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.



- '	-g- ·	+		IGCSE –NOVEMBER 2005	0610	<u> </u>
Q1	(a)	(i))	ref. to moist skin ;	0010	[1]
		(ii)	mammal; bird; fish; reptile;	[max	. 2]
	(b)			b both belonging to the same genus (or ref. to Bufo) ; re refs. to both animals being toads)		[1]
	(c)	re	ef. to sand dunes becoming developed for + camp sites; ef. to habitat is changing e.g. to woodland; (A) ref. to loss of habitat enterjacks cannot survive in colder habitats AW; [max. 2]			. 2]
	(d)	re ^r	ef. to some heathland or sand dunes becoming protected areas AW; ef. to removal of trees / seedling trees AW + from heathland; ef. to creation of more heathland / sand dunes + introduction of natterjack ef. to captive breeding programmes; [max. 2]			
	(e)	(i))	secondary consumer / third level ; (A) (top) carnivore	;	[1]
		(ii)	insect larvae + adult insects; (BOTH NEEDED FOR	R 1 MARK)	[1]
		(ii	i)	ref. to a wider range of food sources AW;		[1]
					[max.	11]
Q2	(a)	Υ	axi	nn drawn and shaded correctly ; s labelled ;		
		Х	axı	s labelled + units ;		[3]
	(b)	(i))	<u>continuous</u> ;		[1]
		(iii))	ref. to different amounts of light; ® environmental different to different amounts of minerals; 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;	ferences und	
	(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)			o self-pollination / ref. to other agents of pollination ; rtilization occurs using pollen from same flower AW ;		[2]
					[max.	12]

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Syllabus

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	- 3		IC	GCSE –NOVEMBER 2005	0610	
Q3	(a)	(i)	oxygen ; glucose ; (A)	other valid substances		[2]
		(ii)	carbon dioxid	de ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	muscle;			[1]
		(ii)	ref. to contra	ction / shortening ;		[1]
		(iii)	so blood leav	sed pressure ; ves heart + via <u>aorta</u> ; e decreases AW ;	[max	. 2]
	(c)	(i)	ref. to smoking ref. to stress ref. to lack of	; f exercise ; c influence AW ;	[max	. 2]
		(ii)	all parts of a	rtery below point B shaded ;		[1]
	(d)	(exp (stru (exp (stru	octure) lanation) locture) lanation) locture) lanation)	presence of <u>valves</u> ; prevents backflow of blood AW; ref. to wide lumen; allows blood to flow with minimum resist ref. to tough wall / collagen present; to prevent bursting AW;	tance AW ; [max	. 4]
					[max.	14]
Q4	(a)	(i)		n both diagrams + smaller in first diagram agrams the same diameter ;	m ;	[2]
		(ii)	labels correctiris; pupil; sclera;	et for:		[3]
	(b)	ref.		r) + of <u>radial</u> muscles ; f circular muscles ;		[2]
	(c)	ref.	o role of rods in detecting black and white images AW; o sensitivity even in low light intensities AW; o role of cones in detecting colour AW; o cones needing high light intensity to trigger them AW;			. 3]
		101.	o oonoo noodi	ing mgm ight intendity to digger them Avi	[max.	_
					[IIIux.	. ~1

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Syllabus

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Р	age 3		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Pape	
			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)	homeostasis ;		[1]	
	(b)	(i)	intake by mouth would result in digestion in the stomadue to presence of + protease / pepsin;	ach AW ;	[2]	
		(ii)	insulin gene removed from human + DNA / chromoso ref. to restriction + endonuclease / enzyme; ref. to plasmid cut open AW; ref. to use of ligase + in placing insulin gene into plasmeref. to formation of recombinant DNA; ref. to insertion of plasmid into host bacterial cell AW ref. to culture of bacteria;	mid ; ;		
			ref. to use of + fermenter / bioreactor;	L	max. 4]	
				[m	nax. 11]	
Q6	(a)	cata	to biological ; llyst AW ; to protein nature AW ;	[max. 2]	
	(b)	/i\	rof to stains may be protoin / fat / not removable with a	lotorgont on	lν Δ\Δ/ ·	
	(b)	(1)	ref. to stains may be protein / fat / not removable with c ref. to presence of lipase; breaks down fat (stain) + to form fatty acids and glyce ref. to presence of protease; breaks down protein (stain) + to form amino acids; ref. to products being soluble AW;	erol;	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 m ref, to constant temperature maintains optimum condi		max. 3]	
		(iii)	TEMPERATURE AND EXPLANATION NEEDED FOR around 37°C + ref. to optimum temperature for enzym (A) refs. to higher temperatures (up to 70°C with suitable modified to withstand high temperatures)	ne action ;		
	(c)	ref. ref. ref. ref. ther	ef. to fermenter; ef. to source of enzyme e.g. yeast / fungus / bacteria; ef. to feedstock / starch solution; ef. to suitable conditions – air bubbled; ef. to suitable conditions – stirring; ef. to intracellular enzymes + microbes filtered; nen crushed and extracted;			
		rei.	to extracellular enzymes + extracted from filtered feeds	_	max. 4]	
				[m	nax. 13]	

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Syllabus

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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 crisis AW;
[max. 2]

- (b) (i) father = I^NI^S + mother = I^NI^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^NI^S blood cells; so provides protection from malaria; (or v.v) parent with I^SI^S + is likely to die from sickle cell anaemia; parent with I^NI^N + is likely to die from malaria; [max. 3]

[max. 9]