



Cambridge IGCSE™

MARINE SCIENCE

0697/02

Paper 2

May/June 2021

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **10** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1 Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.

2 The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.

3 Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).

4 The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

5 'List rule' guidance

For questions that require *n* responses (e.g. State **two** reasons ...):

- The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided.
- Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards *n*.
- Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards *n*.
- Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response.
- Non-contradictory responses after the first *n* responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Key Points

- Refer to the ***Instructions for Examiners (marking scripts on-screen) 2021*** booklet for details of all procedures.
- As soon as you are able (usually about two days after the paper set date), please access the question paper and provisional mark scheme from the **RM support portal**. In conjunction with the provisional mark scheme, browse scripts in **RM Assessor (scoris)** and feed any issues or comments to your **Team Leader**.
- The decisions of the **Principal Examiner** are final, and the final agreed mark scheme must be applied as intended by the Principal Examiner. If you are in any doubt about applying this mark scheme, consult your **Team Leader** by telephone or by email.
- Please report any serious problems during marking to your **Team Leader / Principal Examiner** (details in the confidential package).
- If you require technical support, please contact the **RM Helpdesk**. If you require administrative support relating to the examination process, please contact the **CIE Examiner Helpdesk**. For all queries relating to payment, please contact **Cambridge Assessment Finance Division**. Up-to-date contact details for each of these can be found in the ***Instructions for Examiners (marking scripts on-screen) 2021*** booklet.
- The schedule of dates is very important. It is **essential** that you meet the **Batch 1** and **Batch 2** deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader without delay.

- Mark strictly to the mark scheme. All marks awarded must relate directly to the mark scheme. However, always credit correct, relevant, science, even if it lies outside of the syllabus content. For answers not provided for in the mark scheme, give as far as possible equivalent marks for equivalent work. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.
- Never transfer marks allocated for one question item to another.
- Where work has been crossed out, mark it when nothing else has been written.
- Do not penalise grammatical constructions/spelling of words that are not in the syllabus, so long as the meaning is clear.
- Credit should be given to all the candidate's correct responses, wherever they have been written (including blank pages, around diagrams, etc.).
- Additional materials may be attached and must be checked for candidates' responses. Show that you have checked blank pages for answers by placing an annotation on each blank page. Do not use crosses or ticks for this purpose, unless the points are credited as part of a response to a specific question. In this instance, please use the On Page Comment tool to clearly annotate which question part the marks relate to.
- If the candidate has left an answer blank, or has left a mark/comment that does not in any way relate to the question (for example 'my dog is black' or '----' or 'can't do' or '?') use the **NR** (No Response, #) option.
- Award 0 marks for any attempt which does not earn credit. This includes copying out all / part of the question or any working that does not earn any marks (whether crossed out or not).
- This mark scheme will use the following abbreviations:

;	separates marking points
/	separates alternatives within a marking point
()	contents of brackets are not required but should be implied / the contents set the context of the answer
R	reject
A	accept (answers that are correctly cued by the question or guidance you have received)
I	ignore (mark as if this material was not present)
AW	lternative wording (where responses vary more than usual, accept other ways of expressing the same idea)
AVP	lternative valid point (where a greater than usual variety of responses is expected)
ORA	or reverse argument
<u>underline</u>	actual word underlined must be used by the candidate (grammatical variants excepted)
MAX	indicates the maximum number of marks that can be awarded
+	statements on both sides of the + are needed for that mark
OR	separates two different routes to a mark point and only one should be awarded
ECF	error carried forward (credit an operation from a previous incorrect response)

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	linear scales that use half or more of grid ; both axes labelled with units ; all points plotted correctly ;; points joined by straight lines ;	5
1(a)(ii)	(global catch) increases (up to, 2000 / 3.5 million tonnes) ; decreases, after 2000 / 3.5 million tonnes ;	2
1(a)(iii)	<i>any 3 of:</i> fall in (tuna) population ; exceeding MSY / overfishing / overexploitation ; less demand ; restrictions on, gear / boats / reduced fishing effort / AW ; protected areas / AW ; reduced quotas / restrictions on catches / AW ;	3
1(b)(i)	125 000 (USD \$) ;	1
1(b)(ii)	4 (years) ;	1
1(b)(iii)	<i>any 3 of:</i> higher maintenance / production costs ; higher labour costs / more employees ; higher feed costs ; higher waste disposal costs ; higher taxes ; lower demand for product / fewer sales / AW ; reduced sale price of product / market drives down prices / too many fish on sale / AW ; disease causing loss of fish / predator attacks ; slow growing species / low production rate ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	correct shape with broader base ; labelled with (from base upwards) algae, damselfish, lion fish, reef shark ;	2
2(b)(i)	<i>any 3 of:</i> both organisms benefit / mutualism ; damselfish hide from predators / damselfish gets, <u>food / nutrients / oxygen</u> ; coral has (algae removed to) increase light reaching it / increase photosynthesis / AW ;	3
2(b)(ii)	<i>any 3 of:</i> coral / algae, are producers so less energy (enters the food web) / AW ; less substrate for algae to grow on ; (fewer parrotfish because) parrotfish lose a food source ; fewer damselfish, due to lack of shelter / protection (from coral) / less algae ; fewer lionfish, as reef shark eat more lionfish / fewer damselfish for lionfish to eat ; fewer sharks due to, fewer parrotfish / fewer lionfish, (to eat) ;	3
2(c)(i)	29 ;;	2
2(c)(ii)	<i>any 2 of:</i> (as predator model number increases) reduced distance between fish / fish are closer together; steep decrease with one predator (compared to no predators) ; less decrease with increasing numbers of predator / levels off ;	2
2(c)(iii)	<i>any 3 of:</i> <u>confuses</u> predators / makes it hard for predator to isolate single fish / AW ; increased swimming speed / AW ; improves chance of escape / less likely to be caught / protection from predators / AW ; (fish swim faster due to) hydrodynamic efficiency / less drag in water / AW ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p><i>any 6 of:</i> mouth ; tentacles ; for ingesting food / eating / AW ;</p> <p>tube feet ; for locomotion / movement ;</p> <p>anus ; for expelling waste / egestion ;</p> <p>cylindrical body shape / AW ; (penta) radial symmetry / AW ;</p>	6
3(b)	<p><i>any 5 of:</i> cone shaped net with fixed opening / (wooden / metal) beam to hold net open / beam at opening of net ; drag across <u>sea bed</u> / used to catch benthic species / flatfish / shrimp / AW ; <u>towed</u> by boat / AW ; damages seabed / coral / releases sediment / AW ; damages <u>habitats</u> ; results in bycatch / juveniles ;</p>	5
3(c)	<p><i>any 4 of:</i> collect by hand / ban (beam) trawling ; ban catches in breeding season / restrict to two month season / captive breeding programmes / closed seasons / cultivate using aquaculture ; set up protected areas / protect habitats / seagrass / mangroves / sanctuaries ; set minimum sizes ; permits / licenses, needed for fishing / fishing quotas set ; restrict / stop, exports;</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	<p><i>any 3 of:</i> 200 miles, around coast (of a nation / country) ; area where <u>only</u> that nation may fish / exploit / other nations are not allowed to fish / exploit / AW ; so that fish stocks are conserved / prevent overfishing ; the (fishing) industries of nations are protected / prevents competition / food security ;</p>	3
4(a)(ii)	<p><i>any 4 of:</i> CITES ; controls trade of endangered species (between nations) / agreement between nations to protect species / organisms / AW ;</p> <p>MSC ; certifies sustainable fisheries / supports sustainable fishing / research sustainable fishing methods AW ;</p> <p>IWC ; bans whaling of certain species / prevents exploitations of cetacean products / maintain whale populations ;</p> <p>Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) ; agrees quotas of tuna catches / manages exploitation of tuna / prevents over-exploitation of tuna / AW ;</p> <p>International Coalition of Fisheries Associations (ICFA) ; agrees quotas of fish between nations / research sustainable fishing methods / set rules and regulations for all nations ;</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p><i>any 8 from:</i></p> <p>high demand raises price / ORA ; low supply / limited production / shortage / out of season, raises prices / ORA ; competition (with other sellers / markets) / alternative products ; less fish caught due to weather events / can't go to sea ;</p> <p>government price fixing ; maximum prices to allow affordable food ; minimum price to ensure fishing industry has sufficient profits ;</p> <p>transport costs / cost of fuel ; cost of processing / freezing / packaging / AW ; labour costs ; taxes / tariffs / exchange rate (fluctuations) / inflation ; quality / freshness, of fish / product / AW ; method of collection / use of aquaculture affects price / raw materials price / some species cost more to catch / AW ;</p>	8