UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper

0610/03 BIOLOGY

0610/03

Paper 3, maximum mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

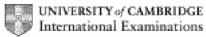
All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the Report on the Examination for this session.

• CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



PMT

P	age 1		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE –NOVEMBER 2005	0610	3
Q1	(a)	(i)	ref. to moist skin ;		[1]
		(ii)	mammal;		
			bird ;		
			fish ;	F	01
			reptile ;	[max	. 2]
	(b)		to both belonging to the same genus (or ref. to Bufo) ; ore refs. to both animals being toads)		[1]
	(c)	ref. t	to sand dunes becoming developed for + camp sites ;		
		ref. to habitat is changing e.g. to woodland ; (A) ref. to loss of habitat			
		naterjacks cannot survive in colder habitats AW ; [max.			. 2]
	-				
(d) ref. to some heathland or sand dunes becoming protected a ref. to removal of trees / seedling trees AW + from heathland					
		ref. to removal of trees / seeding trees AW + from neathland ; ref. to creation of more heathland / sand dunes + introduction of natterjack			
		ref. 1	to captive breeding programmes ;	[max	. 2]
	(-)	(1)			F41
	(e)	(i)	secondary consumer / third level ; (A) (top) carnivore		[1]
		(ii)	insect larvae + adult insects; (BOTH NEEDED FOI	R 1 MARK)	[1]
		(iii)	ref. to a wider range of food sources AW ;		[1]
				[max.	11]
Q2	(a)	colu	mn drawn and shaded correctly ;		
		Y axis labelled ;			
	X axis labelled + units ;			[3]	
	(b)	(i)	<u>continuous</u> ;		[1]
		rof to different amounts of light : @ onvironmental di	foroncos uno		
 (ii) ref. to different amounts of light ; ® environmental differe ref. to different amounts of minerals ; 			lerences und	juai.	
			ref. to exposure to different temperatures ;		
			ref. to disease / fungal or viral infection ;		
			ref. to competition for water ;		
			ref. to genetic differences ; ref. to trampling ;		
			ref. to grazing ;	[max	. 3]
	(c)	(i)	ref. to large + potals :		
	(c)	(i)	ref. to large + <u>petals</u> ; ref. to coloured + petals ;		
			ref. to scent ;		
			ref. to presence of nectar ;	[max	. 2]
		(ii)	ref. to pollination AW;		[1]
	(d) ref. to self-pollination / ref. to other agents of pollination ;				
	-	so fe	ertilization occurs using pollen from same flower AW ;		[2]
				[max.	121
				Linax.	1

P	age 2			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
				IGCSE –NOVEMBER 2005	0610	3
02	(a)	(1)	010/0000			
Q3	(a)	(i)	oxygen ;		-	
			glucose ; (A	other valid substances	[2	2]
		(ii)	carbon diox	ide ·	[1	1
		()			r.	
	(b)	(i)	<u>muscle</u> ;		[1]
		(ii)	ref. to contr	action / shortening ;	[1]
				-	-	-
		(iii)		ased pressure ;		
				aves heart + via <u>aorta</u> ;	Imax 2	7
			rei. lo volur	ne decreases AW ;	[max. 2	<u>-</u>]
	(c)	(i)	ref. to high	+ fat diet / cholesterol AW ;		
	()	()	ref. to smok			
			ref. to stres	s ;		
				of exercise ;		
				tic influence AW ;	_	
			® refs to blo	ood clots	[max. 2	2]
		(ii)	all parts of a	artery below point B shaded ;	[1	I]
	(d)	(stru	icture)	presence of <u>valves</u> ;		
	(9)	•	planation)	prevents backflow of blood AW ;		
		• •	icture)	ref. to wide lumen ;		
		(exp	lanation)	allows blood to flow with minimum resist	ance AW ;	
			ıcture)	ref. to tough wall / collagen present ;		
		(exp	lanation)	to prevent bursting AW ;	[max. 4	!]
					[max. 14	IJ
Q4	(a)	(i)	pupil drawn	in both diagrams + smaller in first diagrar	m :	
	(4)	(~) (!)		diagrams the same diameter ;	[2	2]
		<i></i>				
		(ii)	labels corre	ect for:		
			iris ; nunil :			
			pupil ; sclera ;		ra	21
			Sciera,		[3	2
	(b)	(pupils gets bigger)				
	.,		ref. to contraction + of <u>radial</u> muscles ;			
		ref. to relaxation of circular muscles ;		[2	2]	
		rof to role of rode in detection block and white income ANA				
	 (c) ref. to role of rods in detecting black and white images AV ref. to sensitivity even in low light intensities AW; 				,	
			•	es in detecting colour AW ;		
				ding high light intensity to trigger them AW	/; [max. 3	8]
					-	-
					[max. 10	<u>ין</u>

Page 3			Mark Scheme S		Paper
			IGCSE –NOVEMBER 2005	0610	3
Q5	(a)	(i)	ref. to recent meal / intake of carbohydrate food AW	;	[1]
		(ii)	pancreas ;		[1]
		(iii)	ref. to glucose absorbed from blood ; ref. to conversion to glycogen ; ref. to increased rate of respiration ;	[/	max. 2]
		(iv)	<u>homeostasis</u> ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	intake by mouth would result in digestion in the stom due to presence of + protease / pepsin ;	ach AW ;	[2]
		(ii)	insulin gene removed from human + DNA / chromoso ref. to <u>restriction</u> + endonuclease / enzyme ; ref. to plasmid cut open AW ; ref. to use of <u>ligase</u> + in placing insulin gene into plas ref. to formation of <u>recombinant DNA</u> ; ref. to insertion of plasmid into host bacterial cell AW ref. to culture of bacteria ;	smid ; ;	41
			ref. to use of + fermenter / bioreactor ;	-	max. 4]
				[III	ax. 11]
Q6	(a)	cata	to biological ; Iyst AW ; to protein nature AW ;	r,	max. 2]
				-	-
	(b)	(i)	ref. to stains may be protein / fat / not removable with or ref. to presence of lipase ; breaks down fat (stain) + to form fatty acids and glyco ref. to presence of protease ; breaks down protein (stain) + to form amino acids ; ref. to products being soluble AW ;	erol ;	y AW ; max. 3]
		(ii)	high temperature denatures enzymes ; so enzymes will not work AW ; low temperature + enzymes work slowly AW ; appropriate explanation e.g. ref to kinetic energy of n ref, to constant temperature maintains optimum cond		max. 3]
		(iii)	TEMPERATURE AND EXPLANATION NEEDED FO around 37°C + ref. to optimum temperature for enzym refs. to higher temperatures (up to 70°C with suita modified to withstand high temperatures)	ne action ;	
	(c)	ref. 1 ref. 1 ref. 1 ref. 1 ref. 1 then	to fermenter ; to source of enzyme e.g. yeast / fungus / bacteria ; to feedstock / starch solution ; to suitable conditions – air bubbled ; to suitable conditions – stirring ; to intracellular enzymes + microbes filtered ; crushed and extracted ; to extracellular enzymes + extracted from filtered feeds	-	max. 4] 1ax. 13]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE –NOVEMBER 2005	0610	3

Q7	(a)	some red blood cells are sickle shaped AW ; ref. to haemoglobin + distorts at low oxygen concentrations ; results in less efficient oxygen transport AW ; cells can block capillaries / become trapped in capillaries / ref. to cr			
	(b)	(i)	father = $I^{N}I^{S}$ + mother = $I^{N}I^{S}$; genetic make-up of gametes stated ; F1 genotypes stated or shown on diagram ; probability: 0.5 / 50% / one in two ; (A) 1:1	[4]	
		(ii)	malarial parasite is unable to breed / survive in $I^{N}I^{S}$ blood co so provides protection from malaria ; (or v.v) parent with $I^{S}I^{S}$ + is likely to die from sickle cell anaemia ; parent with $I^{N}I^{N}$ + is likely to die from malaria ;	ells ; [max. 3] [max. 9]	