

A-Level Biology

Mass Transport in Plants

Mark Scheme

Time available: 82 minutes Marks available: 61 marks

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Mark schemes

1.

(a) Correct answer for 2 marks = 14/14.02/14.024;;

Accept for 1 mark, mean = 8.2

OR

2

3

1

- (b) 1. <u>Sucrose</u> actively transported (into phloem);
 - 2. Lowering/reducing water potential

OR

More negative water potential;

- 3. Water moves (into phloem) by osmosis (from xylem);
- (c) Phloem pressure falls as (rate of) water movement (in xylem) increases

OR

Inversely proportional; Accept converse

- (d) 1. High (rate of) transpiration/evaporation;
 - 2. Water lost through stomata

OR

(High) tension in xylem;

3. (Causes) less water movement from xylem to phloem

OR

Insufficient water potential in phloem to draw water from xylem;

[9]

3

2. ^(a)

- Initial and final mass (of beaker and all contents);
 Accept change in mass/weight Ignore volume Reject change in mass of celery/beaker/water alone
- 2. Number of (groups of) xylem vessels; Accept amount for 'number'

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2

	(b)	Prevent evaporation/water loss OR			
		(So)	evaporation/water loss/transpiration only from celery;	1	
	(c)	1.	Water evaporates/is transpired (from leaves/ stalk/celery/plant);		
		2.	Water potential gradient/lower water potential creates tension/pulls up water OR Osmosis creates tension/pulls up water;		
			Accept negative pressure for tension		
		3.	Hydrogen bonds/cohesion/adhesion maintains column;	3	
	(d)	1.	Cut away from body;		
	()		Accept description of cutting technique to avoid cutting fingers		
		2.	Against hard/non-slip/flat surface;		
			Accept named hard surface eg tile/board	2	
	(\mathbf{a})	Mod	ion (no mark)	2	
	(e)		ian (no mark)		
		1.	(Presence of) outliers/80/70 OR		
			Small sample size/8 (measurements);		
			Accept anomalies / extremes for 'outliers'		
		2.	41;		
			Accept for 1 mark,		
			Mean of 47		
			OR		
			Mode of 35		
				2 [10]	
	(-)	4	lised to compare offect of other treatments (on a boarding.	[10]	
3.	(a)	1.	Used to compare effect of other treatments / as a baseline; Accept for 2 marks, substance (X) and not agar / block / water that		
			caused the difference in the number of roots.		
			Do not accept unqualified reference to "compare results".		
		2.	Shows / Measures effect of substance (X); OR		
			Accounts for effect of substances produced naturally;		
			Accept measures effect of independent variable		
				2	

- (b) 1. (**D** shows) substance (X) is not required for (some) root growth / production of roots; OR Substances (already) present in stem cause (some) root growth;
 - 2. Substance X moves through plant; Accept X moves through stem / phloem
 - 3. (E shows) substance (X) causes / increases / doubles number of roots / root growth;

In support of mass flow hypothesis (C)

- 1. (F shows) phloem is involved;
- 2. (G shows) respiration / active transport is involved (in flow / movement);
- 3. Because 4 °C / cooling reduces / slows / stops flow / movement;
- 4. The agar block is the source;
- 5. Roots are the sink;

(a)

(b)

4.

Against the mass flow hypothesis

- 6. No bulge above ringing (in **F**);
- 7. No (role for) osmosis / hydrostatic pressure / water movement; Accept no turgor pressure
- 8. Movement could be due to gravity;

- 9. Roots still grow without (intact/functioning) phloem;
- 10. No leaves / sugars / photosynthesis to act as a source; Each point must be clearly made in the context of support or against.

Ignore sugar / sucrose 3 max for "support" and 3 max for "against"

		4 max
	ect answer 23.55 – 24 two marks;	
For o 5.9	one mark	
OR		
94.2;		
		2
1.	Method for measuring area;	
	e.g. draw round (each) leaf on graph paper and count squares;	
2.	Of both sides of (each) leaf;	

Divide rate (of water loss / uptake from potometer) by (total) surface area (of 3. leaves);

3

[9]

3

(c) Plant has roots **OR**

xylem cells very narrow;

Ignore references to air bubbles / mass flow / photosynthesis Accept xylem damaged when cut

- (d) 1. Both small / similar size (so fit channel);
 - 2. Have a similar shape (so bind to / fit channel);
 - 1. Accept same height and width

Ignore refs to polar / non-polar

2. Accept Aquaporin complementary to oxygen(s)

2

1

- (e) 1. Single-stranded RNA (has base sequence) complementary to PIP1 mRNA;
 - 2. Binds to mRNA (of PIP1) / leads to destruction of mRNA;
 - 3. Prevents / reduces translation (of PIP1);
 - 4. Reduces photosynthesis/named process that uses water;
 - 3. Less made is insufficient

1

(f) Not all of mRNA bound to single-stranded RNA / there is more mRNA than interfering RNA

OR

Not all mRNA destroyed / disabled;

Accept mutations in transgene, Accept not all cells with transgenes

- (g) 1. Loss of PIP reduces water **and** carbon dioxide movement;
 - Differences significant because SDs don't overlap OR

Need stats test to see whether significant differences (or not);

- 3. Greater (proportional) effect on carbon dioxide transport;
- 4. Not all movement through PIP;
 - 1. Accept converse for wild type
 - 2. Reject references to results significant or not significant
 - 2. Accept error bars for SDs

3 max

[15]

- (a) 1. In source / leaf sugars actively transported into phloem;
 - 2. By companion cells;
 - 3. Lowers water potential of sieve cell / tube and water enters by osmosis;
 - 4. Increase in pressure causes mass movement (towards sink / root);
 - 5. Sugars used / converted in root for respiration for storage.

Accept starch

5.

	(c)	1. 2.	(About) 30 hours; Time between peak ¹⁴ C at top of trunk and bottom.	2	
	(d)	Lenç	gth of trunk (between top and bottom).	1	[8]
6.	(a)	1.	Contents of phloem vessel pushed into insect's mouth by high pressure;		
		2.	(High pressure in phloem vessel) caused by loading of sugars into phloem in leaf;		
		3.	And (resulting) entry of water by osmosis.	3	
	(b)	1.	Polysaccharides are insoluble;		
		2.	So do not affect water potential of gut.	2	
	(c)	1.	(Only few bacteria passed from parent, so) only a few (copies of) genes passed on (bacteria);	(in	
		2.	May not / does not include all alleles (of genes, so diversity reduced) OR Small number of bacteria transmitted means unrepresentative sample.	2	
	(d)	1.	Number / mass / density of insects per plant;	2	
		2.	Stage of development / size of plants / insects; Ignore any abiotic factor	2	
	(e)	Drav	v around leaf on graph paper and count squares;	1	[10]