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Practice questions created by actual examiners and assessment experts

**Detailed mark scheme** 

Suitable for all boards

Designed to test your ability and thoroughly prepare you

Time allowed **57 Minutes**  Score /47

Percentage

%

2002

Biology

**AQA** AS & A LEVEL

Mark Scheme

3.8 The control of gene expression

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(a)

1. Adenylate cyclase activated / cAMP produced / second messenger

produced;

- Activates enzyme(s) (in cell so) glycogenolysis / gluconeogenesis occurs / glycogenesis inhibited;
  - 2. Neutral: 'glucose produced' as given in the question stem Accept: correct descriptions of these terms

2

- (b) (i) 1. Glucose / sugar in food would affect the results;
   1. Accept references to starch / carbohydrate Or
  - Food / eating would affect blood glucose (level);
     Or
  - 3. (Allows time for) blood glucose (level) to return to normal;
     3. Neutral: allows time for insulin to act
  - (ii) Type 2 diabetes is a failure to respond to insulin / still produces insulin / is not insulin-dependent;
  - (iii) (For) 3 max
     A maximum of three marks can be awarded for each side of the argument
    - 1. Avoids injections / pain of injections;
    - Long(er) lasting / permanent / (new) cells will contain / express gene;
       Ignore references to methodology e.g. sample size not known
    - 3. Less need to measure blood sugar / avoids the highs and lows in blood sugar;
    - 4. Less restriction on diet;

(Against) – 3 max

- 5. Rats are different to humans;
- 6. May have side effects on humans;
  6. Accept: virus may be harmful / disrupt genes / cause cancer
  - 7. Long(er) term effects (of treatment) not known / may have caused effects after 8 months;
  - 8. (Substitute) insulin may be rejected by the body; [8]

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2 (a)	Re	strict	ion / e	ndonuclease;	
	Ignore specific names of restriction enzymes e.g. EcoR1			1	
	(b)	(i)	1.	(Acts as a) marker gene to show that the (human) gene has been	1
	( )	( )		taken up / expressed;	
				1. Accept: gene marker	2
			2.	(Only) implant cells / embryos that show fluorescence / contain the jellyfish gene;	
		(ii)	1.	Factor IX present in / extracted from milk;	
			2.	Gene only expressed in mammary glands / udder / gene not expressed elsewhere;	
				2. Ignore references to milk The 'only' aspect is important here	
			3.	Do not need to kill sheep (to obtain Factor IX);	2 max
	(c)	(i)	1.	Mutation / nucleus / chromosomes / DNA may be damaged / disrupts genes;	
				1. Neutral: cell may be damaged	
			2.	May interfere with proteins (produced) / gene expression / translation;	
				Ignore references to hormone levels or time of implantation	
			OR	2	
			3.	Embryo / antigens foreign:	
				3. Neutral: antigens change	
			4	Embryo is rejected / attacked by immune system:	
				<i>4. sNeed idea that the immune system is involved if mark</i>	
				point 3 has not been given	
				'Embryo foreign so rejected' = 2 marks	
				'Embryo is rejected by infinitine system – Thank 'Embryo is rejected' = 0 marks	
					2 max
		(ii)	1.	Saves time / money for others;	
			2.	Same work is not repeated / methods can be compared / improved	
				/ amended / same errors are not made;	-
					2

[9]



3 (a) Reverse transcriptase;

- (b) 1. Probe (base sequence) complementary (to DNA of allele A / where A is (and) binds by forming base pairs / hydrogen bonds;
   Accept gene A
  - 2. So (only) this DNA labelled / has green dye / gives out (green) light; Accept glows for green light
- (c) (i) 1. More probe binding / more cDNA / mRNA / more allele / gene A means more light;
  - 2. DNA (with **A**) doubles each (PCR) cycle;
  - 3. So light (approximately) doubles / curve steepens more and more (each cycle) / curve goes up exponentially / increases even faster;
- 3

2

1

- (ii) (**G** because)
  - (Heterozygous) only has half the amount of probe for A attaching / only half the amount of DNA / allele A (to bind to);
     Accept only one A to bind to
  - (So,) only produced (about) half the light / glow / intensity (of H) (per cycle of PCR);
     If reference to 'half' for point 1, allow 'less light' in 2.

2



4 (a)	1.	(If injected into egg), gene gets into all / most of cells of silkworm; So gets into cells that make silk. 2.	2	
(b)	1. 2.	Not all eggs will successfully take up the plasmid; Silkworms that have taken up gene will glow.	2	
(c)	Pro	omoter (region / gene).	1	
(d)	1. 2.	So that protein can be harvested; Fibres in other cells might cause harm.	2	[7]





1. Cut (DNA) at same (base) sequence / (recognition) sequence; Accept: cut DNA at same place

(So) get (fragments with gene) R / required gene.
 Accept: 'allele' for 'gene' / same gene

2

(b) 1. Each has / they have a specific base sequence;
2. That is complementary (to allele r or R). Accept description of 'complementary'

2

- (c) 1. Fragments L from parent rr, because all longer fragments / 195 base pair fragments; Ignore: references to fragments that move further / less, require identification of longer / shorter or 195 / 135 Accept: (homozygous) recessive
  - 2. Fragments N from parent RR, because all shorter fragments / 135 base pair fragments;

1 and 2 Accept: A3 for 195 and A4 for 135

- 2. Accept: (homozygous) dominant
- 3. (M from) offspring heterozygous / Rr / have both 195 and 135 base pair fragments.

Accept: have both bands / strips Reject: <u>primer</u> longer / shorter

- (d) 1. (Cells in mitosis) chromosomes visible;
  - 2. (So) can see which chromosome DNA probe attached to.

2

3





2. To see death rate (in non-resistant) / to see effect of insecticide in non-resistant / normal flies.

Accept: 'pesticide' as 'insecticide' Accept to see that insecticide worked / to see effect of enzyme

(ii) (PM must be involved because)

- 1. Few resistant flies die (without inhibitor);
- 2. More inhibited flies die than resistant flies;
- 3. (PM) inhibited flies die faster (than resistant flies);
- (Other factors must be involved because)
- 4. Some resistant flies die;
- 5. But (with inhibitor) still have greater resistance / die slower than non-resistant flies.

Accept: (with inhibitor) die slower than non-resistant flies

2