

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge Ordinary Level

BIOLOGY 5090/22

Paper 2 Theory May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 80

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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Cambridge O Level – Mark Scheme

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.

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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.

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Mark schemes will use these abbreviations:

; separates marking points

I 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

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			1 OBLIGHED		
Question		4	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	letter	name of structure	function	8	
	(A)	sepal / calyx;	protect;		
	(B)	petal / corolla ;	attract / landing platform;		
	(C)	stamen / anther ; or	produces / contains AW + pollen / male gamete / male nucleus ;		
		filament;	support anther;		
	(D)	ovary / carpel / pistil;	produces / contains AW + ovum / ovule / egg / female gamete;		
			or		
			forms AW fruit / site of fertilisation;		
1(b)(i)	1 one or	r more vascular bundles +	each oval shaped + location correct;	2	
	•	n' labelled on inside + 'phlo one oval vascular bundle ;	pem' labelled separately on outside of at		
1(b)(ii)	1 transp	oorts / carries AW + water /	ions / minerals ;	1	A named ion
	2 suppo	ort;			

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)(i)	coronary artery;	1	
2(a)(ii)	coronary heart disease / heart disease / CHD / atherosclerosis / cardiac disease / arteriosclerosis / angina;	1	
2(a)(iii)	1 fat / oil / cholesterol + diet AW;	3	
	2 stress AW;		A 'anxiety' / 'depression' for point 2
	3 smoking;		
	4 genetics / inheritance AW;		
	5 lack of exercise;		
	6 old age;		
	7 obesity;		
2(a)(iv)	1 heart attack AW / heart stops / angina AW / breathlessness;	5	
	2 less blood + to body / tissues / organs or any nam	ed;	
	3 less oxygen/ glucose + to body / tissues / organs or any nam	ed;	
	4 less aerobic respiration or more anaerobic respiration;		
	5 production of lactic acid;		
	6 less ability AW + of heart to contract / pump blood;		
	7 less ability AW + to carry out physical activity;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)	(inflating the balloon) 1 opens metal mesh AW;	3	
	2 push / compress + blockage / fat;		
	3 widen AW + blood vessel / lumen AW;		
	(leaving the hollow metal mesh in the blood vessel) 4 maintain AW + wider lumen AW;		
	5 increase AW + blood flow;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)(i)	distance from eye increases + thickness / width of lens decreases or inverse;	2	A distance from eye decreases + thickness / width of lens increases
	2 up to 150 + <u>cm</u> or up to 2.6 + <u>mm</u> or then constant AW;		
3(a)(ii)	1 <u>ciliary</u> ;	4	
	2 muscles + relax;		
	3 <u>suspensory ligaments</u> ;		
	4 ligaments + tighten / taut AW;		
	5 lens + pulled / stretched;		
3(b)	(if convex stated) no mark for convex	3	
	1 light + rays;		
	<pre>2 increased / more + refraction / bending;</pre>		
	3 before entering eye;		
	4 converge / meet + on retina / fovea;		
	5 object/image + clear/in focus;		
	OR		
	(if concave, i.e. incorrect, or no type of lens stated)		
	6 reference to light rays + refraction AW + before entering eye;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)(i)	1 no fertiliser + yield is 200 (kg / hectare crop yield);	3	
	2 increased / more crop yield;		
	3 reference to 150 (kg / hectare fertiliser) or 5600 (kg / hectare crop yield);		
	4 high fertiliser / above 150 + no increase in crop yield;		
4(a)(ii)	1 root hair;	3	
	2 active transport / against concentration gradient / diffusion / down concentration gradient;		
	3 production AW of + amino acids / protein;		
	4 increased AW + growth;		
4(a)(iii)	1 run-off / leaching AW;	3	
	2 eutrophication or correct description of process;		
	3 harm to animals ;		A harm to named animal / 'aquatic life'
	4 high cost/expensive;		
	5 possible economic return not beneficial over increased cost AW;		

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Question	Answer			Marks		Guidance
4(b)	1 (ion)	2 (importance)		2		
	magnesium;	chlorophyll;				
	phosphate;	DNA / RNA / membranes;			note	point 2 is to be awarded only if
	sulfate;	amino acids / proteins ;				point 1 has been awarded credit
	calcium;	cell walls;			note	importance in point 2 must be correct for ion named in point 1
	iron;	chlorophyll;				
	potassium ;	enzymes;				
5	contains an organ which	region or regions		6		
	produces an acidic secretion	(R)				
	contains villi	R/S;			R incorrect letter in any box	
	digests protein	R/S;				
	produces insulin	<u>R</u> ;				
	contains bronchi	Q;				
	secretes amylase	<u>P+R</u> ;				
	ingests food	<u>P</u> ;				

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(T)1 palisade;2 chloroplasts / chlorophyll;	10	Note marking points must not be transferred between the sections of this question
	3 absorb AW + light;		and quodion
	(<i>U</i>) 4 phloem;		R xylem in point 4
	5 transport AW / translocate + sugars / sucrose / amino acids;		
	6 from source to sink ORA or from named location to named location;		
	(V) 7		
	8 air/intercellular + spaces;		
	9 gas exchange / diffusion AW;		A marking points 9 and 10 under (W)
	10 carbon dioxide + in or oxygen + out;		
	11 chloroplasts / chlorophyll;		
	12 absorb AW + light;		
	(W) 13 stoma / stomata;		
	14 guard cell;		
	15 open/close;		
	16 <u>transpiration</u> + supply of water ;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(a)	1 inherited / genetic AW;	3	
	(Down's syndrome) 2 mutation + chromosome;		
	3 reference to chromosome 21;		
	4 one extra or 3 instead of 2 or 47 not 46 or 24 not 23 in + gamete/egg/sperm;		
	(sickle cell anaemia) 5 mutation + gene;		
	6 <u>homozygous recessive</u> / <u>two</u> recessive alleles ;		
7(b)(i)	1	4	Allow any order within each marking point
	2 I ^B + I ^O + I ^A + I ^O or B + O + A + O or gametes correct for stated parent genotypes ;		
	3 A B + B O + A O + O O or AB + BO + AO + OO or possible genotypes of child correct for stated gametes;		
	4 AB + B + A + O or possible blood groups of child correct for stated genotypes;		
7(b)(ii)	(same sex) 50% / half / ½ / 0.5 / 2 in 4 / 1 in 2 / 1:1;	2	
	(same blood group) 25% / quarter / ½ / 0.25 / 1 in 4 / 1:3 ;		
7(b)(iii)	codominance / codominant;	1	R incomplete dominance

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8(a)	1 enzymes;	6	A once for either yoghurt or bread
	(yoghurt) 2 bacteria / Lactobacillus / Streptococcus ;		
	3 sugar / lactose + milk;		
	4 production AW + of acid or reduction in pH;		
	5 thickens / curdles / coagulates / reference to taste;		
	(bread) 6 fungus/ yeast / Saccharomyces ;		
	7 anaerobic + respiration or fermentation;		
	8 production AW + carbon dioxide;		
	9 rising;		
8(b)	1 genetic + engineering / modification;	4	
	2 bacteria / fungus / named bacteria / named fungus ;		
	3 reference to insulin gene;		
	4 from human + DNA / chromosome / genome;		
	5 to bacterial / fungal + DNA / chromosome / genome / plasmid;		
	6 <u>fermenter</u> ;		
	7 reproduce / multiply / divide / mitosis / binary fission;		

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
9(a)	1	broken down/hydrolysed;	4	
	2	(to) small / smaller / simpler + molecules;		
	3	soluble / dissolve;		
	4	(to enable) absorption;		
	5	(by) diffusion / active transport;		
	6	into + blood / capillaries ;		
	7	into + lymph/ lacteal;		
	8	(to enable) assimilation or named small to named large molecule;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9(b)	(either liver or pancreas) 1 neutralisation;	6	maximum 4 marks for <i>liver</i> maximum 4 marks for <i>pancreas</i>
	2 optimum AW pH for enzyme activity or avoid denaturation of enzymes ;		
	(liver only) 3 bile;		
	4 <u>emulsification</u> + fats or large fat droplets into smaller droplets AW ;		
	5 increased surface area;		
	6 lipase + production AW of fatty acids and glycerol;		
	(pancreas only) 7 production / release + enzymes;		
	8 protease / trypsin / lipase/ amylase ;		
	9 named substrate + named products for a correct named enzyme;		
	10 production of + alkali / hydrogencarbonate / bicarbonate;		

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