



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE  
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**MARINE SCIENCE**

**9693/03**

Paper 3 A2 Structured Questions

**May/June 2021**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 (a) Phytoplankton are important producers in food chains in aquatic habitats.

(i) State **two** reasons why phytoplankton are important to consumers in aquatic habitats.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(ii) Food webs depend on the balance between the numbers of producers and the numbers of consumers. Many farmers add manure (animal faeces) to their aquaculture ponds to increase phytoplankton numbers.

Explain how adding manure can cause phytoplankton numbers to increase.

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..... [2]

(b) (i) Suggest why algal blooms occur in coastal areas.

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..... [4]

(ii) Explain how some algal blooms can be a threat to consumers.

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..... [3]

(c) Farmers who use aquaculture on a large scale need to monitor water quality. They often use sensors placed in the water next to fish cages. The sensors are checked on site regularly. The readings on the sensor can be used to predict the chance of algal blooms.

In 2018, two new remote monitoring systems were trialled.

- Canadian scientists attached a small sensor to mussels grown next to fish cages. The sensor automatically sends data to a computer on land when the mussels open and close their shells. The opening and closing of shells is affected by the environmental conditions.
- A European company is using satellites to monitor algal blooms worldwide by taking daily photographs. The system generates maps of risk, based on mathematical modelling.

Discuss whether these new remote methods of monitoring offer any advantages over traditional methods of monitoring.

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..... [3]

[Total: 14]

2 (a) Sea anemones are classified in the same group as coral polyps.

(i) Complete the word equation for respiration in sea anemones.

oxygen + ..... → ..... + ..... [2]

Fig. 2.1 shows the structure of a typical sea anemone.

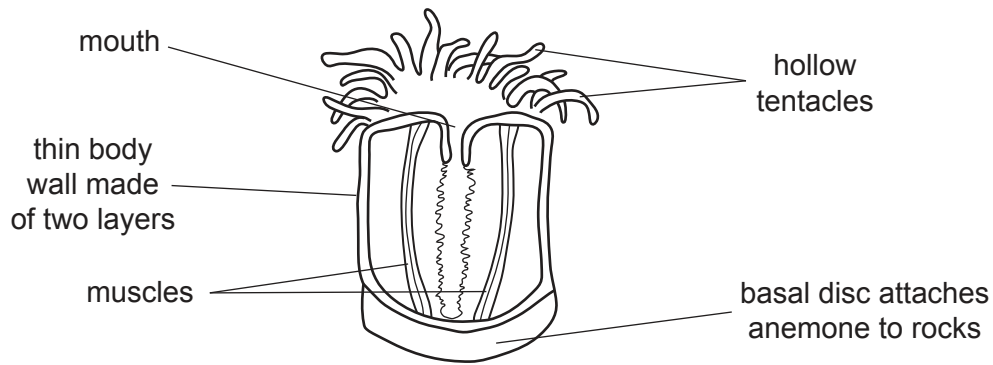


Fig. 2.1

(ii) Use the information in Fig. 2.1 to state the process by which oxygen enters the sea anemone. Give reasons for your answer.

process .....

reasons .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(iii) Describe how moving the tentacles constantly helps to increase the process you have identified in (a)(ii).

.....

..... [1]

(b) Sea slugs are marine molluscs.

Fig. 2.2 shows the structure of a typical sea slug.



Fig. 2.2

(i) Suggest why the gills are external and have a 'feathery' structure.

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..... [3]

(ii) Sea slugs and sea anemones are benthic organisms and are of a similar size. Use Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2 to suggest why sea slugs require a transport system but sea anemones do not.

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..... [2]

[Total: 12]

- 3 (a) Mackerel are found in large shoals which migrate throughout the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

Mackerel stocks are monitored to ensure that they are fished sustainably. Monitoring methods include collecting and counting eggs, using sonar and using data from purse seine fishing.

- (i) Suggest what information about stocks can be provided by using sonar.

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..... [1]

- (ii) Explain how the data from purse seine fishing can be used to assess mackerel stocks.

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..... [3]

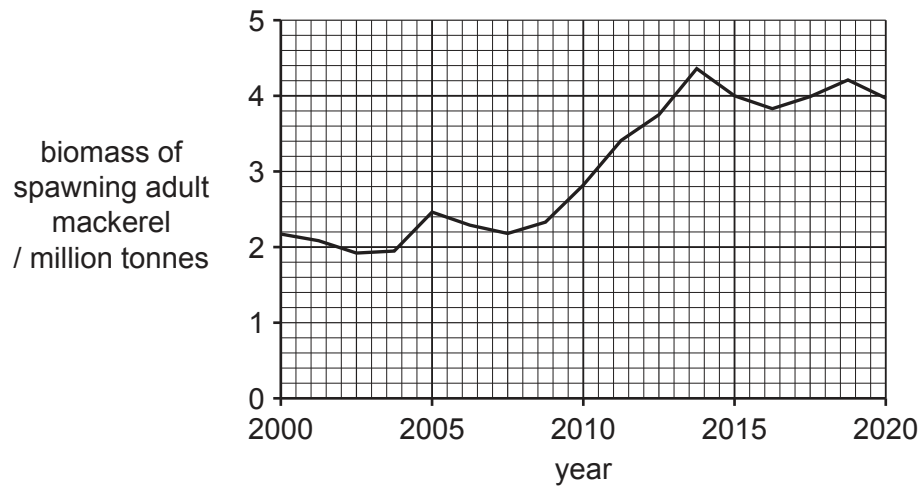
- (iii) Fishing restrictions can be introduced to help ensure that stocks are sustainable.

Suggest why restriction in size of fish caught might be more successful in maintaining mackerel stocks than placing a restriction on fishing areas.

.....  
..... [1]



(b) Fig. 3.1 shows the biomass of spawning adult mackerel from 2000 to 2020.



**Fig. 3.1**

- (i) Calculate the mean change in biomass of spawning adult mackerel between 2002 and 2011.

State the unit.

Show your working.

..... [3]





- 4 (a) The Cam Ranh area of central Vietnam is important for grouper aquaculture. Grouper are cultured in mud-lined ponds around the shores of small bays, where there are no rivers. Grouper grow best at temperatures of between 22 °C and 23 °C, in water with a salinity of 28‰ to 38‰ and a rich supply of phytoplankton.

Suggest **and** explain **two** reasons why the lack of rivers make the water in this area suitable for grouper aquaculture.

1 .....

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2 .....

.....

[2]

- (b) Traditional farming methods involve several farmers, each having three or four ponds, which are 2500m<sup>2</sup> in area. Each pond has gates on opposite sides to allow sea water to enter or leave the pond, depending on wind conditions and daily tides. More than 50% of water is exchanged each day.

- (i) Explain the advantages of having more than 50% of the water exchanged each day.

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[3]

Fig. 4.1 shows paddle wheels used in each pond. The paddle wheels operate for 16 hours per day, from late afternoon to the following morning.



Fig. 4.1

(ii) Use Fig. 4.1 to suggest the function of the paddle wheels.

.....  
..... [1]

(iii) Suggest why there is no need for the paddle wheels to operate 24 hours per day.

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..... [2]

(c) The grouper are harvested and the water is removed from the pond. The mud at the bottom of the ponds is then ploughed, chlorinated and dried for 1 month before restocking with young grouper, called fingerlings.

(i) Explain the benefit of treating and drying the mud at the bottom of the ponds, before restocking with grouper fingerlings.

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.....  
..... [2]

Table 4.1 shows the source of grouper fingerlings and the percentage of each source.

**Table 4.1**

<b>source of fingerlings</b>	<b>percentage of each source</b>
bought from local hatchery	2 to 3
imported from overseas hatchery	17 to 20
wild-caught locally	77 to 80

- (ii) In Vietnam, more hatcheries are being constructed to supply grouper fingerlings to farmers.

Use the information in Table 4.1 to discuss the reasons for constructing more hatcheries.

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..... [4]

[Total: 14]

- 5 (a) Desalination is a method used to provide fresh water from sea water by removing salt and minerals. Millions of people worldwide rely on desalinated water.

Suggest **one** reason, other than the increase in human population, for the increase in desalination.

.....  
..... [1]

- (b) Fig. 5.1 is a diagram of a typical desalination plant.

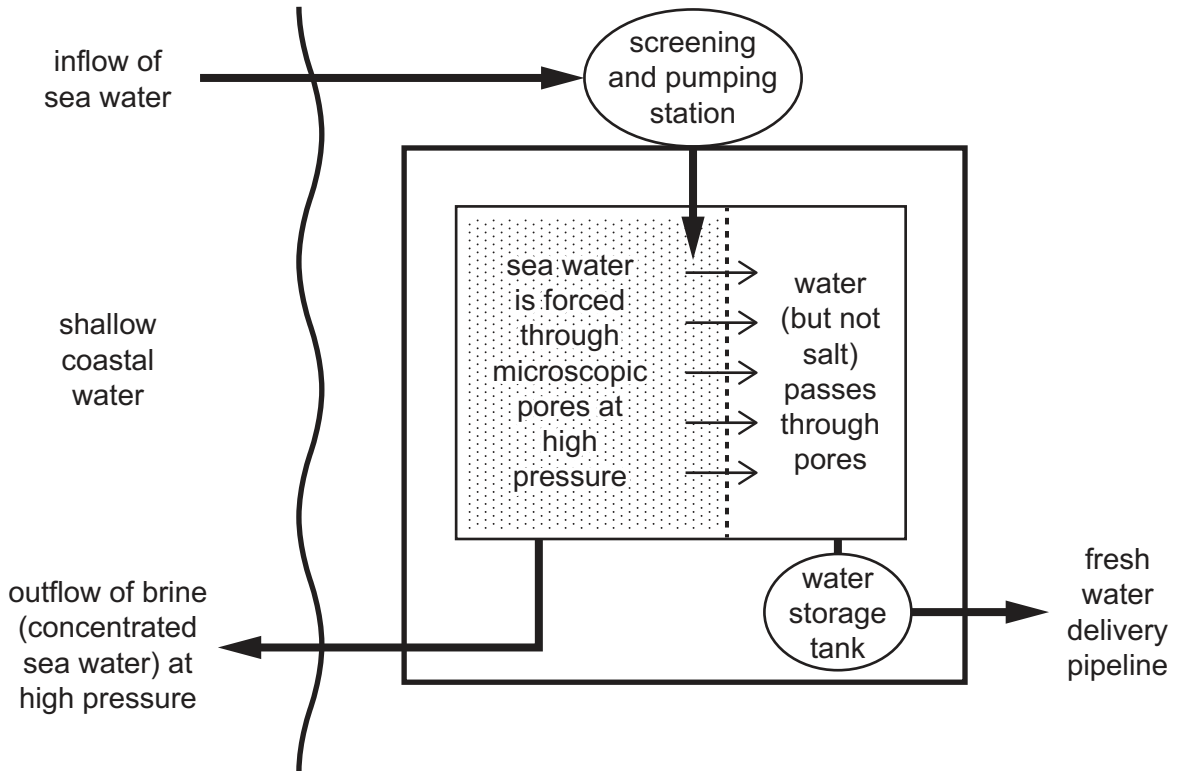


Fig. 5.1

- (i) The water entering from the inflow pipe is filtered and screened to remove plankton and fish eggs.

Suggest **and** explain where the inflow pipe could be repositioned to reduce the numbers of plankton and fish eggs entering the inflow pipe.

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.....  
..... [2]

(ii) Explain why the high salt concentration in the brine from the outflow makes conditions in that area unsuitable for molluscs such as mussels.

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..... [3]

(iii) The brine released from the outflow is at high pressure.

Suggest why the high-pressure outflow should **not** be placed too close to the sea bed.

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..... [4]

(c) Fig. 5.2 shows a typical halocline in tropical waters.

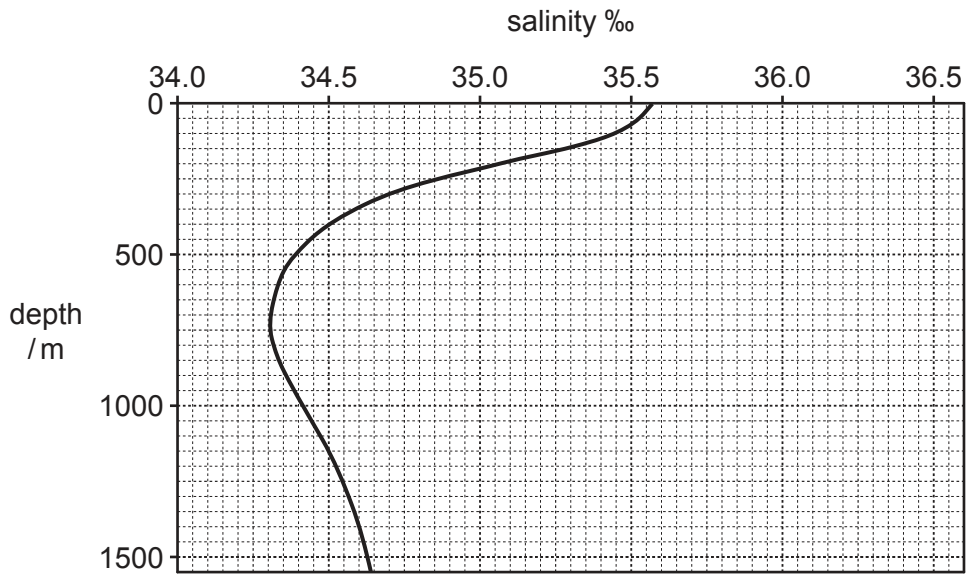


Fig. 5.2

(i) Sketch on the graph the shape of the halocline if the outflow from the desalination plant was at 250m depth. [1]

(ii) State **one** reason for the change in shape of the halocline.

.....  
 ..... [1]

(d) A second method used for desalination involves heating sea water to high temperatures. The water evaporates and is then cooled, leaving the salt behind in hot, concentrated brine. This brine is then released from an outflow.

Explain **two** reasons why the higher temperature of this brine can cause problems for marine organisms.

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 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

[Total: 14]

6 (a) Fig. 6.1 shows the stages in the life cycle of Pacific salmon.

egg → ..... → fry → ..... → smolt → adult

**Fig. 6.1**

Complete Fig. 6.1 with the names of the missing stages in the life cycle. [2]

(b) In Japan, as well as in many other countries, river beds are excavated to increase channel depth and dams are constructed to retain fresh water. Salmon hatcheries collect mature wild salmon to be used in aquaculture for breeding purposes.

Suggest **and** explain how these activities have affected salmon numbers.

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..... [3]

(c) Farm-hatched fish are often released in large numbers, to help increase wild populations.

Suggest **and** explain **two** advantages of rearing salmon in a hatchery, rather than relying on natural reproduction in the wild.

1 .....  
.....  
2 .....  
..... [2]



- (d) (i) Conservation areas in Japanese rivers have been created to separate wild salmon from hatchery-produced salmon to prevent them breeding together.

Suggest **one** reason for preventing the wild salmon from breeding with hatchery-produced salmon.

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..... [1]

- (ii) State **two** other disadvantages of releasing hatchery-produced salmon into the ocean.

1 .....  
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2 .....  
..... [2]

[Total: 10]





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