

Transport in Plants

Mark Scheme 1

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Transport in Plants
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Mark Scheme 1

Time Allowed: 54 minutes

Score: — /45 —

Percentage: /100

1	(a)	carbon dioxide / CO ₂ ; (aerobic) respiration ; (simple) diffusion ;	[3]	A excretion I gas exchange
	(b)	water enters by <u>osmosis</u> ; down a <u>water potential</u> gradient / high(er) to low(er) <u>water potential</u> ; through partially permeable membrane ; needs to remove water to prevent bursting ;	[max 3]	R water concentration A semi- / selectively / differentially
	(c)	as concentration of sea water increases the removal of water decreases ; as concentration of sea water increases the water potential gradient decreases ; therefore less water enters at higher concentrations of sea water ; less excess water ;	[max 3]	A 0% to 12%
	(d)	cell walls, inelastic / do not stretch / rigid / inflexible / keep shape of cell ; cells, are turgid / have high turgor pressure ; resist any increase in, volume / pressure ; these cells do not absorb excess water ; the cells will not burst ;	[max 3]	I strong / tough / don't break A (very) little water enters
			[Total: 12]	

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2 (a)	root hairs ; water moves, from high water <u>potential</u> to low water <u>potential</u> / down water <u>potential</u> gradient ; by osmosis ; through partially permeable membrane ; through protein pores (in membrane) ;	max [4]	
(b) (i)	movement of gas / oxygen / carbon dioxide, into and out of leaf ; for, photosynthesis / respiration ; allows transpiration ; enables water to be pulled up the plant / AW ;	max [2]	ignore air A transpiration pull
(ii)	greater density / more stomata, in variety A ; four times more ;	[2]	
(iii)	more stomata / AW, in variety A ; more transpiration in variety A ; ora greater opportunity for loss of water vapour through stomata in variety A ; ora by evaporation, from surfaces of (mesophyll) cells / into air spaces (in leaf) ; loss of water from leaf (cells) lowers water potential ; (this) pulls on / creates tension (in water column in xylem) ; cohesion of water molecules / AW ;	max [3]	A transpiration pull A 'stick together' / ref to polar

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2 (c)	sunken stomata ; hairs ; fleshy/succulent, leaves ; thick cuticle ; small surface area ; few/shedding of, leaves ; AVP ; e.g. rolling of leaves/reflective surfaces	max [2]	ignore ref to stems / roots
(d)	water vapour <u>condenses</u> to form, clouds/fog/dew ; precipitation ; rainwater drains into rivers ; seeps / AW, into soil / forms ground water ;	max [2]	
		[Total: 15]	

Question		Marks	Additional Guidance
3 (a) (i)	xylem;	1	
(ii)	<p>thick/lignified, cell walls; for support;</p> <p>lignin; cell walls are waterproof/no water leaks out;</p> <p>long/hollow/no cytoplasm/no organelles/no end walls; water passes through easily/low resistance (to flow);</p> <p>pits; for lateral movement;</p> <p>AVP;;</p>	max 2	one feature linked to a reason max 1 for feature
(b)	<p>1 transpiration/transpiration pull;</p> <p>2 creates a, tension/negative pressure;</p> <p>3 water potential gradient;</p> <p>4 osmosis into leaf cells;</p> <p>5 continuous column of water;</p> <p>6 cohesion of water molecules/described;</p> <p>7 adhesion of water to, cell wall/xylem;</p> <p>8 water evaporates, into airspaces (in mesophyll);</p> <p>9 water (vapour), diffuses/passes, out through stomata;</p> <p>10 root pressure;</p>	max 4	<p>I water into roots I water concentration</p> <p>A evaporates</p>

Question		Marks	Additional Guidance
3 (c) (i)	1 two peaks; 2 at 10 h, and 14/15 h; 3 no water conduction before 4 h; 4 slow/gradual, increase from 4 h to 6 h/7 h; 5 maximum water conduction rate of 2.4 dm ³ per hour; 6 steep increase in rate of water conduction at 7 h/7.5 h; 7 decrease in rate of water conduction after 14.5 – 15 h; 8 any other data quote;	max 3	Correct units (dm ³ per hour) for water conduction must be stated at least once. If no units at all, only penalise once. A at 15 h
(ii)	add the volume (of water conducted) for each hour / calculate area under curve / AW;	1	A half hour
(iii)	possible reasons: different rates of transpiration; different numbers of leaves / different surface areas; different rates of evaporation; factors affecting transpiration: (sun)light / shade; temperature / heat; humidity; wind speed; different species; different diameters of xylem / AW; any feature of leaf structure; e.g. thickness of cuticle / stomatal density / hairs length of roots; different ages; AVP;	max 3	

Question		Marks	Additional Guidance
3 (d)	<p>abiotic: increase in carbon dioxide, concentration/production; decrease in oxygen, concentration/production; increased soil erosion; reduced soil fertility; less soil water/faster flow of water from the land; increased, flooding/landslips; disrupts water cycle; greater exposure/AW;</p> <p>biotic: habitat/ecosystem, loss; disruption to, food chain/food webs; less biodiversity; extinction described; seeds germinate/seedlings grow/regeneration;</p> <p>AVP;</p>	<p>max 4</p>	<p>I global warming/greenhouse effect A less decomposition I desertification</p> <p>A silting of rivers</p> <p>A 'loss of/no, food' A 'species die out'/local extinction</p> <p>examples of AVP: organisms exposed to greater, grazing/ predation</p>
		[Total: 18]	

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