## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 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 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	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0610	02
nutrition moveme irritability	(needs ref. to metabolic waste but not toxic wa (I – feeding); nt (I – locomotion); /sensitivity (A – response to stimulus, I – sense tion (A – produce offspring);		
	ny correct definitions – 1 mark each		[4
A – corre	on is release of energy (from sugar); oct equation with ref. to energy uce/make energy		
	is moving air/gases in and out of lungs/body/C specific gases	DWTTE;	[
			[Total:
1 <sup>st</sup> space: <u>sm</u> 2 <sup>nd</sup> space: <u>du</u> 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> spa 5 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> spa must use wor			
	one word in a space – mark first word and ignor	e the rest	[
			[Total:

3 (a)

food material	digestive enzyme	end products of digestion	
(starch)	amylase/ptyalin carbohydrase;	(simple sugars)	I – refs to salivary/pancreatic
protein;	protease/pepsin/ trypsin;	(amino acids)	
(fat)	(lipase)	fatty acids; glycerol;	Beware refs to glycogen/glucose etc
			-

[5]

(b) [amino acids]

broken down/deaminated; formed into urea; passed into/transported by blood/to be excreted/OWTTE; I – refs to kidney functions

[glucose] changed to glycogen; stored (in liver/muscles); R – stored as fat

Any four - 1 mark each

[4]

	Page				Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
						0610	02
4	(a)	(i)	wate	on dioxide/CO <sub>2</sub> ; r/H <sub>2</sub> O; sunlight/light			[2]
		(ii)	oxyg	en/O <sub>2</sub> ;			[1]
	(b)	(i)		e/potassium iod ( <b>(b)(i)</b> and <b>(b)(ii</b> )			[1]
		(ii)				_	
				area	colour		
				Α	brown colour;		
				В	brown colour;	_	
				С	black colour;	_	
				D	brown colour;		
			yello			ution e.g. red-brown, amber,	orange and [4]
							[.]
		(iii)			thesis/starch as no chlor thesis/starch as no light;		[2]
							[Total: 10]
5	(a)	(i)	<b>Κ</b> – ι <b>L</b> – ε	vena cava; right atrium/RA; aorta; left ventricle/LV;			[4]
		(ii)	both	vena cava and i	oulmonary artery shaded	:	
		()		hading in RA and		,	
			R – i	f shading in left	side of heart		[1]
		(iii)	+ fro	ws showing inflo m atrium to vent tflow via aorta;	w via pulmonary vein ricle		
					own in VC to PA circuit		[1]
	(b)	—     —	refs to ref to	nt backflow/ensu o semilunar valve valve names for sides of heart		/OWTTE;	
		fron	n ven	tricle to atrium/b	etween atrium and ventri	cle	[2]
							[Total: 8]

	Page 4			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
				IGCSE – May/June 2008	0610	02
5	(a)		ovidu vagir	uct/fallopian tube; (A – ovary duct) na;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	labe	I F linked to oviduct;		[1]
		(ii)	labe	I linked to uterus;		[1]
			(ii) lii A – I	nits – from start of oviduct funnel to where oviduct b mits – from where oviduct starts to widen to the cerv abel line to wall or cavity label line whole of letter to be within designated are	vix	uterus
	(c)	(i)	oest ovar	rogen; (A – phonetic spellings) y;		[2]
		(ii)	R – I I – re wide pubie roun	sts/mammary glands; refs to reproductive organs shown in Fig. 6.1 efs to behavioural features ming of hips; c/axillary hair/OWTTE; ding of outline/subcutaneous fat layer; o release of other sex hormones by pituitary gland;		
			any	two – 1 mark each		[2]
						[Total: 8]
,	(a)	(i)		ssive (allele); are <b>(a)(i)</b> and <b>(a)(ii)</b> are the same clip		[1]
		(ii)	mus	8 shows NPS but neither parent (6 and 7) shows it t indicate both parents efers to skipping a generation	,	
			cand	allele for NPS present in parents/are carriers; lidates may think NPS is an infection/disease inology e.g. child 8 has disease but her parents do		use of this
			but l	atent/not expressed;		
			any	two – 1 mark each		[2]
	(b)			nust be heterozygous; st inherit recessive from both parents;		
		could gain all marks with labelled diagram accept any letters chosen as symbols but must follow normal convention, but beware use of X and Y that it is not a sex determination cross				
				d 25%/1 in 4/1 to 3 chance; extra statements that negate the 25% chance		[3]
				-		[Total: 6]
						-

Page 5		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – May/June 2008	0610	02
(a)	downstre	g sewage release) bacteria population rises; eam/later on it falls; emember that <b>(a)</b> is a description and <b>(b)</b> is a latter to the former	n explanation and not	[2] transfer points
(b)	bacteria bacteria I – bacte (downstr therefore A – in co	ream) sewage/organic remains all broken down/ e bacteria die/decrease in numbers;		
	anv four	– 1 mark each		[4]
	,			_
				[Total: 6
(a)	<b>(i)</b> (kille	er) whale;		[1
	<b>(ii)</b> (Ade	elie) penguin;		[1
(b)	,	→ krill → (Adelie) penguin; ard seal → killer whale;		
		→ krill → fish; ie) penguin → Leopard seal;		
	· • • /	→ krill → squid; seal → Leopard seal;		
		chain, first two links correct; inks correct;		[2

	5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – May/June 2008	0610	02
(c) (i)	A – only	ause less Ross seals/food for Leopard seal; explanation based on Leopard seals eating more/ r falling a little or not at all ulation falls;	only penguins and t	thus populatio
(ii)	A le s c le	ess Ross seal eating squid; quid population rises; quid eat more krill; auses fall in krill population; ess food for fish; ish population falls;		
	B le L le A	<b>DR</b> ess Ross seals as food for Leopard seals; eopard seal population falls; ess Adelie penguins eaten; Adelie penguin population rises; nore fish eaten by Adelie penguins; ish population falls;		
	C le L S A S	<b>DR</b> ess Ross seals as food for Leopard seals; eopard seals eat more Adelie penguins; to Leopard seal population stays the same; Adelie penguin population falls; to less fish eaten by Adelie penguins; tsh population rises;		
	D le L A s s	<b>DR</b> ess Ross seals as food for Leopard seals; eopard seals eat more Adelie penguins; delie penguin population falls; to less krill eaten by Adelie penguins; to more food for fish; sh population rises;		
	any	four – 1 mark each		l
	can no p rest if th	diction of rise or fall of fish population – 1 mark gain this without any further explanation prediction of rise or fall of fish population – MAX 2 f of explanation must be supporting evidence for the ere is a mix of 2 different explanations give ma lanation	eir prediction to gain	n further mark

	Page 7		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE – May/June 2008	0610	02
10	(a)	need def I – speci	conditions/factors within body/cell/internal enviro inition fic examples /within narrow limits/steady;	nment;	[2]
	(b)	ref to con attempts I – light e constant	upil/iris altered/OWTTE; ntraction/relaxation of iris muscles/OWTTE; to keep amount of light reaching retina constant, entering eye context needed ction of the eye	/OWTTE;	[3]
		i protes			[0]
					[Total: 5]
11	(a)	X – vena Y – <u>urete</u> Z – <u>ureth</u>			[3]
	(b)	fall in glu urea/(soo urea not water (so	ygen because of respiration; icose because of respiration; dium) salts/water filtered out; reabsorbed; odium) salts partially reabsorbed; ctively/variable reabsorption/ not all reabsorbed		
		any three	e – 1 mark each		[3]
		•	s for repeating data in table		[3]
					[Total: 6]