

## BIOLOGY

9700/35 May/June 2016

Paper 3 (Advanced Practical Skills 1) MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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Mark scheme abbreviations:

Page	3	Mark Scheme Syllabus	Paper
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1 (a)	) (i)	<ul> <li>(decisions on serial dilutions)</li> <li>1. correct concentrations of 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.0625 + %;</li> <li>2. shows transfer of 10 cm<sup>3</sup> of 1(%) to next dilution + 10 cm<sup>3</sup> transferred from 2nd to 3rd beaker and from 3rd to 4th and from 4th to 5th + cm<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>3. adds 10 cm<sup>3</sup> of water to each beaker;</li> </ul>	[3]
	(ii)	(interpretation of percentage error) (actual error) $\pm$ half the smallest division on syringe ; (percentage error) correct answer using actual error ;	[2]
	(iii)	<ul> <li>(recording results and completing column headings)</li> <li>1. heading, percentage concentration of glucose + (units for time) seconds;</li> <li>2. records results for times and colours for five concentrations of glucose solutions;</li> <li>3. result for time for first colour 1% concentration of glucose is faster than for the lowest concentration of glucose recorded;</li> <li>4. times recorded as whole seconds;</li> </ul>	[4]
	(iv)	(decides how to standardise Benedict's test) decides to use the same volumes of glucose and Benedict's (2 cm <sup>3</sup> ) ; decides to heat water-bath to boiling ;	[2]
	(v)	<i>(collects result for solution <b>P</b>)</i> records time + seconds + colour for solution <b>P</b> ;	[1]
	(vi)	<i>(interprets result for solution P)</i> correct estimate for concentration of solution P ;	[1]
	(vii)	<i>(improvement)</i> use colorimeter <b>or</b> carry out repeats <b>or</b> use more concentrations within range of the estimate ;	[1]
	(viii)	<i>(improvement)</i> draw a calibration curve ; read off concentration of unknown from the calibration curve ;	[2]
(b)	) (i)	<ul> <li>(graph)</li> <li>1. (x-axis) time after eating the meal/minutes + (y-axis) concentration of glucose in blood plasma/mmol dm<sup>-3</sup>;</li> <li>2. (scale on x-axis) 20.0 to 2 cm, labelled at least each 2 cm + (scale on y-axis) 0.5 to 2 cm, labelled at least each 2 cm, with 5 at the origin;</li> <li>3. correct plotting of five points with a small cross or dot in circle;</li> <li>4. five plots with either ruled lines exactly point to point or smooth curve drawn as thin line;</li> </ul>	[4]
	(ii)	<i>(calculation)</i> shows 6.750 minus 5.125, divided by 5.125 and multiplied by 100 <b>or</b> alternative correct method <b>;</b>	[1]
	(iii)	(conclusion) draws one label line and label ${\bf X}$ to indicate the section of the graph between time at 0 minutes and time at 20 minutes ;	[1]

age 4		Syllabus	Paper
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(iv)	<i>(conclusion)</i> <i>ref. to</i> glucose used by the cells (for respiration) or AVP ;		[1] [Total: 23]
(a) (i)	<ol> <li>plan diagram of appropriate size + no cells ;</li> <li>at least three layers of tissue (4 lines) + correct section drawn ;</li> <li>draws tissue layer beneath epidermis ;</li> </ol>	root;	[5]
(ii)	<i>(conclusion)</i> root + stele/xylem/vascular tissue in the centre ;		[1]
(iii)		argest	[5]
1. 2.	measures line $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$ correctly in whole mm <b>or</b> 0.5 mm ; shows measurement for $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$ , converted to micrometres, divided by measurement for $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$ in millimetres divided by 3 ;	3000 or	[3]
org	anises table so that one column for features ;	)	[3]
			[Total: 17]
	<ul> <li>(a) (i)</li> <li>(ii)</li> <li>(iii)</li> <li>(iii)</li> <li>(iii)</li> <li>(iii)</li> <li>(i)</li> <li>(i)</li></ul>	<ul> <li>(iv) (conclusion) ref. to glucose used by the cells (for respiration) or AVP;</li> <li>(a) (i) (plan diagram) <ol> <li>plan diagram of appropriate size + no cells;</li> <li>at least three layers of tissue (4 lines) + correct section drawn;</li> <li>draws tissue layer beneath epidermis;</li> <li>diameter of the stele approximately a third of the diameter of the suese one label line + label Z to the endodermis;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(ii) (conclusion) root + stele / xylem / vascular tissue in the centre;</li> <li>(iii) (drawing) <ol> <li>quality of line for outer wall of cells + size at least 40 mm across I cell;</li> <li>only four cells drawn + each cell touching two of the other cells;</li> <li>cell walls drawn as two lines close together;</li> <li>records at least one air space between the cells;</li> <li>uses one label line + one label to cytoplasm of one cell;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(b) (calculation of magnification) <ol> <li>measures line A - B correctly in whole mm or 0.5 mm;</li> <li>shows measurement for A - B, converted to micrometres, divided by measurement for A - B in millimetres divided by 3;</li> <li>correct magnification from calculation;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(c) (observable similarities between organ on L1 and that shown in Fig. 2.2 organises table so that one column for features; any two observable similarities;;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2016 9700</li> <li>(iv) (conclusion) ref. to glucose used by the cells (for respiration) or AVP;</li> <li>(a) (i) (plan diagram) <ol> <li>plan diagram of appropriate size + no cells;</li> <li>at least three layers of tissue (4 lines) + correct section drawn;</li> <li>draws tissue layer beneath epidermis;</li> <li>diameter of the stele approximately a third of the diameter of the root;</li> <li>uses one label line + label Z to the endodermis;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(ii) (conclusion) root + stele / xylem / vascular tissue in the centre;</li> <li>(iii) (drawing) <ol> <li>quality of line for outer wall of cells + size at least 40 mm across largest cell;</li> <li>cell walls drawn as two lines close together;</li> <li>records at least one air space between the cells;</li> <li>uses one label line + one label to cytoplasm of one cell;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(b) (calculation of magnification) <ol> <li>measures line A - B correctly in whole mm or 0.5 mm;</li> <li>shows measurement for A - B, converted to micrometres, divided by 3000 or measurement for A - B in millimetres divided by 3;</li> <li>correct magnification from calculation;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(c) (observable similarities between organ on L1 and that shown in Fig. 2.2) organises table so that one column for features; any two observable similarities;;</li> </ul>