## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

## 0610 BIOLOGY

0610/23

Paper 2 (Core 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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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		Answer	Marks	Guidance for Examiners
1	(a)	3 pairs of legs/6 legs;		
		body divided into 3 sections [head/thorax/abdomen];	max [1]	
	(b)	<ul> <li>A = Lilioceris;</li> <li>B = Coccinella;</li> <li>C = Leptinotarsa;</li> <li>D = Otiorhynchus;</li> </ul>	[3]	4 correct = 3 marks 2/3 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark
			[Total: 4]	
2	(a)	<ul> <li>A = oesophagus;</li> <li>B = liver;</li> <li>C = stomach;</li> <li>D = large intestine;</li> <li>E = small intestine;</li> </ul>	[5]	A ileum
	(b) (i)	circular and longitudinal muscles;	[1]	
	(ii)	peristalsis;	[1]	A phonetic spelling
	(iii)	antagonistic action/one muscle contracts while other relaxes/AW; in waves/AW OR contraction moves the food along (the alimentary		
		canal)/AW;	[2]	

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(c) (i)	<b>X</b> to be placed anywhere between time 12 minutes and 2 hours;	[1]	A between pH 6.8 and pH 2
(ii)	pH is acidic/pH is decreasing/stomach produces acid/ stomach has low pH/AW;	[1]	
(iii)	(pH) 8.0;	[1]	
(d)	small intestine/ileum;	[1]	
		[Total: 13]	

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3	(a)	glucose + oxygen; $\rightarrow$ (carbon dioxide) + water;	[2]	
	(b)	1 respiration; 2 photosynthesis; 3 feeding/eating; 4 death/decay/decomposition; 5 combustion/burning;	[5]	
	(c) (i)	<i>cause</i> cutting down trees/deforestation; <i>consequence</i> less photosynthesis/ less CO <sub>2</sub> is being 'locked up' in plants/AW/ more CO <sub>2</sub> stays in the atmosphere; <i>cause</i> ( <i>idea of</i> ) use of (more)(named)fossil fuels/trees/AW; <i>consequence</i> burning releases/produces CO <sub>2</sub> ; unlocks stored carbon (from sink) into atmosphere; <i>cause</i> ( <i>idea of</i> ) (increased) industry/transport/AW; <i>consequence</i> burning fuel which releases/produces CO <sub>2</sub> ; <i>cause</i> ( <i>idea of</i> ) (increased) industry/transport/AW; <i>consequence</i> burning fuel which releases/produces CO <sub>2</sub> ;		
		population; consequence more respiration releases CO <sub>2</sub> ;	[4]	

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		1						
	(ii)	re-forestat	tion/plant more tr	ees/stop deforestation;				
		burn less f	fossil fuel;					
		use biofue	els/renewable ene	ergy;				
		encourage	e people to eat les	s meat/raise fewer animals;				
		AVP ; e.g.	more cycle lanes	/grants for insulation	max [1]			
					[Total: 12]			
4	(a) (i)	direction o	of energy transfer	flow/movement (through the food web);	[1]			
	(ii)	they repre	sent different amo	ounts of energy AW;	[1]			
	(b)	10 000 kJ;			[1]			
	(c)	robin + ow	/l;		[1]	must have	both either order	
	(d)	lost to the	surroundings as l	neat;				
		used durin keeping w	ng metabolism e.g arm;	. respiration (of food)/movement/				
		not all eate	en;		max [2]			
					[Total: 6]			

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5 (a	ı) (i)	a substance which, speeds up/alters the rate of, a (chemical) reaction; not changed/not used up, by the reaction;	[2]	
	(ii)	protein;	[1]	
(k	o) (i)	temperature/pH/concentration of substrate/surface area of substrate;	[1]	
	(ii)	for temperature: idea of increase in temperature increases rate/AW; enzyme has an optimum temperature (at which it works fastest); at high temperatures enzyme, stops working/is denatured; at low temperatures enzyme, slows down/becomes inactive; OR for pH: extremes of pH reduces rate of reaction/AW; extremes of pH denatures enzyme/AW; enzyme has an optimum pH at which it works fastest; OR for concentration/area of substrate: higher concentration/increase (surface) area, increases rate of reaction; which results in more collisions; until all active sites are being used;	max [2]	
(0	:)	25;;		
		100 – (6 + 32 + 37) = 1mark if answer incorrect/not given	[2]	

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(d) (i)	protease; amino acids;	[2]	
(ii)	to reduce the size/make them smaller; increase their solubility; so they are able to diffuse through membranes;	max [2]	
		[Total: 12]	
6 (a)	have 2 alleles which are, the same/identical/homozygous;	[1]	
(b) (i)	(two or more) alternative/different forms of a gene/AW;	[1]	
(ii)	long is dominant/expresses itself in heterozygote AW;		
	short is recessive/hidden in heterozygote AW;	[2]	
(c) (i)	5;	[1]	
(ii)	3:1;	[1]	
(d)	Aa; A and a X A and a; (either order) AA Aa Aa aa; (any order so long as correct re "lines")		allow ecf if a mistake is made, but each line must correspond to the previous one
	long long long short; (order must match genotypes)	[4]	
(e)	Aa/heterozygote;	[1]	
		[Total: 11]	

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7 (a)	root hair;		
	xylem;	[2]	
(b)	(nitrate) protein synthesis;		
	(magnesium) to make chlorophyll;	[2]	
(c)	minerals are used for growth and not replaced/minerals are not recycled in this system/AW; plants are getting bigger so need more minerals/AW.	[2]	
		[4]	
(d) (i)	as time increases, uptake increases; initial uptake is rapid/(graph has a ) steep gradient; then rate slows down/(graph) levels out/AW;	[2]	
(ii)	yield would be much less/halved/smaller tomatoes/AW;		
	plants take up less potassium/AW;		
	so plants would produce fewer flowers (and fruits)/AW;	[3]	
(e)	(sun) light/light energy; carbon dioxide/CO <sub>2</sub> ;	[2]	
		[Total: 13]	

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8	(a)	for increased yield/AW; economic reasons; more nutritious potatoes/AW; better taste; better colour; greater disease or pest resistance; faster growth/shorter growing season; drought resistance; need less fertiliser; long storage life; AVP;;	max [2]	
	(b) (i)	F + A; D + B;	[2]	
	(ii)	meiosis/sexual reproduction; produces gametes; random fertilisation; genetically different/have different alleles;	max [2]	
	(c)	genes/alleles/DNA, are all from, one parent/the same; mitosis/asexual reproduction;	[2]	
	(d)	genetic engineering;	[1]	
			[Total: 9]	