Question	answers	Mark	Additional Guidance
1 (e) 1 2	mutation / change in DNA ; in the gene, for blood clotting protein / on X chromosome ;		MP2 can only be awarded if MP1 is awarded
3	in the mother / mother is a carrier / mother is heterozygous ; R parent(s) is / are heterozygous		MP3 A in context of allele passing down the female line for several / many generations (without being expressed in a male)
4	haemophilia is <u>sex linked</u> / shows <u>sex linkage</u> ;		ignore carried on the X chromosome as this
5	<i>idea that</i> the mother's egg with the mutant allele fuses with a Y bearing sperm ;		is in the question
6	e.g. cause of mutation; ionising radiation / chemical(s)		
		[max 2]	

Que	estion	Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance		
2	(a)	substance that speeds up a chemical reaction ;				
		not changed during the reaction ;	[2]			
	(b)	 (i) ideas that temperature is not a variable being investigated ; temperature is a factor that affects enzyme action ; 30 °C, optimum temperature / enzymes work best ; 		A temperature is a control variable		
			[max 2]			
		 (ii) as control(s); tube 5 to show that urea does not breakdown without enzymes; 				
		<i>tube 6</i> to show that beans are not source of pH change ;	[max 2]			
		 (iii) soya and jack beans have urease ; mung and broad beans have no urease ; mung and broad beans may have low concentration of urease ; jack beans have more urease than soya beans ; 	[max 3]	A more active		

2	(c)	converted to, nitrite (ions) / nitrate (ions) ; by nitrifying bacteria ; absorbed by plants ; vapourises ; donates hydrogen ions ; (hydrogen ions from ammonium ions) reacts with lime in neutralised (in this context only) ;	[max 2]	
	(d)	 (jastric juice contains) hydrochloric acid ; low pH ; kills bacteria / stops them dividing ; AVP ; 	[max 2]	
		 (ii) urease produces ammonia ; neutralises, stomach acid / hydrochloric acid ; 	[2]	
		(iii) <i>lymphocytes secrete</i> antibodies ; phagocytes engulf bacteria ;	[2]	
		[Total: 17]	

Question		Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3 (a	1 2 3 4 5 6	enter, blood / plasma / lymph ; infect / enter, white blood cell / lymphocyte / phagocyte / AW ; infect, brain / liver / lungs / skin / reproductive system / kidney / gut ; cannot reproduce ; may be transmitted to another person ; e.g. of method of transmission ; R excreted, die	[max 2]	 A ref. to antibodies combining with virus A 'attack' / 'invade' white blood cells A 'attack' / 'invade' / enter MP6 A sexual intercourse / in blood / in breast milk / across placenta / needle stab
(b)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<pre>infects / destroys / kills, phagocytes ; destroys / kills / disables, lymphocytes ; fewer antibodies produced ; ref. to, T lymphocytes / T cells ; slow / no / weaker, immune response / response by immune system ; idea of increased susceptibility to disease / infection / (named)pathogens ; A viruses / bacteria cancers ; fungal infections / TB / pneumonia / named disease linked with HIV ; R common cold develop AIDS ; AVP ;</pre>	[max 3]	 A no phagocytosis A fewer lymphocytes R 'attacks' / 'damages' A 'immune system not working' A suppresses / damages, immune system A 'can't fight disease' MP3–8 A answers that give role(s) of immune system followed by 'this doesn't happen'
(c) (i)	•	bstance) changes / modifies / affects, (chemical) reactions in body / how the body works ;	[1]	I category of drug, medicine, specific effects of named drug, etc.
(ii)	max are idea	biotics if 'antibodies' written rather than antibiotic – mark to 1 not effective against viruses / only effective against bacteria ; 1 that nothing for them to act on ; e.g. cell wall / protein thesis / cellular structure / capsule	[2]	I viruses inside cells A do not work against viruses A <i>ORA</i> R 'life processes'
	·		[Total: 8]	