UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper for the guidance of teachers

0610 BIOLOGY

0610/02

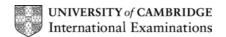
Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



| Page 2 | Page 2 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | | Paper |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| | IGCSE – October/November 2009 | 0610 | 02 |

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 mark point – used in guidance notes when referring to numbered marking points

A accept – as a correct response

R reject – this is marked with a cross and any following correct statements do not gain any

marks

I ignore/irrelevant/inadequate - this response gains no mark, but any following correct

answers can gain marks.

() the word/phrase in brackets is not required to gain marks but sets context of response

for credit. e.g. (waxy) cuticle. Waxy not needed but if it was described as a cellulose

cuticle then no mark.

<u>Small</u> underlined words – this word only/must be spelled correctly

OWTTE or words to that effect

ORA or reverse argument/answer

ref./refs. answer makes appropriate reference to

| Page 3 | Page 3 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | | Paper |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| | IGCSE – October/November 2009 | 0610 | 02 |

| Mark S | cheme Instructions | Guidance |
|------------|---|--|
| bird ma | mmals; | A – singular forms of terms A – reptilia, aves, mammalia, amphibia A - mixed use of common and scientific names R – two or more responses in an answer space unless both correct I – named individual examples |
| 2 (a) | 1 cell wall added and labelled; 2 nucleus added and labelled; 3 vacuole added and labelled; 4 cytoplasm labelled; 5 mitochondria / mitochondrion added and labelled; Any four – 1 mark each | A – nuclear membrane label A – vacuole membrane / tonoplast label I – any shading or stippling to represent cytoplasm / nucleus / vacuole [4] |
| (b) | 1 in leaves; 2 near upper surface / upper mesophyll layer / above the spongy mesophyll / just below (upper epidermis; [Total: | [2] |
| | micronutrient deficiency symptom calcium; vitamin C; vitamin D; scurvy iron; For each correct link – 1 mark 1 (iron) used to make / part of haemoglobin; 2 present in red blood cells; 3 used to carry / transport / hold oxygen; 4 component of myoglobin / some enzymes / electron carriers; | Award marks on basis of lines leaving the micronutrient R – any micronutrient from which more than one line is drawn I – multiple lines that arrive at a deficiency symptom [4] |
| | 5 (myoglobin) present in muscle cells Any three – 1 mark each [Total: | [3] - 7] |

| Page 4 | Page 4 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | | Paper |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| | IGCSE – October/November 2009 | 0610 | 02 |

| 4 | , , | (fat, prof star | tein; <i>(protease)</i> | product (glycerol +) fatty acids amino acids; (maltose) mark | s; [6] | R – multiple responses in any box I – qualifications of amylase with salivary or pancreatic |
|---|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------|---|
| | (b) | (i) | plasma; | | [1] | |
| | (| (ii) | respiration; | | [1] | I – any qualifications such as cellular / tissue / anaerobic |
| | (| iii) | glycogen; | | [1] | I – starch |
| | (| iv) | liver; | | [1] | I – muscles |
| | (| (v) | adrenaline / glucagor | <u>1</u> ; | [1] | A – epinephrine |
| | | | | [Total: 1 | 11] | |
| 5 | (a) | (i) | D; | | [1] | |
| | | (ii) | A, C / A and C; | | [1] | R - A-C / A to C / any ref to B |
| | (b) | (i) (ii) | · | s; ch ailable / competition / ood) / OWTTE; r / increase in predator e / increase in parasite | · | A – if no marks gained for MPs 1, 2, 3 or 4 then award 1 mark for ref. to more born than die A – sensible named example A – 1 logical ref to seasonal changes A – sensible named example A – hunting (by humans) A – sensible named example A – 1 logical ref. to seasonal changes |
| | | | | [Total: | 6] | |

| Page 5 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus | Paper |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------|-------|
| | IGCSE – October/November 2009 | 0610 | 02 |

| 6 | (a) (i) | 1 produce / release ova / egg cells / female gametes; 2 produce oestrogen; 3 progesterone; | Э | A – eggs I – refs. to storing A – female hormones for 1 mark if neither hormone named I – hormones unqualified |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|--|
| | | Any two – 1 mark each | [2] | |
| | (ii) | feed / provide oxygen / protect fetus / embryo; | [1] | A – refs. to implantation / placenta / place for development / growth A – baby for fetus |
| | (iii) | receive sperm / semen / intercourse / act a birth canal; | as [1] | A – exit for menstrual flow |
| | ` ' | levelop / release new ovum (each cycle) / VTTE: | | |
| | | repares new uterus lining (prior to ovulation |); | A – descriptions of early changes / lining of womb A – endometrium |
| | em 4 s | naintains lining if zygote / fertilised ovum / abryo implants / pregnancy; aheds lining (if ovum is not fertilised / no egnancy); | | A – ref. to (lining) thickening / vascularised / OWTTE A – refs. to menstruation / period |
| | An | y three – 1 mark each | [3] | |
| | | [Total | : 7] | |

| Page 6 | Page 6 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | | Paper |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| | IGCSE – October/November 2009 | 0610 | 02 |

7 (a) (i) hogweed → aphids → wrens → kestrels;; ivy → aphids → wrens → kestrels;; oak tree → aphids → wrens → kestrels;; oak tree → caterpillars → wrens → kestrels;;

pyramid format – MAX 1 mark

food chains must start with producer

Any one food chain – 1 mark for four organisms in the correct sequence and 1 mark for indicating direction of energy flow [2]

(ii) 1 herbivore eats only plant material / producers / OWTTE;2 named example from food web;

A – bank voles / goldfinches / aphids / caterpillars
I – refs. to food examples

3 carnivore eats animal material / meat / consumers;

4 named example from food web;

Any three – 1 mark each

[3]

(iii) fleas; [1]

(iii) nodo,

A – wren numbers stay the same A – eat more caterpillars

A – more caterpillars as more food

A – wrens / kestrels / fleas I – refs. to food examples

(b) wrens

1 numbers down;

2 same food as ladybirds / competition;

3 amount of aphids drop / less food for wrens;

bank voles

4 numbers up;

5 kestrels have fewer wrens to feed on;

6 fewer kestrels survive to eat bank voles:

OR

7 numbers down;

8 kestrels have fewer wrens to feed on:

9 kestrels eat more bank voles as alternative; (Max 3 from one version of bank vole or one version of wren prediction)

available / aphids eat less oak tree A – alternative approaches that are logical from food web and involve e.g. aphids, hogweed, goldfinches, grass and bank voles. This can be argued for both rise or fall in bank voles

Any four – 1 mark each [4]

[Total: 10]

| 8 | (a) | 1 inspired air has more oxygen (than expired air) / ORA; | R – no oxygen in expired air |
|---|-----|--|--|
| | | 2 inspired air has less carbon dioxide (than expired air) / ORA; | R – no carbon dioxide in inspired air |
| | | 3 inspired air is (normally) colder (than expired air) / ORA; | |
| | | 4 inspired air is (normally) drier (than expired air) / ORA; | |
| | | | treat unqualified responses as ref to inspired air |
| | | | I – refs. to dust, pollen, |
| | | | microorganisms, other gases |
| | | Any three – 1 mark each [3] | |
| | | | |
| | (b) | large surface area; thin wall / OWTTE; | A – refs. to counter current action A – moist / wet surface |

[3]

[Total: 6]

Syllabus

0610

Paper

02

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

IGCSE - October/November 2009

Page 7

rich blood supply / OWTTE;

Any three – 1 mark each

| | Page 8 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version IGCSE – October/November 2009 | | - J | Paper 02 |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | 1000E - October/November 20 | 0010 | UZ. |
| 9 | (a) (i) | 1 movement / diffusion of water; 2 from a high (water) concentration to a low / | A – down a concentration | aradient |

lower one;

3 through a partially permeable membrane;[3]

(ii) 1 (diffusion) is movement of other particles / ions / molecules / not just water; 2 partially permeable membrane not

[2] necessary / OWTTE;

(b) (i) 1 water concentration (in root hair cell); 2 lower than that in soil / soil water; 3 cell membrane is partially permeable;

Any two – 1 mark each

(ii) 1 (now) soil water has lower water concentration;

> 2 because of more salts in sea water / OWTTE:

3 cell has lower salt concentration;

4 water flows out of cell / plant / into soil / exosmosis;

5 plant wilts / dies;

6 ref. to roots waterlogged / anaerobic conditions:

Any four - 1 mark each

[Total: 11]

[4]

[2]

A – differentially / selectively / semipermeable membrane

A – across for through

A – alternative terminology e.g. water potential if correctly used

A – named examples

A – semi-permeable membrane

A – ref. to cytoplasm / vacuole

A – for MP1 and 2 ORA

A – vacuole membrane / tonoplast

A – alternative terminology as per (a)

I – refs. to salt being toxic

A – MP2 and 3 responses in terms of water concentration / water potential

| Page 9 | Page 9 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | | Paper |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| | IGCSE – October/November 2009 | 0610 | 02 |

[1] 10 (a) (i) short (wing); (ii) mark each line independently 1 (phenotypes) long (winged) short (winged); R – use of X and Y as alleles A – alternative symbols if clear as to meaning with MAX 4 2 (genotypes) RR; **NB** 2 marks for this line rr; I - RrA – ECF from Rr erroneous genotype (2nd row) to 3rd row 3 (gametes) R R r; 4 (genotypes) Rr Rr Rr Rr; [5] R – ECF from MP 3 to MP 4 If candidate ignores printed answer space and uses blank space below accept Punnet's square approach (iii) 464 / 4; A – If answer correct but no working shown then award 2 marks, 116; [2] A – If answer wrong but correct working shown then award first mark only **(b)** 1 (phenotypes) short winged long winged No ECF from (a) (ii) A – Punnet's Square approach (female) (offspring); 2 (genotypes) Rr: **NB** 1 mark this line 3 (gametes) R r; R 4 (genotypes) Rr rr Rr rr; A - 50 : 50 etc. 5 (phenotypes) half with long, half with short wings; Any four – 1 mark each [4] [Total: 12]