

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

	CANDIDATE NAME						
* 8 8 8 9	CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER					
	BIOLOGY		0610/22				
	Paper 2 Core		May/June 2013				
2 8			1 hour 15 minutes				
3 2 8 2 9	Candidates ans	wer on the Question Paper.					
	No Additional Materials are required.						
* 💻	Write your Cent	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.					

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

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

### Answer all questions.

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.

This document consists of 21 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



1 Scientists found four new animal species living in the sea.

Features of the animals are described in Table 1.1.

animal	description	group
А	body covered by hard exoskeleton more than five pairs of jointed limbs	
В	soft segmented body no obvious limbs present	
С	body covered in small scales gill slits and gills present	
D	scaly body two pairs of legs	

Identify the group to which each animal belongs.

Write your answers in Table 1.1.

[4]

[Total: 4]

For Examiner's Use

(a) (i)	State <b>three</b> use	es of water in th	ne human b	ody.		
	1					
	2					
	3					[3]
(::)	In the human l	hady the amo	unto of diff	ioront oubstance		ntor romain
(11)	within narrow li	mits.		erent substance	s, such as wa	ater, remain
	Name the ter environment.	m used to d	lescribe th	e maintenance	of a consta	ant internal
						[1]
<b>(b)</b> Fig	g. 2.1 shows the v	water gains and	d losses in	a human over 24	hours.	
	daily wate	r gains		daily wate	er losses	]
	drinks	$1500 \mathrm{cm}^3$		exhaled air	$400 \mathrm{cm}^3$	
	drinks water in food	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup>		exhaled air faeces	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup>	
	drinks water in food water formed	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup>		exhaled air faeces sweat	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	
	drinks water in food water formed within body	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup> 200 cm <sup>3</sup>		exhaled air faeces sweat urine	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> 500 cm <sup>3</sup> ? cm <sup>3</sup>	
	drinks water in food water formed within body total	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup> 200 cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>		exhaled air faeces sweat urine total	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> 500 cm <sup>3</sup> ? cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	
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	drinks water in food water formed within body total	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup> 200 cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	 Fig. 2.1	exhaled air faeces sweat urine total	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> 500 cm <sup>3</sup> ? cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	
(i)	drinks water in food water formed within body total	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup> 200 cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	Fig. 2.1	exhaled air faeces sweat urine total	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> 500 cm <sup>3</sup> ? cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	
(i)	drinks water in food water formed within body total Fig. 2.1 shows Name a reactio	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup> 200 cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup> that water is for n in the body th	Fig. 2.1 Frmed within	exhaled air faeces sweat urine total	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> 500 cm <sup>3</sup> ? cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	
(i)	drinks water in food water formed within body total Fig. 2.1 shows Name a reactio	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup> 200 cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup> that water is for n in the body th	Fig. 2.1 Frmed within	exhaled air faeces sweat urine total	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> 500 cm <sup>3</sup> ? cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	[1]
(i)	drinks water in food water formed within body total Fig. 2.1 shows Name a reactio	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup> 200 cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup> that water is for	Fig. 2.1 Frmed within	exhaled air faeces sweat urine total	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> 500 cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	[1]
(i) (ii)	drinks water in food water formed within body total Fig. 2.1 shows Name a reactio Use Fig. 2.1 to over the 24 hou	1500 cm <sup>3</sup> 700 cm <sup>3</sup> 200 cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup> that water is for in in the body the calculate the urs to keep the	Fig. 2.1 Frmed within that produce volume of volume of	exhaled air faeces sweat urine total total total total water the perso water in the body	400 cm <sup>3</sup> 100 cm <sup>3</sup> ? cm <sup>3</sup> 2400 cm <sup>3</sup>	[1] n their urine

For Examiner's Use

(c)	(i)	The kidney excretes excess water.					
		State three other processes that occur in the kidney.					
		1					
		2					
		3					
		[3]					
	(ii)	On a very hot day the volume of water lost as sweat may increase.					
		Suggest how increased sweating could affect the urine a person produces.					
		[2]					

[Total: 11]

Question 3 begins on page 6.

For Examiner's Use

3	Cystic fibrosis is an inherited disorder.							
	Pec	with this disorder produce mucus that is very thick and sticky.						
	Thi	his mucus can block many passages in the body including the bronchi and bronchioles.						
(a) Suggest why people with cystic fibrosis often have lung infections.								
		•••••	[3]					
	(b)	Cys	stic fibrosis is controlled by a recessive allele.					
		Wh	at is meant by the term recessive allele?					
			[1]					
	(c)	Use thic	$\mathbf{F}$ to represent the allele for normal mucus and $\mathbf{f}$ to represent the allele for very k mucus, that causes cystic fibrosis.					
		(i)	State the genotypes of a person with cystic fibrosis.					
			[1]					
		(ii)	Two parents with normal mucus have a child with cystic fibrosis.					
			State the genotype of the parents.					
			[1]					

For Examiner's

Use

- 7
- (iii) These parents have another child.

Complete the genetic diagram to show the possibility that this child will also have cystic fibrosis.

parental phenotypes	normal mucus	×	normal mucus				
parental genotypes		×					
gametes		+					
offspring genotypes							
offspring phenotypes							
possibility of a child having cystic fibrosis							

[4]

[Total: 10]

For Examiner's Use

4	Exp	lain the mea	ning of each	of the terms	and give or	e example of	each.		
	(a)	non-renewa	able material						
		example							[3]
	(b)	sewage							
		example							[2]
								[Total:	5]

For

Use

Fig. 5.1 shows a section through the human female reproductive system and other 5 structures. Examiner's



Fig. 5.1

In Table 5.1, write the letter from Fig. 5.1 which labels the structure that carries out each function.

One has been completed for you.

function	letter
produces egg cells	E
where sperm are deposited during intercourse	
ring of muscle that relaxes to allow the baby to be born	
where implantation takes place	
where fertilisation takes place	

[4]

[Total: 4]

For

Examiner's Use

6 (a) (i) Fig. 6.1 shows the outline of the young stem of a eudicotyledonous (dicotyledonous) plant.





On Fig. 6.1, draw and label the position of the phloem and xylem in the stem. [2]

(ii) Name a substance that is transported in the phloem.

[1]

(b) Describe the pathway taken by water from the soil to a leaf.

[3] [Total: 6]

(a)	(i)	Fig. 7.1 shows a simple reflex arc.	For Examinar's
		v receptor in skin	Use
		muscle with nerve endings	
		Fig. 7.1	
		Name the cells labelled <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> as shown on Fig. 7.1.	
		Α	
		B [2]	
	(ii)	State <b>two</b> features of a reflex action.	
		1	
		2	
		[2]	
(b)	Sta	te what is meant by an <i>effector</i> .	
	•••••	[1]	

For Examiner's Use

(c) Fig. 7.2 shows the muscles and bones around the elbow joint.





(i) Name the structures labelled C and D as shown on Fig. 7.2. С ..... D [2] ..... (ii) A nerve impulse stimulates muscle D to contract. Describe what will happen to the muscles and bones of the arm. ..... ..... ..... [2]

[Total: 9]

Question 8 begins on page 14.

For Examiner's Use

8 The metabolism of an organism involves many processes that need energy. (a) Complete the word equation for aerobic respiration. → ..... + energy glucose + oxygen -[2] (b) The rate of metabolism can be calculated and it is called the metabolic rate. Fig. 8.1 shows changes in pulse rate as metabolic rate increases during exercise. 180 160 140 pulse rate/ 120 beats per minute

Fig. 8.1

For

Examiner's Use

Fig. 8.2 shows changes in the output of blood from the heart (stroke volume) as metabolic rate increases during exercise.

200 180 160 stroke volume/ 140 cm<sup>3</sup> per beat 120 100 80 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 2.0 2.4 metabolic rate/arbitrary units exercise period Fig. 8.2 (i) Use Fig. 8.1 to state the metabolic rate before exercise started. arbitrary units [1] (ii) Use Fig. 8.1 and Fig. 8.2 to state what the stroke volume was when the pulse rate had increased to 110 beats per minute. ......cm<sup>3</sup> per beat [1]

For Examiner's Use

(c)	(i)	Explain why pulse rate increased during exercise.
		וכז
		[0]
	(ii)	Suggest what happens to the pulse rate when exercise is finished.
(d)	Suę	ggest <b>one</b> way in which the output of the heart (stroke volume) can be increased.
		[1]
		[Total: 10]

For Examiner's

Use

9 Fig. 9.1 shows a potato plant.



Fig. 9.1

As the plant grows, buds on the underground stem grow into side shoots. The ends of these shoots swell to form tubers. The tubers can grow into new plants.

(a) (i) Which type of nuclear division will occur at the end of a shoot as a tuber develops?

[1]

(ii) The three tubers, shown in Fig. 9.1, are each grown to form separate plants. They all show the same characteristics as the parent plant.

Explain why this happens.

[1]

(iii)	After two months the three new plants were different sizes.	For
	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons why the plants were different.	Use
	1	
	2	
	[2]	
(b) The the	e potato plant has purple flowers that are usually insect-pollinated. After pollination seeds formed can grow into new plants.	
(i)	Explain why these plants may show features different from the parent plants.	
	[3]	
(ii)	A scientist has two varieties of potato.	
	One variety has disease resistance and the other variety grows well in dry soil.	
	Suggest how the scientist could produce a new variety with both of these characteristics.	
	[3]	
	[Total: 10]	
		1

Question 10 begins on page 20.

20

10 (a) Define the term ecosystem. For Examiner's Use ..... [2] (b) Fig. 10.1 shows the food web of a heather moor ecosystem in Scotland. golden adders stoats eagles rabbits shrews hares grouse other beetles bee insects heather plants Fig. 10.1 (i) State the source of energy for all the organisms in this food web. [1] ..... (ii) Name the producer in this food web. [1] ..... (c) Use the boxes to form a food chain with four organisms shown in Fig. 10.1. Use arrows to show the flow of energy through the food chain. [3]

(d)	In one year, a large number of young grouse died before they matured.		
	Sug	gest how this would affect the numbers of hares and shrews in this food web.	Use
	(i)	hares	
		[2]	
	(ii)	shrews	
		[2]	
		[Total: 11]	

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