

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY 0610/31
Paper 3 Theory (Core) May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark:80

Published

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Mark schemes will use these abbreviations

•	separates marking points
•	Separates marking points

• / alternatives

I ignoreR reject

• A accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or guidance for examiners)

• AW alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)

• AVP any valid point

ecf credit a correct statement / calculation that follows a previous wrong response

ora or reverse argument

• () the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context

• <u>underline</u> actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted)

• max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

© UCLES 2017 Page 2 of 13

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	A – iris ;	2	
	B – pupil ;		
1(b)(i)	(pupil / B) becomes smaller / constricts / AW;	1	ecf
1(b)(ii)	reduces the amount of light (entering the eye) / stops too much light (entering eye);	2	
	protects, retina (cells) / receptors / sensors, from damage / AW;		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	adrenal adrenaline lowers blood glucose	6	for each column of lines: 3 or 4 correct = 3 marks 2 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark
	ovary insulin increase in breathing rate		R if more than 1 line coming from a box
	pancreas oestrogen growth of chest hair		
	testis testosterone breast development ;;;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)	in the blood / in the plasma;		A in the blood stream / in the blood vessels / circulatory system / in the veins / arteries / capillaries R inside any blood cell (including platelets)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	1 dm³per min(ute);	1	
3(b)	liver; gall bladder; brain; kidney; testes; ovaries; pancreas; lungs; spleen; uterus; AVP;;	2	A any structure that is an organ A artery / vein / bone
3(c)(i)	1100 (%) ; ;	2	ecf from 3(a) 11 ÷ 1×100 or 12 – 1÷1×100
3(c)(ii)	oxygen;	2	either order
	glucose;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(c)(iii)	more energy / ATP, needed by heart muscle / it / (skeletal) muscle;	3	AW throughout
	from respiration;		
	because (heart muscle) has to contract more, strongly/forcefully;		
	(heart muscle) has to contract, more frequently / heart beats faster;		
	(because) blood flow to (skeletal) muscles increases / blood flows faster to the (skeletal) muscles ;		
3(d)(i)	data quote used to support either statement ;	3	
	alimentary canal: decreased (blood flow) / goes down / AW ;		
	skin: increased (blood flow) / goes up / AW;		
3(d)(ii)	digestion / absorption not a priority / AW;	1	
	blood (volume), needed elsewhere in body / to go to the muscles / AW;		
	AVP;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(d)(iii)	1 exercise / muscles release heat ;	3	
	2 (and so) the body gets hotter/body temp increases;		
	3 blood carries heat ;		
	4 heat lost at skin (surface);		
	5 ref to homeostasis / precise description of ;		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	glucose ; lactic acid ; alcohol ; carbon dioxide ;	4	

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Question		Ans	wer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	D/E D	adaptive feature (canine) teeth large mouth / jaws / beak (long / strong), tail webbed, toes / feet scaly / rough, skin / has scales markings / AW eyes on top of head AVP; claws / nails / talons beak wings (tail) feathers forward facing eyes AVP	help in survival seize / eat prey swallow / catch / grip large prey swimming / defence swimming prevent dehydration / waterproof for camouflage vision when submerged ; catch / tear prey / perching / defence tear / hold food / offence / defence flight / search for prey / hunt / escape predators retain body heat / helps in flight to see prey from a distance	Marks 4	feature and reason must match feature must be visible AW throughout

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Questio	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(b)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3	1 and 2 at start in either order 3 after 4 (somewhere) 5 at the end

Answer				Guidance
			3	
feature	non-smoker	smoker		
length of cilia	long / large / big	short/small;		
number of cilia	many / more / large	few / little / less;		
size of air space	wide	narrow		
size of mucus layer	thin / narrow / less / small / evenly distributed	thick / wide / big / more / large / uneven thickness;		
	length of cilia number of cilia size of air space size of mucus	feature non-smoker length of cilia long / large / big number of cilia many / more / large size of air space wide size of mucus thin / narrow / less / small / evenly distributed	feature non-smoker smoker length of cilia long / large / big short / small; number of cilia many / more / large few / little / less; size of air space wide narrow size of distributed thin / narrow / less / small / evenly distributed / uneven thickness;	feature non-smoker smoker length of cilia number of cilia many / more / large few / little / less; size of air space size of mucus distributed thin / narrow / less / small / evenly distributed thin / narrow / large / uneven thickness;

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Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
		Allowei			Guidance
6(a)(ii)	feature	non –smoker	smoker	2	
	bacteria present in mucus	few	many/more;		
	total diameter / bronchiole size	wide / larger / longer	narrow/smaller;		
	shape of lumen	circular	oval;		
	number of muscle cells	many/more	few/less;		
	size of muscle cells	small	large;		
	AVP		;		
6(b)	bacteria cause infections; bacteria (trapped) in mucus; insufficient / damaged cilia; (so) mucus / bacteria, not removed or mucus / bacteria, will enter alveoli; AVP;		ung / bronchiole)	2	
6(c)	carbon monoxide; tar;			2	
	nicotine ;				
	particulates ;				
	AVP;;				

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Question 7	Answer				Marks	Guidance	
	Description 1 2	Name Plumbago maritime	Letter		5	1 correct = 1 mark 2 correct = 2 marks 3 correct = 3 marks 4 or 5 correct = 4 marks 6 correct = 5 marks	
	3	Plumbago lanceolata Ilex aquifolium	K L				
	5	Nymphaea alba Trifolium pratense	G M				
		Lupinus arboreus	Н	,,,,			

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Question	Answe	Marks	Guidance	
8(a)	breakdown of molecules ;		3	
	large to small (molecules) / food to small(er) n			
	insoluble to soluble (molecules);			
8(b)	name of structure salivary gland anus large intestine mouth pancreas	letter from Fig. 8.1 P X; W; N; U;	5	
	stomach	S ;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
8(c)	function of the liver production of bile; formation of urea / breakdown of (excess) amino acids; breakdown of, alcohol or toxins / harmful substances; glucose converted to glycogen; ora glycogen stored; AVP;		e.g. deamination / formation of cholesterol / breakdown of, red blood cells or haemoglobin / breakdown of hormones / metabolism of lactic acid / stores vitamins and minerals / formation of (named) plasma proteins	
	function of the small intestine digestion / breakdown of food / absorption;			
8(d)	protein is, digested / acted on / broken down, by protease / named protease; protease from, stomach / pancreas / small intestine; (digested to) polypeptides / amino acids AW; acid conditions in stomach; alkaline / neutral conditions in small intestine; AVP;	4	e.g. activation of enzymes	
8(e)	oral rehydration therapy / AW ;	1		

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Question	Answer						Marks	Guidance
9(a)(i)	X = epidermis ;					2	R lower epidermis I cuticle	
	Y = palisade (mesophyll);							I mesophyll unqualified R spongy mesophyll
9(a)(ii)	to let light through / light can reach, (palisade) mesophyll cells / chloroplasts;					ts;	1	
9(b)(i)	Z = stoma;					1	A stomata / guard cell R stroma	
9(b)(ii)	<u>diffusion</u> ;					1		
9(b)(iii)					3			
			movement of gas					
		name of gas	into leaf	out of leaf	no movement			
		carbon dioxide	√;					
		oxygen		√;				
		water vapour		√;				
9(c)(i)	(c)(i) glucose;				2	either order		
	oxygen;							
9(c)(ii)	chlorophyll;					1		

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