

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(i)	A – ester		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(ii)	Exocytosis	Allow exocytosis	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (glycerol and) fatty acids produced (when lipids are hydrolysed) (1)• fatty acids would cause the pH to decrease (1)		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)	<p>An explanation that makes reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased (blood) cholesterol (1) (because) the triglyceride is saturated (1) The lipoprotein is an LDL (1) <p>And one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> { lipoproteins / LDLs } transport cholesterol (1) LDL binds to receptors (on cell surface membranes) / LDL accumulates in blood if receptors overloaded (1) 	<p>Do not allow reference to HDL</p> <p>Do not allow if answers also make reference to decreased cholesterol</p> <p>Allow saturated fatty acids</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(c)	C - 1,4-glycosidic bonds and 1,6-glycosidic bonds and branched		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(d)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> correct answer (1) 	<p><u>Example of calculation</u></p> $100 - 20 = 80$ $20 : 80 = 1 : 4$ <p>1 : 4</p> <p>Do not allow any reference to percentages</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(d)(ii)	<p>An explanation that makes reference to four of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• as amylose content increases the percentage of starch hydrolysed decreases (1)• the less amylose present the greater the proportion of amylopectin (1)• amylose is unbranched / amylopectin is branched (1)• amylopectin contains (1,4 and) 1,6-glycosidic bonds (1)• { branches / a greater number of terminal ends } increases the rate of hydrolysis (1)	<p>Allow converse</p> <p>Allow converse</p>	<p>(4)</p>