

**Biology**

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **F211**: Cells, Exchange and Transport

**Mark Scheme for June 2013**

---

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2013

## Annotations

Available in SCORIS

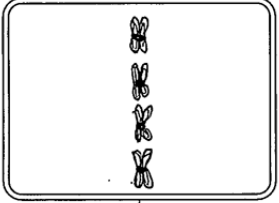
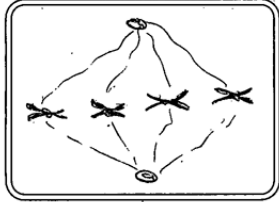
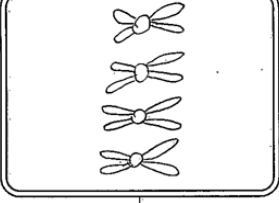
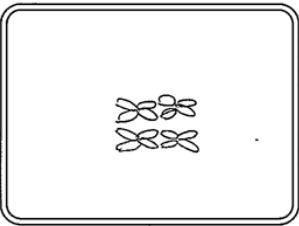
Annotation	Meaning
	Benefit of Doubt
	Contradiction
	Cross
	Error Carried Forward
	Given mark
	Extendable horizontal wavy line
	Ignore
	QWC
	Benefit of the doubt not given
	additional QWC credit given
	Tick
	Tick 1
	Tick 2
	Omission Mark

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (a) (i)	A <u>nucleus</u> ; B <u>chloroplast</u> ;	2	<p>Mark the first answer on each prompt line. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks</p> <p><b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> nuclear envelope / nucleolus <b>IGNORE</b> chlorophyll</p>
(ii)	<p><b>C</b> <i>mitochondrion</i> (aerobic) respiration / producing ATP / release energy ;</p> <p><b>D</b> <i>SER / smooth endoplasmic reticulum</i> transport / production / processing, of, fats / lipids / steroids / carbohydrates ;</p> <p>C / mitochondrion / cristae, too small ;</p>	2	<p>Mark the first answer on each prompt line. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks</p> <p><b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> Function of organelle if organelle identified / named incorrectly (as this would be an incorrect biological statement.</p> <p><b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> makes / produces, energy <b>ACCEPT</b> produces ATP for respiration</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> ref to transport / modification of proteins <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> ref production of proteins <i>idea of</i> too small / not big enough important <b>IGNORE</b> very small</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> resolution low <b>IGNORE</b> ref to magnification for resolution accept any value in range 0.05 - 0.2 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> ref to electron microscope</p>
(b)	<p>resolution (of light microscope), not high (enough) OR <i>idea of</i> only, 0.2<math>\mu\text{m}</math> / 200nm ;</p> <p>wavelength of light too long ;</p>	max 2	

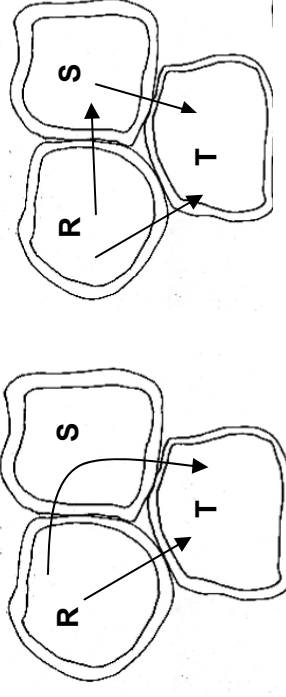
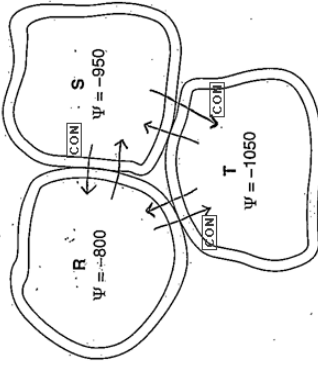
(c)	<p>makes visible / easier to see / see more detail ;  (staining) provides / increases, <u>contrast</u> ;  identify / recognise, cell types / organelles / parts of cell ;  identify / recognise, different (named), compounds /  molecules ;</p>	<p>max 2</p>	<p><b>ACCEPT</b> distinguish, cells / organelles, (from background)  <b>IGNORE</b> ref to clarity</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> substances</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 (a) (i)	<u>0.6 : 1 ; ;</u>		Correct answer = 2 marks <b>Ratio must be correct way round</b> 1: 0.6 is not correct but can still allow mark for correct working if shown  If answer incorrect <b>ALLOW</b> 1 mark for working e.g. $600 \div 1000$  $600 : 1000 = 1$ mark
(ii)	as SA:VOL ratio decreases rate of diffusion decreases <b>OR</b> as SA:VOL ratio increases rate of diffusion increases ;  use of two pairs of figures with correct units ( $\text{mms}^{-1}$ ) for rate to illustrate trend ;  ref to rate of diffusion in either of the first two cubes not fitting trend ;	2	<b>ACCEPT</b> positive correlation <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> as rate of <i>diffusion</i> decreases SA:VOL ratio decreases  use of figs requires ratio quote and rate quote at two points e.g. at SA:VOL of 3:1 rate is $0.02 \text{ mms}^{-1}$ , at SA:VOL ratio of 0.2:1 rate is $0.013$ (correct units only need to be used once) <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> if unit for SA:Vol given  <b>ACCEPT</b> correct calculation of rate change e.g. when the SA:VOL ratio was 3:1 the rate of diffusion was $0.020 \text{ mms}^{-1}$ which is $0.007 \text{ mms}^{-1}$ faster than the cube with 0.2:1 SA:VOL ratio
(iii)	(large plants) have a, small / low, SA : VOL ratio ;  <i>idea of</i> diffusion too slow (to supply requirements) ;  <i>idea of</i> need transport system (for water / minerals / assimilates) ;  <i>idea of</i> need (special) surface area for, gaseous exchange / uptake of minerals ;	max 2	<b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> smaller unless we know smaller than what <b>ACCEPT</b> e.g. larger plants have a smaller SA : Vol ratio  must have idea of <b>too</b> slow <b>ACCEPT</b> diffusion takes <b>too</b> long <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> transport of gases

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b) (i)	divided length of side by time taken ;	1	<b>IGNORE</b> divide mm by s (units alone too vague)
(b) (ii)	<i>idea that student used whole length of side, rather than half length ;</i>	1	<b>ACCEPT</b> needs to divide answer by 2 / distance has to be to centre of cube rather than whole length of side / assumed diffusion occurs (across whole cube) from one side
(c)	<i>squamous epithelium</i> short(er) diffusion, distance / path ;  <i>large number of alveoli</i> large(r) surface area ;  <i>good blood supply</i> high / large / steep, concentration gradient OR removes oxygen (from lung surface) / brings carbon dioxide (to lung surface);  <i>good ventilation</i> high / large / steep, concentration gradient OR supplies oxygen (to alveoli) / removes carbon dioxide (from alveoli) ;	4	<b>ACCEPT</b> reduced / shorter diffusion distance <b>ACCEPT</b> thin diffusion barrier <b>IGNORE</b> thin diffusion pathway  <b>ACCEPT</b> increases surface area <b>IGNORE</b> SA : Vol ratio  <b>ACCEPT</b> maintains / creates concentration gradient <b>IGNORE</b> ref diffusion gradient  <b>ACCEPT</b> maintains / creates concentration gradient <b>IGNORE</b> ref diffusion gradient <b>IGNORE</b> ref to air
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

3	(a)	mitosis / mitotic ;	Correct spelling only
	(i)		<p>If the image is unclear then pencil or a different colour may have been used - RAISE AN EXCEPTION</p>
	(ii)	<p>four chromosomes on equator ;</p> <p>(each chromosome as) two sister chromatids ;</p>	<p>Award 2 marks for the following</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <p><b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> mp 1 if nuclear membrane shown  <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> mp 1 if homologous chromosomes paired          e.g.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;">  </div> <p><b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> mp 2 if sister chromatids are not joined (at centromere)</p>



	<p>(iii) arrow from R to T ; arrow from R to S <b>AND</b> arrow from S to T OR arrow from R to S to T ;</p>	<p>e.g. </p> <p>If contradictory arrows to the above are drawn, apply CON for each arrow going from low <math>\Psi</math> to high <math>\Psi</math>. e.g. </p> <p style="text-align: right;">gets 0</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>this is where cambium / meristem / xylem / phloem / vascular bundle, is found ;</p> <p>mitosis/cell division, occurs in cambium (to produce new cells for growth) ;</p> <p>new cells, differentiate / specialise, (into xylem and phloem) ;</p> <p>xylem supplies water for, (cell) elongation / (cell) growth ;</p> <p>phloem supplies, sugars / assimilates, for, energy / growth /respiration ;</p>	<p><b>CREDIT</b> from a labelled diagram <b>CREDIT</b> description of position being close to the edge of trunk <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> responses that suggest that cambium etc. are in or outside bark OR under cut surface</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> cambium differentiates <b>IGNORE</b> nutrients</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>max 2</b></p>

(c)	tip / apex, of, shoot / root ; meristem ; bud ;	max 1	<p><b>Mark the first answer on each prompt line. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks</b></p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> root or shoot unqualified <b>ACCEPT</b> behind root tip</p>
(d)	<p>allow <u>oxygen</u> to reach, cells / tissues (under bark) ;</p> <p>for (aerobic) respiration ;</p> <p>animals transport oxygen in, blood / circulation / transport system ;</p> <p>plants do not transport (much) oxygen in transport system ;</p> <p><i>idea that</i> (oxygen not supplied from leaves as) stomata only open in day / no leaves in winter ;</p>	max 2	<p><b>IGNORE</b> refs to need for CO<sub>2</sub> / photosynthesis throughout</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> correct formula O<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> oxygen for photosynthesis</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> gas(es) for oxygen</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> gas(es) for oxygen</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (a) (i)	<p>1 placenta has low pO<sub>2</sub> ;</p> <p>2 adult (oxy)haemoglobin will, release O<sub>2</sub> / dissociate, (in, low pO<sub>2</sub> / placenta) ;</p> <p>3 fetal haemoglobin has higher affinity for oxygen / described ;</p> <p>4 fetal haemoglobin, is (still) able to take up (some) oxygen, in placenta / at low(er) pO<sub>2</sub> ;</p>	<b>max 3</b>	<p><b>ACCEPT</b> oxygen tension for pO<sub>2</sub> throughout <b>IGNORE</b> lower</p> <p>This must be a comparative statement <b>CREDIT</b> /<i>idea that fetal haemoglobin picks up more oxygen than the adult haemoglobin at a given pO<sub>2</sub> / fetal haemoglobin picks up oxygen at lower pO<sub>2</sub></i> <b>IGNORE</b> ref to easier / quicker, uptake of O<sub>2</sub></p> <p>This is not a comparative point, the emphasis is on the ability of fetal haemoglobin to take up some oxygen even when little is available <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> if response suggests that % saturation increases as pO<sub>2</sub> decreases <b>ACCEPT</b> fetal oxyhaemoglobin</p> <p>assume candidate refers to fetal haemoglobin unless adult / maternal stated</p>
(ii)	<p>(fetal) haemoglobin may not crystallise (much) (at low pO<sub>2</sub>) ;</p> <p>red blood cells do not change shape ;</p> <p>(fetal) haemoglobin can pick up more oxygen at low pO<sub>2</sub> (than sickle haemoglobin) ;</p> <p><i>idea that more oxygen, transported / delivered (around body) ;</i></p>	<b>max 2</b>	<p>Emphasis for this mp is the fetal haemoglobin being able to pick up more oxygen than sickle haemoglobin <b>CREDIT</b> (fetal) haemoglobin becomes more saturated at low pO<sub>2</sub> (than sickle haemoglobin) Allow ref to lower pO<sub>2</sub> unless it is implied that fetal haemoglobin picks up more oxygen at lower pO<sub>2</sub> than higher pO<sub>2</sub></p> <p>Emphasis for this mp is the distribution of oxygen <b>IGNORE</b> more oxygen obtained by person (as this implies breathing)</p>

(b)	<p><b>diffusion</b> ;</p> <p>from high concentration to low concentration / down <b>concentration gradient</b>;</p> <p><b>(hydrostatic) pressure</b> in capillary high(er than in tissue fluid) ;</p> <p>capillary (walls) leaky / described ;</p> <p>fluid / plasma, forced out (of capillary) OR fluid / plasma, moves, from higher pressure to lower pressure / down pressure gradient ;</p> <p>(as the fluid / plasma moves out) glucose / oxygen / small molecules, leave with, fluid / plasma ;</p>	<p><b>IGNORE</b> diffusion of glucose throughout answer</p> <p>'down diffusion gradient' = 1 for 'diffusion' (mp 1 <b>not</b> mp 2) <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> diffusion linked to pressure</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> pO<sub>2</sub> for concentration</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> permeable <b>IGNORE</b> pores / fenestrations / holes <b>ACCEPT</b> <i>idea</i> of small gaps between cells</p> <p>Emphasis here is on pressure forcing fluid out <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> tissue fluid forced out</p> <p>Emphasis here is on glucose/ oxygen being carried out as a result of mass flow of fluid (not diffusion)</p>
		<b>max 3</b>
	QWC;	award if any two terms spelt correctly and used in correct context from: <b>diffusion / diffuse, pressure, hydrostatic, concentration gradient</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b> <b>9</b>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5 (a)	<p>forms, vesicles / (named) organelle(s) ;</p> <p>separate (contents of) organelles from cytoplasm / compartmentalisation ;</p> <p>site of (named), processes / reactions ;</p> <p>provides surface for attachment (of enzymes / ribosomes) ;</p> <p>control what substances, enter / leave, organelles ;</p> <p>AVP ;</p>	<b>max 2</b>	<p><b>ACCEPT</b> transport in vesicles</p> <p>e.g. isolates DNA from cytoplasm / separate different environments / separate organelles</p> <p>e.g. lysosomes isolate enzymes (and prevent damage to cells)</p> <p>e.g. separates (metabolic) reactions</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> any ref to nuclear pores</p> <p><b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> substances, enter / leave, cells</p> <p>e.g. allow creation of concentration gradients</p> <p>e.g. ref to intracellular communication</p> <p>e.g. hold binding sites for movement of organelles</p>

(b)	<p><b>A1 phospholipids form bilayer /described</b> OR phospholipid <b>hydrophobic</b> tails pointing inwards and <b>hydrophilic</b> heads pointing out ;</p> <p><b>F1</b> provide barrier to, large / polar / (named) molecules OR ions described ;</p> <p><b>A2 proteins form, pores / channel / carriers</b> OR <b>extrinsic / intrinsic / transmembrane / described, proteins ;</b></p> <p><b>F2</b> for (active) transport / <b>cotransport / facilitated diffusion</b> OR <b>enzymes ;</b></p> <p><b>A3 cholesterol</b> molecules fit, within bilayer / between <b>phospholipid</b> / between <b>fatty acids</b> / between (phospholipid OR hydrophobic) tails ;</p> <p><b>F3</b> stabilise membrane (structure) / regulates fluidity ;</p>	<p><b>Mark the first <u>two</u> components listed only</b></p> <p><b>Award marks for suitably labelled diagram(s)</b></p> <p><b>Mark points are linked – ensure the function matches the component</b> e.g. DO NOT CREDIT an enzyme arranged as a channel protein</p> <p>ACCEPT phospholipid bilayer</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> ORA – only allow small / non-polar molecules to pass through e.g. prevents movement of glucose across membrane</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> pore / channel / carrier, protein</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> protein embedded in bilayer</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> correct ref to movement of (appropriate) substance(s) across membrane</p> <p><b>ACCEPT</b> between bilayer</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> increases fluidity / reduces rigidity / strengthens / keeps it fluid</p>
	<b>max 4</b>	

	<p><b>A4 glycoproteins / glycolipids</b> , on surface / sticking out from surface, (of cell surface membrane) ;</p> <p><b>F4 cell signalling / receptor sites / adhesion / antigens / recognition</b> OR stabilising (cell shape) ;</p> <p>QWC ;</p>		<p>Ensure candidate is referring to the <i>surface</i> of a membrane rather than the cell surface membrane unqualified  <b>CREDIT</b> /dea of glycoproteins / glycolipids on inner surface or outer surface of (cell surface) membrane  <b>IGNORE</b> glycoprotein / glycolipids embedded in membrane</p>
		1	<p><b>Note: only award this mark for terms used in description of first two components – and only award if given in correct description as shown below.</b></p> <p><b>award</b> if any two terms spelt correctly and used in <b>correct context</b> from:  <i>for phospholipids accept: phospholipid, bilayer, hydrophilic, hydrophobic</i>  <i>for proteins accept: protein, pore, channel, carrier, enzyme, intrinsic, extrinsic, transmembrane, cotransport, facilitated diffusion</i>  <i>for cholesterol accept: cholesterol, fatty acid, phospholipid</i>  <i>for glycoprotein / glycolipid accept: glycoprotein, glycolipid, cell signal(l)ing, receptor, adhesion, antigen</i></p>

(c)	(i)	(phospholipid) bilayer ;	1	
	(ii)	(named) proteins ;	1	<b>ACCEPT</b> glycoproteins <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> coenzymes
	(iii)	<i>idea that:</i> freezing / defrosting, damages the, peroxisome / (plasma) membrane ;  increases permeability of membrane to, enzyme / hydrogen peroxide ;  more hydrogen peroxide broken down (so more oxygen released) ;		eg formation of ice crystals causes membrane damage / peroxisomes burst <b>IGNORE</b> denatured for damaged <b>IGNORE</b> membranes become more leaky unqualified  <b>ACCEPT</b> release enzyme  <b>ACCEPT</b> hydrogen peroxide / substrate, broken down at a higher rate <b>IGNORE</b> higher rate of reaction unqualified / higher rate of oxygen production
		<b>Total</b>	<b>max 2</b> <b>11</b>	



<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>(a)</b></p>	<p><i>transpiration</i> loss of water <u>vapour</u> / evaporation of water ; from, aerial parts of plant / leaves / stomata ;</p> <p><i>transpiration stream</i> movement of water (up xylem vessels) ; from roots to, leaves / air surrounding leaves ;</p>	<p>max 3</p>	<p><b>IGNORE</b> evaporation of water vapour</p>										
<p><b>(b)</b></p>	<p><b>F ; G ; K ;</b></p>		<p>3</p>	<p>Only one tick per set – if more than one tick then apply CON <b>IGNORE</b> crosses and hybrid crosses</p>										
<p><b>(c)</b></p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"> <th style="padding: 5px;">Xylem</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Phloem</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(named) mineral(s) / salts</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">sucrose / amino acids</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">no, end / cross, walls</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">lignin</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(bordered) pits</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Plasmodesmata</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Xylem	Phloem	(named) mineral(s) / salts	sucrose / amino acids	no, end / cross, walls		lignin		(bordered) pits	Plasmodesmata	<p>4</p>	<p><b>Award 1 mark for a correct row.</b></p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> ions unqualified / nutrients <b>IGNORE</b> proteins / sugars / minerals / salts for phloem <b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> glucose</p> <p><b>IGNORE</b> continuous tube</p> <p><b>DO NOT CREDIT</b> holes / pores</p>
Xylem	Phloem													
(named) mineral(s) / salts	sucrose / amino acids													
no, end / cross, walls														
lignin														
(bordered) pits	Plasmodesmata													
		<p><b>Total</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>											

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
**1 Hills Road**  
**Cambridge**  
**CB1 2EU**

**OCR Customer Contact Centre**

**Education and Learning**

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: [general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk](mailto:general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk)

**[www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)**

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**  
is a Company Limited by Guarantee  
Registered in England  
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU  
Registered Company Number: 3484466  
OCR is an exempt Charity

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
Head office  
Telephone: 01223 552552  
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2013

