## **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

## 9693 MARINE SCIENCE

**9693/02** Paper 2 (AS Data Handling and Free-Response),

maximum raw mark 50

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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



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C	Question	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
1	(a)	second (trophic level);		
		limpets are herbivores / feed on producers / are primary consumers ;		[2]
	(b) (i)	any 3 of: periwinkles found on lower shore, limpets found on middle of shore / AW ;		
		periwinkles more widely distributed/found in 8 quadrants, limpets found in 6 quadrants;		
		limpets distributed over 10 m, periwinkles over 14 m;		
		neither species found at 0 m/at top of shore /26 to 30 m;		[3]

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(ii)	any 3 of: immersion time / exposure /AW ;	
	wave action ;	
	temperature ;	
	availability of food ;	
	predators;	
	competition ;	[3]
(c) (i)	mean on exposed shore = 22.7;	
	mean on sheltered shore = 16.4;	[2]
(ii)	limpets have flatter shells on a sheltered shore / converse / AW;	[1]
		[Total: 11]

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Question	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
2 (a)	suitable linear scale; both axes labelled with units + correct orientation; all points plotted correctly; points joined accurately with ruled lines + no extrapolation;	sample graph:  sample graph:  3.0  output  out	
(b)	as depth increases, the concentration of phosphorus decreases/converse; reference to non-linear; credit a quantitative reference, e.g. overall change in phosphorus of 1.8 µmol dm <sup>-3</sup> ;		[4]
(c)	reference to increased productivity; producers need phosphorus for DNA;	Accept other P-containing organic substances, e.g. ATP, phospholipids, etc.	[2]
			[Total: 9]

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Question	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
3 (a)	any 4 of: reference to tectonic plates moving apart ;		
	or together;		
	subduction;		
	leaving fissures / AW ;		
	sea water moves in ;		
	heated by (hot) magma ;		F 43
	hot water (and dissolved minerals) re-emerges /AW;		[4]
(b)	reference to hydrothermal vents as extreme environments;		
	credit <b>two</b> conditions associated with hydrothermal vents, e.g. high temperature, acidity, high pressure, no light;		
	few organisms adapted to survive ;		
	credit an example of an organism associated with hydrothermal vent, e.g. tube worms;		[5]

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(c)	any 6 of: reference to bacteria ;		
	chemosynthesis;		
	oxidise inorganic substances, e.g. H <sub>2</sub> S ;		
	fix carbon dioxide ;		
	to form organic substances / named example ;		
	for higher other organisms / higher trophic levels ;		
	credit reference to chemosynthetic bacteria forming a symbiotic relationship with tube worms / clams ;		[6]
		TJ	otal: 15]

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C	Question	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
4	(a) (i)	the place where an organism lives;		[1]
	(ii)	organisms of different species;		
		living in the same habitat/AW;		[2]
	(b)	any 4 of: as numbers of herring increases ;	Accept converse points	
		more food available to striped bass ;		
		(therefore) striped bass numbers increase;		
		reference to cyclic changes / graph showing changes;		
		may be no relationship if striped bass have alternative food source / if striped bass are not a major predator of herring;		[4]

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(c)	increased hydrodynamic efficiency / reduced drag ;	
	increases swimming speed;	
	saves energy;	
	increases foraging efficiency/AW;	
	protection from predators ;	
	shoal includes males and females ;	
	proximity of mates ;	
	increases chances of fertilisation;	[8]
[Total: 15		