

Multiple Choice Answers

Q19: A
Q20: C
Q21: A

Multiple Choice Answers

Q21: B

Multiple Choice Answers

Q21: D

1(a)	<i>any two from:</i> <i>allow oras</i> 1 cilium composed of microtubules or microvillus, composed of microfilaments / contains actin (filaments) ; 2 cilium 9+2 (microtubule) arrangement ; 3 cilium has basal body ; A has centrioles at the base 4 cilium shows synchronous, rhythm / movement ; A whip-like / rhythmic, movement 5 cilium, moves / wafts, mucus or microvillus increases, surface area / SA, for, absorption / uptake / secretion ; A increases SA to locate transport proteins AW 6 AVP ; e.g. cilium has dynein (arms) cilium is, longer (10 µm) / wider (0.2 µm) or microvillus is, shorter (1 µm) / narrower (90 nm)
1(b)	<i>any one from:</i> protects (intestinal), epithelium / cells / lining ; A examples of protection e.g. damage from stomach acid / digestion by enzymes A less likely for epithelial cells to be damaged / AW A traps, pathogens or (harmful), bacteria / microbes / microorganisms I dust A prevents, pathogens / AW, from reaching cells eases / reduces friction for, movement of, gut contents / substances (through digestive system) ; habitat / nutrient source, for gut, microorganisms / flora ; AW AVP ; e.g. location for immune system cells R if stated as being in the gas exchange system
1(c)(i)	arteriole ; A (small) artery

1(c)(ii)	<i>any two from:</i> (at arteriole end of capillary) high, <u>hydrostatic</u> / <u>blood</u>, pressure ; A <i>ref. to</i> hydrostatic pressure gradient (ultra)filtration / described ; e.g. fluid / plasma / water <u>and</u> solutes, forced / comes out of, capillaries / blood glucose / amino acids / ions, leave (blood) or (large / plasma) proteins remain (in blood) ; R if stated, red blood cells / platelets, leave through, fenestrations / fenestrae / endothelial pores or pores / gaps / spaces, in, capillary wall / endothelium / between cells ;
1(d)	<i>any three from:</i> <i>after, secreted / released, by enteroendocrine cells</i> transport of, peptide / GLP-1 / ligand, in, blood / circulation ; to, <u>target cells</u> (which are cells of the, stomach / pancreas) ; binding of, peptide / GLP-1 / ligand, to receptor ; <i>context can be cell surface membrane or intracellular</i> <i>ref. to, specificity / complementary ; must be in correct context of GLP-1 binding to receptor</i> (binding) triggers / sets off / AW, events within (target) cell (leading to the response) ; A examples e.g. signal transduction / triggers enzyme cascade
1(e)(i)	prophase metaphase anaphase telophase } ; R if interphase or cytokinesis stated

1(e)(ii)	<i>any three from:</i> <i>ref. to nucleus / nucleolus, is neutral</i> presence of, vesicles / vacuoles, qualified ; e.g. many / secretory / Golgi A storage vesicles correct <i>ref. to</i> exocytosis ; A fusion of, vesicle / vacuole, with <u>cell surface membrane</u> much / high proportion of / a lot of / AW, <u>rough endoplasmic reticulum</u> ; I ER / RER / rough ER A many ribosomes rough endoplasmic reticulum / ribosomes, site of, peptide / polypeptide / protein / enzyme, synthesis ; ecf for abbreviating rough endoplasmic reticulum previously AVP ; e.g. presence of mitochondria to provide, ATP / energy, for, protein synthesis / movement of vesicle to cell surface membrane / exocytosis <i>mp2 can also be awarded here</i> only if <i>ref. has been made within response to vesicles / vacuoles</i>
1(e)(iii)	Paneth cell is, differentiated / specialised (for, secretion / its function) or stem cells are, undifferentiated / not differentiated / not specialised ;

1(a)(i)	explanation semi-conservative replication / DNA replication / S phase, has occurred ; R if replication stated to occur in, G₁/G₂ I chromatin replicates difference between chromatin in G₁ and G₂: (allow ecf from mp1 if stated replication occurs in G₂) Any one from: double the / doubling in, quantity / number / amount, of, chromatin / DNA ; A chromatin has doubled sister / two identical, chromatids (formed, instead of one structure) ; A two chromatids joined at the centromere (in G₂) (each) chromosome with 1 DNA molecule (in G₁) has 2 DNA molecules (in G₂) ; allow double, helix/ helices for molecule(s) treat as neutral ref. to chromatin / chromosome, state / behaviour e.g. decondensed / diffuse
1(a)(ii)	any three from: check diagram to see if points can be awarded description of nucleus as having any two listed structures ; two from: nuclear envelope, nuclear pore(s), nucleolus, nucleoplasm correct spelling detail of nuclear envelope ; e.g. two membranes / double membrane accept from diagram encloses / protects, chromatin / DNA / chromosomes / genetic information / genetic material outer membrane continuous with rough endoplasmic reticulum outer membrane with ribosomes (on outer surface) controls exit and entry of substances if nuclear envelope not stated, A the nucleus is surrounded by a double membrane or a double membrane encloses, chromatin / AW or (it is) double-membrane bound / bound by a double membrane detail of nuclear pore(s) ; e.g. allows (m)RNA to, pass through / leave / AW (nucleus) allows ribosomal subunits to leave (nucleus) allows entry of proteins prevents exit of DNA (small) channel / passage, through the nuclear envelope can be shown on a diagram, with a label detail of nucleolus ; e.g. spherical can be shown as circle on diagram, labelled nucleolus one / can be more than one synthesis of, rRNA / ribosomal subunits A ribosomes densely staining / dense region / condensed region allow shaded in on a diagram, labelled nucleolus AVP ; e.g. nucleoplasm is fluid surrounding chromatin

1(b)(i)	R the mp if feature of cellulose stated and, is incorrect / is not neutral for mps 1, 3, 4 can accept 'cellulose does not have ..' any four from: starch has 1 (monomer of) alpha glucose / α-glucose / α-1,4 (glycosidic) bond ; I glucose / glycosidic bond / 1, 4 bond (all shared with cellulose) 2 monomers / glucose, orientated the same way / AW ; ora for cellulose i.e. monomers rotated 180° to each other I cellulose / cellulose molecule, rotates 180° 3 made of, two different polysaccharides / two different polymers / amylose and amylopectin ; 4 amylopectin / starch, has (α-1,4 and) α-1,6 (glycosidic) bonds ; A 1-6 if alpha noted elsewhere A link / linkage, for bonds R 'can have α-1,4 or α-1,6 bonds' 5 amylose, helical / coiled R α-helix or amylopectin branched ; if both are stated, allow mp3 as well A starch, is branched / has branching (v cellulose, not branched / linear) R 'starch can be helical or branched' 6 no, hydrogen / H, bonds, to hold together / between / AW, molecules / polysaccharides ; A cellulose has 7 AVP ; e.g. forms, starch, grains / granules A 'cellulose does not have ..' does not have microfibrils / fibrils / fibres A 'cellulose has..'
1(b)(ii)	1 (different) mAbs have, different / specific, antigen binding sites / variable regions ; I active site 2 (each) mAb has complementary shape for, binding / AW, antigen (combining with / attaching to) or mAbs are / a mAb is, specific / complementary, to particular, antigen(s) ; 3 idea that a (particular) pectin / RG-I , has different, shapes / conformations / antigens, in its structure ; 4 idea of (using) different / specific, (sets / combinations, of) mAbs to, recognise / identify / locate / use for, different pectins / types of RG-I / a particular RG-I ; 5 ref. to studying development e.g ; changes occurring / side chains added, during development need different mAbs some mAbs may be specific to side chains not yet added can help to show when modifications occur 6 AVP ; e.g. reason to use more than one mAb • some mAbs may bind to more than one type of pectin • other cell wall components, may have, similar structures / same side chains • some areas of RG-I may be out of reach for a specific mAb • can, obtain information about / investigate, shape / structure of the particular pectin

5(a)(i)	microtubules ;
5(a)(ii)	<i>any two from:</i> <i>ref. to</i> (daughter) chromosomes at poles ; R move to poles I ends A (sister) chromatids at poles A two separate groups of (daughter) chromosomes A two nuclei form (enclosing chromosomes) I there are two nuclei R if in context of cell dividing <i>in context of at each pole, so R if context implies only a single nucleus</i> nuclear envelope, reassembles / (re-)forms / AW (around chromosomes) ; A nuclear membranes reassemble nucleolus / nucleoli, reappear(s) / re-form(s) ; (daughter) chromosomes, become diffuse / become long and thin / decondense / uncoil ; A become chromatin I chromosomes disappear spindle, disassembles / AW ; A spindle breaks down <i>accept ref. to microtubules in a correct context</i>
5(b)	<i>any three from:</i> two structural features named ; valves <i>do not count as a feature if described as semilunar</i> tunica, externa / adventitia A outer layer with collagen tunica media A middle layer with smooth muscle and elastic tissue thin wall large lumen (relative to wall thickness) <i>feature matched to function</i> <i>valve I semilunar</i> to, prevent backflow / help blood move back towards the heart / help move blood in one direction ; <i>tunica, externa / adventitia</i> contains collagen / thick(est) layer / outer layer, to protect / prevents collapse (from external forces) / helps to maintain shape ; AW <i>tunica media</i> smooth muscle, for (mechanical) support / to change diameter of lumen / to help move (low / zero, pressure) blood back towards heart ; elastic fibres to accommodate changes in, blood volume / lumen diameter ; A allows, vein / blood vessel, to, stretch / recoil R stretch and recoil to prevent bursting <i>thin walls with large lumen</i> holds large(r), volume / quantity / amount, of (low / zero, pressure) blood I more blood or (large lumen) <i>ref. to</i> minimises / reduces, resistance (from walls) ;