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Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY

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Paper 4 Theory (Extended)

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Mark schemes will use these abbreviations

- ; separates marking points
- / alternatives
- **I** **I**
- **R** reject
- **A** **A** (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
- underline actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted)
- max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	1 (for) energy / energy source / respiration ; 2 storage / stored ; (fat or vitamins or energy) 3 insulation / reduce heat loss / maintains temperature / ref to myelin ; 4 protection (against mechanical damage) / cushions organs / shock absorber ; 5 AVP ; 6 AVP ;	3	R 'produce energy' I homeostasis e.g. buoyancy making (some) hormones making (cell) membranes provide heat absorption of vitamins waterproofing
1(b)(i)	lipase ;	1	
1(b)(ii)	fatty acids <u>and</u> glycerol ;	1	
1(b)(iii)	bile ;	1	
1(b)(iv)	gall bladder ;	1	
1(c)	(bile) emulsifies fats ; breaks down into / changed into smaller, globules / AW ; increases surface area (to volume ratio) ; for, enzyme(s) / lipase ;	2	R molecules

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(d)	<p><i>fatty acids / glycerol / fats, enter / AW</i></p> <p>1 (micro)villi ; 2 capillaries / blood vessels / blood / circulatory system ; 3 lacteals / lymphatic capillary ;</p> <p>4 (travel via) lymph / in lymph vessels / in lymph(atic) system ; 5 lymph empties into blood ;</p>	3	<p>MP5 A tissue fluid / 'body fluid' for lymph A lymphatic vessels empty into blood</p>
1(e)	<p>1 fat is deposited in (walls of) arteries ; 2 <u>coronary arteries</u> ; 3 arteries are blocked / blood flow is restricted in arteries ; 4 less / no, blood flow to, heart muscle / cardiac muscle / wall of heart ; 5 less / no, nutrients / glucose / oxygen, reaches heart, muscle / walls / cells ; 6 AVP ;</p>	3	<p>I veins / blood vessels A narrows (lumen of) arteries</p> <p>e.g. to form, plaques / atheroma / atherosclerosis roughens the lining of arteries increases blood pressure promotes, blood clotting / thrombus / thrombosis heart muscle, cannot respire (aerobically) / respire anaerobically heart muscle, fatigues / tires / AW ref. to cholesterol heart muscle produces lactic acid</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(f)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 drug treatment ; 2 aspirin ; 3 to, reduce risk of / prevent, blood clotting ; 4 surgery / operation ; 5 (coronary) by-pass ; 6 described / a piece of blood vessel attached to carry blood around the blocked artery ; 7 angioplasty ; 8 described / tube <i>or</i> balloon inserted into artery and inflated to widen artery ; 9 stent(s) ; 10 tube / AW, to, hold arteries open / stop arteries collapsing ; 11 to restore blood supply (to heart muscle) ; 12 AVP ; 	6	<p>A antiplatelets / warfarin I 'thins the blood'</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																		
2(a)	length of <u>DNA</u> ; that codes for a protein ;	2																			
2(b)	<p>1 antibodies lock on to antigens ;</p> <p>2 ref to antigens are on pathogens ;</p> <p>3 antibodies / antigens, are specific ;</p> <p>4 antibodies (have shape) complementary to antigen ;</p> <p>5 antibodies destroy pathogens (directly) ;</p> <p>6 antibodies, mark / AW, pathogens for destruction by phagocytes / phagocytosis ;</p> <p>7 AVP ;</p> <p>8 AVP ;</p>	4	R same shape A description																		
2(c)	<p><i>one mark per row</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="362 751 1308 1294"> <thead> <tr> <th>function</th> <th>name of structure</th> <th>letter from Fig. 2.1</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>absorption of amino acids to make antibodies</td> <td>cell membrane</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>stores genetic information as DNA</td> <td>nucleus</td> <td>B ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>provides energy for making antibodies</td> <td>mitochondrion</td> <td>E ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>site of production of antibodies</td> <td>ribosome / endoplasmic reticulum / ER</td> <td>C / G ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>transport of antibody molecules for release into blood</td> <td>vesicle(s) / vacuole</td> <td>F ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	function	name of structure	letter from Fig. 2.1	absorption of amino acids to make antibodies	cell membrane	A	stores genetic information as DNA	nucleus	B ;	provides energy for making antibodies	mitochondrion	E ;	site of production of antibodies	ribosome / endoplasmic reticulum / ER	C / G ;	transport of antibody molecules for release into blood	vesicle(s) / vacuole	F ;	4	A mitochondrion and E
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(d)	<p>phagocyte ; ingests / engulfs / digests / destroys, pathogens / bacteria / viruses ;</p> <p>platelet(s) ; release substances to promote / AW, blood clotting ;</p> <p>epithelial cells ; provide a barrier / AW ;</p> <p>goblet cells ; produce mucus ;</p> <p>ciliated (epithelial) cells ; move, mucus / pathogens, away from gas exchange surface / AW ;</p> <p>acid-secreting cells (in stomach) ; make <u>hydrochloric acid</u> (to kill bacteria / pathogens) ;</p>	2	A lachrymal (gland) cells ; secretes lysozyme ;
3(a)	any, chemical / substance, taken into / AW, the body ; modifies / affects / changes / AW, (chemical) reactions / metabolism ;	2	I behaviour
3(b)	<p>1 vesicles (containing neurotransmitter) move to the cell membrane ;</p> <p>2 vesicles fuse with cell membrane ;</p> <p>3 release of neurotransmitter ;</p> <p>4 (neurotransmitters/chemicals) diffuse across, synapse / synaptic cleft or gap ;</p> <p>5 neurotransmitter binds to, receptor / protein on cell surface ;</p> <p>6 neurotransmitter and receptor are complementary / AW ;</p> <p>7 results in an impulse in, relay / next, neurone ;</p>	4	A stimulates the, relay / next, neurone
3(c)	neurotransmitter released / vesicles, on one side of synapse ; receptors / described, only found on the opposite side of synapse ;	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(d)	<p>1 heroin is converted into morphine ;</p> <p>2 heroin diffuses into synapse ;</p> <p>3 heroin binds to receptors (for neurotransmitter) ;</p> <p>4 ref to, endorphin / enkephalin, receptors / neurotransmitter ;</p> <p>5 ref to heroin being complementary to receptor ;</p> <p>6 blocks neurotransmitter entering receptor site ;</p> <p>7 (or) stimulates receptor ;</p> <p>8 reduced / increased, pain perception ; as appropriate</p> <p>9 AVP ; morphine stimulates release of dopamine acts on relay neurone even when no impulse in neurone B</p>	3	<p>A competes for binds</p> <p>R 'same shape' as receptor</p> <p>I ref to summation</p> <p>A antagonist</p> <p>A agonist</p>
3(e)	<p>light ;</p> <p>temperature / heat / cold ;</p> <p>sound / vibration ;</p> <p>chemicals / taste / smell / pH ;</p> <p>pressure / touch ;</p> <p>position / gravity ;</p> <p>movement ;</p> <p>stretch (in muscle / tendons) ;</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)	blood travels through the heart once in a, circuit / cycle (of the body) / AW ;	1	
4(b)	D ;	1	
4(c)	<p>1 large surface area ;</p> <p>2 thin (surface) / one cell thick ;</p> <p>3 short <u>diffusion</u> distance ;</p> <p>4 good blood supply / many capillaries ;</p> <p>5 good ventilation / good movement of air <i>or</i> water / good oxygen supply ;</p> <p>6 permeable ;</p> <p>7 moist ;</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)(i)	Aloe ;	1	R <i>Aloe pillansii</i>
5(a)(ii)	1 (isolated) group of individual plants / AW ; 2 of, one / the same, species ; 3 living in the same area ; 4 at the same time ;	3	
5(b)	1 deforestation ; 2 climate change / global warming ; 3 change in land use / described ; 4 desertification ; 5 pollution ; 6 plant hunters ; 7 increase in (new / invasive), grazers / predators ; 8 competition with, introduced species / alien species ; 9 (new) disease / pests ; 10 lack of pollinators ; 11 AVP ;	3	A habitat loss A acid rain e.g. quiver trees are (very) slow growing damage to plants by, people / tourists
5(c)	1 high risk of extinction ; 2 less chance of, reproduction / pollination AW ; 3 high risk of genetic diseases ; 4 less / little / no, (genetic) variation ; 5 (small population so) more vulnerable to, pests / disease / catastrophe ; 6 reduced number of <u>alleles</u> ; 7 less likely to, adapt to / evolve to / cope with, (named) change in environment ; 8 AVP ;	3	A small gene pool R number of genes MP7 – e.g. new, disease / pest e.g. ref inbreeding ; R interbreeding
5(d)(i)	44 (%) ;;	2	$4 / 9 \times 100 (= 44.4)$

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(d)(ii)	<p>1 decrease in population (at all sites) ;</p> <p>2 D has highest mortality / B has the lowest mortality ;</p> <p>3 site A has lost the most number of trees / site D has lost the lowest number of trees ;</p> <p>4 use of data from last column to illustrate - minimum of two <i>or</i> loss of trees from at least two sites or one site between two years ; comparative data quote A 12 to 4 / B 9 to 5 / C 5 to 3 / D 6 to 5</p> <p>5 (in whole population) there is no (net) increase in number of trees ;</p> <p>6 difficult to compare changes over time as numbers are for different sites ;</p> <p>7 site A has most trees in original photograph / site C has the least trees in the original photo ;</p> <p>8 in 2004, B and D had the most trees / site C had the least trees ; A more dead tree stumps in site A / least dead tree stumps in D</p>	3	A increase in mortality

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 variation (in radishes) is not a (confounding) factor ; 2 any differences are due to non-genetic factors ; 3 example of non-genetic factors – environment / mineral ions ; 4 so it was possible to make comparisons ; 	2	A improves validity of investigation
6(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 humidity (of air) ; 2 temperature ; 3 light ; 4 carbon dioxide ; 5 pH (of nutrient solution(s)) ; 6 rate of aeration / oxygen supply / oxygen ; 7 depth of solution / volume of solution ; 8 spacing / density (of radishes / plants) ; 9 AVP ; 	3	I water supply / moisture A warmth I gravity R ref. to soil e.g. wind (speed) e.g. pests / diseases
6(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 less growth than the, control / complete medium / group 1 ; 2 leaf / root, mass per plant is less than, control / group 1 ; 3 comparative use of figures per plant, calculated / stated, from the table with units; 4 (nitrate (ions) / nitrogen) required to make, amino acids / proteins ; 5 any one use of proteins in plants ; 	4	A polypeptides
6(d)	<p><i>appearance max 1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 yellow(–green) leaves / chlorosis / stunted / short ; <p><i>explanation for max 2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 magnesium is needed for chlorophyll ; 3 chlorophyll, makes plants or chloroplasts green / is a green pigment ; 4 cannot trap, enough / much, light for photosynthesis ; 5 less / no, photosynthesis / sugar production ; 6 less materials for, growth / making (new) cells ; 7 less sugar for respiration ; 	3	R chloroplast

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(e)	1 less / no, DNA / RNA (is produced) ; 2 (new) DNA is needed for cells to divide (by mitosis) ; ora 3 genes / chromosomes, are made of DNA ; 4 mitosis / cell division, is one way in which organisms grow ; 5 DNA / RNA, needed for protein synthesis ; 6 protein is needed for growth ; 7 AVP ;	2	e.g. energy supply in cells needs ATP