



Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Specification reference
01.1	to compare with no petroleum jelly		1	AO2
				4.2.3.2
01.2	balance	do not accept scales	1	AO2
				4.2.3.2
01.3	$2.8 - 0.7 = 2.1 \mathrm{g}$		1	AO2
				MS3a
				4.2.3.2
01.4	more water is lost from the lower surface than the upper		1	AO3
	surface			4.2.3.2
	water is lost from both surfaces		1	
01.5	(more) stomata are found on the lower surface		1	AO3
				4.2.3.2
02.1	plant		1	AO2
	leaf / flower		1	4.2.3.1
	spongy mesophyll		1	
02.2	meristem tissue – contains rapidly dividing cells for growth	one mark for one or two correct	2	AO1
	xylem – transports water around the plant	two marks for all correct		4.2.3.1
	phloem – carries dissolved food around the plant			
02.3	chloroplasts		1	AO1
				4.2.3.1





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02.4	it contains different types of tissues (working together) / named tissues		1	AO2 4.2.3.1
03.1	palisade mesophyll		1	AO2 4.2.3.2
03.2	contains chloroplasts		1	AO1 4.1.1.3 4.2.3.2
03.3	osmosis from a region of high water potential to a region of lower water potential		1	AO1 4.1.3.2 4.2.3.2
03.4	Level 3: all three layers described Level 2: two layers described		5–6 3–4	AO1 4.1.1.3 4.2.3
	Level 1: one layer described No Relevant content		1–2 0	4.2.3





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	Indicative content			
	Any six from:			
	Top of leaf:			
	(tightly packed) palisade cells			
	contain many chloroplasts for photosynthesis			
	upper cells protected by epidermis			
	waxy surface reduces water loss from upper surface			
	Middle of leaf:			
	spongy mesophyll cells			
	have large air spaces / surface area to maximise gas exchar			
	xylem supplies water for photosynthesis			
	 phloem transports dissolved sugars from photosynthesis to 			
	Lower part of leaf:			
	stomata open and close through action of guard cells			
	let carbon dioxide diffuse in			
	allow oxygen / water vapour to diffuse out			
05.1	sugars		1	AO1
				4.2.3.2





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05.2	Feature	Found in xylem	Found in phloem	one mark for each correct row	4	AO1
	living cells		✓			4.2.3.2
	sieve plates		✓			
	walls containing lignin	✓				
	supported by companion cells		✓			
05.3	translocation				1	AO1
						4.2.3.2
06.1	from top:					AO2
	upper epidermis				1	4.2.3.1
	palisade mesophyll				1	
	spongy mesophyll				1	
	lower epidermis				1	
06.2	carries out most ph	otosynthesis in the	leaf: palisade		1	AO1
	mesophyll					4.2.3.1
	contains the stomat	•			1	
	contains air spaces:	spongy mesophyll			1	
06.3	stomata				1	AO1
						4.2.3.1





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07.1	the rate of water loss from the leaves of a plant					1	AO1 4.2.3.2
07.2	potometer					1	AO1 4.2.3.2
07.3	Factor change	Increase	Decrease		one mark for each correct row	4	A01
	increase in temperature	✓					4.2.3.2
	increase in humidity		✓				
	increase in air speed	✓					
	greater light intensity	✓					
08.1	large surface area available – to speed up movement of water into cell by osmosis many mitochondria – to transfer energy needed for active transport into the cell					1	AO1 4.2.3.2
08.2	(Process) Y				one mark for name of process	1	AO2
	active transport / concentration of mineral ions is usually lower in soil than in plant cells			one mark for explanation	1	4.2.3.2	
08.3	xylem					1	A01
							4.1.1.3
							4.2.3.2