

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level****MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper
for the guidance of teachers****9700 BIOLOGY****9700/42**

Paper 42 (Theory 2), maximum raw mark 100

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.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700	42

Section A

Question		Expected Answers	Marks																																																					
1		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">process or feature</th> <th colspan="5">kingdom</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Prokaryotae</th> <th>Protoctista</th> <th>Fungi</th> <th>Plantae</th> <th>Animalia</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>80s ribosomes</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cell walls contain chitin</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> <td>x ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>circular DNA</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>endoplasmic reticulum</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>most species unicellular</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>autotrophic</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>heterotrophic</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓ ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>one mark for each correct row</p> <p>if there are any blanks in a row then award no marks for that row</p>	process or feature	kingdom					Prokaryotae	Protoctista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia	80s ribosomes	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	cell walls contain chitin	x	x	✓	x	x ;	circular DNA	✓	x	x	x	x ;	endoplasmic reticulum		✓	✓	✓	✓ ;	most species unicellular	✓	✓	x	x	x ;	autotrophic	✓	✓	x	✓	x ;	heterotrophic	✓	✓	✓	x	✓ ;	[6]
process or feature	kingdom																																																							
	Prokaryotae	Protoctista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia																																																			
80s ribosomes	x	✓	✓	✓	✓																																																			
cell walls contain chitin	x	x	✓	x	x ;																																																			
circular DNA	✓	x	x	x	x ;																																																			
endoplasmic reticulum		✓	✓	✓	✓ ;																																																			
most species unicellular	✓	✓	x	x	x ;																																																			
autotrophic	✓	✓	x	✓	x ;																																																			
heterotrophic	✓	✓	✓	x	✓ ;																																																			
			[Total: 6]																																																					
2	(a)	<p>isolating mechanism - geographical / mountains / physical barrier ;</p> <p>type of speciation – <u>allopatric</u> ;</p>	[2]																																																					
	(b)	<p>1 mouse <u>populations</u> separated by mountains ;</p> <p>2 no, breeding / gene flow, between <u>populations</u> ;</p> <p>3 mutations occur ;</p> <p>4 different selection pressures / different (environmental) conditions ;</p> <p>5 genetic change ; e.g. different alleles selected for / change in allele frequency / change in gene pool / advantageous alleles passed on ;</p> <p>6 (results in) different chromosome numbers ;</p> <p>7 genetic drift ;</p> <p>8 (different populations ultimately) cannot interbreed ; R different species</p>	[5 max]																																																					
			[Total: 7]																																																					

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700	42

	(d)	<p><i>accept antibiotic for penicillin and bacteria for S. pneumoniae throughout</i></p> <p>1 increase in resistance (throughout time period) ;</p> <p>2 paired figs + units ;</p> <p>3 overuse / misuse, of penicillin ;</p> <p>4 some <i>S. pneumoniae</i> survive ;</p> <p>5 mutation (in <i>S. pneumoniae</i>) ;</p> <p>6 resistance, <u>gene</u> / <u>allele</u> ;</p> <p>7 resistance passed to other bacteria ; e.g. plasmid transfer</p> <p>8 resistant strain, multiplies ; <i>idea of many produced</i></p> <p>9 beta – lactamase produced ;</p> <p>10 breaks down penicillin ;</p> <p><i>point 7 accept vertical or horizontal transfer</i> <i>point 8 accept vertical transfer only</i></p>	[5 max]								
			[Total: 14]								
4	(a)	<p>(i) 1. yield for sorghum is <u>greater</u> than yield for wheat (in any soil type) ;</p> <p>2. yield for wheat is <u>better</u> in HWC soil / little difference in yield for sorgham ;</p> <p>3. paired figs ; <i>only award if linked correctly to mp 1 or mp2</i></p> <p>4. sorghum is adapted to live in arid environment / AW ;</p> <p>5. and 6. <i>any two of the following</i> ;;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="379 1503 1235 1962"> <thead> <tr> <th>feature</th> <th>function</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>extensive / deep, root system</td> <td>maximises water absorption</td> </tr> <tr> <td>curled leaves / leaves small surface area / wazy leaves / bulliform leaf cells / hinged leaf cells / reduced stomata numbers / stomata in pits</td> <td>reduces water loss</td> </tr> <tr> <td>high silica content / more sclerenchyma / more strengthening tissue</td> <td>reduces wilting</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	feature	function	extensive / deep, root system	maximises water absorption	curled leaves / leaves small surface area / wazy leaves / bulliform leaf cells / hinged leaf cells / reduced stomata numbers / stomata in pits	reduces water loss	high silica content / more sclerenchyma / more strengthening tissue	reduces wilting	[4 max]
feature	function										
extensive / deep, root system	maximises water absorption										
curled leaves / leaves small surface area / wazy leaves / bulliform leaf cells / hinged leaf cells / reduced stomata numbers / stomata in pits	reduces water loss										
high silica content / more sclerenchyma / more strengthening tissue	reduces wilting										

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700	42

		(ii)	number of <u>seeds</u> sown ; density of <u>seeds</u> sown / area of plot ; minerals / fertilisers ; wind / shelter ; soil pH;	[2 max]
	(b)		1. ref. bundle sheath cells; 2. light independent stage occurs / RuBP found (in bundle sheath cells) ; 3. RuBP / rubisco, kept away from, air / oxygen ; 4. <u>by</u> mesophyll cells ; 5. limits uptake of O ₂ / maintains high CO ₂ concentration (in bundle sheath cells) ; 6. enzymes / PEP carboxylase, have high optimum temperature ; 7. approx 45 ^o C ; 8. not denatured ;	[4 max]
				[Total: 10]
5	(a)		A – Leydig cell / interstitial cell ; B – (wall of) seminiferous tubule ;	[2]
	(b)	(i)	1 ;	[1]
		(ii)	<i>mark first two answers</i> E ; A secondary spermatocyte F ; A spermatid spermatozoan ;	[2 max]
		(iii)	cells grow in size / cells grow larger ;	[1]
	(c)	1 2 3	ATP production / provides energy ; R produces energy (for) movement of <u>flagellum</u> ; R tail (for) production of acrosomal enzymes ;	[2 max]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700	42

	(d)	(i)	<p>1. infectious disease causes damage ; A mumps / Chlamydia / STDs</p> <p>2. lower sperm count / absence of sperm ;</p> <p>3. damaged / abnormal / immobile / lazy , sperm ;</p> <p>4. blocked sperm ducts / lack of seminal fluid ;</p> <p>5. named genetic condition ; e.g. CF</p> <p>6. autoimmune reaction to sperm ;</p> <p>7. reduced testosterone ;</p> <p>8. effect of chemical damage ; e.g. chemotherapy / hormones in drinking water</p>	[3 max]
		(ii)	<p>(fertilisation of) <u>oocyte</u> by sperm ;</p> <p>in glass dish ; A appropriate glassware R test tube</p> <p>AVP ; e.g. sperm injected into oocyte</p>	[2 max]
		(iii)	<p>1. ovulation less likely ;</p> <p>2. (older) <u>oocytes</u> less likely to be fertilised / <u>oocytes</u> less viable ;</p> <p>3. implantation less likely (in uterus of older woman) ;</p> <p>4. miscarriage rate increases (with age) ;</p> <p>5. (as) lower concentration of hormones / unbalanced hormones (in older woman) / start of menopause ;</p> <p>6. (as) genetic defects / mutations, increase (with age) ;</p>	[3 max]
				[Total: 16]
6	(a)	(i)	<p><i>ignore refs to function</i></p> <p><u>islets of Langerhans</u> ;</p> <p>scattered throughout pancreas / AW ;</p> <p>alpha and beta cells ;</p> <p>blood supply (to carry hormones away) ;</p>	[3 max]
		(ii)	<u>globular protein</u> ;	[1]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700	42

	(b)	1 it is identical to human insulin / fits membrane receptor on (target) cells ; 2 (more) rapid response ; 3 no / fewer, rejection problems / side effects / allergic reactions ; 4 ref. to ethical / moral / religious, issues ; 5 cheaper to produce in large volume / unlimited availability ; R cheap to produce 6 less risk of, transmitting disease / infection ; 7 good for people who have developed tolerance to <u>animal</u> insulin ;	[3 max]
			[Total: 7]
7	(a)	parents, carriers / heterozygous ; child homozygous recessive ; 1/4 / 0.25 / 25%, chance ; mutation ;	[3 max]
	(b)	(i) gene technology / genetic engineering / description ;	[1]
		(ii) <u>glucagon</u> ;	[1]
		(iii) low <u>blood glucose</u> concentration / during or after exercise ; R sugar	[1]
	(c)	foreign / non-self / cell recognition ; stimulates immune response / AW ;	[1 max]
	(d)	<i>parental genotypes</i> $L^M L^N$ x $L^M L^N$ <i>gametes</i> L^M or L^N L^M or L^N ; <i>parental genotypes and gametes for one mark</i> <i>offspring genotypes</i> $L^M L^M$ $L^M L^N$ $L^M L^N$ $L^N L^N$; <i>offspring phenotypes</i> MM MN MN NN ;	[3]
		<i>penalise once for omission of L</i>	

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700	42

	(e)		Canadian Inuit, allele frequencies / $L^M L^N$ ratio, different from others ; high frequency of L^M / low frequency of L^N , compared to other populations ; R just highest L^M / lowest L^N less outbreeding / more inbreeding ; AVP; e.g. L^M has selective advantage in Inuit environment	[3 max]
				[Total: 13]
8	(a)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	stomata ; air spaces (between cells) ; thin cell walls ; moist internal walls ; <u>thin</u> leaf ; cylindrical palisade cells ; large surface area of, palisade / mesophyll, cells ;	[4 max]
	(b)		0.0025 / 2.5×10^{-3} ; A 0.003 only if 0.0025 in answer	[1]
	©	1 2 3 4	photosynthesis takes place ; oxygen is produced ; collects, inside disc / on surface of disc ; disc, less dense / more buoyant ;	[3 max]
	(d)		<u>rate</u> of photosynthesis increases as light intensity increases ; paired data quotes from columns 2 and 4 ;	[2]
	(e)	1 2 3	light intensity no longer limiting ; <u>carbon dioxide</u> , concentration / rate of diffusion, now limiting ; temperature, too high / denatures enzymes ;	[2 max]
				[Total: 12]

Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700	42

Section B: only one question to be answered.

9	(a)	1	acetyl CoA combines with oxaloacetate ;	
		2	to form citrate ;	
		3	4C to 6C ;	
		4	decarboxylation / CO ₂ released ;	
		5	dehydrogenation / oxidation / release of hydrogen ;	
		6	reduced NAD produced / NAD accepts hydrogen ;	
		7	reduced FAD produced / FAD accepts hydrogen ;	
		8	ATP produced ;	
		9	substrate level phosphorylation ;	
		10	series of, steps / intermediates ; A many named steps off a diagram	
		11	enzyme catalysed reactions ;	
		12	oxaloacetaetate regenerated ;	
		13	occurs in mitochondrial matrix ;	
		<i>accept diagram</i>		
	(b)	14	coenzyme ;	
		15	for dehydrogenase ;	
		16	<u>reduced</u> ;	
		17	carries, electrons <u>and</u> protons / hydrogen / NAD	
		18	<u>from</u> Krebs cycle ;	
		19	and glycolysis ;	
		20	<u>to</u> ETC / electron carrier chain / oxidation ;	
		21	reoxidised / regenerated hydrogen removed ;	
		22	ATP produced ;	
			[Total: 15]	

Page 10	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700	42

10	(a)	1	action potential / depolarisation, reaches <u>presynaptic membrane</u> ;	
		2	(Ca ²⁺) channels open in <u>presynaptic membrane</u> / <u>presynaptic membrane</u> becomes more permeable to (Ca ²⁺) ; R calcium / Ca / Ca ⁺	
		3	Ca ²⁺ (flood) into presynaptic, neurone / knob ; R membrane	
		4	(this causes) vesicles of, acetylcholine / ACh ;	
		5	(to) move towards presynaptic membrane / (to) fuse with presynaptic membrane;	
		6	ACh released into synaptic cleft / exocytosis of ACh ;	
		7	ACh <u>diffuses</u> across (cleft) ;	
		8	ACh binds to receptor (proteins) / AW ;	
		9	on <u>postsynaptic membrane</u> ;	
		10	proteins change shape / channels open ;	
		11	sodium ions (rush) into postsynaptic neurone ; R membrane	
		12	postsynaptic <u>membrane</u> depolarised ;	
		13	action potential / nerve impulse ;	
		14	action of <u>acetylcholinesterase</u> ;	[9 max]
	(b)	15	ensure one-way transmission;	
		16	receptor (proteins) <u>only</u> in postsynaptic, membrane / neurone ; <i>ora</i>	
		17	vesicles <u>only</u> in presynaptic neurone ; <i>ora</i>	
		18	adaptation / ACh amount reduces due to overuse of synapse ;	
		19	wide range of responses ;	
		20	due to interconnection of many nerve pathways ;	
		21	inhibitory synapses affect other synapses ;	
		22	involved in memory / learning ;	
		23	due to new synapses being formed ;	
		24	summation / discrimination ;	[6 max]
				[Total: 15]