UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

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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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9700	43

- 1 (a) 1 more nests in, areas of low salinity/less salty areas; ora
 - 2 comment about result for salinity 16-20 not following trend;
 - 3 2 paired figs with units; linked to 1

[3]

(b) (i) (31-8) (× 100)

287.5/288 ;;

allow one mark for suitable working if incorrect answer

[2]

- (ii) any two from
 - 1 (ensure) low salinity or more freshwater;
 - 2 nest sites protected;
 - 3 education/ecotourism;
 - 4 assisted breeding;
 - 5 ban on hunting;
 - 6 preventing pollution;

[2 max]

[Total: 7]

- 2 (a) 1 receptor or binding site not, complementary/specific, to FSH;
 - 2 FSH has shorter β chain than LH; ora
 - 3 FSH has different, primary structure/sequence of amino acids;
 - 4 FSH has different, tertiary structure/3D shape;

[3 max]

(b) (i) follicle (cells);

A granulosa (cells)

[1]

(ii) corpus luteal (cells); A granulosa (cells)

[1]

- (c) 1 (binding to a receptor), acts as a signal to the cells/stimulates cells;
 - 2 to, start/increase, synthesis of hormone; A cells start to divide
 - 3 <u>oestrogen secreted</u>;

A mature follicle formed (oestrogen),

4 stimulates thickening of endometrium/inhibits FSH (production);

[3 max]

[Total: 8]

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

3

[Total: 15]

Page 4		1	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	Syllabus 9700	Paper 43	
ı	(-)				9700	43
	(a)			n be grown in many different environments/AW;		
		2	(gra	ains) contain variety of nutrients; A list of 3+ nutrients		
		3	det	ail of nutrient content ; e.g. high in calcium/vitamin B/pro	otein	
		4	(gr	ains) have <u>high</u> , energy/fibre, content ;		
		5	(gr	ains) store well ;		[3 max
	(b)	(i)	end	dosperm;		[1
		(ii)	1	both rise and then fall;		
			2	sorghum (enzyme) has higher activity (at all temperatu	res);	
			3	sorghum (enzyme) has higher maximum activity;		
			4	sorghum (enzyme) has higher optimum temperature;	A 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	I more by high to	emperature ;
			2	(therefore) fewer ES/enzyme-substrate complexes form	med/AW;	
			3	high temperatures affect H bonds (more than other bonds)	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 ₂ uptake at higher light intensity; ora		
			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 N/	ADP;
			5	for use in, Calvin cycle/light independent reaction;		
			6	light is a limiting factor;		[3 max
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-

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[2]

[Total: 15]

survive better at low light intensities;

comparative figures; using columns 1 and 6 $\,$

(ii) 1

2

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9700	43

- 5 (a) divergence values less for *persimilis* than for *pseudoobscura* (at all DNA regions); ora use of figures;[2]
 - **(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</u> speciation;
 - 2 geographical/physical, barrier;
 - 3 no, breeding/gene flow, between populations;
 - 4 mutations 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 <u>passed on</u>;
 - 7 genetic drift;
 - 8 (ultimately) cannot interbreed/reproductively isolated;

[4 max]

[Total: 8]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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6 (a) 1 allele/gene, found on X chromosome;

2 females have two copies of, allele/gene;

3 males have only one copy of, allele/gene;

[2 max]

(b) key to symbols

recessive allele X^a (= allele for CI)

dominant allele X^A (= allele for normal iris);

cross 1

parental phenotypes male with CI/cleft iris and normal female ;

gametes X^a or Y all X^A;

offspring genotypes X^AX^a X^AY ;

offspring phenotypes normal female normal male;

.....

cross 2

parental phenotypes male with CI/cleft iris and normal female ;

gametes X^a or Y X^A or X^a;

offspring genotypes X^AX^a X^AY X^aX^a X^aY ;

offspring phenotypes normal normal cleft iris/CI cleft iris/CI female male female male ;

offspring phenotypes must be linked to genotypes

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

[Total: 8]

[5]

[1]

	Page 7		Page 7 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
				GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9700	43
7	(a)	(i)		noval of, carbon dioxide/carboxyl group; noval of hydrogen;		[2]
		(ii)	P a	nd Q ;		[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	<i>'</i> ;	
			6	energy released;		
			7	protons pumped across (inner membrane);		
			8	into intermembrane space ;		

10 protons pass through, ATP synthase/stalked particles;

12 oxygen (final), hydrogen/proton and electron, acceptor;

max 4

[5 max]

[4 max]

9

(c) 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

proton gradient;

11 ATP formed; linked to 10

pyruvate converted to ethanal;

NAD, oxidised/regenerated;

allows glycolysis to continue;

prevents H⁺ from lowering pH;

ethanal dehydrogenase;

ethanal reduced;

by reduced NAD;

ethanol formed;

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	Page 8				Syllabus	Paper
				GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9700	43
	(d)	1	no,	decarboxylation/carbon dioxide removed ; A ora		
		2	sing	le step;		
		3	lacta	ate dehydrogenase ;		
		4	reve	ersible;		[3 max]
						[Total: 16]
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	r 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 energy 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;
                                                                                            [8 max]
    (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;
```

[Total: 15]

[7 max]

23 NADP, regenerated/oxidised;

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

[7 max]

- (b) 12 Na⁺ channels open; A sodium channels
 - 13 Na⁺ enter cell; **R** enter membrane
 - 14 inside becomes, less negative/positive/+40mV or membrane depolarised;
 - 15 Na⁺ channels close; 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]