| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a )}$ | A differentiate into any type of cell |  | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b) | Any two structures from the list with at least one matched adaptation: <br> Structures (maximum of 2 ) <br> - biconcave shape (1) <br> - no nucleus (1) <br> - thin membrane (1) <br> - flexible / small (1) <br> - contains haemoglobin (1) <br> (matched) adaptation (maximum of 2) <br> - large surface area / increase oxygen uptake (1) <br> - to increase amount of haemoglobin / oxygen-carrying capacity (1) <br> - so short distance for diffusion (1) <br> - to get through capillaries (1) <br> - to bind oxygen (1) |  | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c) | A description including two of the following points <br> - clotting / to seal a wound / scab formed (1) <br> - stop bleeding (1) <br> - prevent infection / entry of microbes (1) <br> - fibrin (1) |  | (2) |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( a ) ( i )}$ | $0.5 / 0.5$ picogram | Accept: 0.5 picograms <br> accept: the same (mass) as the <br> sperm cell | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( a ) ( i i ) ~}$ | C haploid |  | $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( a ) ( i i i )}$ | thymine with adenine, <br> cytosine with guanine |  | $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(iv) | weak hydrogen bonds / hydrogen <br> bonds / hydrogen (1) | H (bond) | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b)(i) | A description including three of the following points: <br> - cell divides / cell division / cell splits(1) <br> - two cells produced (1) <br> - (both) diploid (1) <br> - (both) cells are genetically identical (1) | credit correct reference to stages of mitosis: <br> DNA replication / chromosomes duplicate (1) <br> Chromosomes line up along the equator / middle of the cell (1) chromosomes pulled to either end of cell (1) <br> cytokinesis / cytoplasm splits (1) | (3) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | A description including three of <br> the following points: <br> $\bullet$ <br> ref (to many) cell divisions <br> / eq (1) |  |  |
| • growth (1) <br> - ref to differentiation / <br> specialisation (1) | accept: gets bigger / larger <br> accept: become specific cells |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( a ) ( i )}$ | Correct substitution i.e. <br> $(-0.5 \div 10.3) \times 100$ <br> $(1)$ | Accept data correctly put into <br> other acceptable methods. |  |
|  | $-4.85 /-4.9$ | Accept answer with more decimal <br> places eg: - 4.8543 - <br> 4.854368932 <br> Full marks for correct bald <br> answer <br> award max of one mark if <br> negative is not written eg $4.85 /$ <br> 4.9 | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(ii) | better / easier / more valid <br> comparison can be made <br> between values / can make more <br> valid conclusion / <br> because the original / starting <br> masses of potato were not the <br> same / Idea of easier to <br> visualise the size of the change | Ignore makes the results / test <br> reliable / accurate | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) | A description including the following: <br> - Produce two (daughter) cells <br> - which are genetically identical <br> - and diploid | Accept DNA for chromosomes throughout <br> Also credit details of the process of mitosis <br> chromosomes replicates (1) <br> spindle fibres form / <br> chromosomes attached to spindle <br> (1) <br> Chromosomes arranged on equator / middle of cell / chromosomes pulled apart /pulled to poles / separation of sets of chromosomes (1) <br> Idea of nucleus reforming / New cell wall formed (to divide cell) / cytokinesis / description of cytokinesis (1) | (3) |


| Question Number |  | Indicative Content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QWC | *3(c) | A explanation to include some of the following points <br> - active transport requires energy <br> - (active transport moves mineral ions) from the soil <br> - into root (hair cells) <br> - reference to pumps (in the cell membranes) <br> - from a low concentration to a high concentration/against their concentration gradient <br> - reference to mineral ions / mineral salts accept named minerals eg nitrates <br> - diffusion is a passive process <br> - gases diffuse from high to low concentration/down their concentration gradient <br> - gas exchange in the leaf occurs by diffusion <br> - carbon dioxide diffuses in <br> - to air spaces in leaves / into cells <br> - for photosynthesis / produces glucose <br> - oxygen diffuses in <br> - for respiration | (6) |
| Leve $1$ | 0 | No rewardable content |  |
| 1 | 1-2 | - a limited explanation that gives information about active OR diffusion in the correct context e.g. minerals ions are transported into root (hair cells) <br> - the answer communicates ideas using simple language and limited scientific terminology <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited | sport <br> ses <br> racy |
| 2 | 3-4 | - a simple explanation that gives details of active transport diffusion transporting materials e.g. carbon dioxide diffus leaves down their concentration gradient OR a limited expla of both active transport and diffusion <br> - the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence o and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropria <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some ac | into ation <br> arity acy |
| 3 | 5-6 | - a detailed explanation that describes both processes e.g. transport requires energy to transport mineral ions into th hair cell AND carbon dioxide diffuses into the leaf for photosynthesis <br> - the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently use range of scientific terminology accurately <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors |  |

(Total for question 3 = 12 marks)

