

## **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BIOLOGY 9700/35

Paper 3 (Advanced Practical Skills 1)

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 40

## **Published**

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## Mark scheme abbreviations:

; separates marking points

I 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)

<u>underline</u> 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

Р	age 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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1	(a) (i)	<ul> <li>(decisions on serial dilutions)</li> <li>1. correct concentrations of 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.0625 + %;</li> <li>2. shows transfer of 10 cm³ of 1(%) to next dilution + 10 cm³ transfer 2nd to 3rd beaker and from 3rd to 4th and from 4th to 5th + cm³</li> <li>3. adds 10 cm³ of water to each beaker;</li> </ul>		[3]
	(ii)	(interpretation of percentage error) (actual error) $\pm$ half the smallest division on syringe; (percentage error) correct answer using actual error;		[2]
	(iii)	<ul> <li>(recording results and completing column headings)</li> <li>1. heading, percentage concentration of glucose + (units for time) solutions;</li> <li>2. records results for times and colours for five concentrations of g solutions;</li> <li>3. result for time for first colour 1% concentration of glucose is fast the lowest concentration of glucose recorded;</li> <li>4. times recorded as whole seconds;</li> </ul>	lucose	[4]
	(iv)	(decides how to standardise Benedict's test) decides to use the same volumes of glucose and Benedict's (2 cm <sup>3</sup> decides to heat water-bath to boiling;	();	[2]
	(v)	(collects result for solution <b>P</b> ) records time + seconds + colour for solution <b>P</b> ;		[1]
	(vi)	(interprets result for solution <b>P</b> ) correct estimate for concentration of solution <b>P</b> ;		[1]
	(vii)	(improvement) use colorimeter <b>or</b> carry out repeats <b>or</b> use more concentrations w of the estimate;	ithin range	[1]
	(viii)	(improvement) draw a calibration curve; read off concentration of unknown from the calibration curve;		[2]
	(b) (i)	<ol> <li>(x-axis) time after eating the meal/minutes +         (y-axis) concentration of glucose in blood plasma/mmol dm<sup>-3</sup>;</li> <li>(scale on x-axis) 20.0 to 2 cm, labelled at least each 2 cm +         (scale on y-axis) 0.5 to 2 cm, labelled at least each 2 cm, with 5 origin;</li> <li>correct plotting of five points with a small cross or dot in circle;</li> <li>five plots with either ruled lines exactly point to point or smooth</li> </ol>		
	(ii)	drawn as thin line; (calculation)		[4]
	` '	shows 6.750 minus 5.125, divided by 5.125 and multiplied by 100 calternative correct method;	or	[1]
	(iii)	(conclusion) draws one label line and label ${\bf X}$ to indicate the section of the graph time at 0 minutes and time at 20 minutes;	n between	[1]

	(iv)	(conclusion) ref. to glucose used by the cells (for respiration) or AVP;	[1]
			[Total: 23]
2 (a)	(i)	<ul> <li>(plan diagram)</li> <li>1. plan diagram of appropriate size + no cells;</li> <li>2. at least three layers of tissue (4 lines) + correct section drawn;</li> <li>3. draws tissue layer beneath epidermis;</li> <li>4. diameter of the stele approximately a third of the diameter of the root;</li> <li>5. uses one label line + label Z to the endodermis;</li> </ul>	[5]
	(ii)	(conclusion) root + stele/xylem/vascular tissue in the centre;	[1]
	(iii)	<ol> <li>(drawing)</li> <li>quality of line for outer wall of cells + size at least 40 mm across largest cell;</li> <li>only four cells drawn + each cell touching two of the other cells;</li> <li>cell walls drawn as two lines close together;</li> <li>records at least one air space between the cells;</li> <li>uses one label line + one label to cytoplasm of one cell;</li> </ol>	[5]
(b)	1. r 2. s	Iculation of magnification) measures line $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$ correctly in whole mm or 0.5 mm; shows measurement for $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$ , converted to micrometres, divided by 3000 or measurement for $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$ in millimetres divided by 3; correct magnification from calculation;	[3]
(c)	org	servable similarities between organ on L1 and that shown in Fig. 2.2) anises table so that one column for features; two observable similarities;; e.g. L1 and Fig. 2.2 stele/vascular bundle in centre	[3]
			[Total: 17]

**Mark Scheme** 

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