MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

5090 BIOLOGY

5090/21

Paper 2 (Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



	Page 2		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2011	Syllabus 5090	Paper 21	
	Section A					
1	(a)	small	plant/alga/phytoplankton;		[1]	
	(b)	<u>20;</u>			[1]	
	(c)	 c) small plants/animals absorb/contain mercury; eaten by small fish (Only mark available if no ref to mercury in the answer); (mercury) passes from small fish to large fish; each time many organisms eaten/higher organism gets large dose/intensifies, increases; is not excreted; cannot be broken down [* or in (d)]; stored in body AW; 			[max 5]	
	(d)	fish fo conce mercu mercu	orm diet of fishermen; entration of mercury would be even higher in fishermen Av ury poisonous/harmful/toxic AW R affects; ury affects nervous system/brain; ot be broken down [* or in (c)];	N;	[max 2]	
					[Total: 9]	
2	(a)	moves towards plant/upwards; as water is used for photosynthesis; lost during transpiration/evaporation from leaves; ref. transpiration <u>pull;</u>		[max 3]		
	(b)	(i (i) ⊻ c ir s d	ver period of time/gradually; bubble) slows down; might) stop; <u>apour</u> builds up around/stays close to leaf; over prevents air current/wind reaching leaf; ncreased humidity; lower rate of water loss/transpiration/evaporation; iffusion gradient less steep AW; hotosynthesis <u>stops;</u>		[max 2]	
		S	tomata close; ess water used by shoot;		[max 6] [Total: 11]	
3	(a)	<u>fertilis</u> ovidu	<u>ation;</u> ct / Fallopian tube;		[2]	
	(b)	<u>mitos</u>	i <u>s;</u>		[1]	

	Page 3		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus		Paper
	(c)	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2011 5090 any 2 genetic similarities (e.g. sex/eye colour/blood groups/shape of ears/nose etc.)/same genes* once of R look alike/same age/same chromosomes;; characters caused by genes only; have both inherited identical/same genes* once only; they both arise from the same zygote/one sperm + one egg; any two environmentally affected characters (e.g. size/weight/hair colour) R different traits unqualified/intelligence;; ref. to environmental factor e.g. amount of sun light/lack of food etc.;			21 nly/ [max 4]
	(d)				[4] [Total: 11]
4	(a)		nation;		[1]
		any large (If se (If 'w (If cl	<u>ct</u> (or named); two from: large petals/stigma not feathery/stigma prote e or rough pollen grains elf pollination – no marks);; vind' given for (ii) – no mark, but allow 'no nectary' for o ross pollination/pollen transferred from anther to stigma w two reason marks A no anthers for a valid reason)	one mark)	[3]
	(b)	through (female) (male) n	be drawn down style and entering ovule; micropyle; nucleus drawn and labelled in ovule/embryo sac; ucleus shown in bottom half of pollen tube and labelled ind male nucleus identified correctly;	d;	[max 3]
	(c)	D, E, G (and H) – 3 for 2 marks, 2 for 1 mark;; F;			
		l;			[4] [Total: 11]
5	(a)		n/jejunum R small intestine; n/large intestine;		[2]
	(b)	pH incor	n or enzyme activity stops/amylase doesn't work; rect/too acidic; ble amylase produced; bmach;		[4]
	(c)	no starch all diges	n; ted/only water absorption in colon;		[2] [Total: 8]

Pa	age 4		me: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
		GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2011		5090	21	
Section B						
6 (a)	hepatic p from gut/ glucose (amino ac hepatic v	xygen; s/insulin/adrenalin; portal vein; /villi/small intestine; (A with ref to artery) F cids (A with ref to arte	R refs glucose – glycogen; ery);			
	,	ed other product of th	ne liver;		[max 8]	
(b)	allow diff short dis of urea/s of carbor	s/one cell thick; fusion; tance (to diffuse)/clos alts etc. into kidneys; n dioxide into alveoli/l o excretory tissues;			[max 2]	
					[Total: 10]	
7 (a)	during pł to make	ioxide s with water notosynthesis; named carbohydrate, /passed to consumer	•			
	releases leaves de	named groups of diffe carbon dioxide A wit ecomposed/decay/ r	erent types of organism; h ref to combustion; efs to methane/fossil fuels mals/faeces etc if phs mark score	ed;	[max 7]	
(b)		named requirement (supply AW;	CO ₂ /temperature);			
		llabus term <u>limiting fa</u>	actor;		[3]	
					[Total: 10]	

	Page 5		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
			GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2011	5090	21	
	Section C					
8	(a)	osmosis/ active tra against o uses ene only requ manufac	conc. gradient;	;	[max 5]	
	(b)	ref. conc pressure cell wall prevents supplies	ters; /diffusion; entration gradient/more concentrated cell sap; within cell/turgor; tough/flexible/made of cellulose; cell bursting/membrane tearing; support to plant/stem/leaves; ape/rigidity/support to <u>cell;</u>		[max 5]	
					[Total: 10]	
9	(a)	Accept s (sensory to CNS/s (relay) w connectin (motor) f	anywhere; pecific examples for next 6 mps) from sense organ/receptor; pinal cord/brain; ithin CNS; ng sensory to motor neurones; rom CNS/spinal cord/brain; pr/muscle/gland;		[max 5]	
	(b)	<u>brain;</u> gland/ad adrenalir blood;	; ect reference to a neurone; renal/suprarenal; ne/epinephrine;			
		heart <u>mu</u> ref. fight/	<u>scies,</u> flight/fright etc. response – or described;		[max 5]	
					[Total: 10]	