

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY (US)

0438/41 October/November 2016

Paper 4 Theory (Extended) MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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This document consists of **14** printed pages.



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Abbreviations used in the Mark Scheme:

- ; separates marking points
- / alternatives
- I ignore
- R reject
- A accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or guidance for examiners)
- AW alternative wording
- AVP any valid point
- ecf credit a correct statement / calculation that follows a previous wrong response
- **ora** or reverse argument
- () the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context
- <u>underline</u> actual words given must be used by the candidate (or grammatical variants of them)

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1(a)(i)	 (antibiotics) kill/damage/destroy/eliminate, pathogens/bacteria/fungi; Bacteria/fungi/pathogen can cause illness/disease/infections; (antibiotics),prevent growth/reproduction of, bacteria/fungi/pathogen; AVP ref. to how antibiotics kill bacteria; e.g. ref. to cell wall/production of proteins/inhibition metabolism; 		I virus
1(a)(ii)	 all (bacteria/pathogens) need to be killed/destroyed; any remaining (bacteria) will reproduce/multiply; illness/disease would continue; ref to problem of antibiotic resistance; antibiotics no longer effective; new antibiotics have to be developed; 	3	A prevents growth I virus I any reference to immunity
1(b)	fungus/mould;	1	A Penicill <u>ium</u> (notatum)
1(c)(i)	steam; autoclave/high temperature <u>and</u> high pressure; UV/gamma, radiation/X rays; bleach; AVP; e.g. sterilise nutrients/air supply/items, entering fermenter	2	A any reference to sterilizing substances that are <u>added</u> to the fermenter.

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Question		An	swer	Mark	Guidance
1(c)(ii)	letter from Fig. 1.1	name	function	5	one mark for each correct row
	Р	water jacket	Maintain / control, temperature;		
	S	paddles/stirrers/ mixers/vanes	mixes/stirs/maintains a suspension/stops solids settling/keeps nutrients moving/gives uniform mixture;		
	Q	nutrient inlet	supplies glucose/ammonia/amino acids/nutrients for growth/nutrients for respiration/energy;		
	R	Probe/sensor /data logger	monitors, temperature / pH;		
	U	air supply	supplies oxygen for respiration;		
	Т	outlet	allows collection of the liquid containing penicillin after fermentation		

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1(d)	penicillin is, separated / extracted / filtered / centrifuged / evaporated / purified / crystalised / precipitated / dried / impurities removed;	1	A downstream processing
		Total: 14	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2(a)	group/number, of organisms/AW, from one species; living in same, area/place/environment/time,together;	2	
2(b)	 mode is/majority/most fish are, between 12.1 and 16.0 cm long; range/body length, varies up to 24 cm/varies 0 to 24 cm; very few fish are less than 4 cm; no fish longer than 24 cm; normal distribution/bell-shaped curve/similar number of fish longer and shorter than the mean; AW Data quote of range with units and thousands of fish; AVP ref to actual range may be shorter than 0– 24 cm; 	3	A mean
2(c)(i)	4+8+10+6+4+2 (thousand); =34 thousand (fish);	2	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2(c)(ii)	quotas/licences/permits/limits; fines for overfishing/taxes; only adult fish caught/young fish returned; (laws to) restrict net size; no fishing, zones/seasons; encourage, fish farms/nurseries/hatcheries/captive breeding; international fishing agreements/treaties; reduce, pollution/silting (of rivers)/avoidance of environmental factors detrimental to fish; education; restocking/add more, fish than removed / AW;	4	 A 'regulation of fishing' A 'eutrophication' if linked to the death of fish.
2(d)(i)	genetics/inherited (genes); environmental factors ; any two named environmental factors; (natural) selection;	2	examples of named environmental factors: nutrition/pollution/temperature/predation/disease/fishing
2(d)(ii)	bar chart;	1	
		Total: 14	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3(a)(i)	amino acids;	1	
3(a)(ii)	stomach;	1	
3(b)(i)	ref. to surface area; affecting enzyme / enzyme activity; allows comparison; make experiment valid; controlled variable;	2	
3(b)(ii)	water-bath/in a beaker of water/incubator; insulate test-tube; allow solutions to equilibrate to temperature (before experiment); use a thermometer to check the temperature (is constant);	2	
3(c)	(pH) 8±1;	1	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3(d)	enzymes are protein; enzymes can be reused/are unchanged in the reaction; enzymes are specific; (enzymes are)catalysts/speeds up reaction; lowers the energy needed for the reaction; successful collisions/enzyme-substrate complex/ESC; active site; (enzyme and substrate) fit together; complementary shape; (digestive enzymes perform) chemical digestion /hydrolysis/catabolic reactions; break down, large/insoluble, molecules into, small/soluble, molecules; amylase converts starch to sugars/maltose; lipase converts lipid/fats, to fatty acids and glycerol; maltase converts maltose to simple sugars/glucose; ref to pH; ref to denaturation;	6	
		Total: 13	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
4(a)(i)	pancreas;	1	
4(a)(ii)	recognize a specific, pathogen/antigen; lock on antigens/antibody-antigen complex; agglutination/clumping; destruction by, phagocytes/white blood cells/lymphocytes; AVP; e.g. neutralise/inhibit toxins;	2	A bacteria / fungus / virus / parasite

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
4(b)(i)	lack of sun(light)/dark skin AW; lack of fish (oils)/egg (yolk)/liver; unbalanced diet; kidney/liver/digestive, disease;	1	
4(b)(ii)	muscle cramps; soft/bent, bones/rickets; stunted growth; prone to infections; fatigue; reduced ability to absorb calcium (ions);	2	
4(c)	lack of vitamin D leads to more cases of type 1 diabetes in mice / ora; there is no difference in cases / same number of cases (wrt normal mice) until after 50 days; at 100 days there are more cases (in vitamin D mice); (vitamin D mice) levels off before normal mice / levels off after 150 days; comparative data use ;e.g. 20% more cases at day 200 or at 250 days normal mice is 46% , deficient mice is 65%;	3	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
4(d)	frequent urination; thirst / AW; hunger; fatigue; weight loss; itchy skin; wounds heal slowly/more susceptible to infection; blurred vision / AW; vomiting; glucose in urine; high blood, glucose/sugar;	4	A nausea A hyperglycaemia.
4(e)	insulin; by injection/insulin pump; regular blood sugar tests; regular meals; AVP; exercise/restrict carbohydrate content of diet	3	
		Total: 16	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
5(a)	root hair (cells); long and thin; thin cell wall; large surface area; for absorption; (water by) osmosis ; (ion/nutrients by) active transport; against the concentration gradient; protein (pumps) in membrane; require energy/ATP; ref. to many mitochondria;	5	
5(b)(i)	(positive) gravitropism;	1	A geotropism R negative gravitropism
5(b)(ii)	auxin;	1	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
5(b)(iii)	in space/AW; because no gravity;	2	paired marking points
	in a clinostat/AW; gravity constantly changing/AW;		
	remove root tip; no auxin source;		
	lateral roots; searching for, water/nutrients/hydrotropic;		
	light source below, plant/root; roots grow away from light/negatively phototropic;		
	anaerobic mud/mangrove swamp/pneumatophores; need oxygen (for respiration); ORA		
	roots attaching plant to solid objects for support eg walls/other host plants; material is too hard for root to grow through (takes line of least resistance);		
	AVP; e.g. epiphytes/parasitic plants		
		Total: 9	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
6(a)(i)	T, C, A, G;	2	all correct=2 marks 2 or 3 correct=1 mark
6(a)(ii)	double helix;	1	
6(b)	species C with species D: 4; species G with species H: 3;	2	
6(c)	species A and species D	1	
6(d)	Species D Species E Species C Species G Species F Species B Species A	3	4 correct=3 marks 2 or 3 correct=2 marks 1 correct=1 marks
6(e)(i)	genetic engineering;	1	

Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
6(e)(ii)	drought/salt/pollution/metal/frost/stress/cold, resistant; increased, yield/productivity;	4	linked marking points 2+2
	extend range where crops can be grown;		R bacteria (as not a crop plant)
	herbicide resistance; increased yield/productivity;		A 'more profit' once.
	pesticide resistance; increased yield/productivity;		
	crop plants produce own insecticides; less insecticide used; increased yield;		
	vitamin/nutrient, enrichment/ β carotene (Golden rice); increased nutritional value;		
	pathogen resistant/Bt; increased productivity/less pesticide use;		
	antigens/vaccines/pharmaceuticals; e.g. insulin cheap production of medicines;		
	flavour/texture/ripening; Improved customer satisfaction/shelf life;		
		Total: 14	