UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

0610 BIOLOGY

0610/02

Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610
General no	tes	Calnut
Symbols us	ed in mark scheme and guidance notes	Tage
1	separates alternatives for a marking point	·com
•	separates points for the award of a mark	

General notes

MP in guidance refers to numbered mark point

or reverse argument/reasoning ORA

OWTTE or words to that effect

R reject

ignore/irrelevant I

s.com

Pa	ge 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
		IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610
exc resp	rition retio oirati veme	on; ion;	Syllabus 0610 Control of the contro
<u>Gui</u>	dano	<u>ce</u>	Į
		these words only. spelling errors.	
(a)	(i)	first 2 years/first 2 year period/0–2 years old;	[1]
	(ii)	accurate plotting of 4 points; accurate plotting of other 3 points; points joined appropriately; "male" curve identified; Any three – 1 mark each	[3
((iii)	9;	
		17;	[2
(b)	(i)	females/girls/women;	[1
	(ii)	breaking/deepening of voice; growth/development of pubic hair; growth development of axillary hair/facial/thoracic hair; broadening/widening of shoulder girdle; more/greater muscle development; production of semen/sperm; more "aggressive" behaviour/OWTTE; Any three – 1 mark each	[3
	(iii)	testosterone;	[1
	(iv)	puberty	[1
			[Total: 12
Gui	dano	<u>ce</u>	
	/:::\	in both cases refer to candidate's graph.	

(b) (ii) R – refs to changes in females.

(b) (vi) R – adolescence.

	Pa	ge 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
		<u> </u>	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610
3	(a)	2 3 4 5	transfer of oxygen from mother's blood to fetal blood; carbon dioxide from fetus to mother; urea from fetus to mother; acts as barrier to bacteria/toxins drugs; production of progesterone; any two – 1 mark each	Syllabus 0610 A-Day Pr OBHO CAMPARIANA [2]
			ncrease surface area/area in contact; ncreases diffusion;	[2]
	(b)	X plad	ced close to surface of villi;	[1]
	(c)	2 bloc 3 redu 4 redu 5 allo	ows) large difference in pressure between two (blood) sods could be of different blood groups; uces risk of transfer of pathogens/correct named exampuces risk of transfer of toxic materials/drugs; was bloods to have different compositions/red blood cells hree – 1 mark each	ole; s; [3]
				[Total: 8]
	<u>Gui</u>	dance		
	(a)	(i) M	∕/IP4 I – ref to viruses.	
	(c)	MP 3	and 4 R – stops transfer.	
4	(a)	after l	ediately after discharge oxygen concentration falls; low level it gradually rises (downstream); is slower than fall/ORA; wo – 1 mark each	[2]
	(b)	2 sew 3 acts 4 that 5 (bac 6 rive 7 oxys 8 plar	eteria present in sewage/river; vage contains lots of organic material; s as food for/broken down by bacteria; t rapidly reproduce/grow in numbers; cteria) use oxygen for respiration; er becomes anaerobic; egen enters from atmosphere; ents add oxygen from photosynthesis;	-41
		Any fo	our – 1 mark each	[4]
				[Total: 6]

<u>Guidance</u>

(b) MAX 3 marks from MP 1-6

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610

5 (a) (i)

grass = herbivorous insects = spiders / carnivorous insects = toads / lizards = foxes

(ii) consumer

Any two animals in web;

carnivore

Any two from – carnivorous insect, spider, fox, toad, lizard, stoat, kestrel;

<u>herbivore</u>

Any two – from herbivorous insect, vole, rabbit;

Each correct column – 1 mark

[3]

- (b) * 1 stoat population could rise;
 - 2 as kestrels eat less voles;
 - 3 more food/voles for stoats;
 - * 4 (if more stoats then) population of rabbits fall;
 - 5 as stoats eat more of them;
 - 6 more voles would eat more grass;

7 less food for rabbits (population falls);

Any four – 1 mark each

[4]

(c) (i) 1 foxes/kestrel/top carnivore;

[1]

- 2 plants absorb radioactive minerals/ions/chemicals;
- 3 taken in by herbivores within plants/on plants;
- 4 passed to carnivore;

Any two - 1 mark each

- 5 at each stage predator eats lots of prey individuals;
- 6 (bio)accumulation occurs;

[2]

[1]

(ii) bones and teeth/where there are high levels of calcium;

[Total: 12]

<u>Guidance</u>

(b) 1 mark for each of two predictions (*).

1 mark for each of two suitable explanatory points.

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	S. Pr
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610	100

- 6 (a) A epidermis/epidermal cell; B cuticle;
 - (b) (i) diffusion;

(ii) a stoma correctly labelled;

(iii)		movemen	t of gas or va	apour	reason for movement
		into leaf	out of leaf	none	of gas or vapour
	carbon dioxide	Т			for use in photosynthesis/OWTTE;
	oxygen		T		product of photosynthesis/OWTTE;
	water vapour		T		transpiration/OWTTE;

Each correct row - 1 mark each

[3]

(iii) slow down/stop leaving leaf;

[1]

(c) xylem position identified by label; correctly named;

[2]

[Total 10]

Guidance

- (b) (ii) Accept label line to guard cell or pore.
- (b) (iii) MP 1 and 2 if reason is that diffusion occurs in both directions at the same time then give credit for T in both in and out columns.
 Ψ = blank.
- 7 (a) 1 yeast;
 - 2 ferments;
 - 3 sugars/glucose;
 - 4 anaerobically/in absence of oxygen;
 - 5 forms alcohol/ethanol;

Any three - 1 mark each

[3]

- (b) 1 slows nerve impulses;
 - 2 impairs judgment;
 - 3 reduces inhibitions/is a depressant;
 - 4 is addictive:
 - 5 damages/kills brain cells;
 - 6 causes cirrhosis of liver/damages/kills liver cells;
 - 7 can cause stomach ulcers;
 - 8 may increase risk of certain cancers;

Any three – 1 mark each

[3]

[Total: 6]

Guidance

- (a) If equation, word or symbol, given credit for MP 3 and 5 only. No credit for ref. to carbon dioxide.
- **(b)** MP8 R wrongly named cancer.

[2]

[Total: 13]

Pa	ge 7	,			Mark	Scheme	,			Syllabu	S	er
				IGCSE	E – Octob	er/Nove	nber 20	07		0610		Day .
(a)	(i)	A – s	aorta;	B – p	ulmonary	vein						dyng
	(ii)		spid va ent bad		of blood (ii	nto left at	rium);					Tha Cambri
(b)	(i)	7 dn	n³/doub	les in v	olume/10	0%;						[1
	(ii)	2 ind 3 ind 4 ind 5 ind 6 ind 7 red 8 rei	creases creased creased creased creased duces r	respirated to the control of the con	extra ener ation in many ry of oxyg ry of gluct val of carb val of heat epending tic acid th each	uscle (ce en; ose; on dioxid ; on anae	e; robic res	piration	,			[4
(c)	(i)	(in the	nis regi ect ref.	on) mu	ond block scle cells t attack/e each	die;			gen/glu	ıcose;		[2
	(ii)	stop redu		e smoki ss;	animal/sat ng/carbor	,						

Guidance

(b) (ii) MP3, 4, 5, 6 ref to "increased" only needed once

Any two – 1 mark each

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	A Pr
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610	100-

9 (a) (i) F;

(ii) D;

(iii) E;

(iv) G;

(b) provides optimum pH for stomach enzymes/protease; kills bacteria swallowed with food; coagulates milk protein;

Any two – 1 mark each [2]

(c) 1 liver stores excess sugar/glucose;

2 as glycogen;

3 destroys excess amino acids;

4 changes them to urea;

5 produces bile;

6 emulsifies fats/description;

Any three – 1 mark each [3]

[Total: 9]

Guidance

(a)(i)-(iv) more than 1 letter then no mark