Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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1 (a) (i) chloroplasts; R chlorophyll

<u>cellulose</u> cell wall; **A** 'not made of, murein / peptidoglycan'

(sap / large / permanent) vacuole(s); A tonoplast

nucleus / nuclear membrane / nuclear envelope; R DNA / RNA

nucleolus ; mitochondria ;

endoplasmic reticulum / Golgi;

amyloplasts; A starch, grains / granules

more than one chromosome / linear chromosome(s); [4]

(ii) membrane;

cytoplasm; ribosomes;

chromosomes; A 'strands of DNA' R DNA unqualified

glycogen granules;

oil droplets; [max 2]

(b) cheese; tofu;

yoghurt; sour milk; soya sauce; sauerkraut; bread; vinegar; alcohol / any named alcoholic drink; tapai;

Quorn / mycoprotein; tempe / tempeh;

single cell protein; kimchee; [max 2]

- (c) reject bacteria becoming immune and antibiotics causing mutation
 - **1** mutation / mutant ;
 - 2 stronger wall / less permeable wall / enzyme to breakdown antibiotic / AW;
 - 3 <u>antibiotic kills</u> bacteria except those that are, mutant / resistant;
 - **4** antibiotic is, selective agent / AW; **A** ref to (natural) selection
 - **5** (resistant) bacteria reproduce ; *ignore mitosis* [max 3]
- (d) this may be answered with reference to insulin
 - 1 fast reproduction rate / AW;
 - 2 identical offspring / cloning ;
 - 3 small number of genes;
 - 4 single cells;
 - 5 copy / use, genes from, other organisms / viruses;
 - 6 makes, protein / named protein, from another organism;
 - 7 have plasmids;
 - 8 used to transfer gene(s) into bacteria / easy to put gene(s) in bacteria;

A DNA for gene

R product / protein, taken from, human / other organism [max 2]

[Total: 13]

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2 (a) temperature / heat / cold;

pressure;

pain / sharpness;

texture / touch ;

[max 2]

(b) ganglion;

grey matter (of spinal cord);

[2]

(c) (i) electrical;

A electrochemical / movement of ions / electric current

R electrons / electricity

[1]

(ii) myelin / (fatty) sheath;

[1]

(iii) award two marks if correct answer with units is given if not, award one mark if

- correct answer with no units
- incorrect answer with correct units
- no answer but correct working
- incorrect answer but correct working

1.5 / 0.02 :

75, metres per second or m/s or m s⁻¹ or m sec⁻¹;

[2]

(iv) synapse(s) / gap(s) (between neurones);

[1]

(d) (i) (V / biceps) contracts;

arm / elbow, flexes / bends / pulls away from stimulus / AW;

[2]

(ii) allow ecf from (i)

if muscle not identified assume it is V

triceps (muscle) / (muscle) $\bf W$ / antagonistic muscle / opposing muscle, contracts; muscle $\bf V$ relaxes / passive stretching of $\bf V$;

A ref to W as antagonistic if already said it contracts

R 'V relaxes that causes contraction of W'

[2]

[Total: 13]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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3 (a) removal of waste (products) of, metabolism / chemical reactions;

A 'made within cells' as alternative to metabolism

harmful / toxic / poisonous / AW;

substance(s) in excess of requirements;

[3]

(b) (i) accept statements from the question instead of letter accept letter written on the structure (no label line) or nearby if clear reject if letter used on two or more areas and one is incorrect

F on cortex / white area between fibrous capsule and stippled medulla; allow on glomerulus but not anywhere else on tubule

R on renal artery including after it divides;

U on ureter;

(ii) ref to blood pressure;

due to the heart / AW;

ref to capillaries; A glomerulus

small molecules forced out (of blood);

two examples;

urea, water, amino acids, glucose / sugar, salts / ions / minerals, uric acid, ammonia, any named hormone / spent hormone

A any two named, ions / hormones as the two examples

[max 3]

(iii) glucose mark only the first two answers if more than two given

diffusion;

active uptake / active transport;

A <u>selective</u>, reabsorption / uptake; [max 2]

water mark only the first answer if more than one given

osmosis; A diffusion [3]

[Total: 12]

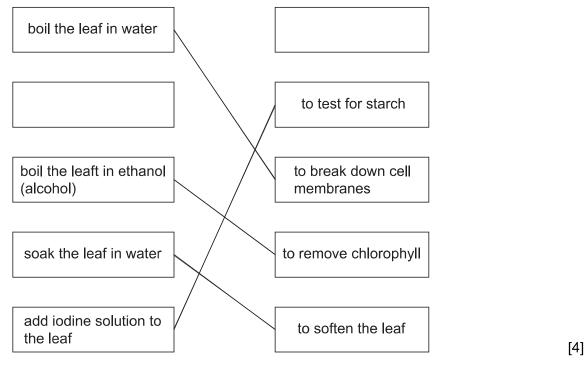
Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(a) (where sperm are stored before ejaculation)
    (is cut or tied during a vasectomy)
                                                      B:
                                                      C ;
    (produces fluid for sperm to swim in)
    (where meiosis occurs)
                                                                                               [4]
(b) (i) urethra;
                                                                                               [1]
    (ii) reduction in flow of urine / difficult to urinate;
        difficult to empty bladder;
        pain (when urinating);
        needing to urinate more often;
        dribbling / spraying, of urine;
        increased risk of infections of, bladder / kidney / prostate / urethra;
        difficult to ejaculate; A difficulty in release of, sperm / semen
                                                                                          [max 2]
(c) many examples that candidates may give
    named structure;
    how diameter is reduced;
                                                                                               [3]
    purpose;
(d) fertility drugs
    FSH / LH / clomiphene / clomid; R oestrogen
    causes the ovaries to produce more eggs / AW;
    increases chance of fertilisation;
    ref to in vitro fertilisation:
    female hCG:
             stimulates follicles to release eggs;
             progesterone;
             causes, lining of uterus / endometrium, to thicken; A maintains lining
             increases chance of implantation;
    male
             hCG;
             to stimulate testosterone production;
             FSH / LH / testosterone;
             stimulates sperm production;
                                                                  max 3
    chemical methods of birth control
    oestrogen / progesterone;
    (contraceptive) pill / patch / injection / implant; R tablet / medicine
    prevents FSH release / AW;
    prevents, egg / follicle, development;
    prevents, ovulation / release of eggs; A no egg to be fertilised
    (progesterone only pills)
    inhibit sperm movement through cervix / plug of mucus at cervix ;
    prevents implantation;
    kills sperm in, vagina / cervix;
    prevents sperm, reaching egg / entering oviduct;
                                                                                               [6]
                                                                 max 3
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[Total: 16]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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5 (a) (i)



(ii) chlorophyll masks the colour change (shown with iodine) / AW; [1]

(b) light;

water; A moisture

suitable temperature; R heat

chlorophyll;

[max 2]

- (c) to show that the factor under test is responsible for the change observed / AW;
 - e.g. to show carbon dioxide is needed

to show plants can photosynthesis under the glass cover

A so there is only one variable

[1]

[1]

- (d) to be sure that starch is produced during the experiment;
- **(e)** correct result for starch test and reason needed for each mark reject crossed ticks

stage	leaf from plant	starch test (✓ or ×)	reason
2	A and B	×	plants have had no light for photosynthesis / destarched / AW ;
_	Α	*	plant has had no carbon dioxide for photosynthesis;
4	В	✓	plant has had, carbon dioxide / all conditions, for photosynthesis;

[3]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(f) no photosynthesis;

plant respires; **R** 'plant begins to respire' / 'instead it respires' carbon dioxide produced; **A** correct equation for aerobic respiration carbon dioxide, released / diffuses, from plant;

[max 3]

[Total: 15]

6 (a) community / (all) organisms / animals and plants / (all) species / (all) populations / AW; (living together) in same, area / place / environment; R habitat many habitats;

interacting / interdependent / AW; **A** food chains / food web (together with) abiotic / physical / non-living, factors / features; [max 2]

- (b) they provide excellent food for humans;they provide, sport / fishing, for tourists;[2]
- (c) (producer) algae; (herbivore) cichlid fish + prawns; (carnivore) Nile perch + humans; [3]
- (d) 1 algae grow / plants grow; A algal bloom
 - 2 less light for, plants / photosynthesis; A more competition for light
 - 3 (therefore) plants die;
 - 4 plants stop producing oxygen;
 - 5 (aerobic) bacteria / decomposers, feed on dead plants;
 - **6** use up oxygen (in respiration) / ref to aerobic;
 - 7 low levels of oxygen cause fish to, die / suffocate; A not enough oxygen to breathe / AW
 - 8 bacteria produce toxins which cause fish to die; [max 4]

[Total: 11]