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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper for the guidance of teachers

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

		3.0
Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0610
General notes		Canada
Do not exceed the	section sub-totals or question maxima.	Tage
Symbols used in n	nark scheme and guidance notes.	COM
/ sepai	rates alternatives for a marking point	

General notes

separates points for the award of a mark

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

ORA or reverse argument / reasoning

OWTTE or words to that effect

Α accept - as a correct response

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

marks

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

answers can gain marks.

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

response for credit.

e.g. (waxy) cuticle. Waxy not needed but if it was described as a cellulose cuticle then no

mark is awarded.

underlined words - this word only <u>mitosis</u>

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	Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teacl IGCSE – May/Jւ			Syllabus 0610	Paper 23	MMM. P. P. P.
(a) A – A	A. australis;						
B – <i>i</i>	E. crestatus;						
	C. casuarius; S. camelus;						
E – /	P. adeliae;		[5]				
		[То	tal: 5]				
	C; (vessel returning blood fr						
	H ; (chamber which pumps be D ; (vessel which carries blo						
	E ; (vessel carrying blood at		[4]				
(ii)	1 prevents backflow of bloo	d;					
	2 from artery / aorta / E / to	ventricle / H ;	[2]	A – when ve	ntricle relaxes		
	1 exercise / running needs i 2 body / muscles / cells resp			Candidate or	nly needs refer to	o "more" (or equival	ent term) once
	3 (body / muscles / cells) ne 4 (heart) pumps blood faste 5 removes carbon dioxide /	ed more oxygen / glucose; r (to supply this);					
	Any three – 1 mark each	nout,	[3]				
	OWTTE;	/ where artery crosses a bor	ne /	1 A – carotid	or radial pulse, v	wrist, neck	
	2 press on spot with <u>finger</u> ;			2 A – ref to c	ligital pulse mete	r	
	3 (count) number of beats p	er minute					
	Any two – 1 mark each		[2]				
		[Tota	al: 11]				

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PaCambridge:

2	(-)	7:
3	(a)	(i

area	contains starch
K	×
L	✓
M	×
N	×

area L correct;

areas K, M and N correct;

[2]

- (ii) (area K)
 - 1 has no chlorophyll / chloroplasts;
 - 2 cannot photosynthesise / form starch;

(area L)

- 3 has both light and chlorophyll / chloroplasts;
- 4 can photosynthesise / form starch;

[4]

(iii) photosynthesis;

[1]

(iv) oxygen

[1]

(b) (i) root hair (cell);

[1]

- (ii) 1 from soil water / in solution in soil water;
 - 2 by diffusion;
 - 3 down concentration gradient;

any two - 1 mark each

[max 2]

[Total: 11]

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(a) (i) A – prostate (gland); **B** – urethra; [2] (ii) line to testis labelled T; [1] (iii) puberty; [1] (iv) 1 causes increased growth of limb bones; 2 causes increased muscle development / growth; 3 increases lung capacity; any two – 1 mark each [max 2] (b) 1 can kill sperm / cause sterility; 1 A – cause cancer of the testes 2 testes contain dividing cells; 3 undergoing meiosis / gamete formation; 4 X-ray / radiation may cause damage to nucleus; 4 A – chromosomes, genes, DNA 5 that may result in defects / mutations; 6 can be passed on to offspring; any three - 1 mark each [max 3] [Total: 9]

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ambridge.com

[1]

(iii) loss =
$$\frac{(10561 - 7181) \times 100}{10561}$$

$$= 32(.00) (\%);;$$

A – ecf of value from (a)(ii)

Correct answer but no working shown = 2 marks

- (b) 1 removes habitats (for wildlife / animals);
 - 2 disrupts food chains;
 - 3 leads to loss of species / reduces biodiversity;
 - 4 exposed soil dries out / desertification may occur;
 - 5 easily eroded;
 - 6 less transpiration / evaporation;
 - 7 less cloud formation / rainfall;
 - 8 (burning) increases carbon dioxide content of the air;
 - 9 less photosynthesis so more carbon dioxide in air; any four 1 mark each

5 A – refs to landslips

[max 4]

[Total: 8]

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		Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teac IGCSE – May/Ju			Syllabus 0610	Paper 23	hun	PapaCambridge.co.
6 (a) (i)	i) homeosta	tasis;		[1]					andh
(ii)	i) respiratio	on;		[1]					age C
(b) (i)) 72 (mg p	per 100 cm³);		[1]					
(ii)) 150 (mg	per 100 cm³);		[1]					
(c) (i)) letter G c	on rising line (8am	– 10am) before turndown;	[1]					
(ii)) (glucose	e converted to) glyco	ogen;						
(iii)) (stored in	n cells of) liver / mu	uscles;	[2]	A – named	muscle			
(d) (i)		/ decreased / goes of blood;	s from 72 to 55 mg per	[1]					
(ii)	i) adrenalin	ne;		[1]					
(iii)	2 increas 3 glycoge 4 increas 5 increas	se in metabolic actives in heart rate; gen converted to gluse blood glucose lese rate of respiratione – 1 mark each	ucose; evel;	[3]		ical reactions / pro ase in stroke volur		nore rapidly	
			[Tot	tal: 12]					

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[Page 8	: Teachers' version May/June 2012		Syllabus 0610	Paper 23	MMM. PapaCal		
· / · / ·	od / nectar / polle	n;	[1] [1]	A – descripti	on of pollination		a a	Abridge
			[max 2]					
3 pollen tube g 4 enters ovule 5 male gamete	e formed inside po prows down through passes along po male gamete (in o	llen grain; gh stigma and style; llen tube;	[max 3]					
3 it has genes 4 phenotype m	from female pare from male parent ay show features by environmenta	nt / gamete; / gamete; from both parents;	[max 3]					
			[Total: 10]					

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									My.	
			Page 9	Mark Scheme: T	eachers' ve	rsion	Syllabus	Paper	1.0	
				IGCSE – Ma	y/June 2012	2	0610	23	No.	
8	(a) (i) (ii)	insect-eat caterpillar tree layers in F 4 blocks t shaped py	ting bird - Fig. 8.1 labelled fr o pyramid widenir yramid widest at b	ng from top to bottom / tria	[1] angle [2]	A – small bird	S			ambridge.com
	(iii)		e but has mass la d / OWTTE;	ger than any other layer	[1]					
	(b) (i)	caterpillar	···		[1]	A – insect				
	(ii)	insect-eat	ting birds / (sparro	w) hawk;	[1]	A – small bird	s / bird			
	(iii)	decompos	sers / bacteria / fu	ngi;	[1]					
					[Total: 7]					

Page 10	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
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www.papaCambridge.com (a) (i) gets brighter / increases (at T); [1] (ii) 1 increase in light intensity detected by retina; 2 impulses to iris (via brain) 3 (iris) circular muscles contract; 4 (iris) radial muscles relax; 5 making pupil smaller; any three – 1 mark each [max 3] (b) (i) 1 rapid / immediate; 2 specific response to specific stimulus; 3 automatic / no conscious thought; any two – 1 mark each [max 2] (ii) protects retina / light sensitive cells from damage (by too much light); [1] [Total: 7]