

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**9700 BIOLOGY**

**9700/21**

Paper 2 (Structured Questions AS), maximum raw mark 60

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – October/November 2009	9700

- 1 (a) (i) circle around one or two variable regions ;
- (ii) line(s) between **one** light polypeptide and **one** heavy polypeptide,  
line(s) between the two heavy polypeptides ;  
*maximum of six lines in each site* [1]
- (iii) 1 (disulfide) bonds are between, cysteine(s) / cysteine residues ;  
**A** between R groups S-H S-H  
2 covalent bond ;  
3 strong bond / not easily broken ;  
4 hold, polypeptides / chains / protein , together ; **R** proteins / strands  
5 (in protein with) tertiary / quaternary (structure) ;  
6 maintain shape / stop loss of shape / prevent deforming ;  
**A** 3D structure **R** structure unqualified [3 max]
- (b) 1 secreted / synthesised / produced / released, by, plasma cells / B lymphocytes / B cells ;  
2 combines / AW, with, antigens / pathogens / toxins / viruses / bacteria / microbes ;  
**A** 'bonds with' / 'sticks to' / 'attaches to' **R** 'disease'  
3 ref to, specificity / described ; *in context of antibody / B cells / antigen*  
4 variable region is antigen binding region ; **R** 'receptors on antibodies'  
5 neutralises toxins / antitoxin(s) ;  
6 lysis of pathogens / described / lysis(s) ; **R** breaks down  
7 prevents viruses entering cells ;  
8 clumps / agglutinates / aggregates / AW, bacteria ; **R** 'coagulation'  
9 opsonisation / opsonins ; **A** enable recognition  
10 coats / AW, bacteria to facilitate phagocytosis ; *only in context 8 or 9*  
11 receptors on phagocytes for constant regions (of antibodies) ; [4 max]
- (c) 1 (carrier / channel protein for) facilitated diffusion / described ;  
**A** action of (co-) transport protein described  
2 (carrier protein for) active transport / described ;  
3 cell recognition / distinguishing self from non-self / act as antigens / AW ;  
4 receptor ; **A** binding site qualified in terms of, hormones / neurotransmitters / cytokines /  
cell signalling molecules ;  
5 T-cell receptor / described ;  
6 cell (to cell) adhesion / described ;  
7 enzyme ;  
8 form (hydrogen) bonds with, water / fluid surroundings, to stabilise membrane ; [3]

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2 (a) marking points are independent

iodine in potassium iodide solution / I in KI solution / iodine solution ;

**R** iodine / iodine test

**A** if 'solution' not used, but clear that it is a solution

positive result = (from yellow / red brown to) blue-black / blue / black ;

**R** blue-black precipitate

[2]

(b) no activity at pH 2.0 **and** pH 9.0, some activity at pH 3.0 **and** 8.0 ;

optimum between pH 5.5 and 6.5 ;

[2]

(c) *description*

1 optimum / peak / described, at pH 6.0 ; *allow ecf from graph*

**A** 'enzyme works best at' / 'most efficient at'

'rate of reaction / activity, is greatest at...'

2 low / no, hydrolysis / activity, with **at least one** correct pH ;

3 data quote (from table) using time ;

e.g. within 10 minutes / change within 2 minutes / 1/t

*explanation to max 4 accept ora*

4 at optimum pH, most successful collisions ; **A** alternative wording

*greater or less than optimum*

5 high / low, hydrogen ion concentration ;

6 enzyme denatured (fully) at / <pH2 or at / >pH9 ;

7 partial denaturation / AW, at other stated value(s) of pH ;

*at any pH – optimum or sub-optimum*

8 ref to, hydrogen bonds / ionic bonds ; **R** if other bonds named

9 ref to tertiary structure ; **A** ref to allosteric site

10 shape of active site ;

11 detail of active site ;

e.g. changes to charge on active site / no longer complementary to substrate forms, no / fewer, enzyme-substrate complexes

[5 max]

[Total: 9]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
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- 3 (a) (i) anaphase / early telophase ;
- (ii) 1 chromosomes / chromatids, move to / at, poles / centrosomes ;  
2 attached to, spindle / microtubules ;  
3 by, centromeres / kinetochores ; **A** centromeres leading  
4 pulled by, microtubules / spindle fibres / AW ;  
**A** contracting / shortening / disassembling [2 max]
- (iii) *these points are independent*
- 1 cannot follow, movement of chromosomes / AW ;  
e.g. 'processes in mitosis'  
2 can only view dead material ;  
3 sections have to be thin ;  
4 overstaining obscures details (of chromosomes) ; **A** artefacts  
5 cannot see, all of the chromosomes / whole chromosomes ; [2 max]
- (b) (i) 1 carcinogen / cancer-causing / named carcinogen (in tobacco smoke / tar) ;  
e.g. benzpyrene / phenol / nicotine *check any others*  
2 mutation / change to DNA ;  
3 ref to named gene ; e.g. oncogene / tumour suppressor  
4 in (bronchial) epithelium ;  
5 uncontrolled, cell division / mitosis / cell cycle ; **R** 'rapid'  
6 grows into, mass of cells / lumen of airway(s) / lung tissue ;  
**A** squeezes against blood vessels / enters lymphatic vessels  
7 growth of blood capillaries (into tumour) ;  
**A** angiogenesis / vascularisation / ref to thrombospondin  
8 no programmed cell death ; [3 max]
- (ii) must be a sign or symptom
- 1 coughing up blood ;  
2 persistent cough / coughing a lot ;  
3 coughing up increased volume of sputum / AW ;  
4 chest / shoulder / back, pain ;  
5 wheezing / breathlessness / breathing difficulty ;  
6 weight loss ;  
7 AVP ; e.g. fatigue **R** tiredness [2 max]

[Total: 10]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
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- 4 (a) loss of water vapour ;  
from leaves / aerial parts of plant ; R stomata unqualified  
*ignore evaporation*
- (b) 1 rate for species **A** is always higher / ora for **B** ;  
*similarity*  
2 the rates of both species, increase and then decrease / reach a peak ;  
3 peak is, around midday / around noon / 11.30 to 12.30 ;  
*difference*  
4 rate for species **B** decreases earlier than that for species **A** ;  
**A** species **B** at ~11.45 **and** species **A** at ~12.15 +/- 5 mins  
5 steeper / faster, increase / decrease, for **A** ;  
6 comparative data quote for rates of transpiration ; +/- ½ a square  
**A**  $\mu\text{g min}^{-1}$  for unit [4 max]
- (c) *two adaptations plus explanation – explanation may be the same for each answer  
accept ora for species A*
- f1 sunken stomata ; **A** stomata in, pits / chambers / grooves  
f2 hairs / trichomes (on epidermis) ; **R** needles  
f3 rolled / curled / AW, leaves ; *ignore curved unqualified*  
e1 high humidity / retains moist air / high concentration of water vapour, to reduce diffusion  
gradient or water potential gradient / AW ;  
**R** 'moisture'
- f4 small leaves / leaves are spines / leaves are needles ; **R** spikes  
**R** 'no leaves'  
e2 reduce surface area (for transpiration) ;  
*reduce SA explained but unqualified by size of leaf = 1 mark (see F9)*
- f5 thick leaves ; **A** succulent  
e3 reduce surface area : volume ratio ;
- f6 thick (waxy) cuticle ;  
e4 decreases permeability / is impermeable / provides a barrier / ora ; **A** e5
- f7 reflective cuticle ;  
f8 several layers of hypodermis ; **A** layers of epidermis / described  
f9 epidermis with thick walled cells ;  
f10 few stomata / low stomatal density ;  
e5 reduce (rate of) diffusion of water ; **R** close of stomata [4 max]

[Total: 10]

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- 5 (a) meiosis in lowest box ;  
mitosis in the other two boxes ;
- (b) larger / 80S, ribosomes ;  
mitochondria ;  
Golgi (body / apparatus) ;  
(smooth / rough) endoplasmic reticulum ; **A** (smooth / rough) ER  
vacuole(s) / vesicle(s) / lysosomes ;  
centriole / centrosome ;  
**A** membrane-bound organelles if no examples given  
**R** chloroplast/ chromosomes / nucleus [2 max]
- (c) *ignore any other methods of transmission given*  
(spores) in droplets / moist air, coughed / sneezed / breathed, out ; **A** aerosol  
breathed in (by other person) ; [2 max]
- (d) 1 no (effective) vaccine ;  
2 HIV has a high mutation rate ;  
3 antigens change / different antigens / different strains ;  
4 no cure ;  
5 drugs, are expensive / not widely available / not effective / AW ;  
6 vertical transmission / mother to child ;  
*problems with:*  
7 symptomless carriers (spreading the virus) ;  
8 testing people for HIV status ;  
9 providing, condoms / femidoms ;  
10 promiscuity ;  
11 educating about risks / AW ;  
12 reuse of needles ;  
13 tracing contacts (of infected people) ;  
14 testing / screening, blood donations ;  
15 treating, blood / blood products, to, destroy / inactive / 'kill', HIV ;  
16 ref to cultural issues ; *accept relevant examples*  
17 ref to poverty ;  
18 AVP ; e.g. war / civil disturbance, out of date drugs, ref to transport links  
*ignore resistance of HIV* [4 max]

[Total: 10]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
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6 (a) 'self contained' / 'self-sustaining' / determined by same physical feature / defined as  
community / all organisms / biotic factors, **and**, physical factors / abiotic factors / non-  
factors / environment ;  
ref. to interaction between, organisms (and physical environment) ; [2 max]

(b) award two marks for the correct answer (5.5%)  
if no answer or incorrect answer or answer to too many decimal places, award one mark for  
working (88 / 1609)  
88 / 1609 ( $\times 100$ )  
5.5 (%) ;; [2]

(c) these are points for producers to primary consumers – accept ora for secondary consumers  
to tertiary consumers  
1 some parts inedible ;  
2 indigestible / cannot digest cellulose or lignin ;  
3 more material goes to decomposers (rather than consumers) ;  
4 plant material is less energy rich / animal flesh is more energy rich ;  
5 manipulated data in support ; e.g.  $\times 2$  to decomposers from producers  
0.8% (energy available to primary consumers divided by the energy available to plants) [3 max]

(d) decomposers in recycling nitrogen  
protein  $\rightarrow$  ammonia / ammonium ions = 1 mark  
1 convert protein  $\rightarrow$  amino acids ;  
2 deamination ;  
3 urea / amino acids  $\rightarrow$  ammonia / ammonium ions ; **A** ammonification  
4 make, ammonia / ammonium ions, available to nitrifying bacteria ;  
**A** role of nitrifying bacteria / correctly named [2 max]

[Total: 9]