

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

0610 BIOLOGY

0610/33

Paper 3 (Extended 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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	(a)		
		[max 3]	R segmented body unqualified <i>do not accept arthropod features</i>
	(b)		
		[1]	must have arthr so accept arthropod but reject anthropod
	(c)		
		[2]	Note: Apply list rule
	(d)		
	1 two groups: 1 – 6 and 11 & 12 migrate to New Zealand 2 1 – 6, New Caledonia / indirect / migration A 3 11&12, direct (Australia) / migration B 4 correct example of (evolutionary) relationship / DNA similarity, e.g. 13 & 14 most distantly related from others / 9 & 10 most closely related to each other 5 ref to, clade(s) / cladogram	[max 3]	

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	(e)	<p>1 adapt to environment / conditions in new places are different</p> <p>2 competition between individuals</p> <p>3 struggle for existence</p> <p>4 ref to variation</p> <p>5 survival of fittest / those that are better adapted</p> <p>6 survive</p> <p>7 reproduce, pass on their alleles; A genes I traits</p> <p>8 mutations / changes in DNA</p> <p>9 change in the gene pool / AW changes to physical / behaviour (of species), e.g. mating behaviour</p>	[max 4]	<p>A conditions on different islands are different</p> <p>Mpt 9 R changes of individuals</p>										
		[Total: 13]												
2	(a)	<p>1 removal from the body / organism / cell R 'excreted from body'</p> <p>2 poisons / toxins / harmful substances</p> <p>3 named example OR waste products / of metabolism / respiration / deamination / chemical reactions in cells or in the body</p> <p>4 substances in excess (of requirements) / AW</p>	[max 3]	<p>Ig faeces, egestion, defecation, digestion AW A 'substances that cause harm' / 'harmful' <i>toxic waste products of metabolism / AW = 2 marks</i> ignore routes from body Mpt 3. A named examples, e.g. CO₂, urea, salt, named ions, amino acids</p>										
	(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>process that occurs in the kidney tubule</td> <td>letter from Fig. 2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>filtration of blood</td> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>reabsorption of most of the solutes in the filtrate</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>water is absorbed by osmosis to determine the concentration of urine</td> <td>G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>unfiltered blood returns to the renal vein</td> <td>D / E</td> </tr> </table>	process that occurs in the kidney tubule	letter from Fig. 2.1	filtration of blood	H	reabsorption of most of the solutes in the filtrate	C	water is absorbed by osmosis to determine the concentration of urine	G	unfiltered blood returns to the renal vein	D / E	[4]	
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			component	blood	filtrate	urine			one mark for the filtrate column	
			red blood cells	✓	×	×			one mark for the urine column	
			white blood cells	✓	×	×				
			plasma proteins	✓	×	×				
			glucose	✓	✓	×				
			urea	✓	✓	✓				
			salts	✓	✓	✓				
		water	✓	✓	✓					
								[2]		
								[Total: 9]		
3	(a)	(i)	amylase A carbohydrase			[1]	Ig odd spelling			
		(ii)	1	starch is not soluble / large /complex				Mpt 2 A ecf from (i) / carbohydrase / enzyme to digest starch		
			2	fungus does not, secrete / produce, amylase						
			3	for absorption (of glucose) / AW						
			4	ref to, respiration / growth, (of fungus)						
			5	as nutrient, for fungus / fermentation / AW			[max 2]			
	(b)	1	other fungi / bacteria / virus / other microorganisms				R contaminate unqualified			
		2	compete for nutrients							
		3	reduce productivity / yield / quality							
		4	contaminate the product / produce toxic or harmful product / ORA							
		5	stop the process (early) and sterilise fermenter			[max 2]				

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	(c)	<p>1 energy is lost, between / within, trophic levels / along food chain</p> <p>2 animals are, at second trophic level / primary consumers OR plants are, autotrophs / producers / first trophic level</p> <p>3 (energy lost) in animal respiration / heat / (named) metabolic process / movement</p> <p>4 ref to (more) material that is inedible / not digestible (in longer food chains)</p> <p>5 ref to 10% energy transfer / ORA</p> <p>6 less pollution (from farm animal waste)</p>	[max 3]	<p>Ig ref to healthy diet</p> <p>ref to 100→10→1</p> <p>Mpt 6 A plants use CO₂</p>
	(d)	<p>1 cheaper</p> <p>2 requires less energy as less is lost along food chain</p> <p>3 mycoprotein can be made anywhere / less land (in fermenters)</p> <p>4 less (animal) waste</p> <p>5 better for animal welfare / more ethical</p> <p>6 lower in fat / lowers risk of <u>heart</u> disease</p> <p>7 suitable for, vegetarians / vegans</p> <p>8 AVP e.g. quicker, contains fibre, disease free</p>	[max 3]	<p>Note: Use list rule</p> <p>R longer shelf life, help food shortages, more protein, more nutrients, easier to digest</p>
	(e)	<p>1 mycoprotein / fungus production requires supply of corn (starch)</p> <p>2 this comes from crop plants</p> <p>3 (fungus) still need to be grown</p> <p>4 (manufacture) requires energy</p> <p>5 rate of food supply cannot keep up due to overpopulation</p> <p>6 AVP e.g. does not contain all nec nutrients, may be consumer resistance to eating mycoprotein foods / needs flavourings / unbalanced diet</p>	[max 3]	<p>R required machinery</p>
[Total: 14]				

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4	(a)	$C_6H_{12}O_6$ 2 $C_3H_6O_3$	[2]	<i>ignore</i> word equation <i>ignore</i> energy / ATP R if 2 is not included for $C_3H_6O_3$ R O_2 , CO_2 , H_2O on either side
	(b)	biceps contracts triceps relaxes	[2]	accept ref to <u>antagonistic</u> pair of muscles
	(c)	<p><i>During:</i></p> <p>1 oxygen consumption increases as exercise starts 2 levels off / increase slows down during the race 3 data quote for consumption during the race</p> <p><i>After:</i></p> <p>4 starts to decrease, <u>immediately</u> at the end of the race / at 18 minutes 5 <u>gradually</u> decreases after exercise 6 rate returns to original / resting level 7 data quote for consumption after exercise</p>	[max 4]	<p>Units must be stated at least once</p> <p>e.g. of Mpt 3: A plateaus between $2.1 - 2.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$ Maximum is $2.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$, 3 – 4 mins /at start / 5 to 8 or 9 mins to reach maximum</p> <p>e.g. of Mpt 7: A Resting rate at $0.25 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$, 9 – 10 mins / at 18 to 27 or 28 min to reach original level</p>
	(d)	<p>1 <u>oxygen debt</u> 2 not enough oxygen supplied (to muscles) during exercise 3 to muscles 4 anaerobic respiration 5 lactic acid produced 6 lactic acid, broken down / respired / converted to glucose / CO_2 and water / oxidized 7 requires (extra) oxygen 8 oxygen restored to haemoglobin 9 AVP. e.g. restored to myoglobin (in muscles)</p>	[max 5]	<p>A lactate for lactic acid throughout the answer</p> <p>Mpt 6 R removed</p> <p>lg lowers pH, muscles stiff / cramps</p>
[Total: 13]				

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5	(a)	(i)	(80 – 30 = 50) 50 / 30 x 100 OR max – min / original x 100 = 167 / 166.7 (%)	[2]	<i>two marks for the correct answer (167) if answer incorrect, allow one mark for the correct working / formula</i> R 166, lg sig figs
		(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 increase in human population / more people to feed 2 more crops being grown / higher yield 3 less land available for farming (land lost to housing etc) 4 farming has become more intensive / technological / less subsistence / AW 5 less use of crop rotation / less land left fallow / monoculture / less use of legumes 6 prevents soil becoming depleted of nitrogen 7 (compounds) 8 new varieties of crop plants have high demand AVP e.g. cheap, easy 	[max 3]	
	(b)	(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 protein (in manure) broken down / decompose to amino acids 2 by (named) decomposers, in context 3 amino acids / proteins, deaminated 4 deamination described 5 urea converted to ammonia 6 ammonia / ammonium ions, to nitrite / nitrate ions 7 nitrite to nitrate ions 8 nitrification / nitrifying bacteria, in context 	[max 4]	
		(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 legumes contain nitrogen-fixing bacteria / rhizobium in root nodules 2 nitrogen fixation / convert nitrogen (in atmosphere) to ammonia / amino acids / organic forms of N 3 transferred to legume for making protein 4 increases N (in soil) for <u>next</u> crop 5 reduces need to use <u>chemical</u> fertilisers 6 legumes are good source of protein 7 crop rotation reduces effects of, pests / diseases 	[max 3]	

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	(c)	<p><i>waters</i></p> <p>1 <u>eutrophication</u></p> <p>2 growth of algae / algal bloom</p> <p>3 light blocked / toxic substances released by algae</p> <p>4 (fixed) water plants die</p> <p>5 algae / plants, decayed by bacteria</p> <p>6 aerobic respiration</p> <p>7 oxygen concentration decreases in context</p> <p>8 animals / fish, migrate / die, in context</p> <p><i>land</i></p> <p>9 reduction in organic content of soil</p> <p>10 soil / fertilizer, blown / washed / leached, away A erosion of soil</p> <p>11 increase in soil acidity</p> <p><i>atmosphere</i></p> <p>12 increases loss of nitrous oxide / NO_x to the atmosphere</p> <p>13 nitrous oxide / NO_x, is a greenhouse gas</p> <p>14 carbon dioxide from combustion of fossil fuels / in production of fertilisers</p> <p>15 greenhouse effect / global warming, in context</p> <p><i>humans</i></p> <p>16 qualified health effect on humans / livestock</p>	[max 5]	<p>Mpt 15 linked with mpt 13 or 14</p> <p>e.g. blue baby syndrome, accumulation in dioxins</p>
			[Total: 17]	
6	(a)	(i) transport of oxygen	[1]	
		(ii) amino acids	[1]	A polypeptides, haem
		(iii) iron / Fe / Fe ²⁺	[1]	

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(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 fewer red blood cells 2 less elastic / less flexible / sickle-shaped, red blood cells 3 haemoglobin is abnormal shape 4 haemoglobin / blood, less efficient at transporting oxygen 5 less respiration 6 less energy / fatigues / exhaustion / less active / feeling faint / breathlessness 7 death of tissues linked to oxygen supply 8 <u>capillaries</u> are blocked 9 pain 10 'sickle cell crisis' 11 slow / poor, growth 12 susceptible to infections 13 reduced life span 14 AVP e.g. problems in pregnancy, kidney disease 	[max 3]	Ig ref to malaria
(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 malaria is common in Africa 2 people who are, heterozygous / $Hb^A Hb^S$ 3 have, sickle cell trait / mild sickle cell 4 protected / AW, against malaria 5 description of sickle cells are less prone to infection 6 Hb^S continues to appear due to selective advantage / AW 	[max 3]	Mpt 4 R immune A description of selection

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	(d)	<p>Hb^A is dominant / Hb^S is recessive / (both) parents are, carriers / heterozygous</p> <p>$Hb^A Hb^S \times Hb^A Hb^S$</p> <p>$Hb^A, Hb^S + Hb^A, Hb^S$</p> <p>$(Hb^A Hb^A, Hb^A Hb^S, Hb^A Hb^S) Hb^S Hb^S$</p>	[max 3]	<p>Note: lg incorrect text if genetic diagram is correct</p> <p>ECF for Mpt 2 and 3 in diagram key.</p> <p>Mpt 3 linked to correct derivation in Mpt 2</p> <p><i>do not allow genotypes for parents or children that are single alleles</i></p>
	(e)	<p>1 ref to (ionising) radiation</p> <p>2 causes / increased risk, mutation</p> <p>3 change to DNA / genes</p>	[max 2]	A e.g. of radiation e.g. gamma rays
[Total: 14]				