

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level**

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series**

### **9700 BIOLOGY**

**9700/23**

Paper 2 (AS Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 60

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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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Mark scheme abbreviations:

<b>;</b>	separates marking points
<b>/</b>	alternative answers for the same point
<b>R</b>	reject
<b>A</b>	accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or by extra guidance)
<b>AW</b>	alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)
<b><u>underline</u></b>	actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants accepted)
<b>max</b>	indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given
<b>ora</b>	or reverse argument
<b>mp</b>	marking point (with relevant number)
<b>ecf</b>	error carried forward
<b>I</b>	ignore

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- 1 (a) (i) B ; [1]
- (ii) D ; [1]
- (iii) A ; [1]
- (b) (i) amylose/ amylopectin/ glycogen ; A starch [1]
- (ii) part 1 is saturated/ part 2 is unsaturated ;  
part 1 has no double bonds/ part 2 has one double bond ;  
part 1 has 27 hydrogens and part 2 has 25 ;  
A part 1 has more hydrogens **ora** [max 1]
- (iii) *any two from:*  
ionic/ electrovalent (bond) ;  
hydrophobic (interaction) ;  
hydrogen (bond) ;  
disulfide (bond) ;  
A Van der Waal's (forces) [max 2]
- [Total: 7]
- 2 (a) (i) 1 (method to) stimulate/ AW, an immune response ;  
A gives immunological memory
- 2 giving/ AW, antigens ;
- 3 (method to provide long-term) artificial active immunity ;
- 4 one relevant detail ;  
e.g. no ability to cause disease  
ref. to, harmless/ AW, form of pathogen used  
(protection through) production of (specific) memory cells  
(contains, pathogen/ antigen) in an injection or an oral dose
- A (to provide long-term) artificial active immunity  
*if not already credited in mp 3* [max 2]
- (ii) (disease) caused by, a pathogen/ microorganism ;  
A *two of* bacteria, virus, fungus, protocist
- one relevant detail e.g.*  
transmissible/ communicable/ passed from one organism to another/ AW ;  
A spread to others *if qualified*
- affecting the normal function of the body/ causing ill health ; [max 2]

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(b) (number of cases per 100 000) shows, proportion/**AW**, of population affected ; **AW**

*idea that* easier to visualise, the severity of the problem ;

useful/more reliable, qualified ; e.g. for making comparisons between different countries

(as) countries with larger populations will usually have more cases/higher number of cases may just mean larger population of country ;

comparative data quote to support ;

[max 2]

(c) 1 infected person, coughs/sneezes/breathes out/**AW**, droplets ;

2 droplets containing, bacteria/pathogen/ *M. tuberculosis* ;

3 airborne droplets/droplets in air/moist air, inhaled/inspired/breathed in (by uninfected person) ;

**A** droplets if mp 2 given

**A** by, aerosol, infection/transmission

4 consumption of, milk/meat, containing, bacteria/pathogen/ *M. tuberculosis*/*M. bovis* ;

[max 3]

(d) (HIV/AIDS leads to) weak immune system/reduced immunity (to disease) ;

detail ; e.g. reduced action of phagocytes  
Th lymphocytes low in number  
B-lymphocyte response low

(so TB) pathogens, can multiply faster/are not destroyed before they cause disease ;

*idea that* important, organs/systems, may already be suffering from consequences of HIV/AIDS (so more likely to stop functioning) ;

*ref. to*, inactive/dormant/latent, TB more likely to become active ;

[max 2]

**[Total: 11]**

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- 3 (a) *allow mps 1, 5 and 6 if non-competitive or both described*
- 1 (glutamycin) similar shape to, substrate / glutamyl-tRNA ;
  - 2 competes with substrate / competitive inhibition ;
  - 3 (glutamycin) binds to / fits into / enters, active site ;
  - 4 (glutamycin) complementary (shape) to active site ;
  - 5 (so) substrate / glutamyl-tRNA, cannot, enter / bind ;  
**A** no / few, ES complexes  
**A** prevents formation of ES complexes  
**A** glutamyl-tRNA forms enzyme inhibitor complex
  - 6 slows the rate of reaction / **AW** ;
  - 7 *ref. to* increasing concentration of inhibitor has greater effect on inhibition; [max 4]
- (b) transport is against the concentration gradient / **AW** ;  
requirement of, energy / ATP ;  
use of, membrane / carrier / transport / pump, protein ;  
**R** channel / pore, protein  
*ref. to* conformational change (of pump protein) ;  
*ref. to* specificity ; [max 3]
- (c) (i) nitrogen fixation ; [1]
- (ii) *idea that Rhizobium* will receive, photosynthates / assimilates (from plant) ;  
gains, carbohydrate / amino acids ;  
for energy / growth / replication ;  
receives oxygen ;  
*idea of* (nodules provide) correct living conditions / ideal habitat / anaerobic conditions (for nitrogenase) / **AW** ;  
**A** *ref. to* protection, qualified mutualistic relationship ; **A** described [max 2]
- (iii) production of, ammonium /  $\text{NH}_4^+$  / ammonia /  $\text{NH}_3$  ;  
(fixed / useable) nitrogen transferred to plant ;  
used for amino acid production (in plants) ;  
*ref. to* other uses relevant to growth ; e.g. in DNA replication / transcription  
increased / used in, protein synthesis ; **A** named protein  
(for) production of new, cells / tissues ; [max 2]

[Total: 15]

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4 (a) stomata in, pits/cavities/chambers/crypts ; I sunken stomata

no stomata on upper surface ;

few stomata ;

hairs/trichomes ;

thick (waxy) cuticle ;

thick walled epidermal cells ;

several layers of, upper epidermis/hypodermis ;

[max 3]

(b) 300 ;;

(18 000/60 or 19 000/60 or 20 000/6)

*allow one mark*

*if correct measurement is divided by magnification but incorrect conversion factor is used if answer not to nearest 100  $\mu\text{m}$*

[2]

(c) 1 loss of water vapour from, leaves/aerial parts of the plant ;

2 water evaporates from, walls/surface, of mesophyll cells ;

3 into air spaces ;

4 water vapour diffuses(out to atmosphere) ; **A** water if mp2 awarded

5 through open stomata (to atmosphere) ;

6 down a water potential gradient ;

**A** *idea that water potential gradient established*

[max 4]

**[Total: 9]**

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5 (a) *accept Hb for haemoglobin throughout*

low(er), partial pressure/**AW**, of oxygen/O<sub>2</sub> ;

high(er), partial pressure/**AW**, of, carbon dioxide/CO<sub>2</sub> ;

formation of carbaminohaemoglobin ;

carbonic acid disassociation to form, hydrogen ions/H<sup>+</sup> (and hydrogen carbonate ions) ;

formation of haemoglobinic acid/binding (of Hb) with, hydrogen ions/H<sup>+</sup>, causes release of oxygen ; *allow HHb*

*ref. to Hb affinity for oxygen ; e.g.*

Hb has higher affinity for, hydrogen ions/H<sup>+</sup>, than oxygen ;  
reduces/lowers, affinity of Hb for oxygen

Bohr effect ;

AVP ; e.g. *ref. to allosteric effects*

[max 3]

(b) lower, partial pressure/**AW**, of oxygen (at high altitudes) **or** less oxygen in inhaled air/**AW** ;

(so) percentage saturation of haemoglobin is lower ;

**A** haemoglobin is less saturated

**A** fewer molecules of/less, oxygen combine with haemoglobin

more haemoglobin needed (so more red blood cells) ;

**A** (more red blood cells) so more haemoglobin/more oxyhaemoglobin can be formed

idea of compensation ; e.g. (to transport) same amount of oxygen to, cells/tissues ;

*ref. to (increased) secretion of, erythropoietin/EPO ;*

[max 3]

(c) (i) making a (complementary) copy of, DNA; **A** a gene  
*ref. information/**AW**, for production of a polypeptide ;*

one (DNA) strand acts as a template ; **AW**

production of (pre) mRNA ;

detail of process ; e.g. assembly of nucleotides

RNA polymerase

[max 3]

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- (ii) nucleotide/base, sequence of, DNA/gene, changed / **AW** ;  
**A** new allele (formed)

*ref. to altered mRNA / **AW** ;  
this may be in context of a named type of mutation  
consequence on tRNA*

tRNA/anticodon, with different amino acid (to ribosome) ;  
**A** tRNA with different anticodon

change in amino acid(s)/different amino acid sequence/change in primary structure ;

affects, secondary structure/tertiary structure/3D shape/function, of protein ;

*ref. to one type of mutation ;  
e.g. base substitution means  
deletion/insertion, leads to frameshift  
ref. to premature stop codon*

[max 3]

- (iii) *may prevent*  
breaking of hydrogen bonds between, base pairs/bases/nucleotides,  
(and access of RNA polymerase) ;

attachment of, RNA polymerase (to DNA) ;

progress/functioning, of RNA polymerase (along gene) ;

synthesis/elongation of (pre) mRNA ;

AVP ; e.g. interfere with action of helicase

[max 2]

**[Total: 14]**

- 6 (a) (i) deposit/build-up/presence / **AW**, of atheroma / (atheromatous) plaque ;

thicker wall ;

narrowing of the lumen ; **R** lumen, blocked/clogged

lumen no longer round ;

rougher / **AW**, lining ; **A** idea of damaged endothelium

[max 2]

- (ii) damage / **AW**, to, endothelium / tunica intima / **AW** ;

promotes blood clotting/makes platelets sticky/increases risk of thrombosis / **AW** ;

(so) contributes to plaque/atheroma ; **A** atherosclerosis

*ref. (vaso) constriction ; **A** reduces diameter  
**A** reduces resistance to blood flow*

[max 1]



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**(b) (i)** *one correct structural feature with one relevant corresponding function e.g.*

thick/muscular, wall ; **A** thick tunica media **A** smooth muscle  
withstand high blood pressure/maintains pressure/provides strength ;

elastic tissue ;  
provide, stretch/recoil/**AW** ;

smooth tunica intima ;  
maintain, laminar/smooth, flow ; **AW**

presence of collagen ;  
prevents rupture/**AW** ;

*allow the function mark for general statement*

transports blood away from the heart to the (lungs and) rest of the body ; [max 2]

**(ii)** one cell thick (wall)/endothelium only/thin wall/**AW** ;  
short diffusion distance/high rate of diffusion ; **I** easy diffusion

pores/gaps/spaces, between, cells in wall/endothelium ;  
to allow exchange of substances/example described/formation of tissue  
fluid ;

small, diameter/cross sectional area ; **A** range 7–12 µm  
*ref.* efficient, exchange/delivery/collection, of materials ;  
e.g. reaches all cells/**AW**

slows down blood flow  
maximises time for red blood cells to collect/deliver, oxygen  
reduces distance for diffusion to cells

[max 2]

**[Total: 7]**