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#### **UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

# MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

# 0610 BIOLOGY

0610/02

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.

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.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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### **General notes**

Symbols used in mark scheme and guidance notes

/ separates alternatives for a marking point

; separates points for the award of a mark

MP in guidance refers to numbered mark point

ORA or reverse argument/reasoning

OWTTE or words to that effect

R reject

I ignore/irrelevant

[4] [Total: 4]
[10tal. 4]
[1]
[3]
[2]
[1]
[3]
[1]
[1]
[Total: 12]

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Syllabus 0610 Paper 02

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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2 c 3 t 4 a 5 p	ransfer of oxygen from mother's blood to fetal blood; carbon dioxide from fetus to mother; area from fetus to mother; acts as barrier to bacteria/toxins drugs; production of progesterone; y two – 1 mark each		[2]
	rease surface area/area in contact; reases diffusion;		[2]
(b) X place	ed close to surface of villi;		[1]
2 blood 3 reduc 4 reduc 5 allow	vs) large difference in pressure between two (blood) so could be of different blood groups; ces risk of transfer of pathogens/correct named examples risk of transfer of toxic materials/drugs; so bloods to have different compositions/red blood cellee – 1 mark each	iple;	[3] [Total: 8]
Guidance			
Odidaricc			
(a) (i) MF	P4 I – ref to viruses.		
(c) MP3a	nd 4 R – stops transfer.		
after lo	ately after discharge oxygen concentration falls; w level it gradually rises (downstream); slower than fall/ORA; o – 1 mark each		[2]
2 sewa 3 acts a 4 that r 5 (bact 6 river 7 oxygo 8 plant	eria present in sewage/river; ge contains lots of organic material; as food for/broken down by bacteria; apidly reproduce/grow in numbers; eria) use oxygen for respiration; becomes anaerobic; en enters from atmosphere; s add oxygen from photosynthesis; ur – 1 mark each		[4]
			[Total: 6]
Guidance			

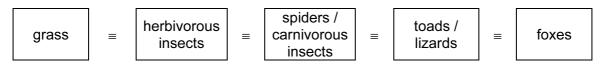
**(b)** MAX 3 marks from MP 1-6

3

4

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### 5 (a) (i)



(ii) consumer

Any two animals in web;

carnivore

Any two from – carnivorous insect, spider, fox, toad, lizard, stoat, kestrel;

<u>herbivore</u>

Any two – from herbivorous insect, vole, rabbit;

Each correct column - 1 mark

[3]

[1]

- **(b)** \* 1 stoat population could rise;
  - 2 as kestrels eat less voles;
  - 3 more food/voles for stoats;
  - \* 4 (if more stoats then) population of rabbits fall;
    - 5 as stoats eat more of them;
    - 6 more voles would eat more grass;
    - 7 less food for rabbits (population falls);

Any four – 1 mark each

[4]

(c) (i) 1 foxes/kestrel/top carnivore;

[1]

- 2 plants absorb radioactive minerals/ions/chemicals;
- 3 taken in by herbivores within plants/on plants;
- 4 passed to carnivore;
- 5 at each stage predator eats lots of prey individuals;
- 6 (bio)accumulation occurs;

Any two – 1 mark each

[2]

[1]

(ii) bones and teeth/where there are high levels of calcium;

[Total: 12]

#### <u>Guidance</u>

**(b)** 1 mark for each of two predictions (\*).

1 mark for each of two suitable explanatory points.

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6 (a) A – epidermis/epidermal cell; B – cuticle; [2]

(b) (i) diffusion; [1]

(ii) a stoma correctly labelled; [1]

(iii) movement of gas or vapour reason for movement out of leaf of gas or vapour into leaf none carbon dioxide T for use in photosynthesis/OWTTE; oxygen T product of photosynthesis/OWTTE; Т transpiration/OWTTE; water vapour

Each correct row – 1 mark each [3]

(iii) slow down/stop leaving leaf; [1]

**(c)** xylem position identified by label; correctly named;

[Total 10]

[2]

#### Guidance

- (b) (ii) Accept label line to guard cell or pore.
- (b) (iii) MP 1 and 2 if reason is that diffusion occurs in both directions at the same time then give credit for T in both in and out columns.
  Ψ = blank.
- 7 (a) 1 yeast;
  - 2 ferments;
  - 3 sugars/glucose;
  - 4 anaerobically/in absence of oxygen;
  - 5 forms alcohol/ethanol;

Any three – 1 mark each [3]

- **(b)** 1 slows nerve impulses;
  - 2 impairs judgment;
  - 3 reduces inhibitions/is a depressant;
  - 4 is addictive;
  - 5 damages/kills brain cells;
  - 6 causes cirrhosis of liver/damages/kills liver cells;
  - 7 can cause stomach ulcers;
  - 8 may increase risk of certain cancers;

Any three – 1 mark each

[Total: 6]

[3]

### Guidance

- (a) If equation, word or symbol, given credit for MP 3 and 5 only. No credit for ref. to carbon dioxide.
- **(b)** MP8 R wrongly named cancer.

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(a) (i)	<b>A</b> – a	aorta; <b>B</b> – pul	monary vein		[2]
(ii)		spid valve; ent backflow of	blood (into left atrium);		[2]
(b) (i)	7 dm	n³/doubles in vol	ume/100%;		[1]
(ii)	2 inc 3 inc 4 inc 5 inc 6 inc 7 rec 8 rer	creased delivery creased delivery creased removal creased removal duces risk of dep	on in muscle (cells); of oxygen; of glucose; of carbon dioxide; of heat; cending on anaerobic respiration; cacid that is produced;		[4]
(c) (i)	(in the	his region) musc	attack/effect on heart beat;	en/glucose;	[2]
(ii)	stop redu take		imal/saturated) fats/cholesterol; g/carbon monoxide intake; ach		[2]

[Total: 13]

# Guidance

8

(b) (ii) MP3, 4, 5, 6 ref to "increased" only needed once

(a) (i) F;	[1]
(ii) D;	[1]
(iii) E;	[1]
(iv) G;	[1]
<ul><li>(b) provides optimum pH for stomach enzymes/protease;</li><li>kills bacteria swallowed with food;</li><li>coagulates milk protein;</li><li>Any two – 1 mark each</li></ul>	[2]
<ul> <li>(c) 1 liver stores excess sugar/glucose;</li> <li>2 as glycogen;</li> <li>3 destroys excess amino acids;</li> <li>4 changes them to urea;</li> <li>5 produces bile;</li> <li>6 emulsifies fats/description;</li> <li>Any three – 1 mark each</li> </ul>	[3]

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[Total: 9]

# Guidance

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(a)(i)-(iv) more than 1 letter then no mark