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MARINE SCIENCE 9693/04

Paper 1 A2 Data-Handling and Free-Response

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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This mark scheme will use the following abbreviations:

; separates marking points

I separates alternatives within a marking point

() contents of brackets are not required but should be implied / the contents set the context of the answer

R reject

A accept (answers that are correctly cued by the question or guidance you have received)

ignore (mark as if this material was not present)

AW alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual, accept other ways of expressing the same idea)

AVP alternative valid point (where a greater than usual variety of responses is expected)

ORA or reverse argument

<u>underline</u> actual word underlined must be used by the candidate (grammatical variants excepted)

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

OR separates two different routes to a mark point and only one should be awarded ECF error carried forward (credit an operation from a previous incorrect response)

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)(i)	both axes (x and y) labelled ;	5	
	suitable, linear scale ;		plots to cover at least half the grid
	plots correct $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ small square ;;		
	straight bars (that do not touch) / lines, identified by key ;		A labels to lines
1(a)(ii)	any 3 of:	2	A 66 (%) / 65.6 for two marks A negative percentage
	correct subtraction (157–54 OR 103);		A negative percentage
	division by starting population, multiplied by 100 ((103÷157))*100);		
1(a)(iii)	any 3 of:	1	
	idea of, fish populations from areas fished may not be representative / AW;		
	fishermen may lie / exaggerate catch / illegal catch / bias / different fishing methods may have been employed;		
	by-catch / discard not counted ;		
	idea of, not random sample ;		
	idea of, juveniles / small sizes not counted ;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(b)(i)	any 3 of:	3	
	cod population decreases because of (over)fishing/harvesting/AW;		
	so less predation of sea urchins, so sea urchin populations increased ;		
	(over)fishing / harvesting of sea urchins decreases population;		
	fewer sea urchins / less food for cod, so cod population falls further;		
	high crab population reduces sea urchin population ;		
1(b)(ii)	any 3 of:	2	
	loss of sea urchins increases kelp ;		
	so crab population increases, due to shelter / kelp OR crabs can't be removed;		
	idea of, more / high number of, crabs eating sea urchins, so sea urchin population can't recover / idea of, positive feedback / AW;		
	idea of, cod has insufficient food / lack of prey for cod / lack of sea urchins for cod;		
	idea of, too few adult cod to breed, so population cannot recover;		A population can't recover as too few reach maturity A many years to replenish recruitment classes

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	any 2 of:	2	
	general trend is (internal body fluid salinity) increase ;		A salinity increases except between 10 and 28 for two marks
	low increase / it is level, between 10 (arbitrary units) and 28 (arbitrary units);		A no increase MUST have 10 and 28 for MP2
	correct numerical manipulation / initial increase less steep than final increase;		
2(b)	any 3 of:	3	I any inappropriate named ions
	ref. to <u>osmoregulation</u> / <u>osmoregulator</u> ;		I ref. to euryhaline
	at low salinities / hypotonic solutions, salmon pumps in / takes salt into, gills OR at low salinity / hypotonic solutions, salmon produces dilute <u>urine</u> ;		A chloride / sodium chloride / sodium A chloride pumps
	(in increasing salinity) salmon pumps out / secretes salt from gills OR		A excrete
	(in increasing salinity) salmon produces concentrated <u>urine</u> ; ref. to active transport / protein pumps / ATP use / need for energy;		
	salmon drink water (in high salinities / increasing salinities);		
2(c)	crab can (osmo)regulate within a range of salinities, so can tolerate, a range of / changing, salinities;	2	
	mussel is an osmoconformer / cannot (osmo)regulate, so can only live in specific / stable / high(er) salinities;		ORA

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	water quality- at least 1 of:	7	Loophed upgualified
	(a) stirring up silt / substrate / sediment / sand / mud OR increases turbidity		I seabed unqualified
	(b) idea of, reduces light penetration / AW;		
	(c) silt damaging gills ;		A idea of, silt / AW damages coral polyp
	(d) release of, toxins / heavy metals, from substrate;		A named toxins – not antifouling paint ;
	(e) <u>nutrient</u> release can cause, algal blooms / eutrophication / description of ;		I reduced oxygen unqualified A <u>nutrient</u> release from sediment causes increase in productivity
	productivity & food webs – max 6 of:		
	(f) reduced photosynthesis ;		
	(g) less <u>primary</u> productivity ;		Productivity needs to be in context of producers or plants or less photosynthesis. I productivity unqualified
	(h) loss of, food / energy, for primary consumers / herbivores ;		
	(i) damaging, habitats / seabed / substrate / coral / reef;		
	(j) (toxins / heavy metals / chemicals) bioaccumulate / description of ;		e.g. can't find mates, damage to
	(k) difficult for predators to see prey ORA / affects on breeding;		gametes / larvae
	(I) increased food for / benefits, (some) filter feeders / shellfish;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)	any 3 of:	3	
	(Antifouling paint contains) TBT / mercury / copper / lead / heavy metals		
	bioaccumulation / biomagnification / not broken down / pass along food chains / AW ;		
	ref. to, sex reversal of molluscs / imposex in molluscs / sterility in molluscs / interferes with sex ratio in molluscs;		A marine named examples of molluscs
	idea of, (resulting in) less food for later trophic level;		
3(c)(i)	(Genetic engineering) changing of the, genetic material / DNA / genes / alleles, of an organism;	2	
	(Selective breeding) (humans choose) individuals (of same species) mated for specific characteristics / alleles / traits;		Individuals are selected for a particular feature to breed
3(c)(ii)	benefits-at least 1 of:	3	
	cheap method (for detecting pollution);		
	quick / in-situ method ;		
	can be used by unskilled operator / little training needed;		
	risks-at least 1 of:		
	escape / get into the wild ;		
	breed with native species / transfer gene into wild populations;		
	any other qualified risk escape / getting into the wild, e.g. food chain effect / competition ;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)	negative conflict of tourism on fishing- at least 1 of:	6	To award full marks, at least one mark should be from each section
	(a) loss / damage to fishing areas / reefs / habitats / beaches ;		I environment
	(b) loss of nursery / spawning grounds;		
	(c) reduced fish population / reduced catch;		
	(d) damage to nets / fishing gear ;		
	(e) loss of fishing areas, due to bans / protected zones / conservation zones;		
	(f) idea of, (more) pollution / litter / sewage ;		I noise pollution and light pollution
	(g) tourist industry takes employment / not enough people to enter fishing / conflict of employment ;		
	(h) idea of, tourism raises cost of living for fishermen / prices rise / inflation / loss of housing / AW ;		
	(i) reduced income (from fishing);		award income mark once only
	(j) loss of harbour space ;		
	(k) fishing boats conflict with tourist boats for space ;		award boat conflict mark once only

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	negative conflict of fishing on tourism – at least 1 of:		
	(I) idea of, fisheries are unsightly;		A unpleasant smell
	(m) fishing boats conflict with tourist boats for space;		award boat conflict mark once only
	(n) fishing (boats) may endanger tourists ;		
	(1) fishing may deplete fish / coral / habitat, that attract tourists;		
	(2) reduced income (from tourism);		award income mark once only

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(b) (i)	any 5 of:	5	
	(a) availability of stock / adults for spawning / brood stock;		
	(b) (so that) fish are not taken from wild / not depleting wild stocks;		
	(c) availability of food (stocks) ;		
	(d) that is not from wild / e.g. uses fish waste / trimmings / AW;		
	(e) water purification systems / clean water / low stocking density / don't over feed;		
	(f) to reduce, pollution / disease spread / for disease management / prevent eutrophication;		
	(g) minimise use of, antibiotics / pesticides ;		
	(h) to prevent development of resistance;		
	(i) available labour force / AW ;		
	(j) availability of location OR suitable location that does not destroy habitats / mangroves ;		
	(k) transport access / roads / rail, for supplies in and / or products out;		
	(I) sufficient profit potential / idea of, economic benefit / AW;		
	(m) (due to) market demand / access to export market / suitable exchange rates ;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(b) (ii)	advantage- at least 1 of:	4	To award full marks, at least one mark should be from each section (i.e. at least
	(a) rehabilitation of depleted stocks / replenishing populations / AW;		one advantage and one disadvantage)
	(b) restoring food webs / ecological balance;		
	disadvantage- at least 1 of:		
	(c) (however) genetically weak stocks / weakens gene pool / inbred fish / poor genetic diversity / deleterious alleles transfer to wild;		
	(d) cultivated stocks are not well adapted / are weaker / susceptible to predators / AW ;		
	(e) spread disease / parasite transfer ;		A named examples of diseases / parasites
	(f) over-population / over-predation / damage to food chains / idea of, competition;		

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