

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

	CANDIDATE NAME		
	CENTRE NUMBER CANDIDA NUMBER	re	
696*	BIOLOGY Paper 2 Core	October/Nov	0610/23
3 6			15 minutes
4 2 9 6	Candidates answer on the Question Paper. No Additional Materials are required.		
*			
	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 a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.		
	For Exami	ner's Use	
	DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.	1	
	Answer all questions.	1	
	Electronic coloulators may be used	2	
	Electronic calculators may be used. You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not us appropriate units.	e 3	
	At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.	4	
	The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or par question.	^{-t} 5	
		6	
		7	
		8	
		9	
		Total	

This document consists of **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.



For Examiner's Use

1 Animals without backbones are classified into a number of groups.

Draw **one** line from each of the named groups to its description.

description group hard, jointed exoskeleton, three annelids pairs of jointed legs long cylindrical body, segmented, insects has bristles but no legs long cylindrical body, not molluscs segmented, no legs has soft body, head and muscular myriapods foot, most have a hard shell exoskeleton, segmented body, nematodes jointed legs on each segment [4]

[Total: 4]

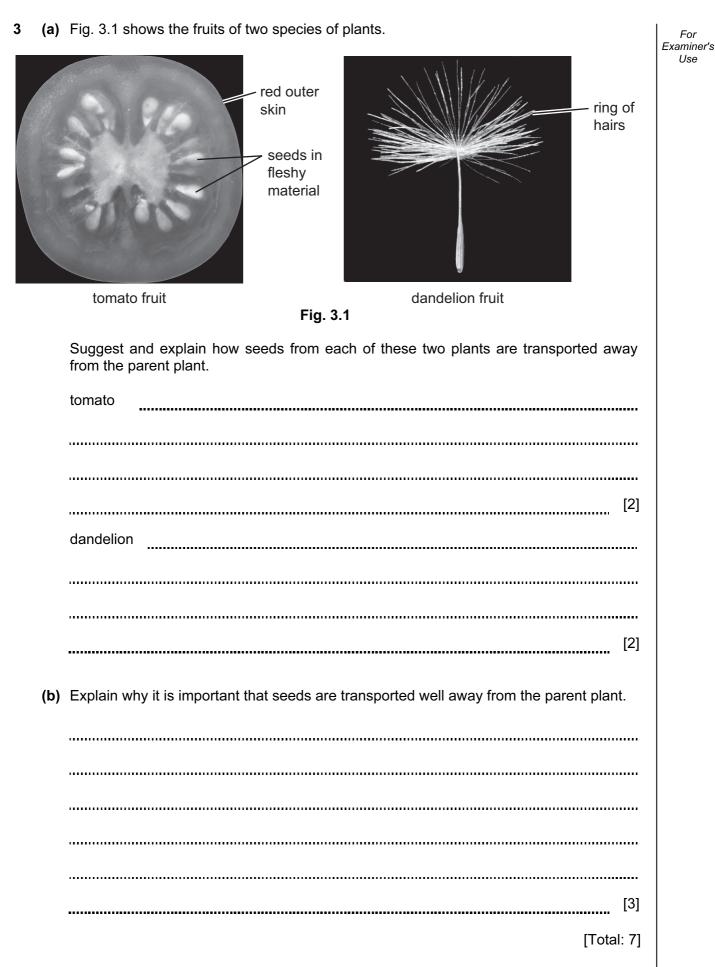
2	(a) (i)	State what is meant by the term <i>excretion</i> .	For Examiner's
			Use
		[2]	
	(ii)	Name the main substance that is excreted in expired air.	
		[1]	
	(iii)	Urine contains water. Name two other excretory products found in the urine of a healthy person.	
		and [1]	
		2.1 shows the kidneys and associated structures.	
		Fig. 2.1	
		me the structures labelled A and B .	
	Α		
	В	[2]	

For Examiner's Use

Describe what happens to any of these amino acids that are in excess, **and** how their breakdown product is removed from the body.

4

[4] [Total: 10]



5

For

Examiner's Use

4 Table 4.1 shows the percentage of each of the gases present in the atmosphere and in expired air.

gas	% of atmospheric air	% of expired air
carbon dioxide	0.04	4.00
oxygen	21.00	16.00
x	78.00	78.00
other gases	0.96	2.00

Table 4.1

- (a) Identify gas X.
 - [1]
- (b) Fig. 4.1 shows the volume of air exchanged during each breath at rest and during vigorous exercise.

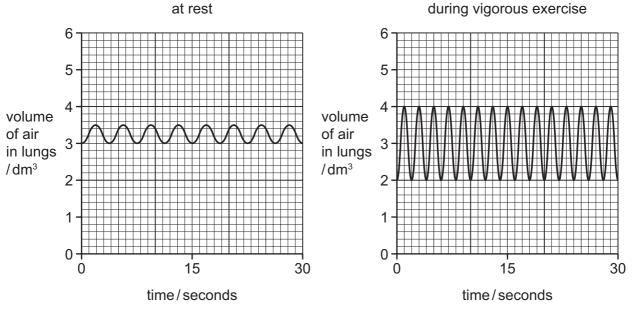
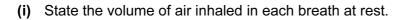


Fig. 4.1

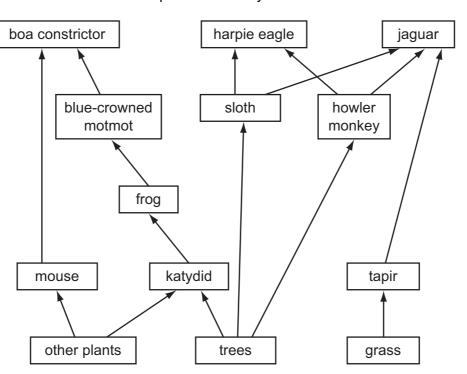


_____dm³ [1]

(ii)	State how many breaths are taken in one minute at rest. [1]	For Examiner's Use
(iii)	Calculate the volume of air exchanged in one minute at rest.	
	dm ³ [1]	
(iv)	Using information from Table 4.1, calculate the volume of oxygen absorbed in one minute at rest.	
	Show your working.	
	2	
	dm ³ [2]	
(c) (i)	Describe what happens to both the rate and depth of breathing during vigorous exercise.	
	[1]	
(ii)	Suggest why the changes in the rate and depth of breathing are important for the person doing exercise.	
	[2]	
(iii)	Suggest why the person's heart rate also changes during exercise.	
	[3]	

[Turn over

For Examiner's Use



5 Fig. 5.1 shows a food web that is part of an ecosystem in the Amazon rainforest.

Fig. 5.1

(a) (i) Explain why the whole food web depends on the producers such as the grass and trees.

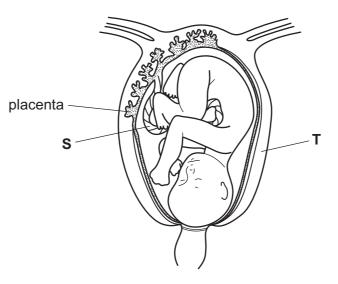
		[3]
(ii)	Name two herbivores in this food web.	
	1	
	2	[1]
(iii)	State the trophic level of the frog.	
		[1]

9

	(iv) Complete a food chain of five stages from this food web.	For Examiner's
		Use
	[2]	
(b)	Jaguars are big cats that are hunted for their fur.	
	Suggest and explain how the numbers of eagles might be affected if the jaguars were removed from this food web.	
	[2]	
(c)	Suggest how humans who live in the Amazon rainforest might be affected if large areas of trees are removed.	
	[2]	
	[Total: 11]	
		1

For Examiner's Use

6 Fig. 6.1 shows a human fetus developing inside a uterus.





(a) (i)	Name the structures labelled S and T .
	S
	T[1]
(ii)	Explain the function of the placenta in the healthy development of the fetus.
	[3]

For

Examiner's Use

(iii) The blood supply of the mother and of the fetus are kept separate from each other at the placenta.

Suggest and explain two reasons why these two blood systems must not be joined to each other.

1	
2	
	[4]

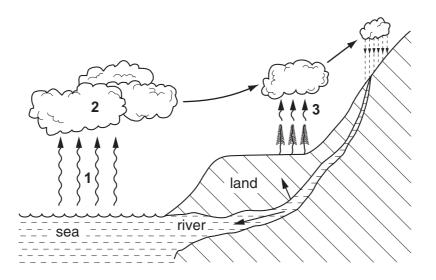
For

Use

Fig. 6.2 shows a family tree in which the inherited condition beta thalassaemia occurs. Examiner's Beta thalassaemia is caused by a recessive allele, b. It results in the formation of haemoglobin that carries less oxygen than normal haemoglobin. father mother phenotype phenotype produces normal produces normal haemoglobin haemoglobin genotype genotype child 1 child 2 phenotype phenotype has beta thalassaemia genotype **BB** genotype Fig. 6.2 (b) Complete the diagram to show the phenotype of child 1. [1] (c) Use the symbols **B** and **b** to complete the diagram to show: (i) the genotype of child 2; [1] (ii) the genotype of the father; [1] (iii) the genotype of the mother. [1] (d) State which two people in this family are heterozygous for the condition. and [1] [Total: 13]

For Examiner's Use

7 Fig. 7.1 shows the water cycle.

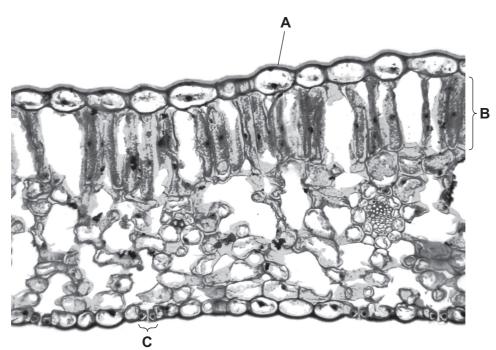




(a) Name the processes that are happening at points 1, 2 and 3 in the water cycle. 1 2 3 [3] (b) On mountains, rainwater drains over the surface and sinks into the soil. Explain why the soil on mountainsides may be poor for agriculture. [2] [Total: 5]

For Examiner's Use

8 Fig. 8.1 shows a section through a leaf.





- Fig. 8.2 is a graph showing the mass of water lost from the plant by transpiration. 50 40 30 mass of water lost/g 20 10 0 8 10 12 2 6 8 10 12 2 6 6 4 4 midnight am noon pm am time of day Fig. 8.2 (i) Use the graph, Fig. 8.2, to state the time when the mass of water lost was

hours for 24 hours.

greatest.

....

For Examiner's Use

(b) Measurements were made of the mass of water taken in and lost by a plant every two

[1]

Table 8.1 shows the mass of water taken in by the plant every two hours. Some of the data has been plotted in Fig. 8.3.

For Examiner's Use

Table 8.1

time of day	mass of water taken in by plant / g
6 am	plotted
8 am	plotted
10 am	22
12 noon	40
2 pm	50
4 pm	44
6 pm	30
8 pm	10
10 pm	plotted
12 midnight	plotted
2 am	plotted
4 am	plotted
6 am	plotted

For

Examiner's Use

50 ----water lost × water taken in lacksquare \odot 40 30 mass of water lost/g 20 10 0 10 12 2 6 10 12 8 4 8 2 4 6 6 am noon pm midnight am time of day

Fig. 8.3 shows the mass of water lost and the mass of water taken in by the plant during the same period.

Fig. 8.3

(ii) Complete the graph, Fig. 8.3, to show the mass of water taken in by the plant from 8 am to 10 pm.

Draw your graph on Fig. 8.3. [2]

(iii) State the period of time during which water taken in was less than water lost.

[1]
(iv) Describe the state of the stomata between 6 am and 2 pm.
[1]
(v) Suggest one factor that caused the state in (b)(iv).
[1]

(vi) Name and explain **one** factor, other than your answer to (b)(v), that might increase the loss of water from a leaf during the day.

For Examiner's Use

[3]
[Total: 13]

9 Table 9.1 shows the percentage of the main types of foods in the diet of two teenage girls. One girl lives in Great Britain and the other girl in sub-Saharan Africa.

For Examiner's Use

	Table 9.1				
	food type	girl in Great Britain % of diet	girl in sub-Saharan Africa % of diet		
	cereals	15.0	75.0		
	fruit and vegetables	35.0	15.0		
	milk and cheese	15.0	7.5		
	eggs, fish and meat	30.0	2.5		
	sweets and sugar	5.0	0.0		
(a)	Compare the percentage o	f foods rich in fats in the	two diets.	[1]	
(b)	(b) Suggest how the lack of sweets and sugar in the diet of the African girl might benefit her health.				
				[2]	
(c)	c) The diet of the African girl contains much less protein than that of the British girl. Suggest and explain one way in which a diet containing little protein might affect her physical development.				
				[2]	
				[Total: 5]	

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.

University of 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.