CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

9700 BIOLOGY

9700/51

Paper 5 (Planning, Analysis and Evaluation), maximum raw mark 30

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



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Mark scheme abbreviations:

; separates marking points

I alternatives answers for the same point

R reject

A accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or extra guidance)

AW alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)

<u>underline</u> actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted)

max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

ora or reverse argument ecf error carried forward

I ignore

mp marking point (with relevant number)

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Qı	uesti	on	Expected answer	Extra guidance	Mark
1	(a)	(i)	idea that oxygen uptake or respiration is different or the same 1 of: respiration (rates) / oxygen uptake of the organisms will be different from or same as each other; one organism / named organism will be faster or the same as	allow any testable hypothesis but it must be in the context of all three organisms. e.g. the rate depends on the organism used / all the organisms have the same rate e.g. the insect larvae will have the fastest respiration	
			any other (named); ora		[max 1]
		(ii)	independent: (different / named) organisms;	A list of all names	
			dependent: distance moved by the water / air (along capillary in a specific time);	A distance moved I uptake of oxygen per unit time / rate of respiration / volume	[2]

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Questions	Expected answers		Extra guidance	Mark
(iii)	8 of: independent variable:			
	1. ref. to using, same mass of (each) organism / all named;	1.	I amount / number A known / fixed / similar / stated mass	
	2. ref. to keeping container with the organisms in the dark;	2.	A if only kept the algae in the dark	
	dependent variables:			
	 (using the scale) to find the distance moved or take readings at start and end; 	3.	looking for use of the scale A using a ruler R metre ruler I volume	
	4. ref. to (measure distance) at specific / known time interval ;	4.	A any specified time mp3 and mp4 can be stated as same distance and measure time or same time and measure distance	
	5. ref. to a method of holding the algae / organisms;	5.	e.g. inside a small container A on a diagram	
	Controlled variables (max 3)			
	6. ref. to ensuring apparatus is airtight;	6.	A description of a method to make airtight I watertight	
	ref. to keeping (appropriate) constant temperature (in the water bath);	7.	I method of maintaining temperature . A temperatures in the range 15–45 °C	
	idea of equilibration / acclimatisation of respirometer (containing organisms before measuring);	8.	looking for acclimatisation AW e.g. leave for a time	
	9. idea of replacing air / oxygen between measurements;		before starting experiment	
	10. ref. to a control with inert material (of the same mass);	10.	e.g. glass beads / dead organisms A description of a control e.g. tube with beads for comparison	

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Questions	Expected answers		Extra guidance	Mark
	11. ref. to using same mass of absorbent / replacing each time the respirometer is re-used;	11.	A idea of 'enough' absorbent to ensure all CO ₂ absorbed. A volume / amount / quantity of absorbent	
	safety:			
	12. ref. to suitable hazard and precaution; reliability	12.	ref. to broken glass <u>tube</u> cuts hand and hold bung while attaching to container or ref. to carbon dioxide absorbent as corrosive / caustic / harmful / irritant and gloves / eye protection. or ref. to allergic risk to any organism / absorbent and gloves / mask R. ref. to hot water I low risk	
	13. ref. to replicate / repeat (experiment) and mean / to identify or eliminate anomalies;	13.	must be a minimum total of 3. A as original and 2 more or several / many A for single organism A outliers for anomalies R mean of readings along the capillary at timed intervals i.e. mean of distances measured 1–2 min, 2–3 min, 3–4 min	
				[max 8]

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Questions	Expected answers	Extra guidance	Markll
(b)	allow answers that describe the main stages of the calculation in words or as a formula elements of this calculation may be shown separately		
	3 of:		
	1. ref. to valid <u>method</u> calculating volume of oxygen ;	A any valid method: e.g. distance (d) / length (l) / height (h) × π r ² / π (D ÷ 2) ² / π D ² ÷ 4, pre-calibrated tube	
	2. ref. to <u>dividing</u> (volume of oxygen) by the mass;	A min as time unit if volume is not calculated, but the oxygen is shown or	
	3. ref. to dividing (volume of oxygen) by time;	described as distance moved in the tube or oxygen uptake, allow mp2 and / or mp3 e.g. divide the distance	
	4. ref. to correct units either $\underline{cm^3g^{-1}}\underline{s^{-1}}or\underline{cm^3g^{-1}}\underline{min^{-1}};$ OR	by mass and / or time A rate of oxygen uptake divided by mass for mp2	
	volume of oxygen (cm³) (= y) time (s) x mass (g) ;;	value of y – ignore actual value if an example is used A cm³ / g / s	
	$(y) = cm^3 s^{-1} g^{-1};$		[max 3]
(c)	remove the carbon dioxide absorbent / weigh the absorbent at start and end of the experiment;		
	1 of:		
	difference in the measurement (between distance moved or mass) gives the carbon dioxide;	carbon dioxide absorbent must either be removed or weighed. • Mark the volume in the removed or weighed.	
	or	A moderno volumo	
	3. divide the difference in distance / volume by time ;		[max 2]

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Question	Expected answers	Extra guidance	Mark
(d) (i)	insect larvae = 0.8(0) and green algae = 0.97 / 1.00;	A 0.98 ÷ 1.23 R 0.79 A 0.34 ÷ 0.35	[1]
(ii)	3 of :		
	1. algae RQ suggests mainly CHO / named being metabolised;	if value is stated should be RQ1	
	 insect larvae RQ suggests mainly protein / amino acids being metabolised; 	if value is stated should be around RQ8–9 A a mixture of lipid and protein	
	 seeds RQ suggests mainly fat / fatty acid / lipid / oil being metabolised; 	3. if value is stated should be around RQ7	
	4. fat uses proportionally more oxygen than CHO for respiration;		[max 3]

[Total: 20]

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Question	Expected answers	Extra guidance	Mark
2 (a)	ignore all references to data quotes		
	3 of:		
	1. there is more auxin on shaded side / side A of test 3;		
	(auxin) redistributes because the total 3A and 3B is approx. same as in 4 where redistribution prevented;		
	3. there is no difference in the total auxin in light and dark ;	3. A ref. to treatment 2 and total auxin of any other	
	4. (so) auxin not broken down by light;	treatment being the same	
	5 the total auxin in all tests is approximately the same ;	A any comparison between treatment 3 and all the other treatments	[max 3]
(b) (i)	ref. to (standard deviation) shows (all) these data / results (in the table) are reliable;	I definition of standard deviation / standard error (S _M)	
	ref. to data / results (in the table) describing degree of reliability; or	e.g. treatments 2 and / or 4 most reliable as values are the smallest / treatment 1 is the least reliable as the value is the largest	
	because the standard deviations (in the table) are all less than 1;		[max 2]
(ii)	increase the total number of shoot tips used (in each group);		
	or		
	replicate / repeat the investigation / experiment several times minimum of 2 more ;		[1]

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Question	Expected answers	Extra guidance	Mark
(c)	diagram of shoot with <u>flat</u> top bending to right (of page);	R if no top is drawn R if curves at both ends I agar block R if 2 diagrams drawn which are inconsistent	
	marks on the left (outside) of the curve only are further apart than those on the inside of the curve ;	there needs to be a clear difference in spacing on the two sides of the curve and should not be a difference anywhere else A if curves wrong way	[2]
(d) (i)	there is no significant difference in the movement (of auxin) in light compared to that in the dark;	the difference in the movement (in auxin) in light and in the dark is not significant R insignificant	[1]
(::)	00.		ניו
(ii)	38;		
			[1]

[Total: 10]