

Mark scheme June 2002

GCE

Biology B

Unit BYB2



| Qu | estion | 1 | | |
|-----|--------|---|-------|-------|
| (a) | (i) | release energy/ATP for movement | | 1 |
| | (ii) | move easily/less resistance to movement/quicker/more per ejaculate; | | 1 |
| (b) | | chromosome number is halved/haploid; allowing a constant number/diploid to be restored by fertilisation/ over generations; | | 2 |
| | | | Total | 4 |
| Qu | estion | 2 | | |
| (a) | | replace defective genes/treat genetic diseases with (healthy) genes; | 1 | |
| (b) | (i) | thick/sticky mucus/shortness of breath with moderate exercise/ susceptibility to chest infections/weight loss through poor digestion/sterility; | | 1 |
| | (ii) | one amino acid missing/different/changed; | | 1 |
| (c) | (i) | gene is expressed; healthy genes replicated with cells so not lost; | | 1 max |
| | (ii) | gamete cells are not affected/do not take up the healthy gene; still able to pass on the defective gene; | | 2 |
| | | | Total | 6 |
| Qu | estion | 3 | | |
| (a) | | different recognition sites/base sequences; different active sites; | | 1 max |
| (b) | (i) | single stranded/sticky ends/hydrogen bonding; complementary/base pairing occurs; | | 2 |
| | (ii) | different plasmids contain different numbers/sized/types of fragment; | | 1 |
| | (iii) | ligase; | | 1 |
| (c) | (i) | smaller/less dense/lower mass/fragments move further/faster; (not lighter) (allow the converse) | | 1 |
| | (ii) | four bands identical bottom and middle bands, extra band between these, top band lower; | | 2 |
| | | | | |



| Qu | uestion 4 | | |
|-----|---|----------------------|-------|
| (a) | 30, 31, 61; | | 1 |
| (b) | chromatids did not separate/chromosomes move to one p centromeres did not divide; spindle did not form/spindle was not active; daughter cells did not separate/cytokinesis did not occur; | | 2 max |
| (c) | vegetative propagation/asexual reproduction/cloning/runt/tubers/bulbs/corns/grafting/micropropagation/tissue cult by mitosis; | | 2 5 |
| | | | |
| Qu | uestion 5 | | |
| (a) | (DNA) polymerase; | | 1 |
| (b) | different lengths; because different numbers of nucleotides/strand synthesinucleotide; (allow references to base) | is stops at modified | 2 |
| (c) | lay (gel) close to photographic/X ray film; develop film/dark areas/fogging/bands/autoradiogram; | | 2 |
| | | Total | 5 |
| Qu | uestion 6 | | |
| (a) | (i) high energy ionized particles/X-rays/ultraviolet light/high radiation/uranium/plutonium/gamma rays/tobacco tar/caffeine/pesticides/mustard gas/base analogues/free radiation/ | | 1 |
| | (ii) mutation; change in the sequence of nucleotides/bases/addition/dele substitution; changed order of amino acids/different protein/different t structure; inactive enzyme if shape of active site is changed/enzyme complex does not form; | tertiary; | 3 max |
| (b) | mutation in gene 1; enzyme e ₁ inactive/faulty; (disqualify if both e ₁ and e ₂ incornithine not converted to citrulline/citrulline not produce/unable to grow on ornithine; gene 2 not mutated/not affected; enzyme e ₂ active; arginine produced from citrulline; arginine produced from citrulline; | | 4 max |
| | | Total | 8 |
| | | | |



Question 7

(a) deoxyribose in DNA and ribose in RNA; thymine in DNA and uracil in RNA; 2

 $1000\ 000\ 000\ /\ 125\ 000\ 000 = 8:8/10 = 0.8$ nm; (b) (i) (allow one mark for any answer with 8 - eg 80, 800 etc)

2

(ii) Sequence of bases is the code;

DNA strands separate /Hydrogen bonds break;

producing mRNA/transcription (linked to mRNA production);

role of RNA polymerase;

complementary base pairing;

mRNA attaches to ribosome/rER;

tRNA bring amino acid;

anticodons of tRNA complementary to codons on

mRNA/translation;

amino acids join by peptide bonds/condensation reaction;

7 max

(c) DNA strands separate/hydrogen bonds are

broken (a labelled diagram could show this);

each strand forms a template/is copied/one new

strand & one old (a labelled diagram could show this);

complementary base pairing;

radioactivity incorporated into (all) new strands;

4

Total 15



Question 8

| (a) | (i) | genetically identical cells/individuals; | | 1 |
|-----|------|---|------|-------|
| | (ii) | separated cells are genetically identical/copies of the zygote; produced by mitosis; no differentiation at this stage/appropriate genes expressed to form whorganism; | iole | 3 |
| (b) | | contain different alleles/genes; nucleus X is diploid/nucleus Y is haploid; | | 2 |
| (c) | | mated/treated with fertility hormones/embryo removed/in season; | | 1 |
| (d) | | coffee-coloured (because only contains genes from coffee-coloured mouse); reject if explanation gives wrong context | | 1 |
| (e) | | cut <u>out</u> the human gene using an endonuclease/restriction enzyme; reference to specificity/sticky ends; use the same enzyme; to cut a plasmid/virus DNA; fixed by ligase; human gene joined to a mouse gene/promoter; wrap inside a liposome virus; treatment used to introduce this into a mouse cell/electric shock/micropipette/virus injects DNA/liposome dissolves through membrane; | | |
| | | human gene expressed in mouse cell; | | 6 max |
| | | Т | otal | 14 |

Quality of Written Communication 1