

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BIOLOGY 9700/42

Paper 4 A Level Structured Questions

May/June 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 100

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.



Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme

PUBLISHED

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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 3 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

May/June 2019

Mark scheme abbreviations

; separates marking points

I 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 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

l ignore

AVP alternative valid point

© UCLES 2019 Page 4 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks			
1(a)	A – Schwann cell / myelin sheath ;				
	3 - axon/axoplasm/cytoplasm;				
1(b)	1 action potential / impulse, 'jumps' from node to node;	3			
	2 local circuits, set up between nodes / longer; A local currents				
	3 fast/increases speed (of transmission of impulse);				
1(c)	any five from:	5			
	1 no calcium ions enter (the presynaptic knob);				
	2 (so) vesicles do not, move towards / fuse with, <u>presynaptic membrane</u> ;				
	3 no, exocytosis / release, of ACh; R exocytosis of vesicles				
	4 ACh does not <u>diffuse</u> across (synaptic) cleft;				
	5 no binding with receptor (protein) on postsynaptic membrane;				
	6 sodium (ion) channels do not open ;				
	7 sodium ions do not enter (postsynaptic) <u>neurone</u> ;				
	8 no depolarisation (of postsynaptic membrane);				

© UCLES 2019 Page 5 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

1 ODLIGHED					
Question	Answer				
2(a)(i)	continuous ; A normal distribution	1			
2(a)(ii)	evolution / natural selection / artificial selection / directional selection / adaptation / selective breeding;	1			
2(b)	any three from:	3			
	captive fish: 1 controlled conditions so phenotype less varied ;				
	2 more oxygen so larger ;				
	3 less space / overcrowding, so smaller;				
	4 less space / overcrowding, so (signs of) disease / wounds;				
	5 food qualified linked to , size/muscle/fat;				
	6 AVP; e.g. named tank condition linked to skin colour / no predators linked to increase in size / temperature linked to size				

© UCLES 2019 Page 6 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(i)	any five from:	5
	1 obtain mRNA from wild and captive bred fish / AW;	
	2 reverse transcription of mRNA to produce <u>cDNA</u> ;	
	3 add fluorescent label to (c)DNA; I colour A dyes/markers/tags	
	4 (microarray has) ssDNA <u>probes</u> ;	
	5 each from a, different / known, gene;	
	6 (c)DNA hybridises / AW, to, probes / ssDNA (on microarray);	
	7 fluorescence shows the expressed genes;	
	8 intensity of fluorescence (shows level of gene expression);	
	9 compare, fluorescence / gene expression (between fish groups);	
	10 AVP; e.g. ref. to washing off excess (c)DNA (only), after hybridisation UV light / laser scanning (to record fluorescence pattern)	

© UCLES 2019 Page 7 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	1 ref. to transcription factors;	4
	any three from:	
	2 TF/gene product/protein, bind to DNA;	
	3 (TF binds to) promoter;	
	4 switches genes, on / off; AW I genes, expressed / not expressed	
	5 ref. to binding of RNA polymerase; R if operator mentioned	
	6 mRNA is made / transcription occurs ; ora	
	AVP; e.g.(so that genes are expressed) at the correct time / in the correct context / in the correct cell type / in the correct order;	
2(d)(i)	any one from:	1
	1 differences caused by selection in captive-bred population;	
	2 (not environmental because) all, offspring/fish, were kept in same environment;	
2d(ii)	idea that captive fish have better, wound healing / immune response;	1

© UCLES 2019 Page 8 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer				
3(a)	any four from:	4			
	1 gene (for herbicide resistance) from, another species / variety / (soil) bacterium; A allele				
	2 ref. to restriction enzyme;				
	3 ref. to (Ti) plasmid / vector / Agrobacterium / gene gun;				
	4 (DNA) ligase;				
	5 ref. to recombinant, DNA / plasmid;				
	6 introduced into soybean, cells / genome / DNA; I embryos				
	7 (new) gene, expressed/transcribed;				
	8 (to produce) protein / enzyme, resistant to, glyphosate / herbicide;				
	9 AVP; e.g. <i>ref. to</i> tissue culture / produce callus / detail such as grow cells on growth medium / marker genes / insert promoter				

© UCLES 2019 Page 9 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	1 decrease / ban / 0%, GM soybean (cultivation), decreases yield;	5
	2 use GM soybean, more / 94%, increases yield;	
	use GM crops – accept ora throughout if GM crops banned	
	3 increase food supply / decrease food cost;	
	4 relieve, hunger/starvation;	
	5 less/more, herbicides used; correct context needed	
	6 less/more, money spent on herbicides; correct context needed	
	7 increase profits / improve economy;	
	8 unknown health consequences; (can be positive or negative)	
	9 high cost of GM seed;	
	10 idea of decrease in, genetic variation / biodiversity;	

© UCLES 2019 Page 10 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	parental genotypes Aa × Aa and gametes A a and A a;	4
	offspring genotypes AA Aa (Aa) aa;	
	offspring phenotypes (correctly linked to genotypes) normal normal / carrier (normal / carrier) OCA1A / albino / described; probability 25%; A 1 in 4 / 0.25 / 1/4 I ratio	
4(b)(i)	missense results in a different amino acid;	2
	nonsense ref. to STOP codon ;	
4(b)(ii)	any four from:	4
	1 frameshift / described;	
	2 change in, primary structure / amino acid sequence;	
	3 protein / enzyme / tyrosinase, folds incorrectly / changes tertiary structure / changes 3D shape;	
	4 may introduce STOP codon;	
	5 shortened polypeptide / no tyrosinase produced;	
	6 tyrosinase, non-functional / lacks active site / active site changed shape / cannot form ESCs;	
	7 tyrosine not converted to DOPA / DOPA not converted to dopaquinone;	
	8 (so) dopaquinone not formed to produce melanin;	

© UCLES 2019 Page 11 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer			
4(c)	any two from:	2		
	1 small gene pool / low genetic variation / low genetic diversity / low heterozygosity / high homozygosity;			
	2 isolated (population) / described;			
	3 inbreeding (within their population);			
	4 albinism has a selective advantage;			
	5 founder effect / genetic bottleneck;			
	6 genetic drift;			

© UCLES 2019 Page 12 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question			Answer			Marks
5(a)(i)	correct lines ;;					2
5(a)(ii)	basement membrane;					1
5(b)		afferent arteriole lumen diameter	efferent arteriole lumen diameter	GFR		2
		normal	normal	normal		
		decreased	normal	decrease;		
		normal	increased	decrease;		
5(c)	any five from:					5
	1 active transport / pump	ing, of Na+ (out of cells)	into, blood/tissue fluid;			
	2 sodium (potassium) pu	ımps in basal membrane	;			
	3 Na ⁺ concentration dec	reases inside cells / Na+	concentration gradient se	et up ;		
	4 (so) Na+ enters (epithe	lial / tubule) cells from, lu	ımen/filtrate;			
	5 by facilitated diffusion	; ;				
	6 Na+ co-transports gluc	ose into cell;				
	7 this is, secondary / indi	rect, active transport;				
	8 (facilitated) diffusion of glucose (out of cells) into blood;					
	9 GLUT proteins;					

© UCLES 2019 Page 13 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer			
5(d)	any three from:	3		
	1 <u>microvilli</u> , has large surface area / for increased (re)absorption; I increase surface to volume ratio			
	2 many mitochondria provide <u>ATP</u> for, sodium (potassium) pumps / active transport;			
	3 tight junctions / closely packed cells, hold adjacent cells together / prevents leakage / fluid cannot pass between cells / substances must pass through cells;			
	4 many transport proteins for movement of named substance;			

Question	Answer	
6(a)	idea that organisms have changed over time;	1
6(b)	any four from:	4
	1 ref. to mutation;	
	2 (mutation) results in a change in eye structure;	
	3 ref. to natural selection / selective advantage;	
	4 light receptor (cells) develop;	
	5 light receptor layer becomes cup-shaped;	
	6 idea that entry for light becomes narrower;	
	7 lens forms;	
	8 fixed lens / cornea, (forms);	

© UCLES 2019 Page 14 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	any two from: must refer to both octopus and mammal	2
	1 had similar, selection pressures / light conditions;	
	2 allows organisms to escape predators;	
	3 allows organisms to find food;	
	4 convergent evolution / described;	
6(d)(i)	shared origin / common ancestor / same ancestor;	1
6(d)(ii)	any two from:	2
	1 compare (amino acid sequences of two species);	
	2 more similar (amino acid sequence) more closely related the species are ; ora	
	3 more similar (amino acid sequence) more recent common ancestor / less time has elapsed (since a common ancestor); ora	
	4 ref. to molecular clock;	

© UCLES 2019 Page 15 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	any three from:	3
	1 functional / self-contained / specific, entity / unit / area;	
	2 community (of organisms) / all living organisms of all species / all populations of organisms;	
	3 ref. to interactions;	
	4 abiotic / physical, and, biotic / biological, factors; A living and non-living	
	5 idea that linked by, energy flow/mineral cycling/food webs/food chains/nutrient cycle;	
7(b)	niche;	3
	species;	
	abiotic;	

© UCLES 2019 Page 16 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer			Mark	
8(a)		correct order	letter of stage		
		1	V		
		2	S		
		3	U		
		4	w		
		5	R		
		6	Q		
		7	х		
		8	Т		
	6 correct = 4 marks 4/5 correct = 3 marks 2/3 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark				
8(b)	ATP synthase - cristae / inner membr	ane;			
	Krebs cycle - matrix ;				
	electron transport chain - cristae / inn	er membrane ;			
	coenzyme A - matrix ;				
	pyruvate - matrix ;				

© UCLES 2019 Page 17 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	any eight from:	8
	1 microburette / (gas) syringe / photosynthometer;	
	2 cut shoot (of aquatic plant);	
	3 place shoot in tube of hydrogen carbonate solution;	
	4 to provide carbon dioxide;	
	5 water bath / maintain temperature;	
	6 choose 4 different temperatures;	
	7 acclimatisation;	
	8 lamp placed fixed distance away ;	
	9 measure length of bubble of, gas / oxygen, in set time	
	or count number of bubbles produced in set time;	
	10 repeat experiment twice more;	
	11 calculate mean values;	
	12 method to calculate rate of photosynthesis ;	
	13 AVP; e.g. dark room/heat shield/LED bulbs	

© UCLES 2019 Page 18 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
9(b)	any seven from:	7
	restoration techniques	
	1 reforesting / replanting;	
	2 reintroduction of, named / native, animal (species);	
	3 bioremediation / described;	
	4 bubbling oxygen through / oxygenation of, water;	
	5 ref. to normalising pH of, water bodies / soil;	
	6 dredging / clearing / purifying, rivers / lakes / water bodies;	
	7 litter/waste, removal;	
	8 removal of toxic layer of soil / soil cleaned and put back;	
	9 idea of improving soil fertility;	
	10 removal of alien (plant / animal) species;	
	11 protection against grazing ;	
	12 named example ;	
	13 named example ;	

© UCLES 2019 Page 19 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	any eight from:	
	1 synthetic hormones used;	
	2 as they do not get broken down quickly / act for longer;	
	3 oestrogen / progesterone, (blood) concentrations remain high;	
	4 (act on) anterior pituitary (gland);	
	5 FSH not, produced / secreted;	
	6 Graafian / dominant, follicle does not develop;	
	7 LH not, produced / secreted;	
	8 ovulation prevented / described;	
	9 cervical mucus thickens (to stop sperm);	
	10 prevents implantation / endometrium less well developed;	
	11 ref. to negative feedback;	
	12 AVP; e.g. taken daily for 21 days then stops (for 7 days) to allow menstruation / taken daily throughout month	

© UCLES 2019 Page 20 of 21

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

PUBLISHED			
Question	Answer	Marks	
10(b)	any seven from:	7	
	1 named geographical barrier; e.g. river/mountain/sea		
	2 two populations (of same species) separated;		
	3 no, breeding / allele flow / gene flow, between populations or reproductively isolated;		
	4 different, selection pressures / (environmental) conditions;		
	5 mutations occur;		
	6 individuals with beneficial alleles, are selected for / survive / reproduce / have a selective advantage;		
	7 beneficial <u>alleles</u> passed on ;		
	8 change in, <u>allele</u> frequency / gene pool;		
	9 genetic drift;		
	10 ref. to over a long time / many generations;		
	11 (eventually) unable to interbreed to produce fertile offspring / reproductively isolated;		
	12 <u>allopatric</u> (speciation);		

© UCLES 2019 Page 21 of 21