

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS****International General Certificate of Secondary Education****MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper****0610 BIOLOGY****0610/32**

Paper 32 (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.

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.

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## Question 1

- (a) *ignore absence of feature(s)*      *ignore slime*  
 shell ;  
 muscular foot ; **R** leg / false foot  
 (soft) unsegmented body ;  
 tentacles ;  
 mantle / mantle cavity ;  
 gills ;  
 AVP ; e.g. visceral mass      **R** exoskeleton [max 2]
- (b) *species name*      *ignore refs to generic name*  
 second name / follows genus name ;  
 begins with small letter / all small letters ; [max 1]
- (c) *asexual = 0 marks*  
 sexual / external ;  
 involves, gametes / fertilisation ; [2]
- (d) (i) *current of water provides*  
 (good) source of oxygen ; **A** ref to obtaining oxygen  
**R** 'from gills' / 'easy to breathe'  
 low carbon dioxide concentration ; **A** ref to losing carbon dioxide  
 food source ;  
 protection / hiding, from predators ;  
 blood / mucus (from gills), may be food source ; [max 1]
- (ii) *one of the following*      *ignore growth / maturity*  
 increase in complexity  
 differentiation / specialisation, of cells / tissues  
 formation of, new structures / organs / tissues / different types of cells  
**A** change in, structure / form [1]
- (e) *one mark for named species, two max for details*  
*if no species = no marks*  
*NB species **may** be identified in outline of conservation*  
  
 named species ; *must be an endangered species* **R** whale(s), **A** rhino(s)  
*if in doubt check IUCN red list <http://www.iucnredlist.org>* [1]  
  
 nature reserve / game park / sanctuary / AW ;  
 protection of habitat / stop habitat destruction / fenced area / restore habitat  
**A** example ;  
 control of, predators / grazers / parasites / disease ;  
 provide food supply ;  
 prevent hunting / reduce poaching / reduce fishing / AW ;  
**A** wardens / rangers  
 education (of local population) ;  
 captive breeding / provide breeding sites ;  
 release of captive bred organisms ;  
 AVP ; ; e.g. dehorn rhinos, ban trade [max 2]

[Total: 10]

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## Question 2

- (a) 1 weigh the nut / use known mass of nut ;  
 2 put 25 cm<sup>3</sup> water into the (boiling) tube ;  
 3 (take) start temperature of water ;  
 4 set nut on fire ;  
 5 hold nut under boiling tube until it has stopped burning ;  
 6 reignite nut if it goes out / keep heating water until temperature stops rising ;  
 7 stir water ;  
 8 (take) final / maximum, temperature of water ; **A** record temperature rise  
 9 repeat with other masses of nut ; [max 5]
- (b) *award two marks if correct answer (2520) is given*  
*if no answer or incorrect answer award one mark for correct working*  
*if answer space blank check the table on page 4 of the script*
- $25 \times 24 \times 4.2$   
 2520 (J) ;; [max 2]
- (c) (i) x-axis labelled 'mass of nut / g' ;  
 y-axis labelled 'energy / J' ;
- point plotted in square 2500 – 2600 + line through points ;  
*ecf from (b) for plotted point, ecf if no value given in (b)*  
*line must not extend beyond plotted points*  
**A** lines between points, straight line of best fit [3]
- (ii) as mass increases, energy increases ;  
**A** energy content directly proportional to mass of nut [1]
- (d) (i)  $(3045 / 0.5 \times 100 =) 609\,000 / 6.09 \times 10^5$  ; [max 1]
- (ii) heat / energy, lost to, air / surroundings ;  
 groundnut not completely burnt / AW ;  
 some energy lost when setting nut on fire ;  
 official procedure involves burning in oxygen ;  
 heat transfer to, needle / boiling tube (not to water) ;  
**R** 'no repeats' [max 2]
- (e) *nitrogen-containing compound absorbed from soil*
- nitrate / ammonium (ions) ;  
 dissolved in soil water ;  
 absorbed by root hairs ;  
 active transport / diffusion ;  
 nitrate / ammonium, used to make amino acids (in plant) ;
- nitrogen fixation in legume*
- nitrogen-fixing bacteria / *Rhizobium* (in/on nodule) ;  
 bacteria in root nodules ;  
 convert nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) to, ammonia / amino acids ;  
 amino acids / AW, to legume (tissue) ; [max 5]

**[Total: 19]**

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## Question 3

- (a) (i) *mycoprotein has* *accept converse answers for beef*  
less protein / figures compared ;  
less fat / figures compared ;  
 fibre / figures compared ; **A** roughage  
 carbohydrate / figures compared ; [max 2]
- (ii) *assume answers are about mycoprotein*  
less fat / 9.2 g compared to 48.6 g / 39.4 g less fat / 5× less fat ;  
 so less risk of + heart disease / heart attack / blockage of arteries / obesity ;  
**A** 'clogged' / 'furred' / hardening *ignore* diabetes  
 fibre / 19.5 g compared to 0 g ;  
 so less risk of, constipation / bowel cancer ;  
**A** faster transit time / helps peristalsis / easier defecation explained [4]
- (b) (i) *award two marks if correct answer (1.7) is given*  
*if no answer or incorrect answer award one mark for correct addition to get*  
 98.3  
 $49 + 9.2 + 19.5 + 20.6 = 98.3$   
 $100 - 98.3 = 1.7$  (g) ;; [2]
- (ii) *accept first answer on the line*  
 mineral(s) / named mineral / ions / salt(s) / vitamin(s) / named vitamin ;  
 calcium / potassium / sodium / magnesium / iron / phosphate / iodine / zinc  
**R** nitrate / sulphate / micronutrients [1]
- (c) (i) glucose / sucrose / lactose / maltose / sugar(s) / molasses / corn steep  
 liquor ; **A** carbon source  
 minerals / mineral salts / vitamin(s) ;  
 ammonia / ammonium / amino acids ; **A** nitrogen source [max 2]
- (ii) filter / separate liquid from solid / retain solids / AW ; [1]
- (iii) carbon dioxide ; **A** CO<sub>2</sub> [1]
- (d) (i) 24 °C ; **A** a temperature within range 20 to 30 °C [1]
- (ii) *ignore refs to the paddle*  
 heat released / exothermic ;  
 (during) respiration / metabolism / fermentation ; [2]
- (iii) constant, production / growth ;  
**A** optimum temperature / produce antibiotic as fast as possible  
 low temperature will slow down, enzyme action / fungal growth ;  
 high temperature will, denature enzymes ; **R** if 'and too low'  
 high temperature will kill fungus ; **R** if 'and too low'  
 high temperature may breakdown, product / antibiotic / penicillin ; [max 2]
- (iv) use a water jacket ; [1]

[Total: 19]

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## Question 4

- (a) penis becomes, firm / erect ;  
penis inserted into vagina ;  
ejaculation ;  
sperm / semen, deposited, in vagina / near cervix ; [max 2]
- (b) (i) mechanical / barrier ; **A** physical [1]
- (ii) semen / sperm, collect / trapped, in condom ; **A** cannot enter female  
so fertilisation is not possible / sperm cannot reach egg *or* oviduct / AW ;  
**A** male gamete for sperm **R** 'sperm cannot reach ovary' [2]
- (c) (i) 1 HIV transmitted in, semen / vaginal fluids / body fluids / blood ;  
2 from infected to, uninfected / AW, during sexual intercourse ;  
3 condoms, prevent contact between body fluids ; **A** mixing of body fluids  
4 (no condoms) more unprotected sex / greater chance of infection ; [max 2]
- (ii) sharing needles (during drug taking) ; **R** unsterilised / used  
tattoos / body piercing ;  
(transmission in) blood products / blood transfusion / transplants ;  
**A** blood to blood contact, e.g. open wounds ;  
**A** refs to breast milk ; across placenta ; (blood mixing) at birth ; [max 2]
- (iii) virus, invades / attacks / kills, lymphocytes / CD4 cells / T cells ;  
**R** white blood cells unqualified  
antibodies, not produced / don't work / not effective ; *ora*  
phagocytes not as effective ; *ora*  
loss of (existing) immunity ;  
cannot defend against / (more) susceptible to / less resistance to ,  
pathogen / infection / disease ; **A** ref to opportunistic infection  
  
**R** 'fight' disease / infection [max 3]
- (d) (i) sores / ulcers, on, penis / genitals ;  
discharge (of pus) from, penis / urethra / sex organ(s) ;  
(male) pain when urinating ;  
inflammation of, testes / prostate / urethra / vagina ;  
discharge of pus from the vagina ; [max 1]
- (ii) *accept any from (i) if not already given*  
damage to, urinary / reproductive, organs ;  
sterility / infertility ;  
blindness in a baby born to a mother with the disease ;  
abdominal pain ;  
produce antibodies ; [max 1]
- (iii) use antibiotic(s) / named antibiotic ; **A** penicillin (although not used now) [max 1]

[Total: 15]

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## Question 5

- (a) (i) reserves last longer for walking / ora ;  
(approx) 4 times longer / other use of figures ; [2]
- (ii) glucose **and** muscle glycogen ; [1]
- (iii) fat **and** carbohydrate ; [1]
- (iv) *award two marks if correct answer (16.6 / 17) is given*  
*if no answer or incorrect answer award one mark for correct working*
- 1660 / 100 **OR** 5800 / 350 **OR** average of the two  
16.57 / 16.58 / 16.59 / 16.6 / 17 (kJ per gram) ;; **R** rounding down to 16.5 [2]
- (b) (i) muscle, growth / development / repair ; **A** 'make / build up, muscle' [1]
- (ii) to build up, energy / glycogen, reserves / stores ;  
muscle / liver, glycogen ;  
converted to fat / stored as fat ; [2]
- (c) (i)  $C_6H_{12}O_6 \longrightarrow 2C_3H_6O_3$  (+ energy released)
- 1 mark for glucose + lactic acid formulae correct ;  
1 mark for balanced equation ; **R** if anything else given ( $CO_2 + H_2O$ ) [2]
- (ii) 1 short, time / distance, for sprint *or* long, time / distance, for marathon ;  
2 sprint needs (lots of) energy quickly / marathon needs energy over long period ;  
3 sprint oxygen supply not sufficient / oxygen supplied during marathon ;  
4 anaerobic does not need oxygen / aerobic needs oxygen ;  
5 lactic acid, removed after sprint / would build up in marathon ;  
6 ref to muscle, fatigue / cramp / pain ;  
7 ref to oxygen debt ;  
8 AVP ; e.g. fat has higher energy content useful for marathon [max 4]
- (iii) glycogen in liver broken down to glucose ;  
correct ref to glucagon ; **R** if 'glucagon breaks down glycogen...' ;  
glucose from liver enters the blood ; **R** 'excreted into blood' ;  
*idea that* balances use of glucose ; **A** 'replaces glucose used up' [max 2]

[Total: 17]