#### **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

### MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

## 9700 BIOLOGY

9700/42

Paper 4 (A2 Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 100

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.

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### Mark scheme abbreviations:

; separates marking points

I alternative answers for the same point

R reject

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

**AW** alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)

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

max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

**ora** or reverse argument

**mp** marking point (with relevant number)

ecf error carried forward

I ignore

**AVP** alternative valid point (examples given as guidance)

|   |     | (   | Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014 9700   | 42         |  |  |
|---|-----|---|---|------------|--|--|
| 1 | (a) | 1   | (ideal characteristics) selected by humans/AW;  |            |  |  |
|   |     | 2   | one example of features; e.g. calm temperament/obedient/intelligent   |            |  |  |
|   |     | 3   | allowed to mate/bred together;  |            |  |  |
|   |     | 4   | offspring with ideal characteristics chosen to mate;  |            |  |  |
|   |     | 5   | over (many) generations ;   |            |  |  |
|   |     | 6   | <u>allele</u> frequency (for ideal characteristics) increases;  |            |  |  |
|   |     | 7   | directional selection;  | [max 4]    |  |  |
|   | (b) | (b) (i) jackal behavioural/reproductive/AW; |   |            |  |  |
|   |     |   | dingo<br>geographical/AW;   | [2]        |  |  |
|   |     | (ii)  | one species all breeds form fertile offspring with (domestic) dog;  |            |  |  |
|   |     |   | separate species idea of different types of jackal do not interbreed (to produce fertile offspring);                                | [2]        |  |  |
|   |     |   |   | [Total: 8] |  |  |
| 2 | (a) | pre<br>1                                    | vents growth of new blood vessels (to tumour);  |            |  |  |
|   |     | 2   | supply of (more), oxygen/nutrient; A named nutrient   |            |  |  |
|   |     | 3   | more routes for metastasis/AW;  | [max 2]    |  |  |
|   | (b) | (i)   | VEGF;   | [1]        |  |  |
|   |     | (ii)  | cell formed by fusion of a plasma cell <b>and</b> a cancer cell ; <b>A</b> B-lymphocyte, B cell, splenocyte <b>and</b> myeloma cell | [1]        |  |  |
|   | (c) | 1   | does not act as foreign antigen/AW;   |            |  |  |
|   |     | 2   | (so) does not cause, immune response/rejection;   |            |  |  |
|   |     | 3   | avoids, allergic reactions/side effects/anaphylactic shock;   |            |  |  |
|   |     | 4   | allows more than one treatment;   |            |  |  |
|   |     | 5   | remains in body for longer (so more effective);   | [max 3]    |  |  |
|   |     |   |   |            |  |  |

**Mark Scheme** 

**Syllabus** 

Paper

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# (d) drawing IgG ignore labels

four polypeptide chains shown; in correct positions (disulfide) bridges shown to link chains;



[2]

[Total: 9]

3 (a) (i) reverse transcriptase: produces (c)DNA from mRNA;

*DNA polymerase*: produces double stranded DNA from, single stranded (DNA)/cDNA;

restriction enzyme: cuts, DNA/plasmid;

DNA ligase: joins (gaps in) the sugar-phosphate backbone (of DNA); [4]

- (ii) 1 causes blood glucose <u>concentration</u>, to decrease/return to normal (from high);
  - 2 (target cells are) liver/muscle;
  - 3 increased, absorption of glucose (from blood)/permeability of cell surface membrane to glucose;
  - 4 increased (rate of) respiration of glucose;
  - 5 idea of increased conversion of glucose to glycogen;
  - 6 inhibits secretion of glucagon/decreased gluconeogenesis; [max 3]
- (ii) 1 identical to that produced by body;
  - 2 activity the same/fast response/no immune response;
  - 3 no need for animal insulin/AW;
  - 4 for religious reasons/for ethical reasons/for e.g. vegetarian;
  - 5 uncontaminated/pure;
  - 6 so no risk of disease;
  - 7 production very efficient/always available;
  - 8 extraction from animals, costly/complex/limited by supply of animals; [max 2]

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| (b)    | (i)  | insulin <b>X</b> | ora throughout for human insulin                                     |            |            |
|        |      | 1 great          | ter initial increase in activity/AW;                                 |            |            |
|        |      | 2 time           | of maximum activity/peak, earlier; [1.9h v. 3h]                      |            |            |
|        |      | 3 maxi           | mum activity/peak, greater ; [9.4 v 5.4 (a.u.)]                      |            |            |
|        |      | 4 rate           | of decrease greater;   |            |            |
|        |      | 5 activ          | ity always higher ;  |            |            |
|        |      | 6 comp           | parative figures ; [see above]                                       |            | [max 4     |
|        | (ii) | 1 chan           | ges, tertiary/3D structure ;   |            |            |
|        |      | 2 affec          | ets binding to receptor (on cell surface membrane);                  |            |            |
|        |      | 3 (this)         | affects production of second messenger;                              |            |            |
|        |      | 4 hydro          | ophilic/hydrophobic, bonds different;                                |            |            |
|        |      |                  | ; e.g. may affect, solubility in blood/transport in blood/raten down | e at which | [max 2     |
|        |      |                  |  |            | [Total: 15 |
| (-)    | 4    |                  |  |            |            |
| (a)    |      |                  | s biodiversity;  |            |            |
|        | 2    |                  | genetic diversity/genetic variation/gene pool;                       |            |            |
|        | 3    | (loss of a       | species) may affect food, chains/webs;                               |            |            |
|        | 4    | use by hu        | umans; e.g. medical use/building materials/food                      |            |            |
|        | 5    | (eco)tour        | ism;   |            |            |
|        | 6    | ethical/m        | noral/aesthetic, reasons ;   |            | [max       |
| (b)    | /:\  |                  | answer refers to the hotanic garden population unless othe           |            |            |

**(b) (i)** assume answer refers to the botanic garden population unless otherwise stated

statement about position relative to  ${\bf A},\,{\bf B}$  or  ${\bf C}$  ; e.g. closest to  ${\bf B}/lower$  than  ${\bf A}$  and  ${\bf B}/lower$  than  ${\bf C}$ 

use of comparative figures; e.g. 30.74 plus one other [2]

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|---|-------|------|--------|---|----------|-------------|
|   |       | (ii) | 1      | small number/(only) 10, sampled;  |          |             |
|   |       |      | 2      | some, variants/alleles, were not included in the sample;  |          |             |
|   |       |      | 3      | C may be smaller than the other populations;  |          |             |
|   |       |      | 4      | C may have developed from only a small number of original plan  | nts;     |             |
|   |       |      | 5      | (so) only a small number of, alleles/variants, (present in the orig population); A small gene pool/less genetic diversity | inal     | [max 2]     |
|   | (     | iii) | 1      | idea of better chance of survival in changing conditions;   |          |             |
|   |       |      | 2      | example of change; e.g. climatic/increased competition/new onew pest  | disease/ |             |
|   |       |      | 3      | less chance of, two harmful recessive alleles coming together/inbreeding depression;                                      |          | [max 2]     |
|   | (     | iv)  | 1      | (environmental) conditions similar to those in the, wild/natural h  | abitat ; |             |
|   |       |      | 2      | within pollination distance/AW;   |          |             |
|   |       |      | 3      | ref. to possible reintroduction of plants to the wild;  |          | [max 2]     |
|   | (c)   | (i)  | ass    | sume answer refers to the seeds unless otherwise stated   |          |             |
|   |       |      | 1      | idea that seeds are small and easier to store;  |          |             |
|   |       |      | 2      | seeds can be stored for a long time;  |          |             |
|   |       |      | 3      | little maintenance required;  |          |             |
|   |       |      | 4      | less prone to, disease/being eaten;   |          |             |
|   |       |      | 5      | seeds can be stored anywhere in the world;  |          | [max 2]     |
|   | (     | (ii) | 1      | to check that seeds are still, viable/able to germinate;  |          |             |
|   |       |      | 2      | to produce new plants from which fresh seeds can be collected;  |          |             |
|   |       |      | 3      | to, find/verify, conditions for breaking seed dormancy (should planeeded);  | ants be  | [max 2]     |
|   |       |      |        |   |          | [Total: 15] |
| 5 | (a)   | со   | ntains | s ribose (not deoxyribose) ;  |          |             |
|   |       | ha   | s thre | ee phosphate groups (not one);  |          | [2]         |
|   |       |      |        |   |          |             |

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Syllabus

Paper

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- (b) (i) anaerobic accept ora for aerobic
  - 1 idea that glucose not completely, broken down/oxidised or

only glycolysis occurs;

- 2 pyruvate/lactate/ethanol, still contains energy;
- 3 ETC stops;
- 4 (because) no oxygen to act as (final) electron acceptor;
- 5 (so) no, Krebs cycle/link reaction/oxidative phosphorylation/chemiosmosis;

[max 3]

- (ii) 1 lipid contains (relatively) more, hydrogen atoms/C-H;
  - 2 detail; e.g. molecular formula of glucose and a lipid given
  - 3 more reduced, NAD/FAD, produced;
  - 4 more electrons passed along ETC;
  - 5 more hydrogen ions pumped across inner mitochondrial membrane/ more hydrogen ions pumped into intermembrane space/steeper proton gradient;

[max 3]

[Total: 8]

6 (a)

| statement                                       | letter |
|---|--------|
| is myelinated                                   | В      |
| may form a synapse with an intermediate neurone | В      |
| cell body lies within the CNS                   | М      |
| dendron is usually longer than axon             | s      |
| cell body lies within spinal nerve              | s      |
| has many dendrites                              | В      |

;;;

all correct = 3 marks 3/4 correct = 2 marks 1/2 correct = 1 mark

[3]

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| (b)    | 1  | Ca <sup>(2+)</sup> channels open (in presynaptic membrane/presynaptic knob);   |         |                 |
|        | 2  | Ca <sup>2+</sup> enter (pre)synaptic knob ;  |         |                 |
|        | 3  | vesicles contain, neurotransmitter/ACh;  |         |                 |
|        | 4  | (vesicles) move towards/fuse with, presynaptic membrane;   |         |                 |
|        | 5  | (ACh/neurotransmitter) released/exocytosis;  |         |                 |
|        | 6  | (ACh/neurotransmitter) diffuses (across cleft);  |         |                 |
|        | 7  | binds to receptors on postsynaptic membrane;   |         |                 |
|        | 8  | Na <sup>(+)</sup> channels open ;  |         |                 |
|        | 9  | Na <sup>+</sup> enters post-synaptic neurone ;   |         |                 |
|        | ре | enalise lack of mention of ions in mp2 and 9 once only   |         | [max 5]         |
| (c)    | hy | rdrolyses/breaks down, ACh ;   |         |                 |
| ( )    | ·  | ops continuous production of action potentials (in post-synaptic neurone   | ):      | [2]             |
|        |    |  | •       | <br>[Total: 10] |
|        |    |  | '       | •               |
| ' (a)  | on | cessive  ly expressed in homozygote/two copies of the allele needed to be expressed in heterozygote/not expressed in presence of dominant alle |         |                 |
|        |    | utation  |         |                 |
|        | or |  |         |                 |
|        | ch | ange in, base/nucleotide, sequence;  |         | [2]             |
| (b)    | su | itable symbols and key ; e.g. A = <u>allele</u> for normal (non PKU)<br>a = <u>allele</u> for PKU  |         |                 |
|        | СО | rrect parental genotypes <b>plus</b> correct gametes ;   |         |                 |
|        | of | fspring phenotypes linked to correct offspring genotypes;  |         | [3]             |
| (c)    | 1  | fewer amino acids ;  |         |                 |
|        | 2  | change in primary structure; A different amino acid sequence   |         |                 |
|        | 3  | different, tertiary structure/3D shape;  |         |                 |
|        | 4  | ref. to active site of, PAH/enzyme, changed/absent;  |         |                 |
|        |    |  |         |                 |
|        | 5  | PAH/enzyme/protein, non-functional/AW; A different function  |         | [max 3]         |

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|---|--------------|------------|--|-------|---------|
| 8 | (a) (i)      | <b>A</b> - | - RuBP/ribulose bisphosphate ;   |       |         |
|   |              | В-         | - fatty acid ;   |       |         |
|   |              |            | - nitrates; <b>A</b> suitable nitrogenous substance e.g. ammonium io<br>trogen/ammonia | ons   | [3]     |
|   | (ii)         | nor        | n-cyclic photophosphorylation ;  |       | [1]     |
|   | (iii)        | cor        | ndensation/polymerisation; A anabolic  |       |         |
|   |              | gly        | cosidic;   |       | [2]     |
|   | (iv)         | 1          | enters via stoma(ta);  |       |         |
|   |              | 2          | by diffusion/down a concentration gradient;  |       |         |
|   |              | 3          | passes through air spaces;   |       |         |
|   |              | 4          | dissolves in film of water (on cell surface);  |       |         |
|   |              | 5          | (diffuses) through cell, wall/surface membrane (of palisade ce                         | lls); | [max 3] |
|   | <b>(b)</b> 1 | exc        | cited electrons leave, chlorophyll a/photosystem;                                      |       |         |
|   | 2            | pas        | ss along ETC ;   |       |         |
|   | 3            | pro        | tons present from photolysis;  |       |         |

protons (pumped) into intermembrane space;

idea that protons leaving stroma raises pH;

rubisco is in stroma;

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[Total: 12]

[max 3]

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**Paper** 

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- 9 (a) 1 high, carbohydrate/starch, content; A 70-80%
  - 2 source of, energy/ATP;
  - 3 protein provides amino acids;
  - 4 for growth;
  - 5 low in fat ; **A** 2–4%
  - 6 contains essential fatty acids;
  - 7 source of, vitamin B/vitamin E;
  - 8 deficient in, vitamin A/vitamin D/vitamin C;
  - 9 ref. to Golden Rice and vitamin A; A ref. to other valid examples
  - 10 wide range/AW, of minerals;
  - 11 named mineral plus use in human body; e.g. calcium for bone development
  - 12 high in fibre;
  - 13 for peristalsis/prevents constipation;
  - 14 easily, dried/stored;
  - 15 AVP; e.g. staple diet for much of the world/named staple crop and location
  - 16 AVP; e.g. different parts of grain have different nutrients/ref. to processing grain

[max 8]

- (b) 1 seed is, dormant/metabolically inactive;
  - 2 water enters seed;
  - 3 embryo, produces/releases, gibberellin;
  - 4 gibberellin stimulates aleurone layer;
  - 5 (by) affecting, gene coding/transcription of mRNA, for amylase;
  - 6 to produce amylase;
  - 7 amylase hydrolyses starch;
  - 8 in endosperm;
  - 9 to, maltose/glucose;
  - 10 embryo uses sugars for respiration;
  - 11 energy/ATP, used for growth;

[max 7]

[Total: 15]

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- 10 (a) 1 FSH/LH, released by anterior pituitary;
  - 2 Graafian/ovarian, follicle develops/AW;
  - 3 oestrogen produced by follicle (cells);
  - 4 oestrogen conc rises for first 12 days;
  - 5 causes, endometrium to thicken; A detail such as increase in blood vessels
  - 6 (around day 14) surge in LH/AW;
  - 7 stimulates ovulation/AW;
  - 8 corpus luteum develops;
  - 9 produces progesterone;
  - 10 causes, further development of endometrium;
  - 11 if no fertilisation, secretion of FSH/LH inhibited;
  - 12 corpus luteum, degenerates/AW;
  - 13 progesterone conc falls;
  - 14 endometrium breaks down/menstruation occurs;
  - 15 negative feedback in correct context;

[max 9]

- **(b)** 1 (homeostasis is) maintenance of, constant/stable, internal environment;
  - 2 irrespective of changes in external environment;
  - 3 negative feedback;
  - 4 ref. to input/stimulus;
  - 5 receptor detects change in parameter;
  - 6 action taken by effector/response/AW;
  - 7 restoration of, norm/set point/AW;
  - 8 ref. to fluctuation around the norm;
  - 9 example of homeostasis;

[max 6]

[Total: 15]