H420/02

Question		n	Answer			Marks	AO element	Guidance	
20	(a)	(i)	A = combustion $\checkmark$			2	1.2	ALLOW burning	
			F = respiration $\checkmark$					IGNORE aerobic / anaerobic	
	(ii)		more combustion / less photosynthesis $\checkmark$			1	2.6	ALLOW more burning (of fuel)	
	(b)	(i)				max 3	2.1	Mark the first 3 responses	
			Glucose	Starch			2.2	<b>ALLOW</b> two responses in the same box if they are on the same horizontal level	
			monomer	polymer	~				
			monosaccharide	polysaccharide	~				
			no glycosidic bonds	glycosidic bonds	~			ALLOW glycosidic links	
			$C_6H_{12}O_6$ / more H and O	$C_6H_{10}O_5$ / less H and O	✓			IGNORE 1-6 glycosidic bonds	
					-			IGNORE branched	
		(ii) S / sulfur ✓				1	1.1	ALLOW sulphur	
	(c)	Please refer to the marking instructions on page 4 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question.         In summary:         Read through the whole answer. (Be prepared to recognise and credit unexpected approaches where they show relevance.)         Using a 'best-fit' approach based on the science content of the answer, first decide which of the level descriptors, Level 1, Level 2 or         Level 3, best describes the overall quality of the answer.         Then, award the higher or lower mark within the level, according to the Communication Statement (shown in italics):         • award the lower mark where aspects of the Communication Statement have been missed.         • The science content determines the level.							

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Question	Answer		AO element	Guidance
Des and The logic sub Lev Des and deta The The sup Lev Mer cycl The way rela 0 m	ere is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. a information presented is in the most-part relevant and ported by some evidence. <b>rel 1 (1–2 marks)</b> ntions some similarities between the carbon and nitrogen	6	2.5	<ul> <li>Indicative points include</li> <li>AO2.5 Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific processes in a theoretical context when handling qualitative data <ul> <li>inorganic gases</li> <li>CO2 and N2</li> </ul> </li> <li>in atmosphere</li> <li>elements fixed to organic compounds <ul> <li>C and N both form proteins / nucleic acids</li> </ul> </li> <li>incorporated into plants (producers) then animals (consumers)</li> <li>animals obtain element by feeding on plants</li> <li>break down organic macromolecules in living things</li> <li>release inorganic molecules <ul> <li>carbon dioxide and ammonium ions</li> </ul> </li> <li>microorganisms return element to atmosphere <ul> <li>CO2 released during decomposition</li> <li>N2 released by denitrifying bacteria</li> </ul> </li> </ul>