

Immunity, Infection and Forensics -1	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	Biology A (Salters-Nuffield) and also
Pearsons Edexcel AS and A Level Biology B (9BI0) - Is how	vever suitable for use by AS and A
level Biology Students of other Boards	
Topic: Immunity, Infection and Forensics -1	RACTICE
Type: Mark Scheme	

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



Mark Scheme

Q1.





Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)(i)	idea that interferon involved in viral infections, lysozyme affects bacteria;	Piece together throughout Accept lysosome throughout Ignore pathogen throughout	
	 idea of interferon produced by infected cells, lysozyme present in {secretions / phagocytes / neutrophils / macrophages / eq }; 	2. Accept named secretion {produced / released}	
	 interferon {inhibits / eq} {replication / eq} of viruses, lysozyme {kills / destroys} bacteria; 	3. Accept a reference to lysozyme destroying cell walls	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)(ii)	 reference to (lysozyme) is an enzyme; idea that {proteins / active sites / enzymes} have a specific shape; idea that lysozyme acts on cell wall; of bacteria; 	Accept lysosome in this context	
	,		(4)



Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)(ii)	reference to (lysozyme) is an enzyme;	Accept lysosome in this context	
	idea that {proteins / active sites / enzymes} have a specific shape;		
	3. idea that lysozyme acts on cell wall ;		
	4. of bacteria ;		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)(i)	 reference to histamine released as a result of damaged {tissue / cells}; 		
	 (histamine released from) {basophils / mast cells / platelets} ; 	2. Accept white blood cells, macrophages and neutrophils	
	 detail of effect of histamine e.g arterioles dilate, vasodilation, increased blood flow, capillaries more permeable; 		
	 named effect of inflammation e.g. {oedema / swelling /redness / heat / pain / eq}; 	4. Accept raises temperature	(3)



Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)(ii)	 idea of (only) {a local reaction produced / histamines produced around bite area}; 	2-6 Accept converse	
	 idea that cream {has been applied to actual site of production of histamine }; 	_	
	 idea of {effect / treatment / relief / eq} {more rapid / immediate / eq }; 		
	 idea of higher concentration of antihistamine at site; 		
	 idea that the antihistamines will not be {digested (by enzymes) / destroyed (by acid / enzymes) / eq}; 		
	 idea that tablets may lower immune response generally / lead to side-effects; 		(3)



Q2.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)(i)	 reference to {polymerase chain reaction / PCR}; 	1. Accept as a ref to PCR machine	
	 polymerase (enzyme) {added / eq }; 		
	 idea of need for primers and nucleotides ; 		
	4. {90-98} (°C) → {50-65} (°C) → {70-75} (°C);		
	 idea that cycle needs to be repeated {several times / to make several copies of DNA / eq}; 		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)(ii)	(DNA) {profiling / fingerprinting / (gel) electrophoresis};	Ignore Southern blotting, PCR Accept DNA profile / DNA fingerprint	(1)

Question A Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)	 idea of work appearing in a (Scientific) journal or being presented at a conference; idea that validity or reliability is considered; by other scientists / ref to peer review; 	1. Accept publishing a paper, scientific meeting	(2)



Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(i)	 reference to different {conditions / environments /eq} (in each region) ; 	Accept appropriate named factor e.g. temperature	
	idea of different selection pressures ;		
	idea of {restricted gene flow / separate gene pools};	3. Ignore different allele frequency	
	4. reference to reproductive isolation;		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(ii)	 idea of different {alleles/ gene pool}; 	1. Ignore allele frequency	
	idea that this leads to {new / different} phenotypes;	2. Accept traits / characteristics / features	
	 idea of new {allele / gene} can be {advantage / disadvantage}; 		
	 reference to (advantageous) {(mutated) gene / (new) allele} passed onto offspring; 		(2)



Q3.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	• using carbon (14) dating	ALLOW the deeper the layer in the peat, the older it is	
			graduate
			(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to three of the following • conditions are anaerobic (1) • therefore less (aerobic) respiration by decomposers (1)	ALLOW (waterlogging) reduces the oxygen content ALLOW microorganisms / named decomposers ALLOW decomposers respiring anaerobically	
	acidic conditions {inhibit /denature} enzymes (1)	ALLOW description of denaturing eg change in shape of active site	
	therefore (enzymes) cannot {digest / break down} organic material (1)	ALLOW break down plants / animals /peat	Expert (3)



Q4.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number	An explanation that makes reference to the following:	guidance	
	it was assumed that one gene makes one protein (so there should be 100 000 genes but there are 25 000 genes) (1)		
	 the diagram shows that one gene can make more than one mRNA (1) 		
	one gene can code for several proteins (1)		
	due to removal of different exons (1)		(5)
	reference to post-transcriptional change (1)		(5)

Q5.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following:		
	 (small pieces) provides large surface area to volume ratio (1) 		
	 (use of ethanol for a long time means) the antibacterial substance is soluble in ethanol and more will be extracted (1) 		(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)(ii)	$\pi 2.15^{2}$ (1)		
	14.5 cm ² (1)		(2)



Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following:		
	the t-test assess the significance of the difference between the means of the two treatments (1)		
	Chi squared not appropriate because there are no expected values (1)		
	correlation coefficient not appropriate because the independent variable is discontinuous / not continuous (1)		(3)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)(ii)	$2.37^2 \div 9 = 0.62$ and $3.60^2 \div 9 = 1.44$ (1)	Correct answer gains full marks	
	$\sqrt{(0.62 + 1.44)} = 1.44(1)$		
	$(27 - 25) \div 1.44 = t = 1.39 (1)$		(3)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following: • there is no significant difference between the clear area caused by garlic compared with that caused by chloramphenicol (1) • p > 0.05 (1)	Allow marking points for the calculated value of t from the candidate	
	difference due to chance (1)		(4)
	therefore accept null hypothesis (1)		



Question	Acceptable Answer	Additional	Mark
Number		guidance	
(c)(i)	An explanation that makes reference to the following:		
	suggests cedar wood oil has no anti-microbial effect on <i>E. coli</i> and all other oils do (1)		
	 quoting at least two values from: rosemary 2%, geranium 0.5%, garlic 0.125% / manipulation of data to show relative effects (1) 		(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following:		
	 for cedar wood oil try concentrations above 4% (1) 		
	 for all the others, try concentrations below 0.0625% (1) 		(2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(iii)	A description that makes reference to the following:		
	only one tray per species – need repeated measurements (1)		
	species – only used one species of bacteria / only used extracts from four plant species (1)		(2)



Q6.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	An explanation that makes reference to three of the following:		
	 antibiotics reduce the number of other (species of) bacteria (1) 		
	 antibiotics that attack cell walls {cause lysis / are bactericidal } (1) 		
	 antibiotics that attack protein synthesis (machinery) {prevent growth / are bacteriostatic} (1) 	ALLOW attack ribosomes	
	 this reduces interspecific competition from other bacteria for limited resources (1) 		(3)

Q7.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	An explanation that makes reference to three of the following		
	ribosome shape is altered (1)		
	 mRNA is prevented from binding (to the ribosome) / causingchange in tRNA 		
	binding (1)	ALLOW translation is affected /reduced /	
	 therefore translation cannot occur (1) 	altered	
	 { protein / polypeptide } is not synthesised (1) 	ALLOW faulty protein produced	(3)



Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	An answer that makes reference to two of the following		
	 bacteria have not been exposed to new antibiotics before /bacteria do not have mechanisms to make them resistant to the new antibiotics (1) 		
	 bacteria have developed resistance (to other antibiotics) by { evolving / natural selection } (1) 		
	 therefore there has been {no advantage to possessing amutation to bypass the new antibiotic / no mutation present to give resistance } (1) 		(2)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	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 genericmark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all thematerial which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant. Indicative content • prepare agar plates with bacterial cultures / bacterial lawn / seeded with bacteria –use bacteria that are resistant to other antibiotics • prepare solutions of new antibiotic and penicillin • place onto paper discs / into wells in the agar / prepare mast rings • control time and temperature of incubation • same concentration and volume of both antibiotics • measure the area of inhibition • repeat for effective antibiotics • description of serial dilution of each antibiotic • range of dilutions on each plate-one antibiotic per plate • statistical test to determine which is the most effective • repeat with different strains of resistant bacteria	(6)
		(0)



Level	Marks		Additional Guidance
0	0	No awardable content	
1	1-2	An explanation of how the investigation should be modifiedmay be attempted but with limited analysis, interpretation and/or evaluation of the scientific information. Generalised comments made.	Preparation of agar plates Method of adding antibiotic Use of new antibiotic and
		The explanation will contain basic information with some attempt made to link knowledge and understanding to the given context.	penicillin Measure zone of inhibition
2	3-4	An explanation of how the investigation should be modified willbe given with occasional evidence of analysis, interpretation and/or evaluation of the scientific information. The explanation shows some linkages and lines of scientificreasoning with some structure.	Incubated for stated time 24- 72 hours Incubated at stated temperature 25-37°C Method of culturing bacteria on agar plates/preparing a lawn
			Repeats to calculate the mean Larger zone of inhibition-more effective antibiotic
3	5-6	An explanation of how the investigation should be modified isgiven which is supported throughout by evidence from the analysis, interpretation and/or evaluation of the scientific information.	Strain of bacteria known to be resistant topenicillin/other antibiotics Same volume/concentration of bothantibiotics
		The explanation shows a well-developed and sustained line ofscientific reasoning which is clear, coherent and logically structured.	Several strains of resistant bacteria testedwith new antibiotic Preparation of serial dilutions for bothantibiotics Range of concentrations give minimum effective dose Named statistical test eg T-test



Q8.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	An explanation that makes reference to three of the following:		
	a vaccinated person will have memory T cells (1)	ALLOW a response that begins with 'T memory cells' / or statement that T memory cells are	
	(memory T cells) recognise (antigens specific to) the HPV-16 virus (1)	already present	
	T helper cells that activate {B cells / T killer cells} (1)		
	(formation of) T killer cells destroy cells infected with virus (1)	ALLOW cytotoxic T cells for T killer cells	
			3

Q9.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(a)			
	 involves prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase; 	NOT if cytokinesis or interphase included as part of mitosis	
	idea that produces two nuclei;		
	 idea that these are genetically identical to original; 	2. ACCEPT produces two cells	
			(2)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)	1. (SAN) is myogenic / description given ;		
	electrical activity from SAN causes atria to contract / eq;		
	 idea that activity of SAN can be changed by nerve impulses e.g. controlled by medulla; 		
	 credit detail of nervous control e.g. more impulses from accelerator increases heart rate; 		
			(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(c)	 idea that lactase gene {activated / transcribed}; 		
	2. (synthesis of) lactase / eq ;		
	hydrolysis of lactose / glycosidic bonds broken ;		
	4. to produce glucose AND galactose ;		(3)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(d)	idea that a better model than guinea pigs or mice; idea of animal rights;	1. ACCEPT reference to only HeLa {cells / DNA} are human	
	3. easy to culture / eq;4. (HeLa cells) susceptible to disease / HPV / eq;	3. ACCEPT cheaper (as continual supply)	(2)





Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
*(e)	(QWC - spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)	QWC emphasis is clarity of expression	
	 idea that {motor neurone / cell body / nucleus} is destroyed; 	ACCEPT idea of damage to myelin sheath / Schwann cells	
	 depolarisation does not occur in the neurone / (insufficient so) no action potential set up in the neurone; 		
	3. detail of (depolarisation / action potential) not occurring in neurone e.g. idea Na ⁺ does not diffuse into neurone;	3. ACCEPT Na ⁺ / cation channels {non-functional / eq}	
	4. {neurotransmitter / named neurotransmitter} not {released / produced / eq} at junction with muscle / eq;	4. ACCEPT {neurotransmitter / named neurotransmitter} not {released / produced / eq} at {motor neurone presynaptic membrane / motor end plate}	
	5. detail of lack of neurotransmitter release e.g. vesicles (containing neurotransmitter) do not {move / fuse} with {presynaptic membrane /		



eq} / eq ; 6. Ca ²⁺ not released into muscle cytoplasm; 6. ACCEPT Ca ²⁺ not released into sarcoplasm	
7. Ca ²⁺ not released from sarcoplasmic reticulum ;	
8. no Ca ²⁺ to {activate / eq} troponin ;	
9. idea that muscle does not contract ;	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(f)	 contains bases / eq; contain phosphate (groups); 	ACCEPT both have (4) bases / nucleotides	
	3. have a pentose sugar ;	3. ACCEPT 5C sugar	
	reference to phosphodiester bonds;		
	5. idea of discrete strands ;	5. ACCEPT linear	(3)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(g)	smooth shown as dominant / wrinkled shown as recessive e.g. use of upper and lower case;		
	Parental generation: 2. both types shown as homozygous;		
	F1: 3. all shown as heterozygous;		
	F2: 4. genetic diagram to show that 75% are smooth / 25% are wrinkled ;	4. Diagram should show genotypes	(4)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(h)	 all the {DNA / eq} found in {a human / the human species / eq}; 	ACCEPT population for species	
	 idea of genes {on different chromosomes / different positions on same chromosome}; 		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(i)	 product (of p53 gene) {stops / eq} development of tumour cells / eq 	ACCEPT product stops tumour cells growing / dividing	
	OR		
	<pre>product (of p53 gene) {stops / regulates} progression {of cell cycle / towards mitosis};</pre>	1. ACCEPT product keeps it in {interphase / named mitotic stage} / product interferes with mitosis progress	
	 acts as an inhibitor of {transcription / protein synthesis / eq} / eq; 		
	idea that {DNA / eq} repair ;		
	4. idea that leads to apoptosis ;		(2)



Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(j)	 protein / glycoprotein ; reference to this being CD4 		
	;		
	found on cell (surface) membrane / eq ;		
	 that acts as a {receptor / named receptor} for HIV / eq; 	4. ACCEPT receptor for gp120	
			(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(k)	200 (nucleotides);	(1)





Q10.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(i)	 (skin flora) {prevent growth of / kill} 	1 ACCEPT prevent	
	{pathogens /	colonisation	
	microorganisms /	IGNORE	
	bacteria / eq} ;	antigens /	
		viruses /	
		infections /	
	2. competition for	diseases	
	{space / nutrients	2 IGNORE food	
	/ water / minerals / eq};	/ resources	
	release of {chemicals / toxins / antimicrobials / lipids	3 NOT sebum / lysozymes	
	/ enzymes /eq } ;		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(ii)	B they have		
	antimicrobial		
	properties		
	that inhibit		
	the growth		
	of bacteria		(1)



Q11.

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number			
	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following		
	 because the pH inside the stomach is too low for the enzymes of most bacteria to function (1) 	ALLOW reference to bacterial enzymes being denatured	
	 bacteria that live in the stomach have adaptations that enable them to survive (1) 	ALLOW (some) bacteria have evolved	
		specifically to withstand the conditions	(2)

Q12.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
number	surface area of virus (1) surface area of one spike protein (1) correct whole number (1)	Example of calculation $4 \times \pi \times 120^2 = 180955.7$ $(nm^2) \text{ ALLOW } 180864 / 181028.6$ $(22.4 \times 20) \div 2 = 224$ (nm^2) $180955.74 \div 224 = 808$ ALLOW 807 ECF for one incorrect area values For a maximum of 2 marks Correct answer with no working gains full marks.	Expert (3)



Q13.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)	С		(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)	В		(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)	В		(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(d)	An answer that makes reference to one of the following points:		
	 virus has a non-cellular structure whereas bacteria has a cellular structure (1) 		
	a virus has a protein capsid whereas a bacterium has a polysaccharide cell wall (1)		
	 viruses have one type of nucleic acid whereas a bacterium has two (1) 		(1)
	AM PAPERS PRAC		



Q14.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	A description that makes reference to two of the following:		
	• (70S) ribosome (1)		
	larger and smaller subunits (1)		(2)
	containing protein and rRNA (1)		(2)

Q15.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	respiration / decomposition / eq ;	ACCEPT description NOT	
	NA 17/117E17S	photosynthesis	(1)
	AM PAPERS	PRACII	CE

Q16.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(i)	Correct answer gains both marks		
	{332 + 23 + 444 / 799 } and {338 + 450 / 788 } ;	CE applies	
	(799 - 788) = 11 (au);		(2)



Question Number Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
production of carbon dioxide is greater than rate of removal of carbon dioxide; 2. idea of using of {fossil fuels / named fossil fuel / forests / eq} {releasing / producing} carbon dioxide;	carbon dioxide {production / release} is greater than used in photosynthesis ACCEPT ref to carbon sink ACCEPT less carbon dioxide used for photosynthesis	(3)



Q17.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number	1. idea that we can only {make predictions about the future / extrapolate data / work on correlations / eq }; 2. idea that {scientists / industry / eq} are presenting {different views / insufficient evidence / eq} about global warming; 3. idea that some people surveyed did not {understand / know about} global warming; 4. idea that some people do not believe in {global warming / harmful effects of global warming} because they do not want it to affect their { lifestyle / named lifestyle / eq }; 5. idea that some people think that a solution to global warming will be found; 6. idea that some people	NB just a reference to do not believe is too vague 1 ACCEPT it is due to natural cycle / normal fluctuations	
	do not want to think about the future;		(3)



Q18.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	An explanation that makes reference to three of thefollowing:		(3)
	the same bacteria causes human plague and sylvatic plague (1)	ALLOW the bacteria causing human plague and sylvatic plague have thesame antigens	
	antigens in the (human plague) vaccine are processed and presented to lymphocytes (in the black-footed ferret) (1)		
	therefore stimulating active immunity (to sylvaticplague) (1)	ALLOW enabling a secondaryimmune response	
	 and producing memory cells (to these antigens) (1) 		

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

Q19.

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number			
	 A substance which can {inhibit the growth / prevent multiplication} of bacteria 		(1)



Q20.

Question	
number	
*	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.
	Indicative content Information there are 20 000 different proteins these proteins carryout different functions there are a {large number of / 20} different {R groups / amino acids} most R groups are non-polar, some are polar a few have a charge Linkage to structure R groups determine {3D shape / structure} of proteins {large number of / 20 R groups} many combinations of amino acids required to give wide variety of protein structures R groups can form bonds to stabilise 3D structure (e.g. cysteine) role of R-groups in structure of haemoglobin role of R-groups in structure of collagen location of cysteine allows formation of disulfide bonds Linkage to function R groups variety of protein shapes are required to allow proteins to carry out wide range of functions examples of functions that require specific structure e.g. antibodies specific to an antigen / enzymes specific for a substrate / receptors e.g. neurotransmitters and (acetylcholine) and ion-gated channels polar / ionic R groups increase solubility non-polar R groups will be on outside of insoluble proteins / structural proteins / collagen / proteins inserted into membranes role of R-groups in function of haemoglobin role of R-groups in function of collagen
	Linkage to location
	 polar R groups will be in aqueous environment /non-polar regions in a non-aqueous environment



- polar /ionic R groups soluble in {plasma/ tissue fluid / cytoplasm} / line the inside of ion channels / found on the outside of soluble proteins such as hormones / transport proteins / immunoglobulins / cytokines
- role of R-groups in location of haemoglobin
- · role of R-groups in location of collagen





1 1	Manuf		
Level	Marks		
0	0	No awardable content	
1	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.	Selection of some information from the table – little or no linkage Linkage to one aspect – 2 marks Two linkages for same aspect – 3 marks
2	4-6	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.	Linkage between R groups and two aspects from structure, function and location One comment on each - 4 marks An additional comment - 5 marks An additional 2 comments - 6 marks
3	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 to a range of scientific ideas, processes, techniques or procedures.	Linkage between R groups and all three aspects (structure, function and location) One comment on each - 7 marks



	The discussion shows a well-developed and sustained line of scientific reasoning which is clear and logically structured.	An additional comment - 8 marks An additional 2 comments - 9 marks

Q21.





Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)		Example of calculation	
	calculation of the number of TB patients with HIV (1)	15% of 9.4 million = 1.41 million	
	calculation of percentage of HIV positive TB patients that died(1)	521700 ÷ 1410000 = 0.37 = 37%	
		Correct answer with no working gains full marks	
			graduate(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	An answer that makes reference to the following		
	a greater percentage of patients with HIV die from TB compared with TB patients without HIV (1)		
	the total number of cases and deaths from TB is greater in those without HIV (1)		Expert (2)



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. indicative content TB is more likely to develop in patients with HIV Anti-viral drugs reduce the incidence of TB in patients with HIV HIV binds to CD4 receptors on T-helper cells HIV replicates inside T-helper cells then destroys the cells as it bursts out This reduces the number of T helper cells	Mark
	 When a bacterium such as M. tuberculosis enters the body, the reduction in Thelper cells means there is no immune response The patient develops TB Drugs that prevent viral replication means T-helper cells are not destroyed The immune system can prevent TB developing Therefore deaths from TB will decrease in patients with HIV However, more deaths from TB are in patients without HIV, and therefore antiviral drugs will not reduce this number 	Expert (6)



			Additional guidance
Level 0	Marks	No awardable content	Additional guidance
Level 1	1-2	An explanation may be attempted but with limited interpretation or analysis of the scientific information with a focus on mainly just one piece of scientific information. The explanation will contain basic information with some attempt made to link knowledge and understanding to the given context.	e.g. TB incidence decreases as T helper cells increase TB bacteria multiply in body Use of antiviral drugs increases T helper cell numbers Basic explanation
Level 2	3-4	An explanation will be given with occasional evidence of analysis, interpretation and/or evaluation of both pieces of scientific information. The explanation shows some linkages and lines of scientific reasoning with some structure.	Explanation of data e.g. Overlapping error bars indicate no difference for T helper cell counts above 300 mm-3 HIV infects T helper cells HIV enters T helper cells and reduces the number of T-helper cells This reduces immune response Antiviral drugs prevent replication of HIV Immune response details



The explanation shows a well- developed and sustained line of scientific reasoning which is clear and logically structured. Thelper cells activate B cells / release cytokine / result in antibody production Explanation that antiviral drugs will only reduce TB deaths in those also infected with HIV. No effect on	Level 3	5-6	An explanation is made which is supported throughout by sustained application of relevant evidence of analysis, interpretation and/or evaluation of both pieces of scientific	Detailed explanation as to how antiviral drugs prevent TB developing by preventing HIV replication inside cells.
developed and sustained line of scientific reasoning which is clear and logically structured. Explanation that antiviral drugs will only reduce TB deaths in those also infected with HIV. No effect on			information.	Relevant immune response detail – T helper cells activate B cells /
logically structured. Explanation that antiviral drugs will only reduce TB deaths in those also infected with HIV. No effect on			developed and sustained line of	release cytokine / result in antibody production
bacteria.			, ,	others as antiviral drugs do not kill

Q22.

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
number			
	An explanation that makes reference to three of thefollowing:		Choose an item.
	pig genes are transcribed and translated to produceproteins (1)	ALLOW pig genes code for antigens	(3)
	the structure of (some of) these proteins will be different from those in humans (1)	ALLOW recognised as antigens	
	these proteins will be recognised as foreign (1)	ALLOW trigger a specific immune	
	 activating lymphocytes (1) 	response	



Q23.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	An answer that makes reference to the following:		Expert
	{isolate / extract} RNA from		(4)
	(saliva) samples (1)	ALLOW (reverse) transcribe RNA to	
	 amplify the {RNA/DNA/nucleic acid} by PCR (1) 	DNA and amplify DNA	
		ALLOW sequence the virus genome	
	 cut the {RNA/DNA/nucleic acid} into fragments (using restriction enzymes) (1) 	J. T.	
	(separate fragments using) gel electrophoresis (1)	ALLOW the fewer the number of base	
	 more similar the {banding / profile} (of the fragments) the more closely related the strain (1) 	changes the more closely related the strains	



Q24.

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number			
	An answer that makes reference to		
	three of the following		
	Similarities		
	both contain RNA (1)	IGNORE retrovirus	
	• both have {a (protein) capsid / glycoproteins} (1)	ALLOW protein coat	
	Differences		
	Ebola contains one strand of RNA but HIV		
	contains two strands of RNA (1)		
		ALLOW HIV is icosahedral / Ebola is	
	HIV is spherical, Ebola virus is elongated (1)	filamentous	
		ALLOW HIV is round ALLOW HIV has a lipid layer/envelope	
		and Ebola does not (acceptable on	
		basis of diagram provided)	
			(3)

Q25.

Question	Answer	Mark		
Number				
	The only correct answer is B non-specific response, bacteria are destroyed by phagocytes			
	A is not correct because killer T-cells are not involved in the initial response			
	C is not correct because the initial response is not the specific response			
	D is not correct because the initial response is not the specific response	Computer (1)		