

**BIOLOGY**

**9700/42**

Paper 4 A Level Structured Questions

**October/November 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 October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

---

This document consists of **22** printed pages.

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.

**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.

**Mark scheme abbreviations**

;	separates marking points
/	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
I	ignore

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	<p><i>any one from:</i></p> <p>1 decrease in water potential (of the blood) ; <b>I</b> low water potential</p> <p>2 lower blood volume ;</p> <p>3 increase in, ion / salt, concentrations (of the blood) ;</p>	1
1(a)(ii)	<u>posterior pituitary</u> (gland) ;	1
1(b)	<p><b>A</b> – <u>receptor</u> ; <b>I</b> G-protein</p> <p><b>B</b> – <u>vesicle</u> ; <b>I</b> aquaporin</p>	2
1(c)	<p><i>any four from:</i></p> <p>1 (<b>B</b> / vesicles) moves towards / fuses with, cell surface membrane ; <b>Ignore</b> aquaporins</p> <p>2 aquaporins added to cell surface membrane ; <b>A</b> water channels</p> <p>3 cell surface <u>membrane</u> more permeable to water ;</p> <p>4 water moves from, collecting duct / lumen / filtrate, into, cell / blood / tissue fluid ;</p> <p>5 by osmosis / down water potential gradient ;</p> <p>6 water potential of blood, rises / returns to set point ;</p> <p>7 less water lost (in urine / from body) ; <b>A</b> urine, more concentrated / lower volume</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p>1 discrete / distinct, categories / phenotypes / morphs / groups ;  <b>A</b> (only) 3 groups</p> <p>2 no range of phenotypes / no intermediates / no normal distribution ;</p> <p>3 (only) one gene / only <i>EDA</i>, involved ;</p> <p>4 not affected by environment ;</p>	2
2(b)	<p><i>any one from:</i></p> <p>1 saltwater / ocean, fish had colonised the lake ;</p> <p>2 <i>ref. to</i> protection from predators ;</p> <p>3 mutation ;</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p><i>any five from:</i></p> <p>1 genetic variation (in population) ;</p> <p>2 <i>ref. to</i> selective advantage / selection, for fewer armour plates ; <b>ora</b></p> <p>3 (so) could, grow larger / lay more eggs / shed more sperm <b>or</b> less energy wasted making armour ; <b>ora</b></p> <p>4 (they) survive / reproduce ; <b>ora</b></p> <p>5 pass on, advantageous / low armour, alleles (to offspring) ; <b>ora</b></p> <p>6 allele frequency of (low armour) increased ; <b>ora</b></p> <p>7 directional selection ;</p> <p>8 <i>ref. to</i> low calcium supply ;</p> <p>9 reduction in numbers of predatory fish ;</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p><i>any four from:</i></p> <p>1 identical to human, insulin / protein ; <b>R</b> similar</p> <p>2 no, allergic reaction / immune response / side effects ;</p> <p>3 human protein may, have high(er) activity / work better / (more) rapid response ;</p> <p>4 no chance of developing tolerance (to animal insulin) ;</p> <p>5 no risk of transmitting diseases ;</p> <p>6 supply unlimited / large-scale production ; <b>ora</b> not enough animal pancreases to meet demand</p> <p>7 cost (of production) low(er) ;</p> <p>8 no ethical objections / no religious objections ; <b>ora</b></p>	4
3(b)(i)	$\frac{16}{32} \times 100 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{100}{32} \times 16 ;$ <p>50 ; <b>A</b> ecf to two or three significant figures</p>	2
3(b)(ii)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p>1 (bioinformatics is) a store / database, of, base / DNA / protein / amino acid / primary, sequence data ;</p> <p>2 for comparison (of, database / base / DNA / protein / amino acid / primary, sequence data) ;</p> <p>3 (to search for base / DNA / protein / amino acid / primary, sequences) similar to human calcitonin ;</p> <p>4 <i>idea of</i> modelling / predicting, tertiary / 3D / protein, structure ;</p> <p>5 AVP ; e.g. sequences data pooled from all over the world</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(i)	<p><u>restriction</u>, enzyme / endonuclease ;</p> <p>(DNA) <u>ligase</u> ;</p>	2
3(c)(ii)	<p><i>any two from:</i>  <i>one mark if only two features stated without explanation</i></p> <p>1 small <b>so</b> can be inserted (into cells) ;</p> <p>2 replicate, independently / fast, <b>so</b>, high copy number / large number of plasmids  <b>or</b>  have origin of replication <b>so</b> high copy number / large number of plasmids ;</p> <p>3 has restriction site(s) / can be cut by restriction enzymes,  <b>so</b> (new) gene can be added ;</p> <p>4 have, multiple cloning site / polylinker,  <b>so</b> can be cut by different restriction enzymes ;</p> <p>5 have marker genes <b>so</b>, recombinants / transformed bacteria ,  can be recognised / AW ;</p> <p>6 circular <b>so</b> stable ;</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p>1 eukaryote and prokaryote promoter <u>sequences</u> are different ;</p> <p>2 eukaryote and prokaryote RNA polymerase enzymes are different ;</p> <p>3 prokaryotic RNA polymerase does not, recognise / bind to, eukaryotic promoter <b>or</b> prokaryotic RNA polymerase only binds to prokaryotic promoter ;</p> <p>4 so no, transcription / mRNA made / gene expression ; <b>or</b></p> <p>5 eukaryotic promoter requires binding of (many) transcription factors that are not present in prokaryotic cell ;</p>	<b>2</b>

Question	Answer			Marks															
4(a)(i)	<table border="1" data-bbox="339 244 1253 572"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="339 244 893 298">statement</th><th data-bbox="893 244 1080 298">meiosis</th><th data-bbox="1080 244 1253 298">mitosis</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="339 298 893 352">chromosome number is maintained</td><td data-bbox="893 298 1080 352">x</td><td data-bbox="1080 298 1253 352">✓</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="339 352 893 406">homologous chromosomes pair up</td><td data-bbox="893 352 1080 406">✓</td><td data-bbox="1080 352 1253 406">x</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="339 406 893 460">sister chromatids separate</td><td data-bbox="893 406 1080 460">✓</td><td data-bbox="1080 406 1253 460">✓</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="339 460 893 572">occurs in prokaryotes</td><td data-bbox="893 460 1080 572">x</td><td data-bbox="1080 460 1253 572">x</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="339 615 705 647">all 4 rows correct = 2 marks</p> <p data-bbox="339 647 682 679">2/3 rows correct = 1 mark</p> <p data-bbox="339 715 586 747">A yes / no for ✓ / x</p>	statement	meiosis	mitosis	chromosome number is maintained	x	✓	homologous chromosomes pair up	✓	x	sister chromatids separate	✓	✓	occurs in prokaryotes	x	x	2		
statement	meiosis	mitosis																	
chromosome number is maintained	x	✓																	
homologous chromosomes pair up	✓	x																	
sister chromatids separate	✓	✓																	
occurs in prokaryotes	x	x																	
4(a)(ii)	<p data-bbox="339 779 534 810"><b>any four from:</b></p> <p data-bbox="339 847 480 879"><i>similarities</i></p> <p data-bbox="339 879 840 910">1 (both / meiosis) produce 4 (cells) ;</p> <p data-bbox="339 947 1131 1017">2 (both / meiosis) halve chromosome number / haploid / n / one set of chromosomes ;</p> <p data-bbox="339 1053 1064 1085">3 (both / meiosis) produce genetically different cells ;</p> <p data-bbox="339 1122 952 1153"><i>Differences – must be comparative statements</i></p> <p data-bbox="339 1153 1394 1185">4 sperm is a gamete whereas a pollen grain is, not a gamete / a gametophyte ;</p> <p data-bbox="339 1221 1551 1253">5 sperm cell has one (haploid) nucleus whereas pollen grains contain two (haploid) nuclei ;</p> <p data-bbox="339 1290 1401 1321">6 sperm mitosis then meiosis whereas pollen grain cells meiosis then mitosis ;</p> <p data-bbox="339 1358 1215 1390">7 ref. to primary spermatocyte versus (pollen grain) mother cell ;</p>	4																	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(i)	<p><b>RR dd PP</b> pale pink petals, red eye ;</p> <p><b>Rr Dd Pp</b> dark pink petals, red eye ;</p> <p><b>rr Dd Pp</b> white petals, no red eye / white centre ;</p> <p><b>RR dd pp</b> white petals, red eye ;</p>	4
4(b)(ii)	<p><i>any four from:</i></p> <p>1 base, substitution / insertion / deletion ;</p> <p>2 frameshift / described ;</p> <p>3 changes, primary structure / amino acid sequence / primary sequence ;</p> <p>4 changes, tertiary structure / 3D shape ;</p> <p>5 STOP codon ;</p> <p>6 shortened, protein / polypeptide ;</p> <p>7 (protein / enzyme) unable to bind to, substrate / receptor / DNA ;</p> <p>8 (so biosynthetic) pathway does not function / AW ;</p>	4
4(b)(iii)	<p><i>any one from:</i></p> <p>1 is a binding site ;</p> <p>2 is a, regulatory region / promoter / enhancers / stop codon / telomere ;</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	thylakoid (membranes) / grana / lamellae ;	1
5(a)(ii)	reduced NADP / ATP / oxygen ; <b>R</b> reduced NAD	1
5(a)(iii)	<p><i>any four from:</i></p> <p>1 <i>ref. to rubisco ;</i></p> <p>2 forms unstable 6C compound ;</p> <p>3 (splits into) two molecules of, GP / glycerate–(3)–phosphate ;</p> <p>4 GP reduced to, TP / triose phosphate ;</p> <p>5 using reduced NADP <b>and</b> ATP ;</p> <p>6 TP(s) used to form glucose ; <b>Ignore</b> hexose</p> <p>7 <i>ref. to polymerisation / condensation / formation of glycosidic bonds ;</i></p>	4
5(b)(i)	more carbon dioxide react with RuBP / more CO <sub>2</sub> fixation / more carbon dioxide available to bind to rubisco ; <b>ora</b> more, Calvin cycle / light independent reaction / detail ; <b>ora</b>	2
5(b)(ii)	<p><i>any three from:</i></p> <p>1 as day length increases rate (of photosynthesis) increases / positive correlation ;</p> <p>2 data quote: two day lengths in hours <b>and</b>, two carbon dioxide concentrations / difference between two carbon dioxide concentrations ;</p> <p>3 more light is absorbed by, photosystems / pigments / named pigment ;</p> <p>4 <i>ref. to more, photophosphorylation / light dependent reaction / photolysis ;</i></p> <p>5 more, oxygen / reduced NADP / ATP / glucose / starch, produced ;</p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)(i)	(pH 8.4) optimum pH of, rubisco / enzymes ; fewer, H <sup>+</sup> / protons, result in higher rate of, photosynthesis / activity of enzymes ;	2
5(c)(ii)	<i>idea of</i> less carbon dioxide, absorbed / fixed (so ocean acidification not reduced) ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	<p>1 (chromosome numbers) are the same ; <b>R</b> similar numbers</p> <p><i>reasons</i> <i>any one from:</i></p> <p>2 as <u>hybrids</u> are fertile / described ;</p> <p>3 two identical sets of chromosomes pair up / homologous chromosomes pair up / bivalents form (in meiosis) ;</p> <p>4 meiosis occurs ;</p>	2
6(a)(ii)	<p><i>any four from:</i></p> <p>1 <u>behavioural isolation</u> ;</p> <p>2 <u>reproductive isolation</u> ;</p> <p>3 no gene flow with parent, species / populations ;</p> <p>4 (so) hybrid gene pool maintained / AW ;</p> <p>5 different mutations (occur in hybrid population to parent populations) ;</p> <p>6 natural selection ;</p> <p>7 pre-zygotic isolating mechanism ;</p> <p>8 sympatric (speciation) ;</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p>1 hybrids, are eaten / die / fail to reproduce ; <b>ora</b></p> <p>2 hybrid gene pool not maintained ;</p> <p>3 parents better adapted ;</p> <p>4 <i>ref. to</i> disruptive selection ;</p>	<b>2</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	low, mineral (ions) / named mineral (ion), content of soil ; <b>A</b> no minerals insects provide, mineral (ion) / named mineral (ion) / amino acids, for growth ;	2
7(b)(i)	(sensory / trigger / receptor) <u>hair</u> ; <b>Ignore</b> cells	1
7(b)(ii)	at least two hairs must be touched within, 35 seconds / short time period / at same time <b>or</b> one hair touched twice, within, 35 seconds / short time period ;	1
7(c)	<p><b>any three from:</b></p> <p><i>Venus fly trap</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 smaller change in membrane potential / smaller depolarisation ; <b>ora</b></li> <li>2 longer duration of action potential / shorter duration of depolarisation ; <b>ora</b></li> <li>3 shorter duration of repolarisation / longer duration of hyperpolarisation ; <b>ora</b></li> <li>4 longer refractory period ; <b>ora</b></li> <li>5 data quote to <b>support</b> either mp1, mp2, mp3 or mp4 ;</li> <li>6 membrane / resting, potential 0mV compared with -70mV for human ;</li> </ol>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
7(d)	<p><i>any five from:</i></p> <p>1 action potential / depolarisation, reaches lobe (of leaf) ;</p> <p>2 <i>ref. to</i> hinge / midrib, <u>cells</u> ;</p> <p>3 H<sup>+</sup>, pumped out of cells / pumped into cell walls ;</p> <p>4 cell wall, loosens / cross-links broken / AW ;</p> <p>5 calcium pectate, dissolves / breaks down (in middle lamella) ;</p> <p>6 Ca<sup>2+</sup> (ions) enter cells ;</p> <p>7 water enters, by osmosis / down water potential gradient ;</p> <p>8 (hinge / midrib) <u>cells</u>, expand / become turgid ;</p> <p>9 leaves / lobes, become concave ;</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
8	NAD / FAD / coenzyme ; intermembrane space ; cristae / inner membrane ; diffuse ; ATP synthase / ATP synthetase / stalked particle ; oxygen ;	6

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	<p><i>any seven from:</i></p> <p><i>Fungi and Animalia</i></p> <p>1 <u>eukaryotic cells</u> ;</p> <p>2 &amp; 3 details of eukaryotic cells ; e.g. nucleus / linear DNA / chromosomes / histones / 80s ribosomes / (named) membrane-bound organelles</p> <p>4 heterotrophic / described ;</p> <p>5 <i>ref. to glycogen</i> ;</p> <p><i>Fungi only</i></p> <p>6 some unicellular ;</p> <p>7 hyphae / mycelium ;</p> <p>8 multinucleate parts ;</p> <p>9 <i>ref. to spores</i> ;</p> <p>10 cell walls of chitin ;</p> <p><i>Animalia only</i></p> <p>11 multicellular ;</p> <p>12 specialised cells ;</p> <p>13 differentiated into, tissues / organs ;</p> <p>14 some motile ;</p> <p>15 (some cells have) cilia / flagella ;</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
9(b)	<p><b>any eight from:</b></p> <p><i>methods</i></p> <p>1 provide as natural environment as possible / described ;</p> <p>2 storage of, sperm / eggs / gametes ; A sperm banks</p> <p>3 artificial insemination / IVF ;</p> <p>4 embryo transfer / surrogate mothers ;</p> <p>5 can monitor, health of mother / development of foetus ;</p> <p>6 (international) cooperation between zoos ;</p> <p>7 genetic records kept / 'stud' book ;</p> <p>8 release into the wild ;</p> <p><i>problems</i></p> <p>9 may be stress in captivity ;</p> <p>10 mate may be rejected ;</p> <p>11 reproductive cycles may be disrupted (in captivity) ;</p> <p>12 &amp; 13 named problems with release ; e.g. difficulty in finding food / may not integrate into groups / more susceptible to disease / very little natural habitat left to release animals into</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	<p><i>any six from:</i></p> <p>1 small ;</p> <p>2 water soluble <b>so</b> can move around cell ;</p> <p>3 immediate source of energy ; <b>A</b> immediate energy donor</p> <p>4 <i>ref. to hydrolysed</i> ;</p> <p>5 phosphate removed releases energy ;</p> <p>6 <math>30.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}</math> ; <b>A</b> molecule of ATP releases 30.5 kJ</p> <p>7 ATP splits to ADP and Pi ;  <i>note ATP</i> <math>\longrightarrow</math> ADP and Pi + 30.5 kJ gains mp6 and mp7</p> <p>8 reversible ;</p> <p>9 intermediate between, anabolic and catabolic reactions / energy yielding and energy requiring reactions ;</p> <p>10 high turnover ;</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
10(b)	<p><i>any nine from:</i></p> <p>1 methylene blue / DCPIP, is a hydrogen acceptor (dye) ;</p> <p>2 becomes colourless when reduced ;</p> <p>3 use yeast suspension (in tube) ;</p> <p>4 add named sugar (solution) <b>and</b>, methylene blue / DCPIP ;</p> <p>5 put thin layer of oil on / put bung on, to prevent oxygen reaching yeast ;</p> <p>6 <i>ref. to</i> water bath (at set temperature) ;</p> <p>7 time how long it takes (for methylene blue / DCPIP) to go colourless ;</p> <p>8 use colorimeter ;</p> <p>9 <i>ref. to</i> 5 different temperatures ;</p> <p>10 repeat (whole) experiment at least twice more ;</p> <p>11 calculate mean values ;</p> <p>12 method to calculate rate of respiration ; e.g. graph or <math>\frac{1}{T}</math></p> <p>13 plot graph of rate of respiration against temperature ;</p>	9