

Voice of the Genome -4	Name:
	Class:
	Date:
Time:	
Total Marks Available:	
Total Marks Archived:	
Level: Edexcel A level Biology	
Subject: Biology	
Exam Board: Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE AS and A level	el Biology A (Salters-Nuffield) and also
Pearsons Edexcel AS and A Level Biology B (9BI0) - Is ho	wever suitable for use by AS and A
level Biology Students of other Boards	RACTICE
Topic: Voice of the Genome -4	

To be used by all students preparing for Edexcel AS and A level Biology A and Biology B - Students of other

Boards may also find this useful

Type: Mark Scheme



### **Mark Scheme**

Q1.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	An explanation that makes reference to the following:		
	hydrophilic region (of phospholipid) orientated towards water (1)	ALLOW phosphate head / polar region  ALLOW hydrocarbon chain /	
	<ul> <li>(and) hydrophobic regions away from the water</li> <li>(1)</li> </ul>	fatty acid tails  e.g. separating tissue fluid from	
	<ul> <li>(but need the two layers as) { water-based / aqueous } solution either side of the cell membrane (1)</li> </ul>	cytoplasm	(3)

Q2.

Owerkien			A -1 -1:L:1	
Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
	A description that makes reference to the following:			
	increased diffusion distance / decreased surface area	(1)		
	<ul> <li>reduced (rate of) gas exchange</li> </ul>	(1)		(2)
				(2)



Q3.

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
(i)	The only correct answer is C - polynucleotides and phospholipids	
	A is incorrect because phosphate is not in cellulose	
	B is incorrect because polysaccharides do not contain phosphate	
	D is incorrect because phosphate is not in polysaccharides	
		(1)

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number			
(ii)			
	An explanation that makes reference to three of the following		
	the stems contain starch or cellulose(1)	ALLOW lignin	
	enzymes are { secreted / released } by the microorganisms (1)	ALLOW enzymes from	
		microorganisms	
	which break down the glycosidic bonds(1)	digest(starch/ cellulose)	
	which releases glucose that is used by the microorganisms in		(2)
I	respiration (1)	1	(3)

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE



Q4.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	values substituted into the equation (1)	Example of calculation: (30 x 9) ÷ 0.5	
	correct answer (1)	= 540 Correct answer with no working gains full marks	(2)
(ii)	calculation of the difference using the value from (i) (1)	Example of calculation: 2124 - 540 (= 1584)	
	correct answer (1)	1584/ 2124 x 100 = 74.6% or 75%	
		ECF full marks if calculated correctly for value other than 540	
		Correct answer with no working gains full marks	(2)

# **EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE**



Q5.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(i)	A (K)		(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(ii)	C (M)		(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(iii)	D (N)		(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	r	Additional Guidance	Mark
(iv)	measures     width on     diagram	(1)	Example of calculation (500 x width of K) ÷ length of bar = 940 nm	
	correct answer	(1)	Allow full marks for correct answer with no working	(2)



Q6.

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number			
	An explanation that makes reference to the following		
	oxygen enters the cells by diffusion (1)		
	<ul> <li>change in shape {reduces surface area to volume ratio /increases diffusion distance} (1)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>therefore gas exchange decreases / less oxygen enters thecells (1)</li> </ul>		(3)





#### Q7.

Question	Answer	Additional	Mark
Number		guidance	
	An answer the makes reference to four of the		
	following:		
		ALLOW both have a	
	<ul> <li>both have same volume (1)</li> </ul>		
		volume of 64 mm <sup>3</sup>	
	animal A has a larger surface area (1)	ALLOW converse ALLOW figures given (e.g. 168 mm² v 96mm²) or difference given as 72 mm²	
	animal A has a larger surface area to volume ratio (1)	ALLOW {168:64 / 2.6:1} compared to {96:64 / 1.5:1}	
	<ul> <li>so sufficient (surface area in animal A) for diffusion (1)</li> </ul>	ALLOW converse	
	<ul> <li>distance to cells in centre of A is shorter than for B allowing {quicker/sufficient} diffusion / shorter diffusion distance (in A) (1)</li> </ul>	ALLOW converse	(4)



#### Q8.

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
	The only correct answer is A - DNA which codes for a different amino acid	
	B is incorrect because DNA does not code for monosaccharides	
	C is incorrect because the change is not in RNA	
	D is incorrect because the change is not in RNA and it does not code for monosaccharides	
		(1)

#### Q9.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	An answer that makes reference to the following		
	siRNA binds to the mRNA (from the mutated allele) (1)		
	mRNA cannot bind to ribosome (1)	ALLOW amino acids not brought to mRNA	
	tRNA is prevented from binding with mRNA(1)		
	{polypeptide / protein} not synthesised (1)	ALLOW functioning gene transcribed instead	
	(no development of porphyria) as the faulty enzyme is not produced (1)		
			Expert (4)



#### Q10.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(a)(i)	{Met Gly Ile} / {methionine glycine isoleucine};	Not other abbreviations	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(a)(ii)	idea that each {triplet is discrete / base is only used once in a triplet / eq};	<b>Accept</b> a description of how the code could be read if overlapping	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)(i)	idea that each amino acid needs a code;      idea that {using three bases give enough codes / using less bases does not give enough codes};	Accept codons	
	3. idea of three bases means there can be 64 {triplets / codes / combinations / eq};		(2)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)(ii)	<ol> <li>idea that {effects of mutations are reduced / the amino acid may not be altered};</li> </ol>	Accept description of effect     Accept from a description of a specific example	
	reference to the third base (being the one that can be changed with no effect);	Accept always results in same amino acid  Not similar amino acid  2 NB If mp 2 is awarded it will usually incorporate mp 1 as well = 2 marks	
	<ol> <li>no effect on (resulting) {polypeptide / protein} / eq;</li> </ol>		(2
Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(c)	reference to (TAA, TAG and TGA as) stop codons;	1. Not codes, triplets	
	<ol><li>occur at the end of the gene (on the DNA) / eq;</li></ol>		
	3. reference to transcribed as mRNA / eq;		



<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li></ul>	idea that they signal the end of the	<b>6. Accept</b> stops the synthesis of the polypeptide / the polypeptide is finished	
7.	polypeptide (chain) ; reference to (during) translation ;		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(d)		Accept mp 1 and 2 from correctly drawn and labelled diagram	
	1. ref to peptide {bond / link};		
	2. between (amino group / NH <sub>3</sub> / NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> } and {carboxyl group / COOH / COO <sup>-</sup> };	2. NB formulae must be correct if only these are given	
	3. ref to condensation (reaction);		
	4. idea of role of {tRNA / ribosome / enzymes / correctly named enzyme} in joining	4. Accept e.g. hold the amino acids next to each	
	amino acids together ;	other, ribosome contains enzyme	(3



#### Q11.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(a)	A = adenine C = cytosine G = guanine T = thymine;	Accept reasonable phonetic spellings Not: adenosine cysteine glycine thiamine, thyosine, tyrosine	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)(i)	<ol> <li>idea that each amino acid is coded for by three {nucleotides / bases};</li> </ol>	Accept in context of RNA	
	<ol> <li>credit quoted example / idea that 12 {nucleotides / bases} code for 4 amino acids;</li> </ol>	AAT / AAC = leucine, CAG = valine, TTT = lysine	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)(ii)	<ol> <li>idea that each {triplet is discrete / each base is only used once in a triplet / eq };</li> <li>idea that AAT + AAC + CAG + TTT gives 4 (distinct) {triplets / codes};</li> </ol>	Accept a specific example eg the first T can only be used in code for first leucine Accept a description of how the code could be read if overlapping	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)(iii)	<ol> <li>idea that more than one code can be used for a {particular amino acid/ stop code};</li> </ol>	Accept more codes than are needed to code for all the amino acids (and stop code)	
	2. AAT and AAC code for leucine ;		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(c)	В;		(1)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
*(d)	QWC - Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence	QWC emphasis is logical sequence NB The mps do not have to be given in this order necessarily	
	reference to mRNA with sequence UUA UUG GUC AAA ;		
	2. idea that ribosome is involved ;		
	<ol><li>idea that each tRNA molecules is attached to one (specific) amino acid;</li></ol>	Not tRNA carries amino acids	
	credit example of tRNA anticodon with specific amino acid	AAU /AAC = leucine, CAG = valine, UUU = lysine	
	<ol><li>reference to anticodons on tRNA {bind / link to / line up against / eq} codons on mRNA;</li></ol>	Ignore complementary	
	6. credit a specific example (from this DNA);	eg UUA codon and AAU anticodon	
	<ol><li>idea of hydrogen bonds between bases (of tRNA and mRNA);</li></ol>	Accept between codon and anticodon	
	<ol> <li>reference to formation of peptide {bonds / links} between (adjacent) amino acids;</li> </ol>		(5)

#### Q12.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following:  Iow blood glucose levels  less glucose for respiration  less { energy / ATP } in muscle tissue	(1) (1)		
				(3)



Question Number	Acceptable Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following:		e.g. temperature, pH,	
	<ul> <li>range of enzyme concentration</li> </ul>	(1)	concentration of substrate	
	<ul> <li>control of other named variables</li> </ul>	(1)		
	<ul> <li>measurement of rate of glucose production</li> </ul>	(1)		(3)

Q13.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(a)	proteins consist of amino acids joined together by peptide bonds;		
	<ol> <li>credit reference to named bonds (between R groups) involved in holding {3D structure / eq};</li> </ol>		
	<ol> <li>carbohydrates consist of {monsaccharides / glucose / eq}</li> <li>;</li> </ol>		
	<ol> <li>reference to glycosidic {bonds / eq} between (adjacent) {glucose / eq} molecules;</li> </ol>		(3)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)	<ol> <li>idea that the drugs could {bind to / alter shape of} {glycoproteins / gp120};</li> <li>idea that drugs bind to {receptors / antigens} on membrane / eq;</li> </ol>		
	<ol> <li>called CD4 (antigen / molecules);</li> </ol>		
	<ol> <li>preventing virus attaching to T (helper / CD4<sup>+</sup>) cells / eq;</li> </ol>		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
*(c)	(QWC - spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)	QWC focussing on clarity of expression	
	<ol> <li>reference to reverse transcriptase;</li> </ol>		
	2. idea of formation of (viral) DNA;	2. reject idea that RNA is {turned	
	3. from (viral) RNA;	into / converted into} DNA	
	4. reference to integrase;		
	<ol><li>idea of integration of (viral) DNA into (host) DNA;</li></ol>	5. ACCEPT idea of {latency / formation of	
	<ol> <li>idea that {T helper cells / eq} would be {destroyed / killed / burst / eq} (by virus particles leaving cell);</li> </ol>	provirus / eq}	
	<ol><li>idea that more T (helper) cells would become infected;</li></ol>		(5)



#### Q14.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(a)	<ol> <li>(structure G is {glycoprotein / gp120};</li> <li>used for {attachment / eq} to CD4 (molecules / receptors /antigens);</li> </ol>	1. IGNORE gp 41 and gp 160 and other wrong numbers	
	3. on T helper {cells / lymphocytes};	3. ACCEPT macrophages / dendritic cells / CD4 cells	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)(i)	<ol> <li>they are globular proteins;</li> </ol>		
	2. it has an active site;	2. idea of active site R groups enable binding of substrate	
	<ol> <li>idea of {charged R groups on outside of molecules / composed of many small R groups};</li> </ol>	3. idea of hydrophilic on the outside	(3)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
*(b)(ii)	(QWC - spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)	QWC emphasis on clarity of expression	
	<ol> <li>idea that drugs would prevent viral replication;</li> <li>idea that T (helper)</li> </ol>	ACCEPT     description of virus     formation	
	{cells / lymphocytes} will not be { killed / burst / destroyed}(by virus particles leaving cell);		
	<ol> <li>idea of {inhibition / eq} of reverse transcriptase;</li> </ol>	3. ACCEPT drugs prevent action of reverse transcriptase	
	4. idea that (viral) DNA could not be made;	4. reject idea that RNA is {turned into / converted into} DNA	
	5. from the (viral) RNA ;		
	<ol><li>idea of {inhibition / eq} of integrase;</li></ol>	6. ACCEPT drugs prevent action of integrase	
	7. idea that (viral) DNA cannot integrate into (host) {DNA / genome} /	7. ACCEPT idea that drugs would prevent {latency / formation of	
	eq;	provirus / eq};	(5)



#### Q15.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	A description that makes reference to four of the following:		
	the structure of the enzyme is determined by the sequence of amino acids (1)	ALLOW primary structure for sequence of amino acids	
	{ tertiary structure / globular shape } provides an active site (1)		
	<ul> <li>active site complementary to { (part of) phospholipid / ester bond } (1)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>to break { ester bonds / bonds between glycerol and fatty acids } (1)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>relevant detail concerning bonding { within the enzyme molecule / between enzyme and substrate } (1)</li> </ul>	e.g. hydrophilic R groups / hydrophobic R groups	(4)



#### Q16.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(i)	The only correct answer is D because there is RNA in the cytoplasm, nucleus and mitochondria 1, 2 and 3	
	A is incorrect because there is also RNA in the nucleus and mitochondria	
	B is incorrect because there is also RNA in the nucleus	
	C is incorrect because there is also RNA in the cytoplasm (as tRNA, mRNA or in ribosomes)	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(ii)	An answer that makes reference to two of the following:		
	<ul> <li>(lactate is) { oxidized to form / converted to } pyruvate (1)</li> </ul>		
	(pyruvate is) converted to { glucose / glycogen }     (1)	ALLOW glucose produced from the lactate	
	(pyruvate / glucose) used in respiration (1)	ALLOW correct named stage e.g. glycolysis for glucose or link reaction for pyruvate	
			(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following:		
	dipeptide correctly drawn with peptide bond (1)		
	<ul> <li>water molecule released (1)</li> </ul>		(2)



#### Q17.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(i)	The only correct answer is B 3 and 4 only	
	A is incorrect because 1 and 2 do not transport charged molecules or ions across membranes	
	C is incorrect because 1 and 2 do not transport charged molecules or ions across membranes and 4 does transport	
	D is incorrect because 1 and 2 do not transport charged molecules or ions across membranes	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	The only correct answer is D 1, 2, 3 and 4	
	A is incorrect because 3 and 4 also have both these regions	
	B is incorrect because 1 and 2 also have both these regions	
	C is incorrect because 4 also has both these regions	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	D - x 5 000 000	
	The only correct answer is $D - (2.5 \div 5) \times 10^7$	
	A is incorrect	
	B is incorrect	
	C is incorrect	(1)



#### Q18.

Question Number	Answer	
(i)	The only correct answer is B - 2.5 x Q	
	The only correct answer is B because 50% of the base pairs are A-T with 2 hydrogen bonds and 50% C-G with 3 hydrogen bonds making a mean of 2.5 x Q	
	A is incorrect because 2.0 x Q is only correct if all base pairs were A-T	
	C is incorrect because it assumes that each base in a pair has 4 hydrogen bonds and all the base pairs are A-T	
	D is incorrect because it assumes that each base in the A-T base pair has 4 hydrogen bonds and each base in the G-C has 6 hydrogen bonds	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following:		
	(different mutations) will have different effects on the protein produced (1)	ALLOW absence of protein / different { folding / tertiary structure / shape } of the protein	
	chloride ion transport affected by the extent of changes to the (CFTR) protein (1)	ALLOW faulty CFTR protein has less impact on chloride ion transport than a missing CFTR protein	
	<ul> <li>varying the { stickiness / thickness } of the mucus</li> <li>(1)</li> </ul>		(2)



#### Q19.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Answers will be credited according to candidate's deployment of knowledge and	
	understanding of the material in relation to the qualities and skills outlined in the	
	generic mark scheme.	
	The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to	
	include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in	
	the response must be scientific and relevant.	
	Reference to role of ions in	
	nerve conduction	
	release of neurotransmitters	
	muscle contraction	
	Mention of	
	passive diffusion through ion channels	
	active transport against concentration gradients	
	Examples of ion transport	
	active transport – sodium potassium pump	
	hydrogen ions in chemiosmosis	
	calcium channels in pre-synaptic knob	
	sodium and potassium channels in neurones	
	Idea that ions moving down a concentration gradient can do work	
	ATP synthase in chemiosmosis	
	cotransporters	
	Ion channels in disease	
	chloride channels in cystic fibrosis	
	credit any other sensible suggestions	
	•	
	Ideas around control	
	<ul> <li>lots of different genes/proteins involved in transporting ions across membranes</li> </ul>	
	specificity of channels for particular ions	
	control of opening and closing of different channels	
		(9)



Marks		Additional Guidance
0	No awardable content	
1-3	Demonstrates isolated elements of biological knowledge and understanding to the given context with generalised comments made.	simple description of data provided
	Vague statements related to consequences are made with limited linkage to a range of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.	or  discussion of one aspect from specification e.g. role of ions in action potentials / muscle contraction / mucus production
	The discussion will contain basic information with some attempt made to link knowledge and understanding to the given context.	
4-6	Demonstrates adequate knowledge and understanding by selecting and applying some relevant biological facts/concepts.	Level 1 criteria plus
	Consequences are discussed which are occasionally supported through linkage to a range of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.	disscussion of another aspects from specification including consideration in {disease / ill-health} in at least one
	The discussion shows some linkages and lines of scientific reasoning with some structure.	
7-9	Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding by selecting and applying relevant knowledge of biological	Level 2 criteria plus
	facts/concepts.	appropriate use of data from tables linked to health or disease
	Consequences are discussed which are supported throughout by sustained linkage to a range of scientific ideas, processes,	or
	4-6	1-3 Demonstrates isolated elements of biological knowledge and understanding to the given context with generalised comments made.  Vague statements related to consequences are made with limited linkage to a range of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.  The discussion will contain basic information with some attempt made to link knowledge and understanding to the given context.  Demonstrates adequate knowledge and understanding by selecting and applying some relevant biological facts/concepts.  Consequences are discussed which are occasionally supported through linkage to a range of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.  The discussion shows some linkages and lines of scientific reasoning with some structure.  7-9 Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding by selecting and applying relevant knowledge of biological facts/concepts.  Consequences are discussed which are supported throughout by sustained linkage



The discussion shows a well-developed and sustained line of scientific reasoning which is clear and logically structured.	attempt at higher level reasoning e.g explaining role of {ion gradients / active transport of ions} expanding on role of mutations in disease beyond cystic fibrosis / discussion of channel specificity or evolution of variety of channels with many functions
---	--

Q20.

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number			
	An answer the makes reference to four of the following:		
	<ul> <li>use pH buffers at a range of pH values below 7</li> <li>(1)</li> </ul>		
	provide an excess of ATP (1)		
	(use) F-6-P at an appropriate concentration (1)	e.g. 2 mmol dm³ (values between 1 and	
	suitable variable controlled (1)	2.5 mmol dm <sup>-3</sup> )	
	measure quantity of F-2,6-BP produced per unit time (1)	e.g. {enzyme / phosphofructokinase } concentration / temperature	
		ALLOW measure change in concentration of	
		F-2,6-BP / phosphate incorporated	(4)



#### Q21.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	An answer the makes reference to three of the following:  • no offspring from the cross between weary and upright lettuce had the weary phenotype (1)	ALLOW none of the $F_1$ generation had the weary phenotype / all the $F_1$ generation were upright	
	<ul> <li>the ratio of weary to upright lettuce in the F<sub>2</sub> generation was         <ol> <li>3 (1)</li> </ol> </li> <li>the chi-squared test value was below the critical value (1)</li> </ul>	ALLOW {25% / ¼ / 27.7%} of the F <sub>2</sub> generation were weary lettuce  ALLOW less than a critical value of 3.84  IGNORE degrees of freedom or incorrect cv	
	result not statistically different from expected result (1)	ALLOW the null hypothesis can be accepted	(3)



Q22.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(a)	C (phospholipid)		(1)

Question	Acceptable	Additional	Mark
Number	Answer	Guidance	
(b)(i)	rhodopsin		(1)

Question	Acceptable	Additional	Mark
Number	Answer	Guidance	
(b)(ii)	(cis) retinal		(1)

## **EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE**



Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(c)	A description that makes reference to the following:		
	opsin released     causing sodium     ion channels to be     blocked     (1)		(3)
	which causes     hyperpolarisation     in the rod cell		(3)
	causing action potential in bipolar cell (results in action potential in the optic nerve)  causing action bipolar cell (1)		

Q23.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	A description that makes reference to the following		
	sequence of amino acids (1)		
	joined together by peptide bonds (1)		
			graduate (2)



Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	A description that makes reference to five of the following  • folding of protein inside the {rough endoplasmic reticulum / rER } (1)  • bonds formed between R groups (1)	ALLOW formation of named bonds	
	<ul> <li>rER {forms / packages proteins in} vesicles (1)</li> <li>vesicles transport the protein to the Golgi apparatus (1)</li> </ul>	ALLOW processed	
	<ul> <li>protein modified in Golgi apparatus         (1)</li> <li>detail of modification (1)</li> </ul>	e.g. carbohydrates/sugar molecules added / prosthetic group	
			Expert (5)



#### Q24.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	A description that makes reference to the following		
	(mineral ions) are taken up by active transport (1)	IGNORE channel ALLOW protein pumps	
	through carrier proteins (1)	ALLOW protein pumps	
	this requires {energy / ATP} (1)		
			Expert (3)





#### Q25.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(i)	The only correct answer is -A amino acids	
	B is incorrect because nitrates are not found in cellulose	
	C is incorrect because nitrates are not found in starch	
	D is incorrect because nitrates are not found in sucrose	
		Computer
		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	The only correct answer is -C nucleic acids	
	A is incorrect because phosphate is not found in cellulose	
	B is incorrect because phosphate is not found in chlorophyll	
	D is incorrect because phosphate is not found in sucrose	Computer (1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	The only correct answer is – C <i>chlorophyll</i> A is incorrect because magnesium is not found in amino acids	
	B is incorrect because magnesium is not found in cellulose  D is incorrect because magnesium is not found in starch	
	D is incorrect because magnesium is not found in starch	Computer (1)