

## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

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BIOLOGY 9700/51

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 30

## **Published**

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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)

**underline** 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

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	weigh / measure (out) / take / put / add / use/ AW, 6 (.01) g urea;	2
	add 500 cm <sup>3</sup> (distilled / deionised) water (and stir until dissolved);	
1(a)(ii)	idea of removing (a known and) same volume of urea solution (with second dilution taken from first dilution, etc.) at each stage of dilution;	2
	idea of adding (a known and) same volume of (distilled) water at each stage of dilution;	
	A as a diagram showing sequence of dilution A as a table showing volumes (and concentrations) A proportional dilution for max 1 (ecf) if 4 dilutions correctly gained	
1(b)(i)	independent temperature;	2
	dependent conductivity (of enzyme and substrate / ions / solution); A in conductivity units	
1(b)(ii)	substituting, the active enzyme / urease, by an unreactive substance (at all temperatures)  A e.g. boiled or denatured enzyme / water in place of enzyme / 0.0M enzyme / (solution of) urea without urease	1
	or	
	substituting, urea / substrate, with water; I 'use (distilled) water' unqualified A e.g. water in place of substrate / 0.0M substrate / (solution of) urease without urea	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(iii)	max 5 if mp7 not given	6
	any 6 from:  1 ref. to a suitable range of at least 5 temperatures ; A any 5 in the range 10–70 °C	
	2 ref. to using suitable apparatus (to incubate enzyme and urea solutions at constant temperature(s)); e.g. (thermostatically controlled) water baths / incubators / thermostatically or temperature controlled room / (magnetic stirrer) hotplate A beaker plus hot water as water-bath I air conditioning	
	3 ref. to using same volume of urease each time; total volume must not exceed 30 cm <sup>3</sup>	
	4 ref. to using same volume of (each) urea concentration; total volume must not exceed 30 cm <sup>3</sup>	
	<ul><li>7 ref. to using (same volume of) buffer to maintain a constant pH;</li><li>A use buffer to control pH</li></ul>	
	procedure: 6 ref. to incubating urease <b>and</b> urea concentrations separately;	
	7 ref. to mixing urea and urease solutions (on the magnetic stirrer) and immersing (conductivity) probe; I 'probe is used' unqualified	
	<ul> <li>ref. to taking reading (from meter) at same time (for each solution / temperature);</li> <li>A any stated time from 0 s to 5 min</li> <li>A take reading immediately / AW</li> <li>A 'use meter to measure rate of reaction' if time context correct</li> </ul>	
	9 ref. to testing each of the concentrations (of urea) at each temperature;	
	10 ref. to a min. of 3 replicates / repeats and a mean / find anomalies;	

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Question	Answer	Marks				
2(a)(i)	any 1 from:					
	1 time of soaking (grain in the salt solutions) / 12 hours soaking for each set / AW;					
	2 number of grains (soaked in each, salt concentration / set / covered petri dish);					
	3 temperature (of germination / incubation); 20 °C if quoted					
	<ul> <li>4 time intervals of recording (germination);</li> <li>A recorded at 8 hour intervals or recorded over 5 days</li> </ul>					
	5 idea of taking a standard appearance of grain when judged to be germinated; e.g. emergence of radicle					
2(a)(ii)	any 1 from:	1				
	volume of (salt) solution used, on the filter paper / in the (Petri) dish; I 'amount' unqualified					
	2 age of grain;					
	<pre>3 (use) undamaged / not infected / not diseased / AW, grain; I size / mass, of grain</pre>					
	4 idea of light (exposure of grains during germination / breaking dormancy);					
	5 supply of, air / oxygen (to the grain);					
	6 idea of spacing of grains;					
	7 pH (of solution);					

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Question			Answer						Marks
2(b)(i)			mean (cumulative) percentage of grains that had germinated each day					2	
		/mmoldm <sup>-3</sup>	X	Y	Х	5 <b>Y</b>			
		_	0	93.8	92.0	98.0	97.0		
			10	93.0	90.2	97.4	96.4		
			20	92.2	87.0 ;	96.6	93.6		
			30	96.4 ;	90.0	96.4	93.0		
			40	92.0	90.4	95.4	92.4		
			50	91.3	91.0	95.0	91.6		
			60	91.2	90.0	95.0	91.0		
2(b)(ii)	1	Pearson's linear correl  A Pearson's R Pe	ation ; earson's Rank correlation	on					2
	2	data collected is contin	uous						
		or data, is / seems to b	e, (from a population t	hat is) norr	nally distrib	uted			
		or data / results, appea	ars to be linear;						

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	I data quotes unqualified	3
	any 3 from:	
	1 idea that (germination is rapid because) nearly all / approx. 90% / majority / most, of grains, germinated during the first day;	
	2 idea that (control shows) some of the barley, will not germinate, over the period of the experiment / in the first five days;	
	percentage germination (generally), decreases as concentration of salt increases / increases as concentration of salt decreases; A idea of negative correlation	
	4 more grains have germinated after 5 days (than after 1 day) / ora;	
2(d)(i)	must be comparative I data quotes unqualified	1
	germination of barley is, higher / highest, in $\mathbf{X}$ (than $\mathbf{Y}$ at, all salt concentrations / every value / stated value(s) from 30 mmol dm <sup>-3</sup> to 60 mmol dm <sup>-3</sup> );	
2(d)(ii)	any 1 from:	1
	1 idea of measuring / recording / investigating / AW, germination of, <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> / both, in salty soil;	
	2 idea of measuring / recording / investigating / AW, growth of, <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> / both, in salty soil;	
	3 idea of measuring / recording / investigating / AW, yield of, <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> / both, in salty soil;	
	4 AVP; e.g. a field investigation involving a transect across an area from low to high salt then measuring abundance of the types along the transect	

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