
BIOLOGY

9700/52

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 30

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

PUBLISHED**Mark scheme abbreviations**

;	separates marking points
/	alternative answers for the same point
R	reject
A	accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or 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
ecf	error carried forward
I	ignore
mp	marking point (with relevant number)

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	<i>independent variable: <u>concentration</u> of caffeine ; dependent variable: number of (heart) beats per unit time / heart rate ;</i>	2	
1(b)(i)	use two tablets ; add 1 dm ³ or 1000 ml / cm ³ or 1 litre (distilled) water ;	2	A any correct proportions of water and tablets whatever the total volume, e.g. one tablet in 500 cm ³ / 0.5 dm ³ water
1(b)(ii)	to keep it in one position / to stop it from moving / swimming (to make it easier to count the heart beat) ;	1	
1(b)(iii)	<i>max 6 of:</i> 1 <i>ref. to a method of diluting 100 mg dm⁻³ caffeine solution, e.g. proportional / simple / serial dilution or a description and minimum of 4 additional dilutions ;</i> 2 <i>ref. to concentrations from 100 mg dm⁻³ <u>downwards with correct units</u> ; values stated <u>must</u> correspond to the dilution method chosen</i> 3 <i>use of water / 0 mg dm⁻³ as a <u>control</u> ;</i> 4 <i>allow <i>Daphnia</i> to acclimatise after adding caffeine / to absorb the caffeine ;</i> 5 <i>ref. to method of counting number of heart beats, e.g. clicker counter / tally counter / record dots on paper and count / video ;</i> 6 <i>use of same period of time (for counting ;</i> 7 <i>same volume / same number of drops of caffeine solution added to each slide ; if a value stated must be max 1 cm³ or 5 drops</i>	6	<i>proportional / simple: (100), 80, 60, 40, 20, (0) mg dm⁻³ serial: (100), 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25 / (100), 10, 1, 0.1, 0.01 mg dm⁻³ must have a minimum of 3 others between 0.0 and 100.0 mg dm⁻³</i> <i>standardising variables (mp6–mp8) – must be clear that all the concentrations have been tested or one concentration has been tested more than once on <u>Daphnia</u></i>

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																
	<p>8 use the same organism / same size / same length / same age / same species / same type <i>Daphnia</i> for all caffeine concentrations ;</p> <p>9 <i>ref. to</i> a minimum of three replicates and calculate a <u>mean</u> or identify / eliminate / remove / ignore anomalies or outliers ;</p> <p>10 description of ethical treatment of live <i>Daphnia</i> AW, e.g. careful handling (when being moved) to minimise damage / return to tank promptly after testing / minimum time in caffeine solution ;</p> <p>11 low risk experiment / suitable hazard and safety precaution, e.g. allergy to caffeine and gloves ;</p>																		
1(b)(iv)	<p><i>source of error is max 1 and must be clearly stated</i> <i>improvement is max 1 and must match the source of error</i></p> <table><tr><th>error</th><th>improvement</th></tr><tr><td>heat from light in microscope ;</td><td>turn lamp on only when needed / heat shield ;</td></tr><tr><td>evaporation of water from slide ;</td><td>use a cover slip / top up with same solution ;</td></tr><tr><td>animals are stressed ;</td><td>handle only when needed / minimise time in experimental conditions ;</td></tr><tr><td>cumulative effect of caffeine (on one <i>Daphnia</i>) ;</td><td>allow recovery time / use different <i>Daphnia</i> ;</td></tr><tr><td>difficulty in counting ;</td><td>any suitable improvement, e.g. video and slow down ;</td></tr><tr><td>no time allowed for caffeine absorption ;</td><td>have a time delay before counting ;</td></tr><tr><td>drop size varies ;</td><td>use a known volume of caffeine solution ;</td></tr></table>	error	improvement	heat from light in microscope ;	turn lamp on only when needed / heat shield ;	evaporation of water from slide ;	use a cover slip / top up with same solution ;	animals are stressed ;	handle only when needed / minimise time in experimental conditions ;	cumulative effect of caffeine (on one <i>Daphnia</i>) ;	allow recovery time / use different <i>Daphnia</i> ;	difficulty in counting ;	any suitable improvement, e.g. video and slow down ;	no time allowed for caffeine absorption ;	have a time delay before counting ;	drop size varies ;	use a known volume of caffeine solution ;	2	<p>A any other valid source of error and a suitable improvement I <i>ref. to</i> magnification used</p>
error	improvement																		
heat from light in microscope ;	turn lamp on only when needed / heat shield ;																		
evaporation of water from slide ;	use a cover slip / top up with same solution ;																		
animals are stressed ;	handle only when needed / minimise time in experimental conditions ;																		
cumulative effect of caffeine (on one <i>Daphnia</i>) ;	allow recovery time / use different <i>Daphnia</i> ;																		
difficulty in counting ;	any suitable improvement, e.g. video and slow down ;																		
no time allowed for caffeine absorption ;	have a time delay before counting ;																		
drop size varies ;	use a known volume of caffeine solution ;																		

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(c)	<i>Daphnia</i> belong to a different phylum / data collected was not from humans ;	1	A any <i>ref. to</i> differences in heart structure of humans and <i>Daphnia</i>
1(d)(i)	(2.4mg 100cm ⁻³ cola, trial 3) <u>228</u> ;	1	
1(d)(ii)	<p><i>max 2 of:</i></p> <p>range of concentration too narrow ;</p> <p>no data for caffeine at 0.0 / below 2.4 / above 6.0mg cm⁻³ ;</p> <p>not enough concentration / only 4 concentrations ;</p> <p>there is overlap between some of data collected for 4.8 and 6.0mg cm⁻³ ;</p> <p><i>idea that</i> proportional increases in concentration should give a proportional increase in heart rate ;</p>	2	

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	there is no <u>significant</u> correlation / relationship / association between the percentage / proportion of cyanogenic <i>T. repens</i> and (increasing mean January) temperature ;	1	
2(b)(i)	column 3 completed correctly ; column 6 completed correctly ;	2	ecf for column 6 from errors in column 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
location	percentage of cyanogenic <i>T. repens</i> plants	rank of percentage of cyanogenic <i>T. repens</i> plants	mean January temperature /°C	rank of mean January temperature	difference in rank, <i>D</i>	<i>D</i> ²
Almora	85	8	12.2	8	0	0
Fairbanks	5	2	−23.9	1	1	1
Karaj River	64	5	4.4	6	−1	1
Konosu	50	4	4.2	5	−1	1
Lennoxville	71	7	−10.0	4	3	9
Mandan	33	3	−12.8	3	0	0
Novosibirsk	0	1	−19.4	2	−1	1
Pretoria	68	6	10.0	7	−1	1
Rabat	100	9 ;	12.5	9	0 ;	0
					$\Sigma D^2 =$	14

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)(ii)	$r_s - 1 - \frac{(6 \times 14)}{(9^3 - 9)} ;$ $r_s - 1 - \frac{(84)}{(720)}$ $r_s = \underline{0.88} ;$	2	<i>max 1 if correct answer is given to more than 2 d.p.</i>
2(b)(iii)	calculated value / <u>0.88</u> , is greater than, the critical value / <u>0.68</u> or critical value / <u>0.68</u> , is less than, the calculated value / <u>0.88</u> ;	1	ecf from incorrect answer in 2(b)(ii)
2(b)(iv)	<i>max 1 of:</i> <i>idea that cyanogenic plants grow better at higher temperature ;</i> <i>idea that cyanogenic plants more able to survive grazing (by herbivores) ;</i> <i>idea that cyanogenic plants produce more hydrogen cyanide which, reduces grazing / kills (more), herbivores ;</i>	1	<i>must be comparative</i>

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	<p><i>max 3 of:</i></p> <p>same location / area used ;</p> <p>same time of year / same two weeks in August ;</p> <p>traps were equally spaced (along the transect) ;</p> <p>along same transects / transects were at the same places ;</p> <p>numbers calculated per 1000 traps / same number of traps were used ;</p>	3	1 species of vole
3(b)	<p>1 $q^2 = 0.16$ or $\frac{8}{50}$ or $\frac{4}{25}$ or 16%</p> <p>OR $q = 0.4$ or $\frac{2}{5}$ or 4% ;</p> <p>2 derives $2pq$ correctly from a clearly stated value of p and a clearly stated value of q ;</p> <p>3 in 1997 heterozygous voles = $(0.48 \times 60) = 29$ voles ;</p>	3	<p><i>max 2 if answer not rounded or p is incorrect</i></p> <p>A answers in equation as percentages</p> <p>2 ecf if q is incorrect (e.g. $q = 0.16$) but then correctly used to get $2pq$</p> <p>3 ecf (any number) $\times 60$ (from graph) and a <u>whole</u> number rounded correctly</p>