1.a) B (1)

1.b) C (1) 1.c) D (1)1.d) B (1) 1.e) B (1) 1.f) C (1) (g) mRNA 1. idea of mRNA being a copy of the { antisense DNA strand / template DNA strand / coding DNA strand / gene / allele / part of DNA / eq }; 2. idea that mRNA {made up of codons / codes for specific amino acids / code for amino acid sequence / eq ? ; 3. idea of mRNA being taken {into the cytoplasm / to the ribosomes / out of the nucleus / eq}; 4. used in translation; 5. binds to ribosome; **tRNA** 6. (tRNA) {attaches to / transports / eq } (specific) amino acid / eq; 7. idea that tRNA binds to mRNA / reference to anticodon codon interaction; 8. idea that two tRNA bring amino acids together (for peptide bonds to be formed); (4) no {amino / amine / NH₂ / NH₃⁺ } group ; no {carboxyl / carboxylic acid / COOH / COO⁻} group; 3. no {central / alpha} carbon (atom) / eq; no {R / residual} group(s); (2) 5. ring structures present (amino acids only have them in some R groups) / eq;

a)(ii)	1. idea that position of CH3 different ;		
	2. idea that position of {H / NH/ N-H} different ;		
	3. reference to being isomerically different ;	(2)	
	-		
a)(iii)	1. idea of specificity of {active site/enzyme} ;		
	idea that the products are different {shapes / structures};		
	 idea that P450 consists of (at least) three {enzymes / active sites}; 		
	4. idea that products could be interconverted ;	(3)	
(b)	Conclusion 1:		
	 idea that the first conclusion is {valid for some of the data / not valid (for all data) / misleading /eq}; 		
	coffee and hot chocolate do have different concentrations		
	OR only 4 drinks tested / concentration not measured / volumes not controlled / eq;		
	Conclusion 2:		
	3. idea that the second conclusion is not valid;		
	 no indication of the volumes of tea and cola / volume not controlled / impossible to calculate concentration of caffeine in all four drinks (using information given) / eq; 	(3)	

3)			
(a)	1. idea that DNA (molecule){ unwinds / unzips / uncoils / eq} (DNA) strands separate;	ALLOW description e.g. breaking of hydrogen bonds	
	2. (RNA mono) nucleotides {line up against / attach to} {one strand / template / antisense strand / eq} / eq; 2. NOT DNA strands, DNA nucleotides		
3. ref to complementary base pairing (between DNA and mononucleotides) ;		3. ALLOW description of complementary base pairing	
	ref to formation of phosphodiester bonds;		
	5. ref to condensation reaction ;		
	6. correct name of enzyme involved ;	6. (DNA) helicase, RNA polymerase, DNA ligase NOT DNA polymerase, polymerase	
	7. idea that mRNA detaches from the DNA;	7. NOT leaves nucleus alone / eq	(4)
b)(i)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
b)(ii)	В;		(1)
b)(iii)	D;		(1)
(c)	 tRNA is folded (and mRNA is {straight / unfolded}) / eq; 	IGNORE double stranded / branched ALLOW tRNA clover shaped / looped	
	 tRNA has hydrogen bonds (holding the structure together) (but the mRNA does not / eq); 	ALLOW tRNA has complementary base pairing / double stranded sections NOT (all) double stranded	
	 tRNA is a fixed {size / length} (but mRNA {is not / length depends on size of gene}) / eq; 		
	 tRNA has an anticodon (but mRNA has codons); 	4. NOT is an anticodon	
	tRNA has an amino acid binding site;		(2)

4)				
(a)	phospholipid (bilayer);	ALLOW a clearly labelled diagram		
	 credit details of phospholipid bilayer; 	e.g orientation because of hydrophobic and/or hydrophilic regions eg phospholipids are fluid		
	3. proteins ;			
	4. credit details of proteins ;	4. e.g. description of channel/carrier protein structure or position. (Intrinsic, extrinsic or transmembrane)		
	5. reference to other named membrane components;	5.e.g. glycolipid, cholesterol, glycoprotein, carbohydrate <u>chain</u> , glycocalyx		
			(3)	
(b)(i)		IGNORE amount		
	Solute P:	max 4 marks for solute		
	 (up to 30 minutes) the {concentration / number} of molecules of P increase inside the cell / eq; ref to {diffusion / facilitate diffusion}(of molecules of P into the cell); down the concentration 	s d		
	4. {between 30 and 40 minutes / after 30 minutes } the {concentration / number} of molecules (of P) inside the cell stays the same / eq;	3. ALLOW high to low concentration NOT high to low concentration gradient 4. ALLOW no net movement	<u>(5)</u>	
	 concentration (of P) inside cell equals concentration outside cell / reaches equilibrium / eq; 			
	Solute R: 6. solute R does not enter cell / eq ;			
	 membrane is impermeable to R; 			
b)(ii)	six white circles inside and outside the cell and 4 black circles outside cell ;	(1)		

5)			
(QWC- Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence) 1. (a) glucose; 2. glycosidic {bonds / links}; 3. amylose and amylopectin; 4. amylose has 1- 4 (glycosidic) {bonds / links} AND amylopectin has 1- 4 and 1- 6 (glycosidic) bonds / eq; 5. amylose is {spiralled / coiled}; 6. amylopectin is branched / eq; 7. compact molecule / eq;		QWC spelling of words in italics should be correct. Penalise just once – ALLOW max score of 5 if 6 mpts me but one lost due to spelling mistake.	et
			(5)
(b)(ii)	1. speeds up the rate of reaction / eq; 2. without being {changed/used up / eq}; 3. lowers activation energy / provides an alternative reaction pathway / eq; 4. does not change {products / position of equilibrium / eq} / eq; 1. breaks the (glycosidic) bonds / eq;	IGNORE hydrogen bonds	(2)
	2. reference to use of water;	2. NOT makes water / eq	(2)
(c)	idea that { maltose / disaccharide / glucose / monosaccharide} {is produced / tastes sweet};	ALLOW dextrins / sugar NOT any other named sugar eg sucrose	(1)

CHERRY HILL TUITION EDEXCEL (B) BIOLOGY AS PAPER 4 MARK SCHEME

6)			
a)(i)		IGNORE hydrogen bonds ACCEPT converse for oxidised DCPIP ACCEPT a clear statement about one implies a difference	
	1. reference to {H on the N / NH} in the reduced DCPIP;		
	reference to more {H on the O / OH / hydroxyl} in the reduced DCPIP;	2. e.g. two OH groups in reduced form ACCEPT alcohol groups	
	3. more Hs in the reduced DCPIP / eq ;	3. NOT more than two more Hs	
	 idea of double bonds different in {number / location /eq} e.g. fewer in reduced DCPIP; 	4. IGNORE reduced more saturated	
	5. idea of CN double bond not present in reduced ;		
	6. idea of CO double bond not present in reduced ;		(2)
		6. ACCEPT ref to ketone group	
(a)(ii)	idea that the Hs come from the vitamin C / idea that vitamin C acts as a reducing agent ;	ACCEPT Description in terms of electrons (Vit C loses electrons/DCPIP gains electrons) ACCEPT vitamin C is oxidised ACCEPT vitamin C reduces DCPIP DCPIP is reduced alone is not enough ACCEPT reduction in acidity for increase in ph	(1)
(b)(i)	pH increases during storage (over 4 days) / eq;	1. ACCEPT for all or for any one temperature	
	greatest increase in pH at 12°C / smallest increase in pH at 24°C / eq;	2. ACCEPT 12°C highest pH	
	3. idea that pH changes are similar at 6 °C and 8 °C;	3. ACCEPT the same up to day 2	
	 reference to slight decrease in pH during first {one / two} days at 24 °C; 		
	5. credit correct manipulation of figures for a time period;		
		5. Assume value is for four days unless otherwise stated, as four days specified in question stem. E.g. 12°C increased 0.45 / 12°C 0.4 higher than 24°C / only 0.03 between 6°C and 8°C (after 4 days)	(3)
(b)(ii)	(QWC- Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)	QWC points must be clear and unambiguous for awarding	
iwc	 idea of using juice (from stored fruits); 	1. NOT storing the juice	
	2. reference to {titration / eq} (of juice);	2. can be described or named	
	3. correct colour change described ;	2. (2) 2. (2)	
		must be checked for context e.g. blue to colourless / clear / pink when titrating juice into the DCPIP, colourless to blue if DCPIP to juice. ACCEPT suitable description of use of colourimeter	
	4. compare volumes of {juice / DCPIP} used ;	A. ACCEPT in context of calibration of DCPIP against a standard concentration of vitamin C.	
	5. use of {repeats / replicates / eq } ;		
	6. reference to extended storage ;		(5)
7)			
(a)		ACCEPT marks for annotated diagram, phonetic spelling OK IGNORE "water loving / hating" 1. ACCEPT polar	
	1. {phosphate group / heads} are hydrophilic;		
	2. Idea that heads can be attracted to water ;	2. not just facing water	
	3. {fatty acids / tails} are hydrophobic;	3. ACCEPT non polar	
	 Idea that tails orientate themselves away from water / eq; 		
		ACCEPT repel water, face away from water, away from polar environment	
	Idea of aqueous environment on both sides of the membrane;	5. ACCEPT polar environment	(3)
(b)	B; C; A;		
			(3)

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(c)(i)	1. both have a phospholipid bilayer and	l protein / eq ;	1. ACCEPT point pie	ced toget	ther in response
	 idea that the fluid mosaic model has the phospholipid layer / protein char Davison – Danielli model has protein outside of the membrane only; 	nnels } while the	needs clear comparative statement re the position the proteins in the two models, but can be expressed number of ways.		
	reference to other components prese model e.g. glycolipid, glycoprotein, c				
(c)(ii)	idea that molecules would not be able to diffuse through the (two) protein layers / eq;	1. ACCEPT osmosis water passing thro			
	 idea of no {channels / carriers / protein } for {facilitated diffusion / active transport / osmosis}; 	2. ACCEPT pumps	for active transport		
	 comment on fluidity of membrane / limits fusion of vesicles /eq; 	3. ACCEPT endo/e	xocytosis	(2)	