

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 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 2015 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 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

Mark scheme abbreviations:

;	separates marking points
/	alternative answers for the same point
R	reject
A	accept (for answers correctly cued by the question 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 (examples given as guidance)

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

- 1 (a) (i) mitochondria ; **A** mitochondrion [1]
- (ii) can change shape / fluid membrane structure / *ref. to flexible* ;
different orientation when section taken / AW ; **A** different sections cut
some may be dividing / *ref. to mitochondrial fission*; **I** growing [max 1]
- (b) (i) ribosomes ; **A** ribosome **I** *ref. to size e.g. 70S/80S* [1]
- (ii) *circle around* 0.025 μm ; [1]
- (c) (i) plasmodesmata ; **A** plasmodesma [1]
- (ii) *assume answer is in context of between adjacent cells but* **R** if within a cell
I incorrect naming of plasmodesmata
I description of cytoplasmic strands
- facilitates / more rapid / allows / AW, transport / communication / exchange
/ transfer (of substances) ;
substances do not need to cross, cell (surface) membranes / cell walls ;
for, movement / AW, of, substances / materials / nutrients / water ;*
- named example ;
e.g. movement / diffusion / AW, of sucrose to sieve tube (from
companion / transfer, cell)
water travels by, symplastic pathway **I** incorrect mechanism e.g. osmosis
water avoids, apoplastic / cell wall, pathway
proteins too large to cross, cell wall / cell surface membrane*
- A** *idea of substances moving in and out of cells only if plasmodesmata given
in (i)* [max 1]
- (d) **I** descriptions e.g. extensions / hair-like
- microvilli / **A** microvillus **R** villi / villus **R** cilia
- and one from:**
- absorption / uptake of products of digestion
secretion / release of (extracellular), enzymes / other named secretion
digestion (at the cell surface) / breakdown of (ingested) food / AW
excretion / release of, waste / excess, substances
increases surface area ; [1]
- [Total: 7]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

2 (a) I ref. to other components of tobacco smoke that enter bloodstream

- 1 contains carbon monoxide and nicotine (which contribute) ;
R if tar also stated

contribution to atherosclerosis

- 2 damage to / AW, endothelium / (inner) lining / tunica intima / inner wall ;

A also as consequence of increased blood pressure *mp8*

- 3 increased accumulation of LDLs ; AW *in context of the vessel walls*

A cholesterol / lipids / lipoproteins / fats / triglycerides

- 4 inflammation ;

- 5 more / arrival of / attraction of, phagocytes / macrophages / monocytes / neutrophils ;

A leucocytes / white blood cells

A phagocytes, have increased adherence / 'stick' more, to lining

- 6 phagocytes engulf, LDLs / AW, and die (in situ)

or

formation of / presence, foam cells ;

- 7 (contributes to) formation of, atheroma / atheromatous plaque ; **A** plaque

I atherosclerosis

features that may have a consequential effect

- 8 one risk factor (caused by components of smoke) ;

one from:

increased blood pressure *must be in context e.g. adrenalin release*

owing to nicotine **I** atheroma increases blood pressure

increased stickiness of platelets (promotes clotting)

thrombus formation / thrombosis / (blood) clotting

increased, (serum) cholesterol / triglyceride / LDL, concentration

decreased, HDL / 'good' cholesterol, concentration

increased, oxidation / reactivity / AW, of LDLs

[max 3]

(b) (i) phagocytosis ; **A** act as phagocytes

engulf / attack / destroy / AW, pathogens / bacteria / microorganisms ;

A viruses

A act as, antigen presenting cells / APCs

I antigens / foreign organisms / organisms

remove / engulf / AW, foreign substances / dead cells / cell debris / AW ;

[max 1]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

- (ii) *following inhalation I ref. to contract / relax*
- 1 alveoli / air sacs / lungs, over expand / over inflate / over stretch / AW ;
 - 2 (alveoli have) no / poor, recoil ; **A** do not, rebound
A lungs do not, recoil / deflate properly
 - 3 (alveoli / lungs) cannot return to normal size / remain, (fully) stretched ;
A do not, decrease in size after, stretching / inhalation / AW
 - 4 alveoli / air sacs, do not push out air (effectively) / have trapped air / AW ;
I oxygen trapped
- [max 2]

- (c) (i) biological catalyst / described ;
e.g. biological molecule / protein that, increases the rate of / catalyses
speeds up, a reaction
molecule that, increases the rate of / speeds up / catalyses, metabolic
/ biological / cell(ular) reaction

one of:

globular protein ;

remains unchanged (at end of reaction) / not used up (in reaction) ;

lowers the activation energy (of a reaction) ;

[max 2]

- (ii) *points can be gained from diagrams if not contradicted in written answer*

- 1 (shape of) substrate / elastin, complementary to (shape of) active site ;
R matching / same
A description e.g. substrate fits (into) active site
diagram – label active site + substrate (shapes must be complementary)

- 2 lock is, enzyme / elastase / active site, and key is, substrate / elastin ;
- 3 formation of, enzyme-substrate complex / ES complex / ESC ;
A successful collision between enzyme and substrate
A substrate, binds / AW, at / to, the active site
diagram – ESC no label required if following on from mp1

- 4 peptide fragments / peptides / products, released / formed ; **A** amino acids
diagram – allow without label if sequence clear and products shown

following points need to be annotated if shown on diagram

- 5 hydrogen / temporary, bonds form between, enzyme / active site, and
substrate ;
- 6 detail of how E_a lowered ; *term E_a not required and points can be
general*
strain on (peptide) bond
electron transfers
reactants held close for bond forming (i.e. water joining)

[max 3]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

- (d) (i) I active site of A1AT changes shape/acts as non-competitive inhibitor
R if macrophage elastase stated

cannot bind/not complementary, to active site ; A elastase/enzyme
H/temporary, bonds cannot form with active site ;
no longer, prevents entry/binding, of substrate ; A (so) substrate can bind [max 1]

- (ii) consequence must be correctly linked to an event

- 1 neutrophil elastase, active/not inhibited/AW ; A increase rate of reaction
- 2 (so) TIMP-1 inactivated ; A other/macrophage elastase, inhibitor
- 3 (so) macrophage elastase, active / functioning/not inhibited/not regulated ;
- 4 (so) more, macrophage and neutrophil/of both elastases, (to breakdown elastin) ;
- 5 *ref. to* consequence ; e.g. bursting alveoli/breakdown of alveolar walls/formation one large air sac/decrease in surface area for gas exchange [max 3]

- (e) 1 mRNA, binds/AW, to ribosome ; A ribosomal RNA I rRNA
A mRNA moves to ribosome
- 2 tRNA with amino acid (to/at, ribosome) ; A aminoacyl/charged, tRNA
 - 3 tRNA/anticodon, specific to an amino acid ; A specific tRNA/anticodon for the amino acid
 - 4 *ref. to* start codon; A AUG^(met) / first codon is AUG/initiator tRNA ;
 - 5 (complementary) base pairing/binding, between anticodon and codon ;
 - 6 first and second tRNAs bind/two tRNAs bound (at a time)
or (tRNAs bring) amino acids, side by side/close ;
 - 7 peptide bond formation ;
 - 8 ribosome moves along, one codon/AW ;
 - 9 next (aminoacyl) tRNA arrives/amino acids added one at a time ;
 - 10 elastase/polypeptide, released when STOP codon reached ;
A process continues until a STOP codon reached
 - 11 AVP ; e.g. *ref. to*, aminoacyl/A, site, and, peptidyl/P, site
small subunit (of ribosome) attaches to mRNA
aminoacyl tRNA synthetase binds amino acid to tRNA
ATP required for tRNA-amino acid binding
peptidyl transferase for peptide bond formation
ref. to, exit/E, site, on ribosome ribosome moves 5' to 3' [max 5]

[Total: 20]

- 3 (a) A = interphase I *ref. to* early/late
C = metaphase ;
both needed for one mark [1]

- (b) (C) L, N, M, K ; [1]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

- (c) 1 *idea that centromere, has divided / divides*
 (separating, sister / identical, chromatids) ;
- 2 centromere attached to spindle fibre; **A** spindle
- 3 shortening / contraction, of spindle fibres (pulling centromeres) ;
A spindle, contracts / shortens
- 4 (so) sister / identical, chromatids, move to opposite poles ;
*need idea of separated, so **A** ends / sides / halves*
A sister / identical, chromatids, will end up, at separate poles / in separate cells

[max 3]

[Total: 5]

4

- (a) *ignore descriptions or further qualification*
no marks for each box if other mechanisms given

active transport ; **A** active uptake
 exocytosis ; **I** bulk transport / secretion
 diffusion ; **I** passive / simple **R** facilitated diffusion

[3]

- (b) **I** *ref. to* small increase in partial pressure causes more oxygen to associate
A pp / pressure, for partial pressures

- 1 this is the range of (partial) pressures occurring in respiring tissues ;
A (partial) pressures in respiring tissues are low
- 2 (for a) small / 1.6 kPa, decrease in partial pressure ;
- 3 (so) allows, large quantity of / more, oxygen to, be released / dissociate ;
A oxygen dissociates more, easily / readily
- 4 affinity of haemoglobin to oxygen decreases ;
in context of, as oxygen is released / as partial pressure decreases
- 5 data to support ; e.g. 60–62% to 28–30% / 30–32% difference

[max 2]

[Total: 5]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

5 (a) *assume response refers to infectious unless otherwise stated*

caused by a pathogen ; **ora** **A** microorganism / microbe
transmissible / communicable / passed from one, organism / person, to another ;
ora

examples to support explanation

two examples of pathogen types ; *two of:*

bacterium / bacteria

virus / viruses

fungus / fungi

protocist **A** protozoa

example of non-infectious, disease / category ;

e.g. genetic disorders / named (e.g. sickle cell anaemia / cystic fibrosis)

cancer / named cancer (e.g. lung)

degenerative disease / named (e.g. chronic bronchitis, emphysema / COPD /

coronary heart disease) lifestyle / AW

(b) (red blood cells contain) haemoglobin ;

plasma proteins ; **A** plasma contains proteins

named protein in blood plasma or within (red / white) cells ;

e.g. fibrinogen / albumin / globulin / antibodies / (protein) hormone /

enzyme / transport proteins / membrane proteins

R steroid hormone / named steroid hormone

[max 2]

(c) (i) not all countries with *Anopheles* have malaria / example using Fig. 5.2 ;

e.g. (although, *Anopheles* / vector, shown as present),

no / few, cases (of malaria) in, North America / Europe

(although, *Anopheles* / vector, occurs elsewhere) malaria, only /

mainly, in subtropical and tropical areas ;

explanations:

Plasmodium / parasite / pathogen, not present in all areas where *Anopheles* is
located / AW ;

conditions (where *Anopheles* located) not always suitable for life cycle of,

Plasmodium / parasite / pathogen ;

some, areas / countries, have eradicated the disease (but still have the

vector) ;

AVP ; e.g. some countries have better prevention methods against malaria

AVP ; some countries have effective treatment for malaria

I vaccination

[max 3]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

(c) (ii) *assume ref. to A. gambiae unless stated otherwise*

occurrence

- 1 (in Africa) wide distribution / large numbers ;
- 2 occurs where high density of humans ;
- 3 occurs (in climate) where *Plasmodium* is, present / able to survive ; AW
A e.g. *idea of Plasmodium* requiring temperatures above approx. 20 °C where *A. gambiae* is also present

well adapted or better adapted than other mosquito vectors

- 4 better adapted to complete life cycle / lays eggs in large variety of habitats / can withstand (more) polluted waters / larvae able to eat a wide variety of food ;
- 5 short(er) life cycle / long(er) breeding season ; **A** reproduces quickly
- 6 withstands, dry / drier, conditions / larger temperature variation / higher temperatures ; **I** better adapted to climate
- 7 (more) resistant to, pesticides / insecticides ; **R** immune

feeding

- 8 feed mainly / AW, on human blood ;
- 9 takes, large(r) / more frequent, blood meals ;
- 10 takes blood meal / bites / feeds, at night (when humans less able to notice) ;
- 11 mouthparts, well adapted for feeding on humans / can penetrate clothing;

as host for Plasmodium

- 12 good host for / very susceptible to, parasite / *Plasmodium* ;

AVP ; e.g. able to migrate to find hosts

quick to adapt to changing human habitation

better adapted to find (human) hosts

females live for longer

A. gambiae present in Africa, where, malaria control is difficult

[max 3]

(d) (i) large egret / yellow winged bat / eastern green mamba ; [1]

- (ii) 1 insufficient numbers of bats ;
- 2 (so) not enough energy / energy available is low (to sustain needs) ;
- 3 energy loss at each level / progressively less energy transferred / inefficient / transfer of energy / AW ;
- 4 example of energy loss from bat intake ; *in context of mamba feeding*
e.g. inedible parts / named indigestible parts / faeces / egestion
- 5 example of energy loss in food chain (to bat) ;
e.g. death but not eaten
excretion
respiration
heat loss, in movement / digestion
allow either point below if not awarded for mp 4
inedible parts / named examples
indigestible parts / faeces / egestion

[max 3]

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

- (iii) use biological control ;
 introduce/increase numbers of /AW, predators (of mosquito) / named e.g.
 guppy/dragonfly/yellow winged bats ;
 to eat/consume/reduce number of, mosquitoes ;
 grow crops other than sweet potato/grow less sweet potato ;
A do not grow sweet potato
 numbers (of mosquito) reduce so fewer, act as vectors/feed on humans ;
 AVP ; e.g. use genetic modification to produce sweet potato crop with toxin
 against mosquito

[max 2]

- (e) nectar/nectaries/flowers/phloem (tissue) / (phloem) sap/sieve tubes/
 vascular bundles/stem/leaf ;
I ref. to, source/sink
R if includes, roots/'potatoes'/xylem, for this mp only,
 then for mp 2 allow explanation for the other stated part that is correct

explanation ;
 e.g. fluid feeders/ piercing and sucking mouthparts/proboscis for feeding
 (fluids provide) source of carbon/energy/sugar/sucrose
A glucose/fructose
 (fluids provide) source of, nitrogen/amino acids
 near to, vascular bundles/phloem for, stem/leaf
 for phloem sap/AW for vascular bundles

[2]

[Total: 18]

- 6 (a) 1 *idea of different distances ; must be comparative*
 e.g. atria pump blood shorter distance **ora**
 atria pump blood a short distance and ventricles pump blood a long distance
 atria pump blood to ventricles and ventricles pump blood to, (other parts of)
 body
- 2 (so) resistance to overcome by atria is low(er)
or
 (so) ventricles need to overcome, great(er) /AW, resistance ;
- 3 (so) atria generates lower pressure
 ventricles generate higher pressure ; AW
A force for pressure
R ventricles withstand high pressures
A low pressure / high pressure if mp1 or mp2 gained

[max 2]

- (b) septum ; **R** atrioventricular septum

[1]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9700	22

(c) (i) I ref. to xylem/transpiration stream

transpiration

involves only water (molecules) ;

involves, evaporation/diffusion/evaporation and diffusion ;

I ref. to evaporating surface

movement out to (external) environment/loss from leaves ; **A** aerial parts

affected by, external factors/humidity/light/wind speed/temperature ;

occurs in one direction/from air spaces through stomata ;

ATP not required ;

translocation

involves, assimilates/photosynthates/sucrose/other named ; **A** cell sap

involves (hydrostatic) pressure gradients ; **A** mass flow

involves transport in phloem (sieve tubes) ;

flow from source to sink / AW ;

ATP used (to enable loading of sucrose into phloem sieve tube) ; **A** active [max 1]

(ii) both involve, transport/movement of substances ; **R** if transport in xylem stated

both involve water ;

both require energy ; (*transpiration – evaporation requires heat energy and*

translocation – hydrogen ions pumping out of companion cells) [max 1]

[Total: 5]