

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

9700 BIOLOGY

9700/22

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 October / November 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9700	22

Mark scheme abbreviations

;	separates marking points
/	alternative answers for the same point
R	reject
A	accept (for answers correctly cued by the equation, or by extra guidance)
AW	alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)
<u>underline</u>	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

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9700	22

- 1 (a) *mp 1 for naming the cell types in the epithelium*
cell names not required for mps 2 and 4
- 1 goblet cells and ciliated epithelial cells ; **A** ciliated cells
goblet cells
- 2 produce / **AW**, mucus ; **R** ciliated cells produce mucus
- 3 mucus, traps / **AW**, pathogens / **AW** ;
treat, dust / particles, as neutral unless qualified
e.g. allergens / asbestos dust can be credited
- ciliated (epithelial) cells*
- 4 cilia / ciliated cells waft / move mucus to back of throat / away from lungs / to be swallowed ;
A away from alveoli / gas exchange system
R goblet cells waft
R *idea that cilia present all the way to the stomach*
R *idea that whole ciliated cells move* [max 3]
- (b) *in context of smooth / involuntary muscle*
 need a large supply of / **AW**, ATP / energy ;
 so able to synthesise large supply of ATP ; **R** energy
 energy / ATP, for muscle / contraction ; [max 1]
- (c) bronchi / bronchus, and trachea ; [1]
- [Total: 5]**
- 2 (a) **X** = transpiration ; **A** evaporation
Y = nitrification ; **A** oxidation [2]
- (b) *Nitrosomonas / Nitrobacter / Nitrococcus / Nitrosococcus* ; [max 1]
- (c) *stomata, open / are open*
 stomata open for, gas exchange / entry of CO₂ ;
 inevitable consequence of gas exchange ;
 water potential gradient between (inside) leaf and atmosphere ;
 diffusion of water vapour out (of leaf) from high to low water potential ;
- occurs even if stomata closed*
 water is lost through, cuticles / lenticels ;
- balance between disadvantage and plant requirements*
idea of maintains transpiration pull, qualified ; e.g. to bring ions / for water for
photosynthesis / to replace water lost / to maintain turgidity
- I** cooling effect [max 1]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9700	22

(d) *treat as neutral smaller leaves/less SA*
any two from

sunken ;
 in pits / in grooves / in crypts ;
 fewer (per square unit of area) ;
 only on the lower surface / underside ; **ora**
 closed during the day ;

} stomata

curled / rolled / folded inwards ;
 needle-like ; **I** spines / thorns

} leaves

thick cuticle ;
 trichomes / hairs ;
 epidermis / hypodermis, has layers ;
 thick walled epidermal cells ;
AVP ; e.g. secretion of resins

} other

[max 2]

(e) 1 active transport / uptake ; **A** description
A facilitated diffusion (*may occur in initial stages*)

2 carrier protein ; **A** for active transport and facilitated diffusion
 transmembrane / integral / intrinsic / transport
A protein pump *only with active transport*
A channel protein *only with facilitated diffusion*

3 specific membrane protein / binding site ;

4 hydrophobic core / fatty acid tails / phospholipid bilayer prevents entry ; [max 2]

(f) **I** *descriptions across the root, e.g. symplastic and apoplastic route*
I *ref. to hydrostatic pressure*

1 nitrates dissolved in water ;

2 in an apoplastic / a non-cytoplasmic route (in xylem) ;
 3 passive (transport) / does not require energy ;
 4 transpiration pull / idea of column of water pulled up ;

} describe

5 movement of water out of xylem creates tension ; **A** negative pressure

6 cohesion of water molecules / explanation in terms of
 hydrogen bonding ;

} explain

7 adhesion of water molecules to cellulose / lining ; **I** lignin

8 **AVP** ; e.g. water potential gradient root to leaf
 mass flow caused by evaporation [max 4]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9700	22

- (g) in bases / adenine / cytosine / guanine / uracil ; **R** thymine
A A, U, C, G
A purines / pyrimidines [1]

[Total: 13]

- 3 (a) blood is in vessels / blood is in heart, arteries, veins, capillaries ;
any three
 pulmonary and systemic circulations / described
or
 blood passes through heart twice for one circuit round the body / **AW** ; [2]

- (b) 1 globular (shape) ; **A** rounded / spherical **R** circular
 2 hydrophilic, amino acids / R-groups, face cytosol
or
 hydrophobic, amino acids / R-groups, to the interior ; **AW**
 3 (so) soluble **or** dissolved in cytoplasm / cytosol ;
 4 *ref. to* haem / prosthetic (group) / porphyrin (ring) / Fe^{2+} ferrous ion / iron (ion), binding oxygen ; **R** forms bonds with
 5 four polypeptides / haems / **AW**, so 4 oxygen molecules / 8 oxygen atoms ;
A four polypeptides, each carrying an oxygen molecule / O_2
 6 cooperative binding / allostery / described ;
 7 **AVP** ; e.g. tertiary structure allows association of prosthetic group [max 4]

- (c) 13–15% ;;
one mark for correct data extraction
 96 / 97% at sea level and 82 / 83% at altitude [2]

- (d) 1 more haemoglobin (molecules) / Hb ;
 2 *idea of* compensation ; e.g. for decreased saturation of haemoglobin as less oxygen available so more can be taken up / transported so tissues receive same / sufficient concentration of oxygen [2]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9700	22

- (e)
- 1 reduces (rate of enzyme activity) ;
 - 2 binds at a site on the enzyme other than at the active site/allosteric site ;
 - 3 change in tertiary structure ;
 - 4 change in shape/conformation/configuration of active site ;
 - 5 substrate unable to bind/product unable to form/ES complexes do not form/fewer ESC ;
 - 6 **AVP** ; e.g. V_{\max} not reached/increasing substrate concentration no effect [max 3]

(f) *accept Hb for haemoglobin throughout*

- 1 carbon monoxide binds to Hb/Hb has higher affinity for CO than O₂ ;
A carboxyhaemoglobin forms (heavy smoker)
- 2 (with CO) Hb reaches lower % saturation/lower percentage saturation (after 3.6–, 4.0–4.2 kPa) ;
A correct figures quoted
R lower saturation at all partial pressures of oxygen
- 3 less oxygen taken up, in lungs/at higher partial pressures
or
reduces the volume of oxygen transported ; **AW**
- 4 below 3.6–4.2 kPa (with CO), curve shifts to left/Hb has (relatively) higher saturation ;
- 5 less oxygen unloaded at lower partial pressures/in tissues ;
- 6 heart rate increases to deliver sufficient oxygen ;
- 7 *ref. to* insufficient oxygen to heart muscle and effect on people with CHD ; [max 3]

[Total: 16]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9700	22

4 (a) (i) *neutral points = poor diet / poor living conditions*

look for comparative statements

***A** points if both sides are compared even without ref. to high or low economic country
if not comparative, **A** if stated as low (or high if **ora**) economic status country
max 1 if no points stated as low or high but all points themed as low or high*

*points below are for low economic status countries – **ora** for high*

poor sanitation ;

water

no / poor water treatment

or

ref. to unable / do not know to boil water ;

no bottled water

or

have to drink contaminated / unsafe / unclean water ;

sewage

inadequate / poor treatment of sewage

or

sewage contamination of crops ;

medical

no / poor access to (oral) rehydration therapy ;

vaccines not available / effective (because poor diet) ;

I vaccination programmes in Canada

antibiotics / drugs / medication not available ;

other

greater number of refugee camps / squats ;

less able to cope after natural disasters ;

less education about disease prevention / transmission ;

poor hygiene / described ; e.g. not washing hands after defecating

[max 3]

(ii) 1 Angola/Cameroon, comparative data to show decrease in cases over time

or

comparative data, Cameroon fewer than Angola for 2006/2008 ;

2		2006		2008		2010
	Angola	67257 (66335) ↓	(of 56746)	10511	(of 9027)	1484
		→ decrease (of 65773) →				
	Cameroon	922	decrease	0		

3 explanations for decrease in cases (Angola/Cameroon)/fewer cases in Cameroon (than Angola) ;; *examples in context of cholera*

4 control methods prevent transmission/spread ; **AW ora**

5 pool of infected people reduced, reducing transmission ; **AW ora**

6		2006		2008		2010
	Cameroon			0	increase	10759

Cameroon, steep/ **AW** increase, 2008–2010

or

cases increase in Cameroon from 0 to 10759 ;

7 explanation for steep increase in/high number of cases ;

e.g. war

natural disaster

refugee camps

breakdown of infrastructure (due to population increase)

influx of immigrants with cholera

can be credited if linked to high number of cases in Angola in 2006

[max 4]

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9700	22

(b) (i) look for **AW** throughout

- 1 required percentage cover not reached/high percentage cover required/not enough people vaccinated ;
- 2 some do not respond successfully to vaccine ;
- 3 poor diet/lack of vitamin A ;
- 4 poor storage of non-thermostable vaccine ;
- 5 vaccine not cost-free to population ;
- 6 inaccessible vaccination stations for some of the population ;
- 7 *ref.to* difficulty in giving boosters ;
- 8 *ref.to* reluctance to have children vaccinated ;
- 9 lack of advertising/campaigns/education to encourage vaccination ;
- 10 different strain (to the one used in vaccine)/antigens changing ;
R *ref.to* resistance [max 2]

(ii) 1 *ref. to* secondary (immune) response ;

- 2 memory (B), lymphocytes/cells ;
- 3 recognition of/binding to antigens ; **A** clonal selection
A proteins/glycoproteins (on *Morbillivirus*)
- 4 clonal expansion/described ;
- 5 plasma cells secrete antibodies ;
- 6 *idea of* faster production/higher levels of antibody ;
- 7 *ref. to* T (helper)-lymphocytes, release cytokines/stimulate humoral response ;

[max 3]

[Total: 12]

5 (a)	event	three marks	two marks	one mark
	impulses pass down septum through conducting fibres known as the bundle of His	4	any four/five correct ;;	any two/three correct ;
	atrioventricular node sends out impulses	3		
	impulses travels across atrial walls	2		
	impulses reach base of ventricles (apex of heart)	5		
	impulses pass up through Purkyne fibres in ventricle walls	6		
	sinoatrial node sends out impulses	1		

[3]

(b) following ventricular systole/contraction

or

when ventricles in diastole/relaxation ;

when pressure in arteries higher than that of ventricles

or

when pressure in ventricles lower than in arteries ;

A aorta/pulmonary artery

[2]

(c) *in blood*

idea that red blood cells too large to leave capillaries ;

idea that (some plasma) proteins too large to leave capillaries ;

higher concentration of oxygen, qualified ;

e.g. from lungs

not yet unloaded (from haemoglobin)

not yet diffused out (from red blood cell)

not yet forced out of capillary (in plasma)

(higher concentration of) glucose/nutrients/named nutrient, qualified ;

e.g. to be delivered to cells/from absorption

tissue fluid contains

ref. to products excreted by cells (yet to enter blood) ;

e.g. waste products/(more) carbon dioxide/lactate

[2]

[Total: 7]

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9700	22

- 6 (a) 1 proteins produced (for growth) ;
- 2 DNA replication ;
- 3 organelles/ named organelles synthesised ; **A** more organelles
- 4 uncontrolled mitosis/ **AW**
or continuous cell cycle
or cell cycle checkpoints not controlled ;
- 5 (new cells) do not differentiate ; **A** do not become specialised
- 6 loss of function (of tissue) ; **A** changed function/new cells do not function as tissue of origin
- 7 (abnormal) mass of cells formed ;
- 8 **AVP** ; e.g. no programmed cell death/apoptosis/cells immortal / cells grow independently of normal programming/no contact inhibition [max 4]

- (b) travels in phloem/phloem sap/translocation ; **R** in xylem
from cell to cell via plasmodesmata ;
in symplast pathway ;
in apoplast pathway ; **R** in xylem
ref. to bacterial motility, e.g. flagella ; [max 1]

- (c) 1.1–1.13 (µm) ;; **OR** 1.2–1.22 (µm) ;;
- $$\left[\frac{13 \text{ mm}/13000 \mu\text{m}}{11500} \right] \qquad \left[\frac{14 \text{ mm}/14000 \mu\text{m}}{11500} \right]$$

one mark only for

correct formula and measurement (13/14 mm) but incorrect conversion
or for correct formula used with a measurement of 12 or 15 mm

2

[Total: 7]