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**BIOLOGY**

**9700/51**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

**May/June 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 30

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**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.

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**PUBLISHED****Mark scheme abbreviations**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>;</b>                | separates marking points  |
| <b>/</b>                | alternative answers for the same point  |
| <b>R</b>                | reject  |
| <b>A</b>                | accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or guidance for examiners)                        |
| <b>I</b>                | ignore (for answers that include irrelevant information that does not contradict the expected answer) |
| <b>AW</b>               | alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)  |
| <b>ora</b>              | or reverse argument (for answers which are written as the opposite to the expected answer)            |
| <b><u>underline</u></b> | actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants accepted)                           |
| <b>max</b>              | indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given   |
| <b>ecf</b>              | error carried forward   |
| <b>mp</b>               | marking point (with relevant number)  |

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| Question | Answer   | Mark     | Guidance   |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| 1(a)     | <i>idea that</i> , results / they / it / test, could be affected by subject expectation / AW ;   | <b>1</b> | <b>A</b> 'results' in terms of, heart beat / heart rate / pulse rate / reaction time<br>AW<br><b>I</b> may affect results / fair test / <i>ref. to</i> reliable results unqualified  |
| 1(b)(i)  | <i>independent variable</i><br>presence (or absence) of caffeine ;<br><br><i>dependent variables</i><br>heart rate <b>and</b> , reaction / response, time ;  | <b>2</b> | <b>A</b> caffeine concentration / volume of caffeine<br><b>A</b> pulse rate / number of (heart) beats per minute<br><b>A</b> description of reaction time, e.g. time to press switch |
| 1(b)(ii) | <i>max 8 of:</i><br>1. <i>ref. to</i> having a large number of test subjects / AW ;<br><br>2. <i>ref. to</i> subjects / groups, have drinks with <b>and</b> without caffeine ;<br><br>3. <i>ref. to</i> description of method of making drinks indistinguishable<br><b>or</b><br><i>ref. to</i> method that only, experimenter / student, can tell which is which ;<br><br><i>procedure</i><br>4. <i>ref. to</i> test-subjects not, drinking / taking in, any caffeine (drink) for at least 5 hours before the test ;<br><br>5. <i>Idea that</i> each subject being tested in isolation / away from others (throughout the experiment) ;<br><br>6. <i>ref. to</i> subject, at rest / quiet, during test / after test / whilst having measurements (reaction time <b>and</b> heart rate) taken ;<br><br>7. <i>ref. to</i> taking measurements (of reaction time <b>and</b> heart rate) <b>before</b> giving the drink ; | <b>8</b> | 1. if number stated, minimum of 10 with caffeine<br><br>2. <b>A</b> water / 0 mg caffeine / AW as decaffeinated drink  |

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| Question | Answer  | Mark     | Guidance  |
|----------|---|----------|---|
|          | <p>8. <i>ref. to</i> waiting (a minimum of) 45 minutes <b>after</b> giving the drink before measuring (the reaction time <b>and</b> heart rate) ;</p> <p>9. <i>ref. to</i> giving the same volume of drink (to all subjects) ;</p> <p>10. <i>ref. to</i> test subjects being, all caffeine / all non-caffeine, users ;</p> <p>11. <i>ref. to</i> test subjects being, same / similar, age / mass / weight / fitness level / ethnicity / race ;</p> <p>12. <i>idea of</i> standardised sex balance ;</p> <p>13. calculate mean (for the measurements) ;</p> <p>14. <i>ref. to idea that</i> health questionnaire / getting permission before testing / being aware of potential health risks<br/> <b>or</b><br/> <i>ref. to</i> allowing test-subjects to stop if they feel unwell ;</p> |          | <p>8. <b>A</b> other stated times <b>up to</b> 2 hours / 120 minutes<br/> <b>R</b> around / about 45 minutes</p> <p>9. <b>A</b> stated volumes, e.g. 100 – 350 cm<sup>3</sup> <b>A</b> ‘a can’ / ‘a bottle’ / ‘a cup’</p> <p>10: <b>I</b> <i>ref to</i>. paired sampling</p> <p>11. <b>A</b> same age range (e.g. 35–40) <b>I</b> <i>ref. to</i> health here (see mp 14)</p> <p>12. <b>A</b> have all of one sex / equal numbers of one sex</p> <p>13. <b>I</b> average <b>A</b> repeat three times and take a mean / AW</p> <p>14. <b>I</b> low risk experiment <b>R</b> no risk<br/> <b>A</b> <i>idea of</i> excluding / being aware of, people with, caffeine or coffee or drink allergy / epilepsy (brought on by flashing lights) / heart conditions / neurological conditions / pregnancy / asthma<br/> <b>I</b> allergy / diabetes unqualified</p> |
| 1(c)(i)  | (both sets of) data are continuous / data (are approximately) normally distribution / scatter graph or data or it suggests or shows a linear correlation / 5 or more paired observations ;  | <b>1</b> | <b>A</b> interval data <b>A</b> relationship for correlation<br><b>I</b> trend / pattern  |
| 1(c)(ii) | there is a negative (linear) correlation / as caffeine concentration increases as reaction time decreases ;   | <b>1</b> | <b>A</b> relationship for correlation <b>I</b> trend / pattern<br><b>I</b> qualification, e.g. strong / weak  |

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|-----------|---|----------|---|
| 1(c)(iii) | subtract 2 from the (total) number of pairs of data ;   | <b>1</b> | <b>I</b> number alone<br>$df = n - 2 / 10 - 2 (= 8)$<br><b>A</b> $n - 1 / 10 - 1 (= 9)$<br><b>or</b><br>$n = 10$<br><b>or</b><br>$(n - 1) + (n - 1) / 10 - 1 + 10 - 1 (= 18)$<br><b>A</b> categories / samples for pairs of data<br><b>I</b> subjects   |
| 1(c)(iv)  | 1. use the probability table at 5% / 0.05 ;<br><br>2. compare the (calculated) <b>r</b> value / 0.722, to the critical value / 0.632 ;<br><br>3. significant, if / as, (calculated) <b>r</b> value / 0.722, is <b>higher</b> than critical value / <b>ora</b> ;         | <b>3</b> | 2. <b>A</b> table / tabulated, values as AW for critical values<br><b>A</b> <i>ref. to</i> higher / lower as evidence of comparison<br><br>3. <b>A</b> (less than) 5% probability / $P = (<) 0.05$ , that the value is due to chance<br><b>A</b> 95% chance, that it is significant / that it is not due to chance<br><b>A</b> 'reject the null hypothesis'<br><b>I</b> <i>ref. to</i> the sign + or –<br><b>R</b> if <i>ref. to</i> 'expected v observed' / significant difference |
| 1(d)      | 1. <i>idea that</i> only one person was tested for each of the concentrations ;<br><br>2. <i>idea that</i> a response could be, atypical / anomalous<br><b>or</b><br>people vary in their response (to caffeine) / an example of a possible variation in response ;     | <b>2</b> | 1. <b>A</b> only 10 subjects<br><b>I</b> not a large number of / not enough, subjects / AW<br><br>2. <b>A</b> <i>ref. to</i> subject 5 or 6 is anomalous<br><b>I</b> <i>ref. to</i> other experimental conditions not being controlled.   |
| 1(e)      | <i>idea that</i> concentration of acetylcholine remains high (in synapses)<br><b>so</b><br><i>idea that</i> reaction time is faster / (muscles) respond more quickly / response is more rapid / (post synaptic) neurones (supplying muscle) continue to be stimulated ; | <b>1</b> | <b>A</b> more acetylcholine present / acetylcholine, remains for longer / not broken down / increases / constantly secreted, <b>so</b> .....<br><br><b>I</b> reduces time for impulse to travel / impulse (s) travel faster / more synapses / AW  |



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| Question | Answer   |          |             |               |          |          | Mark     | Guidance  |
|----------|--|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| 2(b)(i)  | site   | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b>    | <b>C</b>      | <b>D</b> | <b>E</b> | <b>2</b> |   |
|          | population of beetles  | 10 792   | 11 314      | 18 426        | 15 224   | 17 650   |          |   |
|          | number of large beetles  | 6520     | 6276        | 10 687        | 6432     | 6523     |          |   |
|          | number of small beetles  | 4272     | 5038        | <u>7739</u> ; | 8792     | 11 127   |          |   |
|          | percentage of large beetles  | 60       | <u>55</u> ; | 58            | 42       | 37       |          |   |
| 2(b)(ii) | supports<br><i>idea that</i> as the, percentage / proportion, of large beetles is,<br>less in higher temperatures / more in lower temperatures ; |          |             |               |          |          | <b>1</b> | <b>A E hottest</b> and has <b>smallest</b> , percentage / proportion of <b>large</b> beetles<br><b>I any ref.</b> to population size / number<br><b>A</b> partially <b>or</b> not supported if justified, e.g. <i>idea that</i> no clear pattern throughout range / <b>ABC (BC / AB / AC)</b> percentages similar but temperature varies<br><b>A idea that</b> no data relating to actual body size |

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|----------|---|----------|---|
| 2(c)     | <p><i>max 2 of:</i></p> <p>1. as temperature increases, proportion / percentage of, large beetles decreases ; <b>ora</b></p> <p>2. <i>idea that</i> (temperature) variations between <b>A</b>, <b>B</b> and <b>C</b> do not seem to affect size much as, percentage / proportion, of large beetles similar (60, 55, 58) ;</p> <p>3. <i>ref. to</i> differences in annual (temperature) range related to, percentage / proportion of, large / small, beetles ;</p> <p>4. <i>ref. to</i> average <b>yearly</b> temperature values or groups of values linked correctly to stated percentage or proportion of, large / small, beetles ;</p> <p>5. <i>ref. to</i> <b>lowest</b> average temperature values or groups of values linked correctly to stated percentage or proportion of, large / small, beetles ;</p> <p>6. <i>ref. to</i> <b>highest</b> average temperature values or groups of values linked correctly to stated percentage or proportion of, large / small, beetles ;</p> | <b>2</b> | <p><b>I</b> <i>population size / number</i></p> <p>1. <b>A</b> size as equating to proportion or percentage, e.g. body size decreases as temperature increases for <b>ora</b></p>   |
| 2(d)     | <p><i>must state what the aspect of climate <u>change</u> is considered e.g. warmer / cooler / <u>more</u> extreme / wetter / drier / windier / stormier, etc</i></p> <p><b>one</b> example of at least one possible climatic change <b>and</b> effect on population number <b>or</b> beetle size ;</p>   | <b>1</b> | <p><i>the effect must be possible in relation to the aspect of climate change quoted but does not need to be justified</i></p> <p>e.g.</p> <p><b>A</b> if global temperature rises / falls, would expect, smaller / larger / AW, populations</p> <p><b>A</b> if global temperature rises would expect a higher, percentage / proportion, of <u>small</u> beetles in the population <b>ora</b></p> <p><b>A</b> global warming may result in an overall smaller body size</p> <p><b>A</b> global warming could increase predators so reducing beetles</p> |