Control and coordination in plants

Mark Scheme 2

Level	International A Level					
Subject	Biology					
Exam Board	CIE					
Topic	Control and co-ordination					
Sub Topic	Control and co-ordination in plants					
Booklet	Theory					
Paper Type	Mark Scheme 2					

Time Allowed: 81 minutes

Score : /67

Percentage : /100

Grade Boundaries:

A*	Α	В	С	D	E	U
>85%	'77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

dormancy; 1 embryo; aleurone; endosperm; maltose; ATP / energy; transcription / expression; [Total: 7]

[7]

active transport / diffusion; mass; phloem; dominance; decrease / reduce / lower; division / mitosis / elongation; elongation / division / mitosis; [7] [Total: 7]

2

- 3 (a) 1. chlorophyll a is primary pigment;
 - 2. carotenoids / chlorophyll b, is accessory pigment;
 - 3. arranged in, light harvesting clusters / photosystems; A antenna complex
 - 4. on, grana / thylakoids;
 - 5. ref. Pl and PII; A P700 and P680
 - 6. primary pigment / chlorophyll a, in reaction centre;
 - 7. accessory pigments / carotenoids / chlorophyll b, surround primary pigment;
 - 8. light energy absorbed by, accessory pigments / carotenoids / chlorophyll b;
 - (energy) passed on to, primary pigment / chlorophyll a / reaction centre;
 - 10. chlorophyll a and b absorb light in red and blue/violet region;
 - 11. carotenoids absorb light in blue/violet region;
 - 12. ref. absorption spectrum peaks;
 - 13. diagram of absorption spectrum;
 - 14. different combinations of pigments (in different plants) give different spectra; [8 max]
 - (b) 15. IAA / plant growth regulator / plant growth substance / plant hormone;
 - 16. synthesised in, growing tips / apical buds / meristems;
 - 17. moves by, diffusion / active transport;
 - 18. from cell to cell:
 - 19. also, mass flow / in phloem;
 - 20. stimulates cell elongation; R cell enlargement
 - 21. inhibits, side / lateral, buds / growth; A inhibits branching
 - 22. plant grows, upwards / taller or allows stem to grow up to light (instead of sprouting);

A stem elongates

- 23. auxin not solely responsible for apical dominance **or** there is interaction between auxin and other plant growth regulators;
- 24. ref. idea of concentration gradient down shoot so effect of dominance decreases;
- 25. AVP; e.g. role of ABA and lateral bud inhibition / cytokinins antagonistic to IAA / gibberellins enhance IAA also mp 23 [7 max]

[Total: 15]

- 4 (a 1 PII absorbs light;
 - 2 enzyme (in PII) involved;
 - 3 to break down water / AW;
 - 4 $2H_2O \longrightarrow 4^+ + 4e^- + O_2$;
 - 5 <u>oxygen</u> is produced;
 - 6 used by cells for (aerobic) respiration;
 - 7 or released (out of plant) through stomata;
 - 8 protons used to reduce NADP;
 - 9 with electrons from PI:
 - 10 reduced NADP used in, light independent stage / Calvin cycle;
 - 11 to convert GP to TP;
 - 12 electrons also used in ETC;
 - 13 to release energy for photophosphorylation;
 - 14 to produce ATP;
 - 15 electrons (from PII) go to PI;
 - 16 ref. re-stabilise PI;

[10 max]

- (b) 16 gibberellin is a, plant growth regulator / plant hormone / plant growth substance;
 - 17 stimulates cell division;
 - 18 stimulates cell elongation ;
 - 19 detail of cell elongation; e.g. changes plasticity of cell wall
 - 20 plant grows tall;
 - 21 apply gibberellin to dwarf plants and they grow taller / gibberellin promotes bolting of some rosette plants :
 - 22 ref. inactive and active forms;
 - 23 dwarf plants, lack active form / have inactive form, of gibberellin;
 - 24 (dominant) allele causes synthesis of enzyme;
 - 25 (enzyme) catalyses the production of the active form of gibberellin;
 - 26 recessive allele only inactive form of gibberellin formed / dominant allele results in active form of gibberellins :
 - 27 AVP; e.g. ref. to different forms of gibberellins / there is interaction between / gibberellin and other plant growth regulators [5 max]

[Total: 15]

5	(a	ı	apical bud is source of auxin ;			
		2	auxin inhibits growth of side shoot;			
		3	remove bud and auxin conc falls ;			
		4	this allows <u>cell</u> , division / elongation, to take place (in side shoots);	[3 max]		
	(b)	267	7 ;;			
		aco	cept suitable working for one mark e.g. $\frac{110 - 30}{30}$ (× 100)			
		or acc	cept 266.7 for one mark	[2]		
	(c)	D1	days 2 to 8 no increase in length with paste plus auxin (compared to control);			
		E2	auxin moves from paste into plants;			
		E3	inhibits growth;			
		days 8 to 13 D4 increase in length occurs (with paste and auxin);				
		E5	less auxin left ;			
		D6 supportive figs ; e.g. two blue points on two days plus units or one red and one blue point on same day plus units				
			must have at least one D (description) and one E (explanation) to score 3 marks			

[Total: 8]

- 6 (a) endocrine
 - 1. hormon
 - 2. chemical messengers; A chemicals that transfer information
 - ductless glands / (released) into blood;
 - 4. target, organs / cells;
 - 5. ref. receptors on cell membranes;
 - 6. example of named hormone and effect;

nervous

- 7. impulses/ action potentials; R electrical, signals / current
- 8. along, axon / neurones / nerve fibres; R nerves R across
- 9. synapse (with target) / neuromuscular junction;
- 10. ref. receptor / sensory neurones;
- 11. ref. effector / motor neurones;

differences - endocrine

- 12. slow effect / ora;
- 13. long lasting effect / ora;
- 14. widespread effect / ora;
- 15. AVP; e.g. extra detail of synapse / hormone changes triggered within cells [8 max]
- (b) 16. IAA / plant growth regulator; R plant hormone
 - 17. synthesised in, growing tips / apical buds / meristems; R root tip
 - 18. moves by diffusion;
 - 19. moves by active transport;
 - 20. from cell to cell;
 - 21. also, mass flow / in phloem;
 - 22. stimulates cell elongation; R cell enlargement
 - 23. inhibits, side / lateral, buds / growth; A inhibits branching
 - 24. plant grows, upwards / taller; A stem elongates
 - 25. auxin not solely responsible or interaction between auxin and other plant growth regulators;
 - 26. AVP; e.g. role of ABA and lateral bud inhibition
 - 27. AVP; e.g. cytokinins antagonistic to IAA / gibberellins enhance IAA [7 max]

[Total: 15]