

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	2.8 (kPa)	1	ALLOW answer in the range of 2.8–3.0 kPa
		(ii)	(llama) haemoglobin needs higher affinity for oxygen (so) can pick up oxygen at lower partial pressure (of oxygen)	2	
	(b)*		<p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Describes differences and similarities of llama and camel haemoglobin at all four levels of protein structure with correct reference to bonding.</p> <p><i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i></p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks) Describes differences and similarities of llama and camel haemoglobin in some levels of protein structure with some reference to bonding.</p> <p><i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.</i></p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Describes a difference or similarity of llama and camel haemoglobin at a level of protein structure.</p> <p><i>The information is basic and communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.</i></p>	6	<p>Indicative scientific points include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difference in primary structure • different amino acid / polypeptide sequence • one amino acid changed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amino acid change could cause change to secondary structure • initial coiling or folding of polypeptide chain • α-helix • β-pleated sheet • hydrogen bonding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amino acid change could cause change to tertiary structure • further coiling of secondary structure • ionic bonding • disulphide bonds • hydrophilic/hydrophobic bonds • 3D shape.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>0 marks No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amino acid change has not changed quaternary structure • alpha and beta subunits still able to form haemoglobin in both camel and llama.
	(c)	<p>insoluble strong / AW unreactive / AW</p>	3	IGNORE flexible.
	(d)	<p><i>two from</i> add biuret / NaOH and CuSO₄, solution / reagent to urine observe colour change (from blue to purple) compare with, control / blank (urine containing no protein)</p>	2	IGNORE biuret test unqualified.
		Total	14	