

Enzymes

Mark Scheme 4

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Enzymes
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Mark Scheme 4

Time Allowed: 68 minutes

Score: /56

Percentage: /100

- 1 (a) ref. to biological ;
catalyst AW ;
ref. to protein nature AW ; [max. 2]
- (b) (i) ref. to stains may be protein / fat / not removable with detergent only AW ;
ref. to presence of lipase ;
breaks down fat (stain) + to form fatty acids and glycerol ;
ref. to presence of protease ;
breaks down protein (stain) + to form amino acids ;
ref. to products being soluble AW ; [max. 3]
- (ii) high temperature denatures enzymes ;
so enzymes will not work AW ;
low temperature + enzymes work slowly AW ;
appropriate explanation e.g. ref to kinetic energy of molecules ;
ref, to constant temperature maintains optimum conditions AW ; [max. 3]
- (iii) TEMPERATURE **AND** EXPLANATION NEEDED FOR THE MARK around
37°C + ref. to optimum temperature for enzyme action ;
Ⓐ refs. to higher temperatures (up to 70°C with suitable explanation e.g.
modified to withstand high temperatures) [1]
- (c) ref. to fermenter ;
ref. to source of enzyme e.g. yeast / fungus / bacteria ;
ref. to feedstock / starch solution ;
ref. to suitable conditions – air bubbled ;
ref. to suitable conditions – stirring ;
ref. to intracellular enzymes + microbes filtered ;
then crushed and extracted ;
ref. to extracellular enzymes + extracted from filtered feedstock ; [max. 4]
- [max. 13]

<p>2 (a)</p>	<p><i>method of pollination:</i> wind ;</p> <p><i>explanation to max 2:</i> Feathery / AW, stigma ; long, filament ; large, anthers / stamens ; anthers / stamens, hang outside flower ; anthers loosely attached (to filament) ; light pollen ; no petals ;</p>	<p>[1] +</p> <p>max [3]</p>	<p>A 'only bracts'</p>
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Question	Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
2 (b)	cross (pollination) ;	[1]	
(c)	pollen tube ; delivers male gamete / pollen <u>nucleus</u> / male <u>nucleus</u> to ovule ; AW	[2]	A female gamete/egg/female nucleus/ovum.
(d)	<i>idea that</i> tip of pollen tube opens / AW ; gametes / sex cells / ova and pollen <u>nuclei</u> fuse / join / combine ; formation of zygote ; diploid ;	max [2]	A male nucleus for pollen nucleus ignore pollen unqualified ignore meet/mix
(e) (i)	ovule ;	[1]	
(ii)	ovary (wall) ;	[1]	
(iii)	colonise new areas ; reduce (intraspecific) competition ; reduce inbreeding ; ora	max [1]	
(f)	stored food / food reserves (in seed) broken down ; named enzyme plus substrate ; product plus use ; enzymes required in process of respiration ;	max [2]	
		[Total:13]	

Question	Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance												
3 (a)	<p>A – (waxy) cuticle; B – palisade mesophyll / palisade layer / palisade cell; C – (lower) epidermis / epidermal layer; D – stoma / stomata / guard cell(s); E – air / gas, space;</p>	5	<p>I outer layer / AW R mesophyll / palisade unqualified</p> <p>R (spongy) mesophyll</p>												
(b)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 600 1025 699">function</td> <td data-bbox="1025 600 1252 699">letter from Fig. 1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 699 1025 798">controls movement of substances into and out of the cell</td> <td data-bbox="1025 699 1252 798" style="text-align: center;">G</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 798 1025 896">creates a pressure to maintain the shape of the cell</td> <td data-bbox="1025 798 1252 896" style="text-align: center;">K</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 896 1025 995">produces sugars using light as a source of energy</td> <td data-bbox="1025 896 1252 995" style="text-align: center;">L</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 995 1025 1062">withstands the internal pressure of the cell</td> <td data-bbox="1025 995 1252 1062" style="text-align: center;">J</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 1062 1025 1129">controls all the activities of the cell</td> <td data-bbox="1025 1062 1252 1129" style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> </table>	function	letter from Fig. 1.2	controls movement of substances into and out of the cell	G	creates a pressure to maintain the shape of the cell	K	produces sugars using light as a source of energy	L	withstands the internal pressure of the cell	J	controls all the activities of the cell	F	5	
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance for Examiners
3 (c) (i)	volume of, oxygen / gas, increases (with time); levels off / reaches a plateau / AW; increases rapidly at start and then slows down; use of data;	<p style="text-align: center;">max 3</p>	I 'reaction stops' e.g. levels off at 6.2 cm ³ of oxygen at 90 seconds data quotes must have units
(ii)	substrate / hydrogen peroxide / reactant / AW, fits into enzyme; active site; shape is, complementary / AW; any reference to lock and key; product(s) / oxygen and water, formed and leaves the enzyme; AVP;	<p style="text-align: center;">max 3</p>	A answers in the context of catalase I 'speeds up the reaction' R if shape is the same A product and enzyme separate e.g. enzyme can work again / enzyme not used up / enzyme is not changed during reaction / lowers activation energy
		<p style="text-align: center;">[Total: 16]</p>	

4	(a)	(i)	amylase A carbohydrase	[1]	Ig odd spelling
		(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 starch is not soluble / large /complex 2 fungus does not, secrete / produce, amylase 3 for absorption (of glucose) / AW 4 ref to, respiration / growth, (of fungus) 5 as nutrient, for fungus / fermentation / AW 	[max 2]	Mpt 2 A ecf from (i) / carbohydrase / enzyme to digest starch
	(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 other fungi / bacteria / virus / other microorganisms 2 compete for nutrients 3 reduce productivity / yield / quality 4 contaminate the product / produce toxic or harmful product / ORA 5 stop the process (early) and sterilise fermenter 		[max 2]	R contaminate unqualified

4	(c)	<p>energy is lost, between / within, trophic levels / along food chain</p> <p>2 animals are, at second trophic level / primary consumers OR plants are, autotrophs / producers / first trophic level</p> <p>3 (energy lost) in animal respiration / heat / (named) metabolic process / movement</p> <p>4 ref to (more) material that is inedible / not digestible (in longer food chains)</p> <p>5 ref to 10% energy transfer / ORA</p> <p>6 less pollution (from farm animal waste)</p>	[max 3]	<p>Ig ref to healthy diet</p> <p>ref to 100→10→1</p> <p>Mpt 6 A plants use CO₂</p>
	(d)	<p>1 cheaper</p> <p>2 requires less energy as less is lost along food chain</p> <p>3 mycoprotein can be made anywhere / less land (in fermenters)</p> <p>4 less (animal) waste</p> <p>5 better for animal welfare / more ethical</p> <p>6 lower in fat / lowers risk of <u>heart</u> disease</p> <p>7 suitable for, vegetarians / vegans</p> <p>8 AVP e.g. quicker, contains fibre, disease free</p>	[max 3]	<p>Note: Use list rule</p> <p>R longer shelf life, help food shortages, more protein, more nutrients, easier to digest</p>
	(e)	<p>1 mycoprotein / fungus production requires supply of corn (starch)</p> <p>2 this comes from crop plants</p> <p>3 (fungus) still need to be grown</p> <p>4 (manufacture) requires energy</p> <p>5 rate of food supply cannot keep up due to overpopulation</p> <p>6 AVP e.g. does not contain all nec nutrients, may be consumer resistance to eating mycoprotein foods / needs flavourings / unbalanced diet</p>	[max 3]	<p>R required machinery</p>
[Total: 14]				