## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 question paper

## 0610 BIOLOGY

0610/06
Paper 6 (Alternative to Practical), maximum raw mark 40

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 May/June 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

| Page 2 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IGCSE - May/June 2008 | 0610 |

1 (a) (i) A axes - orientation and labels $y$-axis temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $x$-axis time in minute
S scale - even scale to fill over $1 / 2$ the printed grid; [check plots]
[ $R$ inverted scale]
K suitable key or lines labelled;
L line joining point to point by ruler;
(not: curve/line of best fit/free-hand/extrapolation)
P allow +/- 1mm, lose 1 P per error;
P;
If a histogram, award $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{K}$ marks only.
(ii)

| Flask | Explanation | End points ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Difference ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Decrease ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A v B | A loses more heat/cools quicker or converse for $\mathbf{B}$ | 45 and 60 | 15 | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { and } 10 \\ \text { or } \mathbf{A} 2.5 \times \mathbf{B} \end{gathered}$ |
| B v C | C loses more heat/cools quicker or converse for B | 40 and 60 | 20 | 30 and 10 <br> or C $3 \times$ B |
| C v A | C loses more heat/cools quicker or converse for $\mathbf{A}$ | 40 and 45 | 5 | 30 and 25 or use of figures |

1 mark per row for figures. All figure columns are alternatives.
1 mark only for all 3 trends given correctly. [explanation column]
[max 3]
(iii)

- (dry) cotton wool/flask B - link to insulation;
- traps (warm) air or heat/does not let heat escape/keeps heat in;
- wet cotton wool/flask C - link to evaporation;
- latent heat/evaporation takes heat;
- (no cover on A) - loss of heat by radiation;
(b) (i)
- same size containers/same (shape) apparatus;
- thermometers similar range/suspended in same position/did not touch glass;
- same volume/amount of water;
- start at same temperature $/ 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$;
- readings at same time intervals/AW;
- lids (the same);

- stirring water/heat evenly distributed;
- use of stop clock/own watch;

AVP;
[Total: 16]

2 (a) Drawing: O clear, continuous outline and no shading;
S 7-10 seeds on left and 4 on the right;
C cavity of seed area larger on the left than the right;
Labels: seeds/placenta/pericarp/fruit wall;
(remains of) calyx/sepals/stalk/pedicel;
[ignore stem, pips, branch, petiole, peduncle] [ecf for pips, stem in (b)(i)] [if apple drawn, allow labels only]
(b) (i) Give four differences.

Table 2.1

| Feature | Tomato | Apple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seeds | many (11-14) | one seed |
|  | towards edge | central/middle |
|  | space for seeds/seed chamber | solid/no space |
|  | small seeds | large seed |
|  | light seeds | dark seed |
| Fruit | smaller | larger |
|  | darker | lighter |
|  | round/no dent | dent top and bottom |
|  | large placenta/core | smaller/no core |
|  | bottom of fruit smooth/round | bottom is where flowers remains are/AW |
| Wall | thin wall/not much flesh | thick wall/mainly flesh |
|  | calyx/sepals large/present | calyx/sepals small/absent |
|  | calyx same end as stalk | calyx opposite end to stalk |

Ignore references to colour, juice, moisture, texture, hard/soft, stalk differences.

| Page 4 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IGCSE - May/June 2008 | 0610 |

(ii) Two from:

- fruit shape - bilateral symmetry/round/spherical;
- stalk/stem;
- pericarp/fruit wall/fleshy fruit;
- seeds present;
- AVP;
(c) Procedure: any four from:

1 equal sample of fruit;
2 crush fruit/chopping into small pieces;
3 Benedict's/Clinistix;
4 heating/boiling; (not warming)
5 same time for heating/look at same time;
6 comparison of colours/check colours/see which changes colour fastest; (pink to purple for clinistix)

7 AVP; (including same volume of Benedict's/water)
Safety: any two from:
8 safety glasses/goggles;
9 lab-coat (for protection);
10 test-tube holders or tongs
11 caustic chemicals/clear spillage/point away from people;
12 tie back hair (to prevent burning)/tuck in ties;
13 AVP;
[ignore gloves/description of dangers
if wrong reagent given, allow points 1 and 2 only plus safety points]

| Page 5 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IGCSE - May/June 2008 | 0610 |

3 (a) (i) A - stigma;
B - style;
C - ovule/embryo sac; R. ovary/ovum/egg/carpel
(ii) correct path either side of the ovule, entering via the micropyle - either double or single line;
(b) (i) pollen grain 4-5mm diameter, and distance accept 50-90-120 mm;
(ii) working:
path length $\div$ pollen diameter
$x \div 4$ or $x \div 5$
correct answer [to nearest whole number] ;; allow ecf [this may need to be calculated several times for different figures]

