
BIOLOGY

9700/41

Paper 4 A Level Structured

May/June 2018

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.

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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.

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)
underline	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
AVP	alternative valid point

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	<i>any one from:</i> <u>positive correlation</u> ; as <u>area</u> (of forest) increases, number / population / orangutans, increase(s) ; ora	1
1(a)(ii)	<u>25 000 – 7300</u> 2016–1985 ; <u>571</u> (per year) ;	2
1(a)(iii)	12.78 / 12.8 / 13 (years) ;	1
1(b)	<i>any two from:</i> 1 hunting / poaching, for, bushmeat / (traditional) medicine / crop protection ; 2 hunting / (live) capture, for pets / trade ; 3 disease ; 4 breeding problems due to, individuals isolated / mates inaccessible / inbreeding in small populations ;	2
1(c)	<i>any three from:</i> 1 breeding (programmes) ; 2 release / reintroduction (to, wild / Sumatra/ reserves) ; 3 educate / raise public awareness ; 4 research, diet / breeding / behaviour / genetic diversity ; 5 raise money for, reserves / protecting wild population ; 6 AVP ; e.g. cooperate with governments	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p><i>any four from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 population / a species, show(s) genetic, variation / diversity ; 2 <i>ref. to</i> chance / random / spontaneous, mutation ; 3 <i>ref. to</i> selection pressure / competition / predation / disease ; 4 <u>fitter</u> / <u>fittest</u> OR better <u>adapted</u> / best <u>adapted</u>, (individuals) survive ; ora 5 reproduce / breed, <u>more</u> OR have <u>more</u> offspring ; ora 6 pass on, beneficial / advantageous / favourable / desirable, <u>allele(s)</u> ; ora 7 change / increase, in <u>allele</u> frequency ; 	4
2(b)(i)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p><u>normal distribution</u> ; <u>5</u> is, usual / commonest / most frequent / peak, <u>clutch size</u> ;</p> <p>few(er) clutches, are very large and very small / are of size 2 and 8 / lie at (both) extremes ;</p>	2
2(b)(ii)	<p><i>any four from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <u>stabilising selection</u> ; 2 4 / 5 (eggs) or mean / average (clutch size), is optimum / better / best / selected for / has selective advantage / gives most (surviving) offspring ; 3 low clutch size / 2 / 3 , gives few(er) (surviving) offspring ; 4 high clutch size / 6 / 7 / 8 , not all offspring survive ; 5 high clutch size <i>linked to</i> more competition (between chicks) for, food / parental care ; 6 high clutch size <i>linked to</i> (more) predation (of eggs / chicks) ; 7 high clutch size <i>linked to</i> (more) disease (of eggs / chicks) ; 	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(i)	<p><i>step 1:</i> $17/86$ or $0.198/0.20 (q^2)$;</p> <p><i>step 2:</i> $\sqrt{0.198}$ or $0.445/0.45/0.44 (q)$ AND $1 - 0.445$ or $0.555/0.55/0.56 (p)$;</p> <p><i>step 3:</i> $2 \times 0.555 \times 0.445$ or $0.49(395)/0.495 (2pq)$ AND $0.49(395) \times 86$ or $42/42.479/42.48/42.5/42.57$;</p>	3
2(c)(ii)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 small population ; 2 (natural / artificial / sexual) selection ; 3 non-random mating / inbreeding ; 4 migration (of individuals) ; 5 (new) mutation (is occurring); 6 non-diploid organisms ; 7 overlapping generations ; 8 asexual reproduction ; 9 allele frequencies not equal in both sexes ; 	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	<p>1 <u>promoter</u> 2 <u>operator</u> 3 <i>lac Z</i> / β-galactosidase gene 4 <i>lac Y</i> / lactose permease gene ; ;</p>	2
3(a)(ii)	<p><i>β-galactosidase</i> – any one of: digests / hydrolyses, lactose to, monomers / glucose + galactose ; converts / isomerises, lactose to allolactose ;</p> <p><i>lactose permease</i> increases / allows, lactose uptake / lactose entry / permeability (of cell) to lactose ;</p>	2
3(b)(i)	<p>any one from: (protein) produced all the time ; (protein) concentration does not vary (in response to molecular signals) ;</p>	1
3(b)(ii)	<p>any three from: 1 repressor (protein) not bound to, lactose / allolactose ; 2 repressor binds to <u>operator</u> ; 3 <u>RNA polymerase</u> cannot move to, operator / (structural) genes ; 4 no / prevents, transcription (of genes) / formation of mRNA ;</p>	3
3(b)(iii)	<p>any one from: proteins / enzymes, made, all the time / when not needed / too much / in excess / in uncontrolled fashion ; waste of, amino acids / ATP / nucleotides ; decrease growth ;</p>	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>grey badgerface A^bA^g ;</p> <p>white AA AA^b AA^g Aa ;</p>	2
4(b)	<p>(grandparent cross $A-$ x aa (any white x black) to give Aa white parent may be shown, but no mark)</p> <p>cross 1:</p> <p>Aa x A^gA^g → AA^g A^ga ; white grey ;</p> <p>cross 2:</p> <p>Aa x A^ga → AA^g Aa A^ga aa ; white white grey black ;</p>	4
4(c)	<p>(aa / a), protein product does not, block / bind, melanocortin 1 / receptor ;</p> <p>(so) MSH / hormone, binds to, melanocortin 1 / receptor, causing melanin synthesis ;</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	<p><i>any two from: (transgenic pigs – ora for normal pigs)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 GH (concentration) higher / GH always present not just at certain times ; 2 hGH, works for longer / broken down less quickly (than pig GH) ; 3 increase in cell signalling ; 4 increased / activates, (growth) gene, expression / transcription ; 5 increased / stimulates, cell division / mitosis ; 6 (make) more, muscle / bone / fat ; 	2
5(a)(ii)	<p><i>any three from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (mouse DNA / it) is, the <u>promoter</u> ; 2 (where) RNA polymerase / transcription factor(s), bind ; 3 controls / allows / ensures / is needed for, gene expression / gene activation / mRNA production / hGH production ; 4 gene can be, switched on / transcribed, by adding metal ions ; 5 <i>idea of</i> controlling, when / where / how much, the gene is, expressed / transcribed ; 	3
5(b)(i)	<p><i>NO arguments (any two to question max three):</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 few offspring / don't pass on gene(s) / unsustainable / assisted reproduction is expensive (as problem with mating) ; 2 cost of healthcare / less growth / die young (due to ulcers) ; 3 people may, avoid / refuse to buy / pay less for, GM food ; 4 (GM) production cost, expensive / outweighs benefits (as 1% success) ; <p><i>YES arguments (any two to question max three):</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 greater yield / more meat (as higher, body mass / muscle) ; 2 higher price / worth more money, as more muscle to fat ; 3 sell / slaughter / process, earlier / at younger age ; 	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(ii)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p><i>unethical / not good / not right, because:</i> 1 pigs, suffer / have (stomach) ulcers / experience pain ; 2 pigs cannot, behave normally / move much / exercise / keep fit / socialise / mate ;</p> <p><i>ethical / good / right, because:</i> 1 more / better quality, meat / food, for humans ; 2 pigs suffer less than (normal) pigs given hGH by injection ;</p>	2
5(c)(i)	<p><i>any two from:</i></p> <p>success rate (in altering gene) is, greater / 100% (instead of 1%) ;</p> <p>(only) specific gene is altered / targets gene more precisely ;</p> <p>(unwanted) gene is, removed / deleted / disabled / knocked out ;</p>	2
5(c)(ii)	<p><i>one or two arguments about statement's truth to question max 3:</i></p> <p>1 not selective breeding as, DNA / genes, manipulated / altered / changed / removed ; 2 not selective breeding as IVF is used ; 3 not selective breeding as no, crossing and, selection (of offspring) / repetition ; 4 <u>not</u> genetic engineering as no new gene is put into, organism / zygote ;</p> <p><i>one or two reasons why more acceptable to question max 3:</i></p> <p>5 no foreign gene inserted / no cross-species gene transfer ; 6 (only) one / single, gene, altered / silenced ; 7 (application) reduces, suffering of / (viral) disease in, pigs ;</p>	3

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Question	Answer	Marks										
6(a)	<table border="1" data-bbox="790 248 1391 639"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="790 248 1167 300">compound or structure</th> <th data-bbox="1167 248 1391 300">location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="790 300 1167 384">ATP synthase</td> <td data-bbox="1167 300 1391 384">P</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="790 384 1167 469">acetyl CoA</td> <td data-bbox="1167 384 1391 469">Q</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="790 469 1167 553">phospholipid bilayer</td> <td data-bbox="1167 469 1391 553">P</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="790 553 1167 639">oxaloacetate</td> <td data-bbox="1167 553 1391 639">Q</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="1420 603 1451 625">;;;</p>	compound or structure	location	ATP synthase	P	acetyl CoA	Q	phospholipid bilayer	P	oxaloacetate	Q	3
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phospholipid bilayer	P											
oxaloacetate	Q											
6(b)(i)	$16(.00) \times 10^{-3}$;	1										
6(b)(ii)	<p data-bbox="322 740 501 770"><i>any two from:</i></p> <p data-bbox="322 807 1290 874">mitochondria / respiration, produce(s) ATP ; heart / cardiac muscle (cell), is more active OR needs more, energy / ATP ;</p> <p data-bbox="322 911 887 941">heart / cardiac muscle, (cell) <u>contracts</u> ; ora</p>	2										
6(b)(iii)	mitochondria vary, in size / in surface area of inner membrane ;	1										

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Question	Answer			Marks																				
8(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="647 220 875 300">feature</th> <th data-bbox="875 220 1227 300">nervous system</th> <th data-bbox="1227 220 1592 300">endocrine system</th> <th data-bbox="1592 220 1966 300"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="647 300 875 456">method of communication</td> <td data-bbox="875 300 1227 456">electrical / impulses / action potentials / wave of depolarisation</td> <td data-bbox="1227 300 1592 456">hormones / chemical(s) (messengers)</td> <td data-bbox="1592 300 1966 456">;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="647 456 875 544">method of transmission</td> <td data-bbox="875 456 1227 544">neurones / nerve fibres / nerve cells / axons</td> <td data-bbox="1227 456 1592 544">blood (stream / plasma) / circulation</td> <td data-bbox="1592 456 1966 544">;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="647 544 875 627">transmission speed</td> <td data-bbox="875 544 1227 627">fast(er) / quick(er) / rapid</td> <td data-bbox="1227 544 1592 627">slow(er)</td> <td data-bbox="1592 544 1966 627">;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="647 627 875 746">duration of effect</td> <td data-bbox="875 627 1227 746">short(er) / temporary / seconds</td> <td data-bbox="1227 627 1592 746">long(er) / permanent / minutes – years</td> <td data-bbox="1592 627 1966 746">;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			feature	nervous system	endocrine system		method of communication	electrical / impulses / action potentials / wave of depolarisation	hormones / chemical(s) (messengers)	;	method of transmission	neurones / nerve fibres / nerve cells / axons	blood (stream / plasma) / circulation	;	transmission speed	fast(er) / quick(er) / rapid	slow(er)	;	duration of effect	short(er) / temporary / seconds	long(er) / permanent / minutes – years	;	4
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8(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 D ; 2 C ; 3 D (and C) ; 4 A / B ; 			4																				
8(c)	<p><i>any five from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 reduce / stops, FSH and LH (secretion / concentration) ; 2 <i>ref. to negative feedback</i> ; 3 <i>ref. to hypothalamus / anterior pituitary (gland)</i> ; 4 stops follicle, developing / maturing ; 5 prevents ovulation ; 6 <u>cervical</u> mucus, thick / builds up / is hostile to sperm ; 7 uterine lining / endometrium, thin / not ready, preventing implantation ; 			5																				

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Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	<p><i>any six from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (short-term) store of energy ; 2 (energy derived) from, food / respiration / photophosphorylation / chemiosmosis ; 3 transfers energy (to) / (immediate) energy donor (to) ; 4 in <u>all</u>, cells / organisms ; 5 hydrolysis / phosphate loss, releases, energy / 30.5 kJ (per mole) ; 6 reversible reaction / (AMP and) ADP recycled to ATP ; 7 small (molecule) / water soluble, so can move within, cell / cytoplasm ; 8 links energy yielding and energy requiring reactions ; 9 high turnover (rate) ; <p><i>and any two uses up to question total of 6 from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10 active transport / action potential / electrical discharge ; 11 muscle contraction ; 12 anabolic reactions / condensation reactions / transcription / translation / DNA replication / Calvin cycle / phosphorylation reactions ; 13 exocytosis / endocytosis / intracellular transport ; 14 bioluminescence ; 	6

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Question	Answer	Marks
9(b)	<p><i>any nine from:</i></p> <p><i>anaerobic respiration in, mammalian cells / lactic fermentation (M):</i></p> <p>1 pyruvate, is reduced / accepts H / accepts H⁺ + electron ;</p> <p>2 (process uses) reduced NAD ;</p> <p>3 from glycolysis ;</p> <p>4 converted to, lactate / lactic acid ;</p> <p>5 <i>ref. to lactate dehydrogenase</i> ;</p> <p>6 regeneration of NAD allows glycolysis to continue ;</p> <p>7 small energy yield / 2 ATP, (from glycolysis) ;</p> <p><i>difference to, yeast cells / alcoholic fermentation (Y): accept ora mps 8–11</i></p> <p>8 M no, decarboxylation / CO₂ removed (to form ethanal) ;</p> <p>9 M single / one, step / enzyme or Y two, steps / enzymes ;</p> <p>10 M pyruvate is H acceptor and in Y ethanal is H acceptor ;</p> <p>11 M reversible / lactate is (later) converted back to pyruvate or Y irreversible or ethanal / ethanol, cannot be converted back to pyruvate ;</p> <p>12 M needs oxygen / by oxidation / <i>ref. to oxygen debt</i> ;</p>	9

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	<p><i>any six from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <u>nucleus</u> in, cell body / soma ; 2 (long) dendron ; 3 (short) axon ; 4 many mitochondria (in cell body) ; 5 many, RER / ribosomes or presence of Nissl's granules (in cell body) ; 6 synaptic, knobs / terminals / boutons ; 7 Schwann cells / myelin sheath ; 8 nodes of Ranvier ; 	6
10(b)	<p><i>any nine from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Na^+ moves out of, cell and K^+ moves into cell ; 2 <u>3</u> Na^+ for every <u>2</u> K^+ ; 3 by, active transport / use of ATP ; 4 sodium-potassium pump / $\text{Na}^+ \text{K}^+$ pump ; 5 against concentration gradient ; 6 K^+ <u>diffuses</u> out of cell and Na^+ <u>diffuses</u> into cell ; 7 by facilitated <u>diffusion</u> / <u>diffusion</u> through (ion) channels ; 8 membrane more permeable to K^+ / more K^+ goes out than Na^+ in ; 9 inside of, cell / membrane, more negative than outside ; ora 10 membrane / cell, polarised / repolarised ; 11 (resting potential is), -60 mV / -65 mV / -70 mV ; 12 AVP ; e.g. ion movement only at nodes of Ranvier 	9