

CHERRY HILL TUITION AQA BIOLOGY AS PAPER 10 MARK SCHEME

1)

(a)	Difference in DNA/base sequence / difference in alleles/genes/gene pool;	1	Neutral: 'fewer alleles' unless qualified e.g. fewer different alleles.
(b)	Environmental;	1	Accept: Environment
(c)	Reduced (genetic diversity); As fewer different/varied alleles/genes / reduced gene pool; (Genetic) bottleneck;	2 max	Neutral: 'fewer alleles' unless qualified e.g. fewer different alleles.

2)

(a)(i)	9;	1	Accept: nine																			
(a)(ii)	Introns / non-coding DNA / junk DNA; Start/stop code/triplet;	1 max	Neutral: Repeats. Accept: 'Introns and exons present'. Reject: 'Due to exons'.																			
3(b)	Change in amino acid/s /primary structure; Change in hydrogen/ionic/ disulfide bonds; Alters tertiary structure;	3	Reject: 'Different amino acid is formed' – negates first marking point. Neutral: Reference to active site.																			
3(c)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Number of bases</th> </tr> <tr> <th>C</th> <th>G</th> <th>A</th> <th>T</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strand A</td> <td>26</td> <td>19</td> <td>20</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strand B</td> <td>19</td> <td>26</td> <td>9</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Second column correct; Columns three and four correct;</p>		Number of bases				C	G	A	T	Strand A	26	19	20	9	Strand B	19	26	9	20	2	
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3)

(a)	Light; Humidity / moisture in air; Air movement / wind; Temperature;	2 max	
(b)	Decreases chance of error / larger difference in mass / improves accuracy/precision;	1	Neutral: Reliability, references to anomalies.

CHERRY HILL TUITION AQA BIOLOGY AS PAPER 10 MARK SCHEME

(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Water) transpired/evaporates /diffuses out; 2. (Via) water potential gradient / leaf has higher water potential; 3. Stomata open; 4. Water potential/diffusion gradient reduces (during investigation); 5. Water not being replaced / no water supply; 6. Stomata close/closing; 	3 max	<p>Must clearly indicate that stomata are open for third marking point. However, allow correct descriptions of guard cells being turgid or flaccid as being equivalent to stomata being open or closed. 'Loss through stomata' on its own is not sufficient.</p> <p>Neutral: Any reference to 'loss by osmosis'.</p>
(d)	<p>Stomata (on upper surface) covered / stomata close due to lack of light / (grease provides) longer diffusion pathway;</p> <p>Less evaporation/transpiration/diffusion out;</p>	2	<p>Accept: Evaporation /transpiration/diffusion 'stops' for second point as this could be referring to upper surface.</p>
4)			
(a)	<p>High(er) affinity for oxygen / absorbs/loads more oxygen;</p> <p>At lower <u>partial pressure</u> (of oxygen) / lower <u>pO₂</u>;</p>	2	<p>Accept: Loads oxygen 'quicker', 'more readily', 'higher saturation', use of figures from graph for first point.</p> <p>Neutral: References to unloading.</p>
(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Hydrostatic) pressure <u>lower</u> in capillary/blood / <u>higher</u> in tissues/tissue fluid; 2. <u>Water</u> (returns); 3. By <u>osmosis</u>; 4. <u>Water potential</u> lower/more negative in blood/capillary / higher/less negative <u>water potential</u> in tissues / via <u>water potential</u> gradient; 5. Due to protein (in blood); 6. (Returns) via lymph (system/vessels); 	3 max	<p>First marking point must be in context of between blood and tissue fluid.</p> <p>Neutral: References to hydrostatic pressure and water potential at arteriole end of capillary.</p>

CHERRY HILL TUITION AQA BIOLOGY AS PAPER 10 MARK SCHEME

5)

(a)	Is species specific / allows recognition of same species; Greater similarity in calls the closer the relationship (between the species);	2	Accept: 'Similar species have similar calls' as first marking point. Reference to courtship on its own is not sufficient for a mark. Must refer to relationship for second marking point.
b)(i)	<i>G. americana</i> and <i>G. monachus</i> ; Highest percentage (DNA hybridisation) / more bases are similar/complementary / more hydrogen bonds / more base pairings;	2	Second marking point can be awarded without first marking point.
b)(ii)	Higher temperature / more energy (required) the higher the percentage DNA hybridisation / more bases are similar/complementary / more base pairings; Correct reference to breaking <u>hydrogen</u> bonds / more/less <u>hydrogen</u> bonds being present;	2	Accept: 'The greater the number of hydrogen bonds the higher the temperature/more energy required to break them' for one mark.
(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More closely related (species) have more similarities in amino acid sequence/primary structure; 2. In <u>same</u> protein / named protein e.g. albumin; 3. Amino acid sequence is related to (DNA) base/triplet sequence; OR 4. Similar species have a similar immune response to a protein/named protein; 5. More closely related (species) produce more 'precipitate' / antibody-antigen (complexes) / agglutination; 	2 max	Accept: 'Similar species have similarities in amino acid sequence' for first marking point. Accept: Converse for marking points 1, 4 and 5. Marking point 5 is for measuring the extent of the immune response.

6)

(a)	Greater variety / different foods; More habitats/niches;	2	Answers only referring to 'more food' should <u>not</u> be credited but allow 'more food sources'.
(b)	Also measures number of individuals in a species / different proportions of species; Some species may be present in low/high numbers;	2	First marking point can only be awarded if there is a reference to species.

CHERRY HILL TUITION AQA BIOLOGY AS PAPER 10 MARK SCHEME

c)(i)	Large surface area to volume (ratio); Correct reference to diffusion; (Eggs) cannot move (out of water); Permeable/thin (outer layer);	2 max	
c)(ii)	Concentration (of pesticide) is increased;	1	
7)			
(a)	More red blood cells; More haemoglobin;	2	
(b)	Given (only) salt solution; (Otherwise) treated the same way;	2	Accept: 'Placebo' in salt solution. Reference to salt solution is essential for first marking point.
(c)	Allows comparison to be made; Different masses/weights (of volunteers); Different weeks/lengths of treatment;	2 max	Accept: 'Both were different' for one mark. Neutral: Size for second marking point.
(d)	To determine (most effective) dose; To determine (most effective) length of treatment; Investigate long term effect / toxicity / side effects; To find the most cost effective treatment;	2max	Do not credit marks for descriptions of the information in the table in terms of dose and length of treatment.
(e)	More haemoglobin / more red blood cells; (More) oxygen can be absorbed/transported; (For) respiration / to respiring tissues/cells; (More) energy released/more ATP; For muscle <u>contraction</u> ; Delays <u>anaerobic</u> respiration / delays build up of lactate/lactic acid;	4 max	Reject: 'Energy produced or made' but allow energy made in form of ATP'.

CHERRY HILL TUITION AQA BIOLOGY AS PAPER 10 MARK SCHEME

(f)	Large sample / wide range (of individuals tested); Random (sampling); Tested at different times/more than once; Mean/average value determined; Idea of establishing a range for the normal concentration / reference to use of standard deviation;	2 max	
(g)	Blood thicker/denser/more viscous/more 'concentrated' / heart <u>contraction</u> greater / increases volume of blood;	1	Accept: More blood cells in same volume/'space'. Neutral: 'more red blood cells' / 'more blood' on its own. Neutral: 'Heart pumps/beats more/harder'

8)

(d)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Antibiotic) resistant <u>gene/allele</u>; 2. Vertical (gene) transmission; 3. Resistant bacteria (survive and) reproduce / population of resistant bacteria increases; 4. Increase in frequency of (resistant) allele/gene (in future generations); 5. Horizontal (gene) transmission; 6. Plasmid; 7. Conjugation / pilus (tube); 8. (Horizontal transmission/ conjugation) can occur between bacteria of different <u>species</u>; 	6 max	<p>Penalise reference to mitosis <u>once</u> when linked to either marking point 2 or 3.</p> <p>Penalise reference to immunity <u>once</u> when linked to either marking point 1, 3 or 4.</p> <p>Accept: Binary fission for reproduction in marking point 3.</p> <p>Accept: 'Transfer' for transmission.</p>
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