look for comparative statements – <u>higher</u> , <u>greater</u> etc DO NOT CREDIT more moisture in air

Question			Expected Answers	Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(c)	(iv)	(potometer) measures (water) uptake ;	2 max	
			not all water (taken up) is lost ;		ACCEPT ref to figs e.g. 99% water <i>taken up</i> is lost ACCEPT the assumption that water loss is equal to water uptake is incorrect
			some water used (in photosynthesis / making cells turgid) ;		
			Total	11	

Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
5	(a)	<u>transpiration</u> ; <u>xylem</u> ; <u>osmosis</u> ; stoma(ta) / stomatal pore ;	4	DO NOT ACCEPT 'diffusion' alone ACCEPT diffusion with osmosis used as qualification DO NOT ACCEPT 'pore' or 'guard cells'
5	(b)	(i)		
		stomata (open to) allow, gaseous exchange / carbon dioxide in / oxygen out / AW ; (gaseous exchange) for photosynthesis ; (photosynthesis) essential for plant to, gain energy / make sugars ; some water lost through cuticle ;	2 max	look for reverse argument DO NOT ACCEPT ref to air OR to get gases OR let gases in ACCEPT 'gases in <u>and</u> out'
	(b)	(ii)		
		<u>xerophyte</u> ;	1	DO NOT ACCEPT cactus

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(b) (iii)	<p>Allow the first point once as further explanation for A1 – A4 in addition to the linked explanation: reduce water (vapour) potential gradient / diffusion gradient ;</p> <p>[A 1] hairy leaves ; trap water vapour / moisture ;</p> <p>[A 2] stomata, in pits / sunken ; pits trap, water vapour / moisture ;</p> <p>[A 3] rolled leaves / presence of hinge cells ; reduce surface area OR (rolled leaves) trap water vapour / moisture ;</p> <p>[A 4] high solute concentration in cells ; reduces water potential inside leaf cells ;</p> <p>[A 5] thick(er) cuticle ; (which is) waterproof / (relatively) impermeable ;</p> <p>[A 6] small leaves / needles ; smaller surface area ;</p> <p>[A 7] fewer stomata ; reduces diffusion (of water vapour) ;</p> <p>[A 8] stomata close, during the day ; reduces diffusion (of water vapour) ;</p> <p>[A 9] most stomata on lower surface ; less exposure to sun OR cooler OR reduces diffusion (of water vapour) ;</p>		<p>MARK FIRST <u>TWO</u> ADAPTATIONS <u>ONLY</u> ALLOW max 2 for adaptation [A] marks</p> <p>Explanation must be linked to an appropriate statement of adaptation. Allow an explanation mark even if adaptation mark not awarded.</p> <p>DO NOT ACCEPT ‘water’ for ‘water vapour’ throughout DO NOT ACCEPT ‘transpiration’ for diffusion of water vapour throughout DO NOT ACCEPT surface area to volume ratio</p> <p>ACCEPT ‘spines’ DO NOT ACCEPT surface area to volume ratio</p>

Question			Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
			<p>[A 10] more densely packed spongy mesophyll ; smaller surface area for evaporation (from mesophyll cell surface) ; 4 max</p> <p>QWC - technical terms used appropriately and spelt correctly ; 1</p>	5 max	Use three terms from: cuticle, impermeable, water vapour, potential gradient, diffuse / diffusion, stoma(ta), needles, surface area, hinge cells, saturated
Total				12	