

M1.(a) R.

1

- (b) 1. Protein / amino acids broken down (to ammonium ions / ammonia);
Accept: nucleic acids / RNA / DNA / urea / any named nitrogen containing compound as an alternative to protein / amino acids
Accept: saprophytes / saprotrophs
2. By saprobionts / saprobiotic (microorganisms).
Neutral: decomposers
Reject: answers where incorrect type of bacteria given as saprobionts e.g. Nitrogen fixing bacteria

2

- (c) 1. (Fertility increased as) more nitrate formed / less nitrate removed / broken down;
Accept: Nitrate remains
2. Less / no denitrification / process P is decreased / fewer denitrifying bacteria.
Accept: more nitrification / more nitrifying bacteria / process R is increased

2

- (d) 1. Grow crops / plants with nitrogen-fixing (bacteria);
Accept: grow legumes / named example e.g. peas, beans, clover
Accept: fallow year
Accept: use different amounts of ions / nutrients
2. (Different crops use) different minerals / salts / nutrients / ions (from the soil);
3. (Different crops have) different pests / pathogens / diseases.

2 max

[7]

- M2.(a)**
1. To kill any fungus / bacteria on surface of seeds or in soil;
 2. So only the added fungus has any effect.
- 2
- (b) So that only nitrate or ammonia / type of fertiliser affects growth.
- 1
- (c)
1. So that effects of nitrate or ammonium alone could be seen;
 2. So that effects of fungus can be seen.
- 2
- (d)
1. Weigh samples at intervals during drying;
 2. To see if weighings became constant (by 3 days).
- 2
- (e) With live fungus – showing effects of the fungus:
1. Fungus increases growth of roots and shoots in both;
 2. Produces greater growth with nitrate.
- With heat-treated fungus – showing effects of fertiliser:
3. Similar dry masses for roots and shoots;
 4. (Probably) no significant difference because SDs overlap.
- 4
- (f)
1. Dry mass measures / determines increase in biological / organic material;
 2. Water content varies.
- 2
- (g)
1. Fungus with nitrate-containing fertiliser gave largest shoot: root ratio;
 2. And largest dry mass of shoot;
 3. 6.09:1 compared with ammonium-containing fertiliser 4.18:1

2 max

[15]

- M3.(a)** (i) 1. Amino acid / protein / enzyme / urea / nucleic acid / chlorophyll / DNA / RNA / / ATP / ADP / AMP / NAD / NADP;
2. DNA / RNA / nucleic acid / ATP / ADP / AMP / NADP / TP / GP / RuBP / phospholipids;
1. and 2. Accept any named equivalent examples e.g. nucleotides.
Neutral: ammonia / nitrite / nitrate / phosphate.
- (ii) 1. Saprobiotic (microorganisms / bacteria) break down remains / dead material / protein / DNA into ammonia / ammonium;
Accept: saprobionts / saprophytes / saprotrophs
Neutral: decomposer
2. Ammonia / ammonium ions into nitrite and then into nitrate;
Allow correct chemical symbols.
Accept: correct answers which use incorrect bacteria e.g. nitrogen-fixing but then reject m.p. 3.
3. (By) Nitrifying bacteria / nitrification;
- (b) 1. Nitrate / phosphate / named ion / nutrients for growth of / absorbed / used by plants / algae / producers;
2. More producers / consumers / food **so** more fish / fish reproduce more / fish grow more / fish move to area;
Must have idea of more plants related to some increase in fish.

2

3

2

[7]

- M4.1.** Carbon dioxide combines with ribulose biphosphate / RuBP;
2. Produces two glycerate (3-)phosphate / GP;
Accept: any answer which indicates that 2 x as much GP produced from one RuBP.
3. GP reduced to triose phosphate / TP;
Must have idea of reduction. This may be conveyed by stating m.p. 4.

4. Using reduced NADP;
***Reject:** Any reference to reduced NAD for m.p.4 but allow reference to reduction for m.p. 3.*
5. Using energy from ATP;
Must be in context of GP to TP.
6. Triose phosphate converted to glucose / hexose / RuBP / ribulose biphosphate / named organic substance;

[6]

M5.1. Growth of algae / surface plants / algal bloom blocks light;

2. Reduced / no photosynthesis so (submerged) plants die;
3. Saprobiotic (microorganisms / bacteria);
3. Accept: Saprobiont / saprophyte / saprotroph
3. Neutral: decomposer
4. Aerobically respire / use oxygen in respiration;
5. Less oxygen for fish to respire / aerobic organisms die;

[5]

M6.(a) (i) Nitrification / oxidation;
Accept 'nitrifying'

1

(ii) Denitrification;
Accept 'denitrifying'

1

- (b) 1. (Nitrogen) to ammonia / NH_3 / ammonium;
1. Do not disqualify mark for any references to ammonia being converted to nitrite, nitrate etc
2. Produce protein / amino acids / named protein / DNA / RNA;
2. Do not disqualify mark for any references to protein being formed from nitrogen, nitrite or nitrate

- (c) 1. Soil has low(er) water potential / plant / roots have higher water potential;
1. Reference to water potential gradient is sufficient if correct direction of gradient or water movement is outlined
1. Accept WP or Ψ for water potential
2. Osmosis from plant / diffusion of water from plant;
2. Accept plant takes up less / not enough water by osmosis
2. Reference to movement of minerals by osmosis negates mark