

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

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

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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 excepted)
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

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1 (a) *one mark each column*

transport mechanism

(passive / simple) diffusion **R** facilitated diffusion } ;
 endocytosis / phagocytosis **R** bulk transport

example

glucose / amino acids / ions / named ion **A** polar / hydrophilic, molecules } ;
accept any relevant
 water

[2]

(b) *ignore correct examples of materials if given in addition to transport mechanism*
R if incorrect examples given

facilitated diffusion ;

active, transport / uptake ; **A** sodium-potassium pump (mechanism)

(passive / simple) diffusion or osmosis ;

endocytosis or exocytosis ;

A (for endocytosis) pinocytosis / micropinocytosis / phagocytosis

[4]

[Total: 6]

2 (a) allow immunoglobulin for antibody

structure	name of structure	function of structure within plasma cell
A	<u>nucleus</u> ; A (eu)chromatin R heterochromatin R chromosome	ref. gene(s) / genetic information / genetic material / DNA, (coding) for, antibody / protein / polypeptide ; transcription (occurring) / mRNA synthesis ; AW (ref. antibodies) <i>allow ecf for nucleolus</i>
B	mitochondrion ; A mitochondria	provides / synthesises / produces / makes, <u>ATP</u> (for antibody synthesis / exocytosis) ; <i>treat as neutral other uses of ATP</i> <i>allow ecf for lysosomes</i>
C	<u>rough</u> endoplasmic reticulum ; ignore RER	synthesis / modification / processing / transport, of, antibody / protein / polypeptide ; A translation <i>allow ecf for Golgi or SER or ER</i>

[max 6]

(b) (i) 1 part of the immune response ; A primary / secondary, response

many plasma cells

- 2 to produce high, concentration / level / AW, of, antibody / immunoglobulin ;
3 (high concentration antibody so) more effective against pathogens / AW ;

identical plasma cells

- 4 specific / particular / AW, to an, antigen / epitope ;
in context of antibodies or plasma cells
5 antibody (molecules) produced are all the same ; A ora, qualified
6 only the gene coding for particular antibody, switched on / transcribed / expressed ;

[max 3]

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(ii) *accept from annotated diagrams*

*cell cycle stages are not required for mark points 1, 3, 4 and 7
reject if incorrect mitotic stage given for these mark points*

- 1 ref. to, duplication / replication, of centrioles (in late interphase / before prophase);
 - A** dividing
 - R** splitting
- 2 (centriole pairs) move to opposite poles in prophase ;
accept asters or centrosomes for centrioles
- 3 (movement allows) spindle formation / organisation of spindle fibres / microtubule assembly / microtubule organisation / AW, (in prophase) ;
- 4 (late prophase / early metaphase / metaphase), chromosomes / centromeres, attach to, spindle fibres / microtubules ;
- 5 chromosomes, line up / aligned / AW, at, equator / metaphase plate ;
- 6 ref. separation of, sister / identical, chromatids, at anaphase (to poles) ;
 - A** sister chromatids move to opposite poles at anaphase
 - A** daughter chromosomes *for sister chromatids*
- 7 ref., pulling / shortening, by, microtubules / spindle fibres ; AW [max 4]

[Total: 13]

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3 (a) *max 3 if no attempt at comparison*

evaporation

- 1 formation of water vapour from water / conversion of water from liquid (form) to gas(eous form) ;
- 2 requires, energy / heat ;
- 3 (water loss) from, surface / cell walls, of (spongy) mesophyll (cells);

transpiration

- 4 idea of loss of water vapour, to external atmosphere / from the aerial parts of a plant ;
A from leaves
- 5 ref. diffusion, down water potential gradient / from high to low water potential / from less negative to more negative water potential ; **A** Ψ for water potential
- 6 through stomata ;

air spaces

- 7 correct ref. to, intercellular / air, spaces ; e.g. evaporation into air spaces, diffusion from air spaces through stomata [max 4]

(b) (i) *max 3 if no attempt at explanation*

penalise once for lack of units

mp for describing shown by (D)

mp for explaining shown by (E)

temperature

- T1 (D) (mean) transpiration rate hot dry day lower than warm dry day ;
A lower than warm rainy day **A** lowest rate
- T2 (D) comparative data quote to support ;
- T3 (E) stomata close to prevent excess water loss / excessive water loss causes closure of stomata ; AW

humidity

- H1 (D) (mean) transpiration rate warm dry day higher than warm rainy day ;
A highest rate
- H2 (D) data quote to support ;
- H3 (E) decrease in / low, humidity increases rate of, transpiration / evaporation / diffusion ; ora
- H4 (E) more steep / AW, water potential gradient ;

stomatal density

- S1 (D) peach (mean) transpiration rate, lowest / lower than, apple / sour cherry ;
- S2 (D) data quote to support ;
- S3 (E) ref. (far) fewer stomata (mm^{-2}) so less water (vapour) lost ;

AVP ; e.g. ref. ABA and stomatal closure (**T**)

- less water (vapour) leaves plant as only cuticular transpiration possible (**T**)
ref. to higher rate for apple (dry days) and suggestion that stomata are larger [max 4]

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(b) (ii) decreased / lower, rate during night ; ora
 stomata closed at night ; ora
 further detail ; e.g. closed to prevent water loss
 closed as no photosynthesis
 no light for photosynthesis
 open (during day) for, gas exchange / CO₂ in [3]

(iii) peach / *Prunus persica* / *P. persica* ; [1]

(c) (i) (repairing damaged DNA) reduces risk of cancer ; **A** prevents
 further detail ; *in context of reducing risk*
 e.g. because tobacco smoke contains mutagens
 because tobacco smoke contains carcinogens
 ref. to mutation (as result of damaged DNA) [2]

(ii) reduces risk of, chronic bronchitis / emphysema / COPD ;
 further detail ; *in context of reducing risk*
 e.g. (reducing inflammation)
 reduces risk of infection
 prevents excess mucus production **R** if linked to emphysema
 prevents alveolar wall breakdown **R** if linked to bronchitis
 no / less, scar tissue forms [2]

[Total: 16]

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- 4 (a) (i) *DNA because*
RNA (has uracil) does not have thymine ; [1]
- (ii) phosphodiester ; [1]
- (iii) deoxyribose ; [1]

- (b) collects / attaches to, specific amino acid }
or } ;
 takes specific amino acid / activated tRNA, to ribosome }
 idea of, adjacent / two, amino acids and codon-anticodon binding ;
 peptide bond formation / ref. elongation, (to form polypeptide) ; [max 2]

(c) *accept points from a diagram*

- 1 loss of a water molecule / condensation reaction ;
- 2 OH / O⁻, from, carboxyl / -COOH / COO⁻ (group) of one amino acid ;
- 3 H / H⁺, from, amine / NH₂ / NH₃⁺ (group) of other amino acid ;
- 2/3 allow one mark for ref. to involvement of carboxyl and amine group
- 4 (peptide bond) links C–N ; [3]

[Total: 8]

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5 (a) *Vibrio cholerae* ; [1]

- (b) 1 binding / AW, to, active site / site other than active site / allosteric site ;
 2 further detail / consequence of, binding ;
 if binds to active site
 complementary shape to active site
 similar shape to substrate **A** same shape **A** similar structure
 competes with substrate for active site
 if binds to other site
 changes shape of active site
 shape of substrate no longer complementary to active site
 enzyme-substrate / ES, complex (already in active site)
 cannot make product
 for both types of binding
 3 substrate unable, to enter / bind to, active site ;
 A fewer / no, enzyme-substrate / ES, complexes form
 4 AVP ; e.g.
 ref. to decreased enzyme activity, qualified e.g. less ATP produced /
 lower respiration rate
 preference for, permanent / irreversible, inhibitor (to maximise effect)
 correct ref. to concentration of inhibitor and effect

[max 3]

(c) (i) 2.70 / 2.71 ;;

1 mark if answer incorrect but correct calculation
 5 143 / 190 130

[2]

(ii) *max 3 if no reference to particular regions*

for differences in cases *accept ora for mark points*

- 1 idea of overall greater exposure to contaminated, water / food ;
- 2 no, safe (drinking) water sources / bottled water / water treatment plants ;
- 3 lack of hygiene, qualified ; e.g. hands not washed after defaecation
- 4 faeces / sewage, mixing with drinking water / onto crops; **A** poor sanitation
- 5 insufficient / poor access to, (oral cholera) vaccines ;
- 6 vaccine less effective in some areas ;
- 7 lack of education about the way cholera is transmitted ;
- 8 differences in effectiveness of surveillance and reporting ;
- 9 qualified ref. to, natural disasters / wars / refugee camps ;

for differences in fatality rates

- 10 increase in, antibiotic / drug, resistant strains (in some areas) ;
- 11 lack of, health services / drugs / antibiotics / ORT / skilled personnel ;
 A lack of medicines
- 12 AVP ;

[max 4]

[Total: 10]

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6 (a) G ;
A ;
B ;
F ;

[4]

(b) *do not accept list ATP, DNA, RNA, phospholipid as these must be qualified*

- 1 idea of, increase in cell numbers / more cells ; **A** ref. to mitosis / cell division
- 2 ATP, qualified ; e.g. for, cell growth / anabolic reactions
- 3 (activated) nucleotides for, DNA / RNA, synthesis ;
- 4 phospholipid for membranes ;
- 5 DNA replication (for cell division) ;
- 6 RNA for, protein synthesis / AW ;
- 7 AVP ; e.g. activate glucose for glycolysis
ref. NADP, light-dependent reaction

[max 3]

[Total: 7]