

**Section B**

**Clarity of communication: [1]**  
*The candidate's answers are clear enough to be understood without re-reading. The candidate has answered the question succinctly with little or no repetition or irrelevant material.*

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
5. a	a. translation converts a sequence of mRNA nucleotides/codons to a sequence of amino acids/polypeptide/protein ✓ b. «triplets of» nucleotides/bases on «activated» tRNAs pair with complementary «triplets of» nucleotides/bases on mRNA / vice versa ✓ c. base pairing occurs when adenine/A pairs with uracil/U and guanine/G pairs with cytosine/C ✓ d. specific amino acids are attached to specific of tRNA ✓ e. mRNA has codons <b>AND</b> tRNA has anticodons ✓		3 max
b	a. PCR is process by which a small sample of DNA can be amplified/copied many times ✓ b. PCR involves repeated cycling through high and lower temperatures «to promote melting and annealing of DNA strands» ✓ c. «mixture» is heated to high temperatures to break «hydrogen» bonds between strands of DNA/to separate the double-stranded DNA ✓ d. Taq DNA polymerase can withstand high temperatures without denaturing ✓ e. primers bind to «targeted» DNA sequences at lower temp ✓ f. Taq DNA polymerase forms new «double-stranded» DNA by adding «complementary» bases/nucleotides ✓		4 max

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
5. c	<p><i>Environment benefits:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. pest-resistant crops can be made ✓</li> <li>b. so less spraying of insecticides/pesticides ✓</li> <li>c. less fuel burned in management of crops ✓</li> <li>d. longer shelf-life for fruits and vegetables so less spoilage ✓</li> <li>e. greater quantity/shorter growing time/less land needed ✓</li> <li>f. increase variety of growing locations / can grow in threatened conditions ✓</li> </ul> <p><i>Environment risks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g. non-target organisms can be affected ✓</li> <li>h. genes transferred to crop plants to make them herbicide resistant could spread to wild plants making super-weeds ✓</li> <li>i. GMOs (encourage monoculture which) reduces biodiversity ✓</li> <li>j. GM crops encourage overuse of herbicides ✓</li> </ul> <p><i>Health benefits:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>k. nutritional value of food improved by increasing nutrient content ✓</li> <li>l. crops could be produced that lack toxins or allergens ✓</li> <li>m. crops could be produced to contain edible vaccines to provide natural disease resistance ✓</li> </ul>		8 max

(continued...)

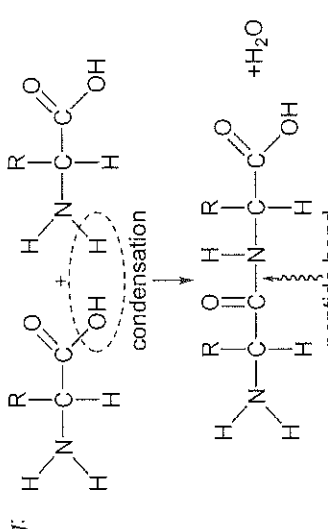
(Question 5c continued)

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
5 c	<p>Health risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>n. proteins from transferred genes could be toxic or cause allergic reactions ✓</li><li>o. antibiotic resistance genes used as markers during gene transfer could spread to «pathogenic» bacteria ✓</li><li>p. transferred genes could cause unexpected/not anticipated problems <b>OR</b> health effects of exposure to GMO unclear ✓</li></ul>		

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Question	Answers	Notes	Total
<p><b>6. a</b></p>	<p>a. each amino acid with a COO-/COOH group at one end <b>AND</b> a NH<sub>2</sub>/NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> at the other ✓</p> <p>b. CH in middle with H or R group attached ✓</p> <p>c. peptide bond correctly drawn between N and C=O ✓</p> <p>d. COO-/COOH group at one end of dipeptide <b>AND</b> NH<sub>2</sub>/NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> at other end ✓</p> <p>e. loss of water ✓</p> 	<p>Both needed.</p> <p>mp a requires the double bond to be shown between the C and O.</p> <p>Both needed.</p>	<p>4 max</p>

(continued...)

(Question 6 continued)

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
b	<p>a. A, P and E binding sites are on the large subunit of the ribosome ✓</p> <p>b. initiation of translation starts with binding of met-tRNA to the start codon ✓</p> <p>c. large sub-unit binds with «start» tRNA in the P site ✓</p> <p>d. A binding site holds the tRNA with the next amino acid to be added ✓</p> <p>e. peptide bond is formed between the amino acids of the A site and the polypeptide at the P site ✓</p> <p>f. polypeptide is transferred to the tRNA in the A site ✓</p> <p>g. the tRNA «with polypeptide» in A site then moves to P site</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>P binding site holds the tRNA attached to the growing polypeptide ✓</p> <p>h. E binding site «exit» is where the tRNA «from P site without amino acid» leaves the ribosome ✓</p>	<p>Accept annotated diagrams of the sites.</p>	<p>4 max</p>

(continued...)