



Cambridge O Level

BIOLOGY

5090/03

Paper 3 Practical Test

For examination from 2023

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Specimen

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

- 1 Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
- 2 The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
- 3 Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
- 4 The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
- 5 'List rule' guidance
For questions that require **n** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons ...):
 - The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided.
 - Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards **n**.
 - Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards **n**.
 - Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response.
 - Non-contradictory responses after the first **n** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Mark schemes will use these abbreviations:

- ;** separates marking points
- /** alternatives
- ()** contents of brackets are not required but should be implied
- R** reject
- A** accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or guidance for examiners)
- Ig** ignore (for incorrect but irrelevant responses)
- AW** alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)
- AVP** alternative valid point (where a greater than usual variety of responses is expected)
- ORA** or reverse argument
- underline** actual word underlined must be used by candidate
- +** statements on both sides of the + are needed for that mark

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	two times recorded + total time 10 minutes ;	1
1(a)(ii)	distilled water blue ; 0.6% (C) solution at 10 minutes orange / brick red colour ; any intermediate colour between blue and orange / brick red for A and B ; solution X colour between OR the same as that of 0.2% and 0.4% solution ;	4
1(b)(i)	between 0.2 and 0.4 ;	1
1(b)(ii)	appearance intermediate between these two concentrations ;	1
1(b)(iii)	use dilutions of glucose between 0.2% and 0.4% ; compare colour of solution X with these colours ;	2
1(c)	(control) to show the colour (of Benedict's) when no (reducing) sugar / glucose present ;	1
1(d)	EITHER 2.5 cm ³ of glucose solution ; same volume / 2.5 cm ³ of water ; OR known / measured / stated volume of glucose solution + same volume of water ; measure 5 cm ³ of diluted solution ;	2
1(e)(i)	solid / precipitate settling at bottom of test-tubes ; 0.6% solution (C) has most solid at bottom of test-tube ; 0.2% to 0.6% (A–C) solutions have increasing amount of solid with increasing concentration ; max. 2	2

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(ii)	filter ; residue / solid dried + mass measured ;	2
Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	axes fully labelled ; linear scale for vitamin C content + at least half of grid used in both directions ; four data values plotted correctly ; all bars ruled and of equal width + bars not touching ;	4
2(b)(i)	fresh (boiled) ;	1
2(b)(ii)	boiling / cooking decreases vitamin C OR more vitamin C in fresh than boiled ORA ; freezing decreases vitamin C OR more vitamin C in fresh than frozen ORA ;	2
2(c)	carrots of same age or type or species / same carrot ; same mass / volume of carrots used ; both cooking methods (oven, boiling) used ; same temperature / for same time ; vitamin C test used / content determined before cooking ; vitamin C test used / content determined after cooking ; repeat procedure to see if similar results obtained AW ; max. 6	6

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<u>cell wall</u> ;	1
3(b)	clear continuous (outer) line for grain F + no shading ; grain F at least 60 mm long + grains touching ; correct relative proportions of all three grains ;	3
3(c)(i)	straight line drawn on maximum length of F ; measurement (± 1 mm) ;	2
3(c)(ii)	candidate's measurement from drawing $\div 0.03$; answer to nearest whole number ;	2
3(d)	scraping from cut surface / thin section OR slice ; drop of iodine solution / iodine in potassium iodide solution ; to stain ; cover slip ; prevent OR remove air bubbles ; excess stain mopped up / removed / washed off ; max. 3	3

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