

#### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY 0610/31

Paper 3 Theory (Core) May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark:80

#### **Published**

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#### Mark schemes will use these abbreviations

• ; separates marking points

• / alternatives

I ignoreR reject

• A accept (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

• <u>underline</u> actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted)

• max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	A – iris ;	2	
	B – pupil ;		
1(b)(i)	(pupil / B) becomes smaller / constricts / AW;	1	ecf
1(b)(ii)	reduces the amount of light (entering the eye) / stops too much light (entering eye);	2	
	protects, retina (cells) / receptors / sensors, from damage / AW;		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	adrenal adrenaline lowers blood glucose	6	for <b>each</b> column of lines: 3 or 4 correct = 3 marks 2 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark
	ovary insulin increase in breathing rate		R if more than 1 line coming from a box
	pancreas oestrogen growth of chest hair		
	testis testosterone breast development ;;;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)	in the blood / in the plasma;	1	A in the blood stream / in the blood vessels / circulatory system / in the veins / arteries / capillaries  R inside any blood cell (including platelets)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	1 dm³per min(ute);	1	
3(b)	liver; gall bladder; brain; kidney; testes; ovaries; pancreas; lungs; spleen; uterus; AVP;;	2	A any structure that is an organ A artery / vein / bone
3(c)(i)	1100 (%) ; ;	2	ecf from <b>3(a)</b> 11 ÷ 1×100 or 12 – 1÷1×100
3(c)(ii)	oxygen;	2	either order
	glucose;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(c)(iii)	more energy / ATP, needed by heart muscle / it / (skeletal) muscle;	3	AW throughout
	from respiration;		
	because (heart muscle) has to contract more, strongly/forcefully;		
	(heart muscle) has to contract, more frequently / heart beats faster;		
	(because) blood flow to (skeletal) muscles increases / blood flows faster to the (skeletal) muscles ;		
3(d)(i)	data quote used to support either statement ;	3	
	alimentary canal: decreased (blood flow) / goes down / AW ;		
	skin: increased (blood flow) / goes up / AW;		
3(d)(ii)	digestion / absorption not a priority / AW;	1	
	blood (volume), needed elsewhere in body / to go to the muscles / AW;		
	AVP;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(d)(iii)	1 exercise / muscles release heat ;	3	
	2 (and so) the body gets hotter / body temp increases;		
	3 blood carries heat ;		
	4 heat lost at skin (surface);		
	5 ref to homeostasis / precise description of ;		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	glucose ; lactic acid ; alcohol ; carbon dioxide ;	4	

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Question		Ansv	ver	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	D/E D	adaptive feature  (canine) teeth  large mouth / jaws / beak  (long / strong), tail  webbed, toes / feet  scaly / rough, skin / has scales	help in survival seize / eat prey swallow / catch / grip large prey swimming / defence swimming prevent dehydration / waterproof	4	feature and reason must match feature must be <b>visible</b> AW throughout
		markings / AW eyes on top of head AVP ;	for camouflage vision when submerged ;		
	E	claws / nails / talons beak wings (tail) feathers forward facing eyes AVP ;	catch / tear prey / perching / defence tear / hold food / offence / defence flight / search for prey / hunt / escape predators retain body heat / helps in flight to see prey from a distance ;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(b)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3	1 and 2 at start in either order 3 after 4 (somewhere) 5 at the end

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
6(a)(i)			3		
	feature	non-smoker	smoker		
	length of cilia short/small;				
	number of cilia	many / more / large	few/little/less;		
	size of air space	wide	narrow		
	size of mucus layer	thin / narrow / less / small / evenly distributed	thick/wide/big/more/large/uneven thickness;		

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Question		Answer	Mar	ks	Guidance	
6(a)(ii)	feature	non –smoker	smoker		2	
	bacteria present in mucus	few	many/more;			
	total diameter / bronchiole size	wide / larger / longer	narrow/smaller;			
	shape of lumen	circular	oval;			
	number of muscle cells	many/more	few/less;			
	size of muscle cells	small	large;			
	AVP		;			
	bacteria (trapped) in mucus ; insufficient / damaged cilia ; (so) mucus / bacteria, not removed / stay in / build up in, (lung / bronchiole) or mucus / bacteria, will enter alveoli ; AVP;					
6(c)	carbon monoxide;				2	
	tar;					
	nicotine;					
	particulates;					
	AVP;;					

Question		Answer					Guidance
7	I	Description	Name	Letter		5	1 correct = 1 mark
	1						2 correct = 2 marks 3 correct = 3 marks
							4 or 5 correct = 4 marks 6 correct = 5 marks
	2		Plumbago maritime	J			o contest = o mane
			Plumbago lanceolata	K			
	3		llex aquifolium	L			
	4		Nymphaea alba	G			
	5		Trifolium pratense	М			
			Lupinus arboreus	Н			
					,,,,,		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
8(a)	breakdown of molecules ;	3		
	large to small (molecules) / food to small(er) mo			
	insoluble to soluble (molecules);			
8(b)	name of structure  salivary gland anus large intestine mouth pancreas stomach	letter from Fig. 8.1  P X; W; N; U; S;	5	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8(c)	function of the liver  production of bile; formation of urea / breakdown of (excess) amino acids; breakdown of, alcohol or toxins / harmful substances; glucose converted to glycogen; ora	2	max 1 from each section
	glycogen stored; AVP;		e.g. deamination / formation of cholesterol / breakdown of, red blood cells or haemoglobin / breakdown of hormones / metabolism of lactic acid / stores vitamins and minerals / formation of (named) plasma proteins
	function of the small intestine		
	digestion / breakdown of food / absorption;		
8(d)	protein is, digested / acted on / broken down, by protease / named protease;	4	
	protease from, stomach / pancreas / small intestine;		
	(digested to) polypeptides / amino acids AW;		
	acid conditions in stomach ;		
	alkaline / neutral conditions in small intestine ;		
	AVP;		e.g. activation of enzymes
8(e)	oral rehydration therapy / AW ;	1	

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1 OBEIGHED							
Question	Answer					Marks	Guidance
9(a)(i)	X = epidermis ;					2	R lower epidermis I cuticle
	Y = palisade (mesophyll);						I mesophyll unqualified R spongy mesophyll
9(a)(ii)	to let light through / light can reach, (palisade) mesophyll cells / chloroplasts;					1	
9(b)(i)	Z = stoma ;					1	A stomata / guard cell R stroma
9(b)(ii)	<u>diffusion</u> ;					1	
9(b)(iii)						3	
		movemen	nt of gas				
	name of gas	into leaf	out of leaf	no movement			
	carbon dioxide	√;					
	oxygen		√;				
	water vapour		√;				
9(c)(i)	glucose;				2	either order	
	oxygen;						
9(c)(ii)	chlorophyll;					1	

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