

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge Ordinary Level

MARINE SCIENCE
Paper 1 Structured
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 80

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.

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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.

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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.

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Question		Answe	r	Marks	Guidance
1(a)		group	letter	5	R more than 1 per box
		mammals	В;		6 correct = 5 marks 4/5 correct = 4 marks
		bony fish	A;		3 correct = 3 marks 2 correct = 2 marks
		molluscs	D;		1 correct = 1 mark
		arthropods	c ;		
		reptiles	F;		
		algae	E;		
1(b)(i)	Cetorhinus ;			1	R Cetorhinus maximus
1(b)(ii)	nasus ;			1	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	any 2 of: idea of, transfer / modification / change / alteration; of the DNA / genes / genome / allele / genotype (of an organism);	2	
2(b)	any 2 of: idea of, resistance to extreme environments;; disease resistance; herbicide / insecticide / pesticide, resistance; enhanced nutrition; production of, medicines / drugs / useful chemicals; research; increase profit; increased yield / size; ref. consumer appeal; idea of, increased / improved, shelf life; pollution indicators;	2	e.g. extreme temperatures, extreme moisture, high wind e.g. more vitamins / protein e.g. taste, texture, colour, muscle(:fat), muscle (mass) I better quality I higher demand

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(c)(i)	85 ;	1	
2(c)(ii)	GE salmon takes 350 days ; normal salmon takes 400 days ; normal salmon take 50 days more ;	3	
2(c)(iii)	any 2 of: idea of, fish reach marketable size quicker; reduced operating costs / description of; more profit; increased yield;	2	
2(c)(iv)	any 1 of: idea of, breed with wild stock; idea of, interfere with food chains / AW; idea of, consumer concerns; idea of, high capital investment / expensive;	1	I escape (into wild) unqualified

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)(i)	900 OR 450 ; m ;	2	A 875–925 OR 425–475 A metres I 'depth / m'
3(a)(ii)	decreases; from 20 to 7 (°C) / by 13 (°C);	2	R at decreasing depth temperature is higher A 19.75–20.25 to 6.75–7.25 I references to depth for MP2 allow for full marks reverse argument if make it clearly referring to depth decreasing
3(a)(iii)	temperature decreasing from 1000m; to 4000 m;	2	I angle R vertical line from 1000 m ± ½ square of 4000 m
3(b)(i)	photosynthesis ;	1	
3(b)(ii)	as depth increases, light (intensity) decreases;	1	R <u>directly</u> proportional A <u>inversely</u> proportional
3(b)(iii)	high light (intensity); for photosynthesis OR fixing, carbon / energy OR making, food / sugar / glucose; any 1 of:	3	A more light, more light penetration
	(by) algae / phytoplankton / producer / plant OR (more) animals/organisms, due to (more) oxygen / food;		A idea of, development of a, food chain / web

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)	any 2 of: ref. to finding position / location; planning a route / way; direction of travel (of a boat, ship);	2	e.g. working out where you are e.g. how to get to a destination, planning a journey A finding a way A idea of, steering to imply direction I travel unqualified I going from one place to another
4(b)	Nicholls Town correct route indicated by straight lines; with arrow heads on each section of the route;	2	
4(c)(i)	North;	1	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(c)(ii)	South West;	1	
4(d)	any 2 of: compass; radar; GPS; echo sounder; charts; almanac/tide tables;	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)(i)	mackerel;	1	R horse mackerel
5(a)(ii)	any 1 of: water; vitamins; minerals;	1	A named vitamin e.g. vitamin D A named mineral e.g. nitr <u>ate</u>
5(b)	any 1 of: keep for later use; for, long distance transport / export; add value; access to new markets;	1	
5(c)	water; 115 (°C); enzymes; putrefaction;	4	A bacteria A rigor mortis ONLY if enzymes is given in previous space

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)(i)	A – eye; B – carapace; C – (walking) leg;	4	
	D – antenna ;		
6(a)(ii)	unambiguously labelled abdomen ;	1	
6(b)	any 4 of: ova / eggs; sperm; external fertilisation / AW; (planktonic) larvae; moulting; ref. one life cycle stage e.g. nauplius, metanauplius, protozoea, zoea, mysis, postlarva;	4	A labelled annotated diagram for all MP A female gamete A male gamete

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(a)(i)	idea of, continued, employment / jobs / labour ;	2	
	increased, earnings / income / profit / revenue ;		
7(a)(ii)	any 2 of: closed seasons / seasonal fishing; closed areas / marine reserves / no take zones; quotas / catch limits; use of permits / licences; gear restrictions; restrictions on boat size / type; restrictions of type of fish targeted; minimum size to be fished; surveillance / use of customs / patrols / inspection of catch; punishment e.g. fines / imprisonment;	2	I rules / laws unqualified
7(b)	promotes sustainable fishing ;	1	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8(a)	Full marks for either 3 separate ways OR 2 ways plus extra detail of one of them. Source / impact mark must be correctly linked to a way.	3	I unspecified toxins or chemicals unless qualified
	fertilisers; from, runoff / farmland OR lead to eutrophication / algal blooms;		
	pesticides / herbicides / insecticides ; from, runoff / farmland OR bioaccumulation / non-target death / effects of bioaccumulation ;		
	heavy metals / antifouling paint; from painting, boats / underwater structure OR from effluent OR direct toxicity / mutations / imposex / bioaccumulation / non-target death / effects of bioaccumulation;		
	oil / fuel; from, spillages / leaks / washed off, boats / rigs OR negative impact e.g. smothering of bird feathers, toxic through ingestion, impacts of detergents for dispersal;		
	(un treated) sewage; from, cities / towns / resorts / cruise ships OR leads to eutrophication / algal blooms;		
	AVP (source OR impact);;		e.g. nuclear waste from power plants / direct disposal at depth OR idea of, mutations e.g. detergents from washing / oil dispersant OR negative impact e.g. removes oil from seabird feathers, causes eutrophication / idea of

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8(b)(i)	any 2 of: starve / unable to feed; killed by predators; blocking of digestive system; blood loss from wounds; wounds (become) infected; drowns / suffocate / strangled / choking; overheats;	2	A dies from exhaustion A cannot (get to the surface to) breathe / cannot get oxygen
8(b)(ii)	any 2 of: idea of, long(er) lasting OR do not need to replace (as) often; reduced cost / cheap(er); light(er) weight / doesn't absorb water; (more) stretchy / don't snap as easily; (more) flexible;	2	I ref. to not breaking down easily A idea of durability A stronger
8(c)	any 3 of: anchored net / weighted net; buoy / float; set at different depth / locations (depending on species); fish (swim through and) get trapped by operculum / gills;	3	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9(a)	lagoons; coral reefs; continental shelves;	2	3 correct = 2 marks 1/2 correct = 1 mark
9(b)	any 2 of: Indian Ocean ; Atlantic ; Pacific ; Mediterranean ;	2	
9(c)	the removal / harvesting / catching of (fish / organisms); to levels that cannot sustain a population / at rates faster than populations can recover / faster than fish can reproduce / before they reach reproductive age / more than the MSY;	2	

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Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
10(a)(i)	exchange of, goods / services ; without using money ;		2	
10(a)(ii)	(place) where, goods / services, are, bought / sold / traded;		1	
10(b)	definition	term	3	R more than 1 per box
	the desire to want more things than we need	unlimited wants ;		
	what we use to produce goods and services	resources;		
	the loss of potential gain from other alternatives when one alternative is chosen	opportunity cost;		

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