## **Biological Molecules** Mark Scheme 2

Level		IGCSE		
Subject		Biology		
Exam Board		CIE		
Торіс		Biological Molecules		
Paper Type		(Extended) Theory Paper		
Booklet		Mark Scheme 2		
С	HEMIS	TRYONLINE		
Time Allowed:	52 minutes			
Score:	/43			
50010.	<i>,</i> 10			
Percentage:	/100			

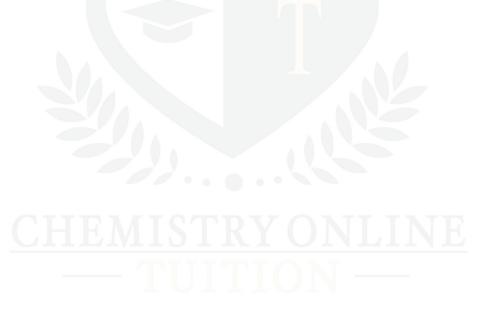
Question	Expected answers			Mark	Additional Guidance
1 (a)	pea plant	D	E		
	substance transported	sucrose	pho ions	ī	
	transport tissue	phloem ;	xylem ;		ignore any vessels / tubes / etc
	sink	growing tip / flower / fruit / seed / stem / root ;	growing tip / flower / fruit / seed / stem / leaves / chloroplasts ;	[4]	<b>A</b> growing point / meristems / areas where growth occurs
(b)	amino acids ; <b>R</b> proteins			[1]	A (named) plant hormones
(c) 1 2 3	<ul> <li>2 light (energy) is, absorbed / trapped, by chlorophyll;</li> <li>3 carbon dioxide reacts with water in the presence of light (energy);</li> <li>4 to make glucose (and oxygen);</li> </ul>			<b>A</b> word equation / balanced equation if <b>MP3</b> not written out	
4 5				do not award <b>MP3</b> if 'broken down' <b>A</b> formula for glucose in an equation	
5	glucose used to h			[max 3]	<b>MP5</b> do not award if glucose is broken down unless already penalised in <b>MP3</b>
(d) 1	respired / oxidised to provide energy / used to provide energy / energy for a suitable process ; <b>R</b> 'produce energy' <b>A</b> respiration			e.g. energy for, growth / active transpo	
2 3	converted to cellu	ch for (energy) storage ; Ilose to make cell walls ;		N	
4 5		ctar to attract, pollinators attract animals (for seed		[max 2]	<b>R</b> to make fruit / seed unqualified

Question	Expected answers	Mark	Additional Guidance
1 (e) 1 2 3 4 5 6	root hairs / root hair cells ; active transport ; against, concentration / diffusion, gradient <b>A</b> from low to high concentration ; using, energy / ATP ; <b>R</b> energy produced / production of energy from respiration ; ref to, proteins / carrier molecules (in membranes) ;	[max 3]	ignore diffusion / movement down a concentration gradient / osmosis ignore gradient in 'from low concentration gradient to high concentration gradient'



Question	Expected Answers			Mark
2 (a)				
		function	letter	
	peristalsis		В	
	protein digestion		С/Н/Е;	
	insulin production	ı	D ;	
	deamination		J ;	
	partially digested	food is mixed with bile	Н;	
	most water is rea	Ibsorbed	Ε;	
				[5]
(b) (i)				
	large molecule	nutrients absorbed		
	protein	acids ;		
	glycogen	/ C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> ;		
	fat	fat acids and glycerol;		[3]
(ii)	) calcium / Ca <sup>2+</sup> ;			
	iron / Fe <sup>2+</sup> ;	OTTENTO	TRACING INTE	[2]
	vitamins / named vitamin ;			

2 (0	MP2 MP3 MP4 MP5 MP6 MP7 MP8 MP9 MP10	platelets ; promote / cause / stimulate, clotting ; thrombin / enzyme ; (converts) fibrinogen to fibrin ; soluble to insoluble / fibrin is insoluble ; mesh / network / web, to trap blood (cells) / prevent blood loss ; forms scab / hardens ; phagocytes, engulf / destroy / AW, bacteria / pathogens ; cells divide by mitosis ; identical cells ; (tissues form to) make / grow, epidermis / capillary / new skin ;	[max 5]
			[Total: 16]



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3	(a)	(i)	transport of oxygen	[1]	
		(ii)	amino acids	[1]	A polypeptides, haem
		(iii)	iron / Fe / Fe <sup>2+</sup>	[1]	

(b)	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	fewer red blood cells less elastic / less flexible / sickle-shaped, red blood cells haemoglobin is abnormal shape haemoglobin / blood, less efficient at transporting oxygen less respiration less energy / fatigues / exhaustion / less active / feeling faint / breathlessness death of tissues linked to oxygen supply <u>capillaries</u> are blocked pain 'sickle cell crisis' slow / poor, growth susceptible to infections reduced life span AVP e.g. problems in pregnancy, kidney disease	[max 3]	Ig ref to malaria
(c)	1 2 3 4 5 6	malaria is common in Africa people who are, heterozygous / <b>Hb<sup>A</sup>Hb<sup>S</sup></b> have, sickle cell trait / mild sickle cell protected / AW, against malaria description of sickle cells are less prone to infection <b>Hb<sup>S</sup></b> continues to appear due to selective advantage / AW	[max 3]	Mpt 4 <b>R</b> immune A description of selection

3	(d)	Hb <sup>A</sup> is dominant / Hb <sup>S</sup> is recessive / ( heterozygous	both) parents are, carriers /	Note: Ig incorrect text if genetic diagram is correct	
		Hb <sup>A</sup> Hb <sup>S</sup> x Hb <sup>A</sup> Hb <sup>S</sup>		ECF for Mpt 2 and 3 in diagram key.	
		Hb <sup>A</sup> , Hb <sup>S</sup> + Hb <sup>A</sup> , Hb <sup>S</sup>		Mpt 3 linked to correct derivation in Mpt 2	
		(Hb <sup>A</sup> Hb <sup>A</sup> , Hb <sup>A</sup> Hb <sup>S</sup> , Hb <sup>A</sup> Hb <sup>S</sup> ) Hb <sup>S</sup> Hb <sup>S</sup>	[max ]	do not allow genotypes for parents or children that are single alleles	
	(e)	<ol> <li>ref to (ionising) radiation</li> <li>causes / increased risk, mutation</li> <li>change to DNA / genes</li> </ol>	[max 2	A e.g. of radiation e.g. gamma rays	
		[Total: 14]			

