## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper

## for the guidance of teachers

## 9700 BIOLOGY

9700/43 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.

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	Pa	ge 2		Mark Sc	Syllabus 9700	Paper					
					GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010			43			
1	(a)				f low salinity/less sal	-					
		2		comment about result for salinity 16-20 not following trend ;							
		3	2 pa	ired figs with units		[3]					
	(b)	(i)	( <u>31 -</u> 8	<u>– 8</u> ) (× 100)							
			287.	.5/288 ;;							
			allov	v one mark for suit	rect answer		[2]				
		(ii)	any	two from							
			1	(ensure) low salini	ty or more freshwate	r;					
			2	nest sites protecte	d;						
			3	education/ecotour	ism ;						
			4	assisted breeding	;						
			5	ban on hunting ;							
			6	preventing pollutio	n;			[2 max]			
								[Total: 7]			
2	(2)	1	roco	optor or binding site	not complementar	Vanacific to ESI	<b>.</b>				
2	(a)	1			e not, complementary	" <u>specific</u> , to FSI	Π,				
		2		I has <u>shorter β cha</u>			·				
		3			hary structure/seque		ias ;				
		4	FSH	I has different, terti	ary structure/3D sha	pe;		[3 max]			
	(b)	(i)	follic	cle (cells) ;	A granulosa (cells)			[1]			
		(ii)	corp	ous luteal (cells) ;	A granulosa (cells)			[1]			
	(-)	4	(b.:	ding to a recenter)	anto ao a circual ta ti						
	(c)				acts as a signal to t						
		2			nesis of hormone;						
		3		rogen secreted ;			formed (oestroge				
		4	stim	ulates thickening c	f endometrium/inhib	ts FSH (product	tion);	[3 max]			
								[Total: 8]			

	Pa	ige 3		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	Syllabus 9700	Paper 43					
3	(a)	1	peni	nicillin inhibits enzyme ; ignore name of enzyme							
		2	peptidoglycan chains cannot link up/stops cross-links forming;								
		3	cell	wall becomes weaker/AW ;							
		4	turge	or of cell not resisted (by cell wall)/AW ;							
		5	cell/	wall, bursts <b>;</b>		[3 max]					
	(b)	(i)		as, an outer membrane/channel proteins ; as thinner (peptidoglycan) wall ; <i>accept <b>ora</b> for <b>A</b></i>		[2]					
		(ii)	1	penicillin V can reach the, wall/(cell surface) membrane	e, of <b>A; ora</b>						
			2	outer membrane of <b>B</b> stops penicillin V getting through	; ora						
			3	penicillin V cannot get through pores of outer membrar	ne of <b>B</b> ;	[2 max]					
		(iii)		penetrate outer membrane ; ugh pores/directly through as non-polar ;		[2]					
	(c)	bate	ch cu								
		1	set ı	up and allowed to proceed ;							
		2	nutri	ients not added or products removed, (during fermentat	ion);						
		3	air a	llowed in/waste gas allowed out ;							
		4	at er	nd of each process, product harvested/fermenter cleane	ed out; <i>max</i> 2						
		con	tinuo	us culture							
		5	nutri	ients added (all the time) ;							
		6	prod	lucts removed (all the time) ;							
		7	no d	lown time/AW ;	max 2	[3 max]					
	(d)	1	•	<i>nicillium</i> /fungus), does not make penicillin all the time/pe es of growth ;	enicillin is made	in the later					
		2	whe	n beginning to run out of nutrients;							
		3	(pen	icillin) is a <u>secondary</u> metabolite ;							
		4	cont	inuous culture has no yield of penicillin;							
		5	cont	inuous culture, never reaches stationary phase of growtl	n/always expone	ential growth ; [3 max]					

	Ра	ge 4		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	Syllabus 9700	Paper 43
4	(a)	1	can	be grown in many different environments/AW;		
		2	(gra	ins) contain variety of nutrients; A list of 3+ nutrients		
		3	deta	il of nutrient content ; e.g. high in calcium/vitamin B/pr	otein	
		4	(gra	ins) have high, energy/fibre, content ;		
		5	(gra	ins) store well ;		[3 max]
	(b)	(i)	endo	osperm;		[1]
	( - )	(ii)		both rise and then fall ;		
			2	sorghum (enzyme) has higher activity (at all temperatu	ures);	
			3	sorghum (enzyme) has higher maximum activity;		
			4	sorghum (enzyme) has higher optimum temperature;	<b>A</b> 70° and 60°	
			5	comparative figures to illustrate points 2 or 3;		[3 max]
		(iii)	1	(rice) tertiary structure/active site, of amylase is altered	d more by high te	emperature;
			2	(therefore) fewer ES/enzyme-substrate complexes for	med/AW;	
			3	high temperatures affect H bonds (more than other bo	nds);	
			4	amylase in rice may have more H bonds; ora		
			5	correct ref. to other named bond ;		[3 max]
	(c)	(i)	1	higher CO <sub>2</sub> uptake at higher light intensity; <b>ora</b>		
			2	comparative figures; using columns 1 and 2		
			3	$CO_2$ used in, Calvin cycle/light independent reaction ;		
			4	photophosphorylation/light dependent stage provides,	ATP/reduced NA	ADP;
			5	for use in, Calvin cycle/light independent reaction;		
			6	light is a limiting factor;		[3 max]
		(ii)	1	survive better at low light intensities;		
			2	comparative figures; using columns 1 and 6		[2]
						[Total: 15]

	Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper				
		GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9700	43				
5 (a) divergence values less for <i>persimilis</i> than for <i>pseudoobscura</i> (at all DNA regions); ora								
,	use of fig		at all DNA legion	15), <b>Ula</b>				

- (b) 1 some regions of DNA more prone to mutation than others ;
  - 2 mutation in some regions likely to be fatal (so not seen in populations);
  - 3 there tends to be less divergence if DNA is part of an important gene/ora;
  - 4 detail ; e.g. causes change in essential protein [2 max]
- (c) 1 <u>allopatric speciation</u>;
  - 2 geographical/physical, barrier;
  - 3 no, breeding/gene flow, between populations;
  - 4 <u>mutations</u> occur ;
  - 5 different selection pressures/different (environmental) conditions ;
  - 6 genetic change ; e.g. different alleles selected for/change in allele frequency/change in gene pool/advantageous alleles passed on ;
  - 7 genetic drift;
  - 8 (ultimately) cannot interbreed/reproductively isolated ; [4 max]

[Total: 8]

P	Paç	ge 6							achers' ve				labus	Pap	
					GCE	AS/A		'EL -	- May/Jun	e 201	0	9	700	4:	3
6 (a	a)	1	allele	e/gene,	found	on X	chro	mos	ome;						
		2	fema	ales hav	e two	copie	es of,	allel	e/gene ;						
		3	male	es have	only o	one co	ору о	f, alle	ele/gene;					[	[2 max]
(b	<b>)</b> )	) key to symbols													
		recessive allele X <sup>a</sup> (= allele for CI)													
		don	ninan	t allele	X <sup>A</sup>	(= all	ele fo	r nor	mal iris) ;						
		cros pare		phenoty	/pes		male	with	n CI/cleft ir	is	and	normal f	emale	•	
		gan	netes				Xa	or	Y			all X	Α;		
		offs	pring	genoty	pes				X <sup>A</sup> X <sup>a</sup>		XAY	(;			
		offspring phenotypes normal female normal mal							nal male	,					
									or						
		cross 2 parental phenotypes					m	ale v	vith CI/clef	t iris	a	nd nori	mal fema	le ;	
		gan	netes				Xa	or	Y			X <sup>A</sup> o	r X <sup>a</sup> ;		
		offs	pring	genoty	pes	Х	<sup>A</sup> X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>A</sup> Y		Xª	X <sup>a</sup>	Xav	Υ;	
		offs	pring	phenot	ypes	norn fem			normal male		cleft fem	t iris/CI ale	cleft mal	: iris/CI e    ;	[5]
of	ffsj	oring	g phe	notypes	: must	be lii	nked	to ge	enotypes						

(c) 1 in 4/25%/0.25 ; **R** ratios

[1]

[Total: 8]

	Page 7			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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7	(a)	(i)		oval of, carbon dioxide/carboxyl group ; oval of hydrogen ;		[2]
		(ii)	<b>P</b> a	nd <b>Q</b> ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	3;			[1]
		(ii)	1	inner mitochondrial membrane/cristae;		
			2	dehydrogenase enzymes;		
			3	release hydrogen;		
			4	hydrogen splits into protons and electrons;		
			5	electrons flow down, ETC/Electron Transfer Chain/AW	,	
			6	energy released;		
			7	protons pumped across (inner membrane);		
			8	into intermembrane space ;		
			9	proton gradient ;		
			10	protons pass through, ATP synthase/stalked particles;		
			11	ATP formed ; <i>linked to 10</i>		
			12	oxygen (final), hydrogen/proton and electron, acceptor	; max 4	[5 max]
	(c)	1	pyrı	uvate converted to <u>ethanal</u> ;		
		2	<u>etha</u>	anal reduced;		
		3	by r	educed NAD;		
		4	NA	D, oxidised/regenerated;		
		5	allo	ws glycolysis to continue ;		
		6	<u>etha</u>	anal dehydrogenase ;		
		7	<u>etha</u>	anol formed ;		
		8	prev	vents $H^{+}$ from lowering pH ;		[4 max]

	Page 8			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	Syllabus 9700	Paper 43
	(d)	1	no.	decarboxylation/carbon dioxide removed ; <b>A</b> ora	0100	
	()	2		gle step ;		
		-	-	ate dehydrogenase ;		
		4		ersible ;		[3 max]
		•	1011			[Total: 16]
						[10101110]
8	(a)	(i)	1	change in, genetic material/DNA, (in cell) ;		
			2	(therefore) change product of cell;		
			3	during protein synthesis;		[2 max]
		(ii)	1	identification of transformed, cells/organisms;		
			2	avoid use of antibiotics;		
			3	easy to detect ;		
			4	no known ill effect on GM organism ;		[2 max]
	(b)	(i)	1	reduces deficiency disease/AW;		
			2	better quality food ;		
			3	assistance to developing nations/AW;		
			4	cheap seed ; e.g. for golden rice		[2 max]
		(ii)	1	high cost of GM seed ;		
			2	too much power held by multinational companies ;		
			3	change to ecosystem ; e.g. hybridisation		
			4	GM crops may be difficult to sell ;		
			5	GM plant varieties may be genetically unstable ;		
			6	no long term studies done on effects on human health	;	
			7	reduction in biodiversity/outcompetes natural variety or	species ;	[2 max]
						[Total: 8]

Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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- 9 (a) 1 arranged in light harvesting, clusters/system;
  - 2 primary pigments/chlorophyll a;
  - 3 at reaction centre ;
  - 4 P700/P1, absorbs at 700(nm);
  - 5 P680/P11, absorbs at 680(nm);
  - 6 accessory pigments/chlorophyll b/carotenoids, surround, primary pigment/reaction centre/ chlorophyll a ;
  - 7 pass <u>energy</u> to, primary pigment/reaction centre/chlorophyll a ;
  - 8 P700 / PI, involved in cyclic photophosphorylation;
  - 9 (light absorbed results in) electron excited/AW;
  - 10 emitted from, chlorophyll/photosystem;
  - 11 flows along, chain of electron carriers/ETC ;
  - 12 ATP synthesis;
  - 13 electron returns to, P700/P1;
  - (b) 14 photolysis (of water);
    - 15 releases H<sup>+</sup>; *R* H/hydrogen atoms
    - 16 by, P680/PII;
    - 17 e<sup>-</sup> released ;
    - 18 by, P700/PI;
    - 19 both combine with NADP;
    - (reduced NADP)
    - 20 reduces, GP ; A PGA
    - 21 to TP ; A PGAL / GALP
    - 22 ATP used;
    - 23 NADP, regenerated/oxidised;

[7 max]

[8 max]

Page 10	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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**10 (a)** 1 nucleus in cell body;

- 2 (long) dendron ; R plural
- 3 (shorter) axon;
- 4 many mitochondria (in cell body);
- 5 many RER/nissl's granules, (in cell body);
- 6 synaptic knobs;
- 7 detail of synaptic knob;
- 8 (terminal) dendrites;
- 9 Schwann cells ;
- 10 detail of myelin sheath ;
- 11 nodes of Ranvier;
- accept points on labelled diagram
- (b) 12 Na<sup>+</sup> channels open ; A sodium channels
  - 13 Na<sup>+</sup> enter cell ; **R** enter membrane
  - 14 inside becomes, less negative/positive/+40mV or membrane depolarised ;
  - 15 Na<sup>+</sup> channels <u>close</u>; A sodium channels
  - 16  $K^+$  channels open ; **A** potassium channels
  - 17  $K^{+}$  move out (of cell); **R** of membrane
  - 18 inside becomes negative **or** <u>membrane</u> repolarised ; **A** negative figure
  - max 5
  - 19 local circuits/description;
  - 20 (myelin sheath/Schwann cells) insulate axon/does not allow movement of ions;
  - 21 action potential/depolarisation, only at nodes (of Ranvier)/gaps;
  - 22 saltatory conduction/AW;
  - 23 one-way transmission;
  - 24 AVP ; e.g. hyperpolarisation/refractory period [8 max]

[Total: 15]

[7 max]