Mark schemes



1.

(a) nucleus

(b) gene(s) allow allele(s)

1

1

(c) copying of chromosomes

1

(d) mitochondria

1

(e) 60 - 45 or 120 - 105

1

15 (minutes)

1

an answer of 15 (minutes) scores 2 marks

(f) C

1

(g) 8

1

(h) to repair tissues

1

[9]

2.

(a) **C**

1

(b) cytoplasm **and** cell membrane dividing

accept cytokinesis for 1 mark

1

to form two identical daughter cells

1

(c) stage 4

1

only one cell seen in this stage

1

(d) $(4/36) \times 16 \times 60$

1

107 / 106.7

1

		allow 110 (minutes) with no working shown for 3 marks		
			www.accesst	uition.com
	(e)	binary fission		
	(0)	do not accept mitosis		
		do not docopt mitodio	1	
	(6)			
	(f)	shortage of nutrients / oxygen		
			1	
		so cells die		
		or		
		death rate = rate of cell division	1	
			1	[11]
				[]
3.	(a)	comparisons are not required but should be credited		
U.		accept a clear indication of the statement even if incomplete		
		can develop into most other types of call		
		can develop into most other types of cell	1	
			•	
		each cell divides every 30 minutes		
			1	
		low chance of rejection by the patient's immune system		
			1	
	(b)	any three from:		
	()	a.,		
		cheaper / only costs £1000		
		this must be comparative		
		ignore costs £1000		
		can collect many (stem) cells		
		can collect many (stem) cens		
		 adults give permission for their own bone marrow to be collected 		
		comparisons are not required but should be credited		
		• safe	2	
			3	[6]
				[0]
4.	(a)	23		
			1	
	(b)	chromosome nucleus gene cell		
		2 3 1 4		
			1	

110 (minutes)

(c)	(i)	any one from	Access
		(cells which are bigger) take up more space	www.accesstuition.com
		(cells) have to get bigger or mature to divide	1
	(ii)	chromosomes duplicate or make exact copies of self	
		accept forms pairs of chromatids	1
		nuclei divide	
		accept chromatids or chromosomes separate	1
		identical (daughter) cells formed	
		accept for example, skin cells make more skin cells or cells are clones	1
(d)	any	two from	
	bab diffe	ferentiation mark ies need or are made of different types of cells or cells that have erent functions accept different cells are needed for different organs ision or specialisation mark ertilised egg starts to divide each cell specialises to form a part of the body accept specialised cells make different parts of the body	
		owth mark cialised cells undergo mitosis to grow further cells accept cells divide or reproduce to form identical cells	2 [8]
(a)	nuc	leus labelled correctly	
	cell	membrane labelled correctly	1
(b)	mito	osis	1
(c)	elec	etron (microscope)	1

5.

(d)	higher mag	gnification	1	Access Tuition
(e)	45 (mm)			www.accesstuition.com $oldsymbol{1}$
	45 / 250 o ı	r 0.18 (mm) allow ecf		1
	180 (µm)	allow 180 (μm) with no working shown for 3 marks		1
(f)	0.2 µm			1 [9]