CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

9700 BIOLOGY

9700/51

Paper 5 (Planning, Analysis and Evaluation), maximum raw mark 30

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.



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Mark scheme abbreviations:

; separates marking points

I alternative answers for the same point

R reject

A accept (for responses correctly cued by the question, or by extra guidance)

I ignore

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

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Question	Expected answer	Extra guidance	Mark
1 (a) (i)	type(s) of enzyme / endopeptidase or exopeptidase ;	A – the enzyme / the protease	[1]
(ii)	<pre>(max 1) Temperature + pH + time between samples; 2 of (max 2): temperature - use a water bath / incubator / thermostatically controlled room; pH - use a buffer; time intervals - use a stop clock/stop watch/timer/AW;</pre>	R if more than 3 given A description of time / sample at 5 minute intervals method must match the related variable I air conditioning A named buffer R neutral buffer	[max 3]
(iii)	idea of when two (successive) chromatograms give the same results or no more change in results/chromatograms/spots;		[1]
(b)	A from diagrams where applicable 8 of: mp1 idea of chromatograms using hydrolysed extracts of both enzymes; mp2 ref. to observing/counting the number of, spots/AW or measurement of the distance moved by each product; mp3 comparison between chromatograms of the different proteases;	A ref. to known markers/known standard chromatogram I (calculate) R _f unqualified must have an idea of measuring a distance A if R _f formula given which includes, spot/AW, distance	

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Question	Expected answer	Extra guidance	Mark
	mp4 <i>ref. to</i> running all chromatograms for same time or	if time stated, then minimum of 5 minutes A if both extracts on same chromatogram	
	running to same distance moved by solvent front;	A idea of 'almost reach / just before, the highest level'	
	mp5 ref. to same number of applications applied to origin;	I stopping 'before' unqualified R if allow to run off the end A spots/drops/a spot/AW I volume	
	procedure		
	mp6 ref. to using capillary tube to give a spot (on the chromatography paper);	A other suitable method of applying sample to give a small spot e.g. pin head/cocktail stick/toothpick/ Pasteur pipette/AW	
	mp7 ref. to drawing or using a base line/line of origin;	R if line not drawn with pencil A suitable method for TLC	
	mp8 idea of concentrating the extract either by drying between adding spots or evaporating the extract (before using);	R if extract is dried before using	
	mp9 idea of placing in solvent so that the level of solvent is below the origin line/sample/AW;	A in terms of precise measurements position of line and solvent I the name of the solvent, including water	
	mp10 ref. to covering to prevent evaporation/maintain a saturated environment;	I airtight unqualified	
	mp11 ref. to drying before spraying with dye;	I name of dye	
	mp12 idea of running at least 3 chromatograms for both enzymes;	must have mp1 to credit mp12 A 'repeat the experiment 3 times' only if description has a chromatogram from each extract	
	mp13 $\it ref to$ taking mean of/averaging, distances travelled by each spot $\it or$ taking mean of/averaging $\it R_f$ values ;	R mean unqualified	

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Question	Expected answer	Extra guidance	Mark
	mp14 safety 1 of: ref. to flammable solvents and no naked flames; ref. to flammable solvent or toxic solvent/dye and safe disposal; ref. to allergy to dyes/solvents and wear gloves; ref. to toxic/irritant/corrosive solvent or dye and wear gloves/mask/eye protection/use fume cupboard / keep covered;	I ref. to the enzymes I chemicals unqualified A poisonous	[max 8]
(c)	 must state whether supported or not with reason mp1 supported, because the time of digestion is shorter/fewer 'spots'; mp2 not supported, some will be dipeptides (and tripeptides); mp3 not supported, because there is no evidence or information about charge; mp4 supported, as the endoprotease gives the exoprotease more 'ends to work on; 	 ora exoprotease gives more 'spots'/takes longer. A numbers (5/6 vs 17) A not all single amino acids A idea that movement is determined by solubility (and not charge) R ref. to weight/movement of the solvent 	[4]
(d) (i)	circle around only the 3 rd spot from the left on both chromatograms;	I any circles on the electrophoretograms R if extra spots ringed on chromatograms	[1]
(ii)	need ref. to a sickle or normal peptide/amino acid and ref. to distance idea that the sickle cell peptide/amino acid has moved a different distance / moved further (from the normal peptide) / ora or (sickle cell) peptide/amino acid has different charge/solubility (from the normal peptide);	if direction stated it must be correct e.g. sickle cell peptide has not moved as far to anode (positive electrode) A (sickle cell) spot moves different distance/has moved further/has a different $R_{\rm f}$ value I because they look different/different position	[1]
		[Total:19]	

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Question	Expected answer	Extra guidance	Mark
2 (a) (i)	number of aphids (on each surface of the leaf);		[1]
(ii)	idea of using the same oily liquid (used for spraying) without the insecticide;	R water A oily liquid with water	[1]
(b) (i)	(standard error) is an estimate of/shows the reliability of the (population) mean or is the closeness of sample mean to, population/actual/true, mean;	do not allow definitions of standard deviation I formula used to calculate S _M R accuracy/reference to results or to data	[1]
(ii)	lower side of leaf treated/group B at 24, 48 and 72 hours;	A any 2 from the 3 times	
	there is no overlap between the standard errors $/ S_M$;	R error bars	[2]

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Question	Expected answer	Extra guidance	Mark
(c)	assume group A and group B are the treated leaves unless otherwise stated 3 of: mp1 there are approximately the same (mean) number of aphids on all of the leaves before spraying;	I answers given in terms of S_M and reliability	
	mp2 in both controls the number of aphids increases;		
	mp3 insecticide is effective when sprayed on the lower surface of the leaves but not on the upper surface;	A the number of aphids goes down in group B but not in group A	
	mp4 in group B the number of aphids decreases (steeply) by 24 hours;	A decreases until 48 hours	
	mp5 in group B the (mean) number of aphids remains low from 24–72 hours ;	A the number of aphids on group B leaves went down and stayed down	
	mp6 in group A the (mean) number of aphids increases (slightly) on the leaves over the time of the investigation/24/48/72 hours;		
	mp7 there is more variation in the number of aphids on the control in Group B ;		[3]
(d) (i)	1 of: comparing two means; normal distribution; continuous data;	R continuous variable/continuous variation	[max 1

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Question	Expected answer	Extra guidance	Mark
(ii)	there is no significant difference in the (mean total) number of aphids on group A and group B or there is no significant difference in the (mean total) number of aphids on the leaves sprayed on the upper side and the leaves sprayed on lower surface;	the difference in the (mean total) number of aphids on group A and group B is not significant the difference in the (mean total) number of aphids on the leaves sprayed on the upper side and the leaves sprayed on lower surface is not significant/not significantly different	[1]
(iii)	idea of 2 samples of 25 and subtracting 1 from each sample;	A as a formula (25 – 1) + (25 – 1) R (n – 1) +(n – 1) unless n is specified	[1]
		[Total: 11]	