CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

9693 MARINE SCIENCE

9693/01

Paper 1 (AS Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 75

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Question		n	Expected answers	Additional guidance	Marks
1	(a)	(i)	parasitism ;		[2]
			one organism benefits at expense of other/owtte;		
			nematodes gain food from tuna tissues ;		
			tuna is harmed ;		
	(ii)	symbiosis/mutualism;		[2]
			both organisms benefit from relationship/owtte ;		
			coral provides protection / photosynthetic materials ;		
			zooxanthellae photosynthesise ;		
			provide food for coral ;		
	(b)		as temperature increases % dead coral increases / % healthy coral decreases ;		[3]
			as temperature increases bleaching increases/ ora ;		
			reference to bleached corals increasing then decreasing ;		
			correct reference to change stated in figures ;		
	(c)	(i)	axes fully labelled ;		[4]
			axes with suitable scales ;		
			plots plotted correctly;	tolerance $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square	
			line of best fit/point to point ;		
	(ii)	decreases by $0.55 \ 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}/\text{from } 0.6 \text{ to}$ $0.05 \ 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}$;		[1]
				[Т	otal: 12]

Pa	age 3	Mark Scheme Syllabus			Paper	
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Qı	uestion	Expected answers	Additional	guidance	Marks	
2	(a)	light <u>energy</u> ;			[4]	
		to chemical (energy) ;				
		in organic material/named ;				
		carbon dioxide and water ;	allow in equa	ation		
		oxygen released ;	(words or syr	mbois)		
	(b) (i)	(Steller sea lions are) predator, (cod are) prey;			[1]	
	(ii)	ONE of:			[1]	
		shrimp ;				
		zooplankton ;				
		molluscs ;				
	(iii)	TWO of:			[2]	
		reflected by clouds/sea/water/waves;				
		water absorbs some light ;				
		phytoplankton too deep ;				
		reference to sediments in water ;				
	(iv)	lost in heat from respiration ;			[2]	
		not all organism eaten ;				
		lost in excretion/egestion ;				
	(c) (i)	64/25 ;			[2]	
		2.56 per year;				
	(ii)	increase in humans ;			[2]	
		more sea lions killed ;				
		OR				
		fall in number of herring ;				
		less food for sea lions ;				
	[Total: 14]					

Page 4	Page 4 Mark Scheme			Syllabus	Paper	
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r		1				
Questi	on	Expected answers Ad	ditional g	juidance	Marks	
3 (a)	(i)	A – barrier reef ;			[2]	
		C – fringing reef ;				
	(ii)	B, C, A ; 2 in = 1	correct se	equence	[2]	
(b)	(i)	land (and carried by rivers into sea);			[2]	
		(carried by storms from) open sea ;				
		avp;				
	(ii)	from 375 metres to 700 metres; allow	w from 37	5 metres	[1]	
	[Total:					

Page 5		Mark Scheme			Paper		
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Questio	on	Expected answers	Additional g	litional guidance			
4 (a)		any 1 named organic compound ;			[1]		
(b)	(i)	carbon dioxide ;			[1]		
	(ii)	burning/combustion of fossil fuels;			[1]		
((iii)	upwelling ;			[1]		
((iv)	dissolving of shells/rocks/erosion/weathering/ owtte ;			[1]		
	(v)	amount taken in for photosynthesis equals amount given out by respiration/owtte ;			[3]		
		reference to figures – 90 in, 90 out ;					
		amount from upwelling and death/decay is the same ;					
		reference to figures – 37 and 37 ;					
((vi)	acidification of sea water/decrease in pH/owtte;			[2]		
		reference to any named effect, e.g. dissolves skeletons of corals ;					
		reference to increase in productivity/increased rate of photosynthesis ;					
[Total							

Page	e 6	Mark Scheme Syllabus			
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Que	estion	Expected answers	Additional g	guidance	Marks
5 (a	a)	Earth's crust/lithosphere made up of plates ;	R Earth mad	e of	[4]
		(plates float) on asthenosphere ;	plates		
		(plates) moving/owtte ;			
		convection currents in magma/mantle below plate is moving ;			
		driven by heat/density ;			
		plate (boundaries)named ;			
(b)	fit between coastlines/owtte ;			[3]
		distribution of fossils/e.g.;			
		magnetic stripes on ocean floor ;			
(c) (i)	convergent plate boundaries / description ;			[3]
		reference to pressure build up ;			
		thin earth's crust ;			
		pressure released ;			
		hot gases/molten rock/magma/lava escape through surface ;			
		OR			
		divergent plate boundaries ;			
		plates move apart ;			
		magma / lava rises to fill space and solidifies ;			
		new crust formed ;			
		lava cools/solidifies to form rock :			
		builds up volcano form ;			

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(ii)	convergent plate boundaries/description;		[3]		
		'lock' together ;				
		subduction/owtte;				
		further movement causes pressure build up ;				
		plates slip releasing pressure ;				
		transform boundaries ;				
		pressure build up released by earthquake ;				
	[To					

Pa	ge 8		Mark Scheme S			Paper	
		С	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014 9693			01	
Qı	uestio	n	Expected answers	Additional g	guidance	Marks	
6	(a)		evaporation increases salinity ;			[2]	
			precipitation decreases salinity ;				
	(b)		salinity increases with depth/water with low salinity is above water with high salinity ;			[3]	
			(overall) change in salinity is small ;				
			saltier water is more dense/ora ;				
			denser water at bottom of ocean/ora ;				
			reference to halocline/large, rapid change in vertical salinity gradient ;				
	(c)	(i)	line increasing left to right, e.g.			[1]	
			salinity A B				
	(ii)	fresh water at A with low salinity ;			[4]	
			fresh water mixes with sea water at mouth of river / estuary ;				
			gives low salinity at mouth of river/estuary ;				
			salinity increases with distance from river ;				
			normal sea water salinity in open sea/B ;				
	[Total: 10]						

Ра	ge 9		Mark Scheme Syllabus					
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Qı	Question		Expected answers	Additional guidance		Marks		
7	(a)		low pressure area ;			[4]		
			thunderstorms ;					
			strong winds/wind speed of 74 mph/119 kph ;					
			heavy rain ;					
	(b)	(i)	lower pressure, higher category/ora ;			[1]		
		(ii)	rise of sea water above mean sea level caused by severe weather system/owtte ;			[1]		
	(c)		water to deserts/owtte ;			[3]		
			fills reservoirs ;					
			replace soil nutrients ;					
			brings nutrients to sea surface / reference to upwelling ;					
			named nutrient* ;	* anywhere				
			reference to increased productivity;					
			reference to increased / faster crop growth / owtte ;					
						[Total: 9]		