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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

5090 BIOLOGY

5090/22

Paper 2 (Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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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Abbreviations	;	Cany
Mark schemes	will use these abbreviations:	Tage
• ;	separates marking points	COM
• /	alternatives	
• R	reject	

Abbreviations

accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or guidance for examiners) Α

AW alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)

actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted) underline

indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given max statements on both sides of the + are needed for that mark

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Section A

	Pa	ge 3	,	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	o '	ęr
				GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	5090	De	8
				Section A	·		ding
1	(a)	(i)	insu	lin (A growth hormone / testosterone)		;	Tage
		(ii)		n if hormone cannot be made by G.E., all marks still ava an mark tied to hormone, function marks also tied to horr	ilable , none		Cambridge.com
			pand	creas / Islets of Langerhans (A pituitary / testes)		;	[1]
			gluc	ose to glycogen		;	
				ect ref. liver / muscles . this mark alone may be given as a second mark on on	e line)	;	
			enha	anced glucose uptake by cells / increased cell permeabil	lity	;	
			ref. o	constant blood composition / concentration/reduction of	blood glucose	;	
			(A a	ny two functions for any other hormone given)		;	[2 max]
	(b)	(i)	chro	mosome / chromatid		;	[1]
		(ii)	gene	e / allele		;	[1]
	(c)	(i)	solut	ar (or named) / nitrates (A amino acids) tion / broth / water able temperature / pH oxygen / air (A ref. [an]aerobic)		;	
			(– si ferm	nce respiration in yeast may be aerobic or anaerobic) nenter / stirring / ref. sterility (i.e. the mechanics of the prarge / suitable container)	rocess)	;	[3 max]
		(ii)	alco	rst two on list) hol / ethanol / C ₂ H ₅ OH OR water on dioxide / CO ₂		· ·	[2]
2	(a)	(A f	igure	145 (inc.) (If range given, must fall within these figures) given on graph) arts per million		;	[2]
	(b)	(i)	to m rapid plan	concentration of nitrates / AW d to make amino acids / proteins lake protoplasm d / AW + cell division ts not yet fully grown competition		,	[3 max]

		2.
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		C

(ii) Any one from: high(er) / AW or optimum temperature, more CO₂, more light, top-up nitrates, remove some water plants, ref. increased rate of photosynthesis,

(c) slower NO₃ uptake by active transport correct ref. energy (R produced / made / manufactured) slower metabolic rate of plant / proteins manufactured more slowly slower rate of growth

[3 max]

3 (a) Award one each for constituents.

fibre / roughage bulk / for muscles to push against AW / prevents constipation / prevents bowel cancer

peristalsis

water

prevents dehydration / ref. osmoregulation medium for enzyme action /digestion /metabolic processes solvent / transport / sweating

[2 max]

---- (for importance)

vitamin C

(any two from) wound healing, anaemia, bleeding spots on the skin, loose teeth, bleeding gums, prevents scurvy

vitamin D

uptake / storage + of calcium / phosphorus

healthy bones / teeth / anti-ricketic

-----Fe

haemoglobin

oxygen carriage / absorption

(Accept other vitamins / ions – 1 for name, 2 for importance

A name of vitamin in 'importance' – In lists, mark first one only,

A 'vitamins' (in the plural, and unspecified) for a mark, but importance must refer to at least **two** separate functions for **one mark**.

(b) less (overall) fat content particularly saturated fat

ref. deposition in blood vessels / atheroma / raised blood pressure

heart disease or problem (A atherosclerosis)

[5 max]

[2 max]

	Do		Mark Sahamar Tagahara' yaraian	Cullabu 4	No.
	Pa	ge 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	Syllabus 5090	b. Pr
	(c)	in corre antibod non-alle readily	constituents / AW ct proportions ies	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	PARCAINBIAGE
4	(a)	homeos	<u>stasis</u>	;	[1]
	(b)	detectir D – ser	eptor / sensor ng changes (in temperature) (A even if misidentified) nsory / afferent + neurone / nerve cell or fibre (R nerve) ns to CNS / brain / spinal cord / (A even if misidentified)	· · · ·	[4]
	(c)	blood c more h	aries <u>ilate</u> (A with ref. to capillaries or arteri(ol)es) arries heat	• • • • • •	[3 max]
5	(a)	<u>cytopla</u>	<u>sm</u>	;	[1]
	(b)	chl	rk the first two structures mentioned. oroplast(s) wall	• •	[2]
		no one larç rou no cel	all converse points(ref. palisade cell) as long as cell type vacuole / no cell sap e chloroplast only ge chloroplast / ref shape of chloroplast nd / spherical shape of cell tonoplast / vacuolar membrane / AW is entire organism / not part of a tissue position of nucleus	∍ is clear. ; ; ; ;	[4 max]
	(c)	binary f mitosis identica no (A li no (A li no meio	Il (R similar) offspring / no variation / clone mited) natural selection mited) evolution osis / no fertilisation / no gametes / only one parent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[4
		(10 11	nutation)	,	[4 max]

[Total: 50]

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		Section B		anb.
6	(a)	stoma(ta) Intercellular / air + space diffusion (anywhere) dissolves mesophyll (cell) / named (any relevant ref.) chloroplast *water (as a reactant)	;	ambridg
		*light / photolysis photosynthesis *glucose / starch (*A formulae and A on equation)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	[7 max]
	(b)	changed to <u>sucrose</u> suitable enzyme reference in solution translocated / carried + <u>phloem</u> <u>from</u> cells (when made) / <u>into</u> cells (when stored)		[3 max]
7	(a)	 1 new insects start to eat plants / plants decrease in numbers 2 new insects increase in numbers / reproduction 3 competition with AW established herbivores 4 established herbivores might not find suitable food 5 numbers of established herbivores decline / die 6 knock-on effect on carnivores AW 7 if established herbivores find new food source, remaining producers decrease in numbers 	;	
		(Further possible impacts on the food web) 8 ref. natural predators (may be no natural predators, or they may achieve a		
		balance with existing natural predators)	;	

balance with existing natural predators)

new insects may die out – therefore no effect on food web

new insects may introduce diseases [6 max]

(b) correct ref. ecosystem / ecological balance (if removed) correct ref. food web / chain may hold clues for curing disease may supply drugs / medical or cosmetic preparations moral or aesthetic argument / prevention of extinction / maintenance of gene pool / maintains biodiversity / may be of future value

[4 max]

		2.
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		S

8E (a) capillaries / blood vessels damaged

bleeding / blood flow

platelets / thrombokinase / prothrombin / thrombin

<u>fibrinogen</u>

<u>fibrin</u>

clotting

scab (or described)

new cell growth

re-establishment of bacteria-proofing / skin re-seals

white blood cells or named

antibodies / antitoxin

phagocytosis or described

[8 max]

(b) bright red in colour / oxygenated blood

blood leaves in spurts / ref pulse in arteries

(Ignore references to pressure)

[2]

80 (a) [pre]molar + grinding / [canine]incisor + cutting) / teeth + mechanical digestion

(R chewing)

saliva(ry)

starch to maltose* (A disaccharide, R sucrose)

amylase*

bolus (or described – **A** action of tongue / action of mucin)

(b) starch to maltose* [once only in (a) or (b)]

amylase* [once only in (a) or (b)]

maltose to glucose

lipase

fats to fatty acids and glycerol

absorbed by villi

capillaries + glucose / amino acids

lacteals / lymph for fatty acids + glycerol (A fat)

emulsification of fats AW

by bile

ref. to protein digestion

[10 max]