



GCSE Biology

Plant Organ Systems

Mark Scheme

Time available: 50 minutes

Marks available: 45 marks

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1.

(a) 86

allow this answer only

*do **not** accept 85.7*

if no answer given, check for answer in the table

1

(b) as salt concentration increases, percentage of open stomata (in field of view) decreases (above 0.1 mol / dm³)

or

allow percentage of open stomata stays the same between 0.0 and 0.1 (mol / dm³ then decreases as salt concentration increases)

ignore references to number of open stomata

allow converse

allow idea that mean concentration (of salt) in guard cells is between 0.3 and 0.4 mol per dm³

1

(c) use concentrations between 0.3 (mol / dm³) and 0.4 (mol / dm³)

or

draw a graph of the data and read off the value at 50% (open stomata)

allow a list of appropriate concentrations i.e. 0.32 mol / dm³, 0.34 (mol / dm³), 0.36 (mol / dm³) etc.

1

(d) $(\pi \times 0.1875^2) = 0.11$ (mm²)

*an answer of 36 scores **3** marks*

1

$$\frac{4}{0.11}$$

1

36 (per mm²)

*allow 36.22 / 36.23 **or** 36.2*

*if answer is incorrect allow for **2** marks for sight of number of open stomata = 9 per mm² (diameter used instead of radius)*

*if no other marks awarded allow for **1** mark any **one** from:*

- *sight of area = 0.44(mm²) (diameter used instead of radius)*
- *sight of number of open stomata = 9.1 / 9.05 / 9.06 per mm² (diameter used instead of radius and no rounding)*

1

- (e) (potassium) ions increase the concentration of the solution (inside guard cells)
or
 (potassium) ions make cell more concentrated / less dilute
allow (potassium) ions decrease concentration of water / water potential (of guard cells)

1

water moves into the (guard) cell by osmosis

1

cell swells unevenly (so stoma opens)

1

as inner wall is less flexible than outer wall **or** thick part of the wall is less flexible than the thin part (of the wall)

1

[10]

2.

- (a) (i) 5.0

1

(5 × 0.8) **or** 4

allow ecf from distance

1

0.4

allow ecf from 10-min volume

1

- (ii) increased (rate of uptake)

1

more transpiration / evaporation

1

- (b) correct scales

allow reversed axes

1

correctly labelled axes with units

1

correct points

one plot error = max 1 mark

2

curved line of best fit

allow correct straight line

1

1

(c) leaves wilt

because plants lose too much water (by evaporation)

through the stomata

or

because cells become plasmolysed

or

stomata close

controlled by guard cells

to prevent wilting

1

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3.

(a) (i) water / H₂O

accept oxygen

allow H₂O

*do **not** allow H²O or H2O*

1

(ii) the mineral ions are absorbed by active transport

1

the absorption of mineral ions needs energy

1

(iii) have (many root) hairs

1

(which) give a large surface area (for absorption)

1

(b) carbon dioxide in

or

oxygen out

or

control water loss

accept gas exchange

ignore gases in and out

ignore gain / lose water

1

1

- (c) (i) guard cells
allow there is no gap / space
- (ii) (stomata are) closed
ignore die
- (iii) plant will wilt / droop
ignore die

1

[9]

4.

- (a) (i) xylem
- (ii) water
- minerals / ions / named example(s)
ignore nutrients

1

1

1

- (b) (i) movement of (dissolved) sugar
*allow additional substances, eg amino acids / correct named sugar
(allow sucrose / glucose)
allow nutrients / substances / food molecules if sufficiently qualified
ignore food alone*

1

- (ii) sugars are made in the leaves

1

so they need to be moved to other parts of the plant for respiration / growth / storage

1

- (c) (i) mitochondria

1

- (ii) for movement of minerals / ions
Do not accept 'water'

1

against their concentration gradient

1

[9]

5.

- (a) xylem **and** phloem
*either order
allow words ringed in box
allow mis-spelling if unambiguous*

1

- (b) (i) movement / spreading out of particles / molecules / ions / atoms
ignore names of substances / 'gases'

1

from high to low concentration
accept down concentration gradient
ignore 'along' / 'across' gradient
ignore 'with' gradient

1

- (ii) oxygen / water (vapour)
allow O₂ / O₂
ignore O² / O
allow H₂O / H₂O
ignore H²O

1

[4]