

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

## **MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series**

### **9700 BIOLOGY**

**9700/21**

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.

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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
<b>AVP</b>	alternative valid point (examples given)

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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1 (a) ATP production ; **A** supply energy (to the cell/for cell reactions) **R** energy production  
(site of) aerobic respiration / oxidative phosphorylation ;  
AVP ; e.g. lipid metabolism / beta oxidation [max 1]

(b) crista / cristae / inner membrane ; [1]

(c) (×) 48 571 or (×) 50 000 ;;

$$\frac{34\,000}{0.7} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{35\,000}{0.7}$$

*if answer incorrect award one mark for:*

*correct measurement (34 or 35 mm) and correct formula used ( $M = I/A$ ), as above  
but incorrect conversion to  $\mu\text{m}$*

**or**

*correct calculation but units given*

**or**

*correct calculation but decimal places given* [2]

(d) 1 resolution / resolving power, too low ;  
2 further detail ; e.g. only 250 nm resolution  
resolution only half wavelength of light  
wavelength of light, too long / not short enough  
width of membranes only 7 nm ;  
3 (such) thin sections not possible ;  
4 inner membrane / cristae / internal structure, could not be seen ;  
5 magnification this high not possible ;  
*mp1 and mp5 allow correct comparative statement with electron microscope* [max 2]

(e) circular DNA ;  
small / similar, size ; **A** 0.5–15  $\mu\text{m}$   
70S / small(er) / 18 nm, ribosomes ;  
AVP ; e.g. binary fission / naked DNA [max 2]

**[Total: 8]**

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2 (a) (i) facilitated diffusion ; [1]

(ii) ions are, charged / water-soluble ; **A** hydrophilic  
 unable to pass, through hydrophobic core / hydrophobic (fatty acid) tails of,  
 phospholipid bilayer / phospholipids(s) ;  
 (channel of) protein lined with amino acids with, hydrophilic / polar, R groups /  
 side chains ; **A** hydrophilic channels [max 2]

(b) (i) quaternary / 4°, (structure) ; [1]

(ii) secondary structure ; **A** alpha /  $\alpha$ , helix [1]

(c) *bonds must be named in the correct context of maintaining 4° structure and interactions with phospholipids*

*polypeptides held together*

bonds between, R groups / side chains ;

two named bond types ; *from*

ionic

hydrogen

hydrophobic interactions

disulfide

van der Waal's forces

**I** peptide bond

*polypeptides interact with phospholipids*

(regions with) hydrophilic / charged / polar (R groups / side chains, of) amino acids

interact with, phosphate / hydrophilic head , of phospholipid ;

(regions with) hydrophobic / non-polar (R groups / side chains, of) amino acids

interact with, fatty acid / hydrocarbon / hydrophobic, tails / chains ;

further detail of named bond ; [max 3]

**[Total: 8]**

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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3 (a) (late) anaphase/(early) telophase ; **R** early anaphase [1]

(b) produce more genetically identical cells/AW ;  
 for growth (of the root) ;  
 asexual reproduction ;  
 replace (old/worn out) cells ;  
 repair (damaged tissue) ; **A** *ref. to wounds* **R** repair cells [max 2]

(c) (i) 8 ; [1]

(ii) for sexual reproduction ;  
 to form gametes ; **A** pollen and, egg/ovum **R** sperm  
  
*ref. to* diploid number must be restored (in zygote)  
**or**  
 fusion/fertilisation, of two haploid cells results in, diploid cell/zygote ;  
  
 prevents chromosome number doubling each generation ; [max 3]

(d) 1 DNA double helix unwinds ; **I** unzips **R** DNA strand unwinds  
 2 hydrogen bonds break between, base pairs/bases/strands ;  
 3 both strands used as templates ;  
 4 catalysed by/AW, DNA polymerase ;  
 5 *ref. to* (free) activated nucleotides/AW ;  
 6 complementary DNA nucleotides added ;  
**A** described in terms of complementary base pairing  
 7 step-by-step/sequentially/AW ;  
 8 *idea that* process, occurs/continues, along whole DNA molecule ;  
 9 replication bubbles/described  
**or**  
*ref. to* Okazaki fragments ;  
 10 replication is semi-conservative/each newly formed molecule contains one original and one newly synthesised strand  
 11 AVP ; e.g. *ref. to* repair/proofreading  
*ref. to, helicase/ligase in correct context* [max 5]

[Total: 12]

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- 4 (a) (i) loss from, leaves / aerial parts of plant ;  
of water vapour ; *link to first point*

*plus one from:*

evaporation of water, from surface of spongy mesophyll cells / into air spaces ;  
diffusion of water vapour, out / to atmosphere ; **R** evaporation movement / diffusion, (out) through (open) stomata ; **R** evaporation water vapour moves (out) down the water potential gradient ;

[max 3]

- (ii) *adaptation for 1 mark, explanation to max 2*

thick (waxy) cuticle ;

*explanation*

*idea that wax is, (mainly) impermeable to water / hydrophobic / barrier to water vapour movement ;*

reduces, water loss from parts with no stomata / uncontrolled water loss / cuticular transpiration ;

*idea that increased distance decreases rate of diffusion of water vapour*

**or**

reflective cuticle ;

*explanation*

reduces heat load ;

reduces evaporation (from spongy mesophyll cells surfaces) ;

reduces rate of diffusion of water vapour (through cuticle) ;

**or**

folded inner surface / AW ; **A** trichomes / hairs ;

*explanation*

traps water vapour / AW ;

reduces, diffusion / water potential, gradient ;

(water potential gradient) between sub-stomatal air space and outside / AW ;

**or**

no stomata (visible) on the, outer / exposed, surface ;

*explanation*

*idea that stomata are main route for water loss ;*

*idea that reduces area where there is a high rate of water loss ;*

surface directly exposed to air currents has no stomata ; ora

**R** curled or rolled *given as adaptation but allow explanation to max 2*

*explanation*

stomata on inside ;

no / away from, air currents ; **A** increases humidity within enclosed space / AW

reduces, diffusion / water potential, gradient (between sub-stomatal air space and outside);

[max 3]

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(b) (i)  $18 \text{ g h}^{-1}$  ;;

*one mark if no units given*

*one mark if incorrect answer but correct values extracted from Fig. 4.2*

*(60–42  $\text{g h}^{-1}$ )*

[2]

(ii) *describe to max 3*

rate of, transpiration / water absorption, increases and decreases / reaches a peak ;

time delay between high rates of transpiration and water absorption / AW ;

lower values for water absorption until (approx.) 1645 ; **ora A** 1630 to 1700

data quote to support ;

*explain to max 3*

*ref. to daylight and night and stomatal, opening / closure / AW ;*

*higher light intensity / greater stomatal opening, higher rate of transpiration ;*

**ora**

*idea that transpiration drives water absorption ;*

*further detail ; e.g. explanation in terms of water potential gradient*

*ref. to cohesion-tension from leaf to root*

[max 4]

(iii) xerophyte ;

example of xeromorphic feature ; **A** *ref. to adaptation(s) (for dry areas)*

high light intensity during middle of day / AW (for species **P**) ;

*idea that loss of water during the day needs to be minimised ;*

suggestion that (most) stomata, closed during the day / only open at night ;

[max 2]

**[Total: 14]**

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- 5 (a) Morbillivirus ; [1]
- (b) *must have one ref. to either infected or uninfected to gain max aerosol, infection / route ; A droplet infection I ref. to contact infected person, sneezes / coughs / talks / spits, to release airborne droplets; inhaled by, uninfected / healthy, person ;* [max 2]
- (c) RNA nucleotides ;  
contains uracil ; **A** no thymine  
ribose (instead of deoxyribose) ;  
no (double) helical structure ;  
AVP ; e.g. small enough to pass through nuclear pores ; [max 2]
- (d) cell has no enzyme for RNA replication ;  
*ref. to enzyme specificity ;*  
RNA polymerase (in cell) uses DNA template / not RNA template / AW ; [max 2]
- (e) *ref. to recognition and activation by presence of antigen (on APCs / infected cells) ;*  
T helper and T killer, lymphocytes / cells ; **A** T cytotoxic  
*T helper*  
secrete cytokines ;  
(cytokines) stimulate / AW, (specific) B-lymphocytes ; **A** humoral response  
stimulate / AW, macrophages / phagocytes / phagocytosis / T killer response ;  
*T killer*  
kill infected cells ;  
detail of killing ; e.g. perforin / H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
punching 'holes' in membrane  
*ref. to T lymphocytes become memory cells (for secondary immune response) ;* [max 5]
- [Total: 12]**
- 6 (a) (i) grass ; [1]
- (ii) rabbit(s) / grasshopper(s) ; [1]
- (iii) fox(es) ; [1]
- (b) denitrification ;  
nitrification ;  
nitrogen fixation ; **A** Haber process [3]
- [Total: 6]**