Candidate Name	
Centre Number	

Candidate Number

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

9693/04 MARINE SCIENCE

Paper 4 A2 Data-Handling and Free-Response

May/June 2018 TIME: 1 hour 15 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Question Paper. No Additional Materials are required.

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

DC (ST/CT) 162833/1

The whole of this paper is © UCLES 2018.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO <u>NOT</u> WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

SECTION A

Answer BOTH questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

SECTION B

Answer BOTH questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

BLANK PAGE

SECTION A

Answer BOTH questions in this section.

1 Scientists carried out an investigation into the composition of water samples taken from an area of the Arctic Ocean.

They measured the concentration of dissolved oxygen, and also the quantity of chlorophyll present in a 1 dm³ sample.

Sampling was carried out on the first day of each month from late winter, through spring and into early summer.

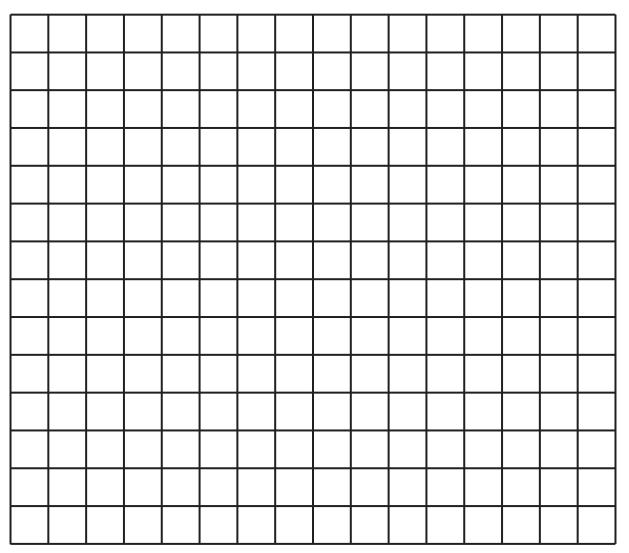
The condition of the surface ice on the water was also determined. It was assessed as increasing in size or melting.

The results are shown in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1

OXYGEN CONCENTRATION /mgdm ⁻³ SHEET	8.5 increasing	8.5 increasing	7.8 increasing	6.9 increasing	, 6 melting			
	œ	8	7.	.9	7.6	1	8	8.8
QUANTITY OF CHLOROPHYLL /ARBITRARY UNITS	1000	200	200	200	2000		6000	6000 3000
TIME (MONTH)	December	January	February	March	April	_	May	May June

(a) Plot a graph to show the changes in quantity of chlorophyll and oxygen concentration over time.



[5]

(b) (i) Explain the relationship between the quantity of chlorophyll and the oxygen concentration shown in Table 1.1 and your graph.

[2] TWO explanations, other than the changes in the quantity of chlorophyll, for the changes in

(ii) Use the information in Table 1.1 to suggest oxygen concentration.

[2]

(c) It has been suggested that global warming could affect ocean productivity.

Use the information in Table 1.1 and your graph to suggest how ocean productivity could be affected.

[2]

[Total: 11]

BLANK PAGE

2 A student carried out an investigation into the effect of size on the time taken for dye to diffuse to the centre of cubes of agar jelly.

Cubes of agar jelly of different side length were placed into a solution of dye, as shown in Fig. 2.1.

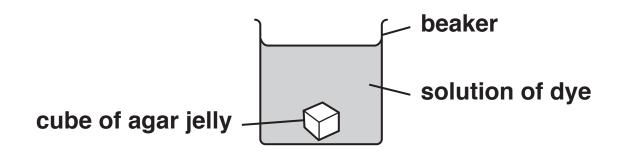


FIG. 2.1

The times taken for the dye to reach the centre of the cubes of agar jelly were recorded.

The results are shown in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

TIME TAKEN FOR DYE TO REACH CENTRE/S	35	76	174	296
SURFACE AREA: VOLUME RATIO OF CUBE	1.2 : 1	0.6:1		0.3 : 1
VOLUME OF CUBE/mm ³	125	1000		8000
SURFACE AREA OF CUBE/mm ²	150	600	1350	2400
SIDE LENGTH OF CUBE/mm	2	10	15	20

(a) (i) Calculate the surface area : volume ratio for the cube with a side length of 15 mm.

Show your working.

[2]

(ii) Use the information in Table 2.1 to explain why larger marine organisms require specialised gas exchange organs.

		[3]
(b)		perature also affects the time taken for dye to use to the centre of a cube of agar jelly.
	inve	cribe an experiment that you could do to stigate the effect of temperature on the rate of ision of the dye.

 	 	 	[4]

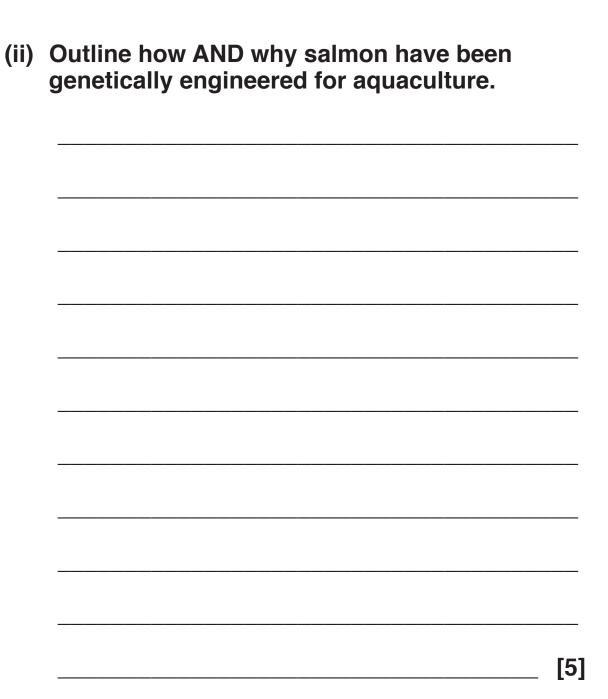
[Total: 9]

SECTION B

Answer BOTH questions in this section.

3 (a) (i) Explain why the precautionary principle is used when considering whether to permit the aquaculture of genetically engineered fish such as salmon.

[2]



(b) Both genetically engineered and non-genetically engineered salmon are grown using aquaculture systems.

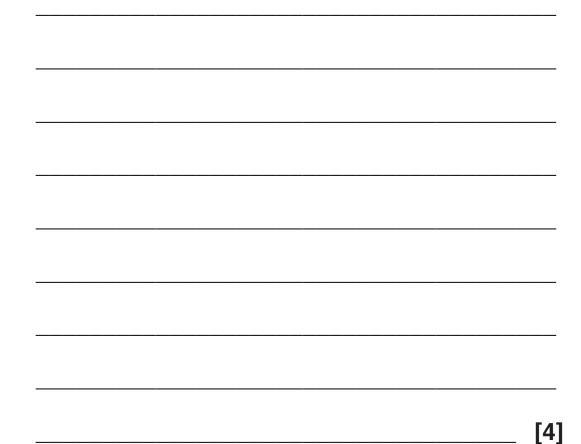
Explain the negative impacts that aquaculture could have on wild fish near to a salmon farm.



[8]

[Total: 15]

- 4 (a) Mass tourism in coastal areas can have negative effects on marine environments. These can be caused by large scale agriculture to meet the demands for food and the use of desalination plants to meet the demands for fresh water.
 - (i) Explain the negative ecological impacts of agriculture on the marine environment.



(ii) Explain the negative ecological impacts of desalination plants on the marine environment.

[4]

(b) Damage to the marine environment can be reduced by responsible tourism practices.

A new coastal ecotourist resort is planned.
Describe the responsible practices that should be
included in the development of this resort.

[7]

[Total: 15]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

