CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0438 BIOLOGY (US)

0438/23 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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



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Abbreviations used in the Mark Scheme

• ; separates marking points

/ separates alternatives within a marking point

• R reject

ignore mark as if this material was not present

A accept (a less than ideal answer which should be marked correct)
 AW alternative wording (accept other ways of expressing the same idea)
 underline words underlined (or grammatical variants of them) must be present

max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be awarded

• mark independently the second mark may be given even if the first mark is wrong

ecf credit a correct statement that follows a previous wrong response
() the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context

ora or reverse argument

AVP any valid point

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Questic				Answer		marks	Guidance for Examiners
1 (a)			group				all correct for 1 mark
		Α	amphibian				
		В	reptile				
		С	insect				
		D	mollusc;			[1]	
(b)							ecf from 1(a)
			group	feature 1	feature 2		1 mark for each correct row,
		Α	amphibian	has a backbone	has slimy skin		features can be in either order
		В	reptile	has a backbone	has scaly skin ;		
		С	insect	no backbone	has, 6/3 pairs, legs;		
		D	mollusc	no backbone	has a shell;	[3]	
						[Total: 4]	
2 (a)	(i)	right v	rentricle;			[1]	ignore ventricle alone
	(ii)	lung(s	<u>)</u> ;			[1]	ignore left or right

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(iii)	tick tick;		both ticks correct for 1 mark 0 marks for more than two ticks
		[1]	
(iv)	(cardiac) muscle;	[1]	
(b) (i)	any valve correctly labelled with a V;	[1]	
(ii)	ensure one-way flow of blood/prevent blood flowing in the wrong direction/prevent backflow/AW;	[1]	
(c) (i)	(heartbeat) faster/accelerates/speeds up/AW;		ignore contracts better/more efficient
	contracts more, forcefully/strongly, /AW;		ignore pumps more blood
	increased output per beat/increased stroke volume/AW;	[max 2]	A 'heartbeat increases' for 1 mark if no other marks awarded

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(ii)	cause:		award max 2 marks for each of cause and explanation
	blocked coronary artery/AW;		CAPIANATION
	high fat diet/high cholesterol/high stress levels/smoking/ sedentary life style;		
	explanation:		
	heart muscle/tissue, receives insufficient blood/AW;		
	heart muscle/tissue, receives insufficient oxygen/glucose;		
	respiration limited;		
	insufficient/poor, energy released;		
	heart (muscle) can't contract sufficiently (to support exercise);	[max 3]	
		[Total: 11]	
3 (a)	protein ; catalysts ;		
	speed up;	[3]	
(b) (i)	(ph) 7.5 ;	[1]	A 7.3 – 7.7
(ii)	4 (min);	[1]	A 3.9 – 4.1
(iii)	hydrochloric acid/stomach, has a low pH/pH ≤ 4;		
	(amylase) enzyme, is denatured/destroyed/will not function/AW;		R 'kills enzyme'
	(amylase) enzyme in saliva works best in neutral/ph 7.5;	[max 2]	ecf from graph reading

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(iv	amylase;		
	salivary glands/pancreas/small intestine;	[2]	
(c)	temperature;	[1]	A presence of an inhibitor/heat
		[Total: 10]	
4 (a)	diagram cell type A ciliated cell B egg cell C nerve cell muscle cell	[3]	1 mark each correct line more than one line from any box negates that mark
(b) (i	idea that cilia beat/move/wave, away from lungs;		A hairs for cilia
	remove dust/microorganisms;		A cleans the air going to the lungs
	reference to mucus;		
	keep airway clear ;	[max 2]	
(ii	move the egg cell (from ovary to uterus);	[1]	

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(c) (i)	D = oviduct ;		
	E = ovary;		
	F = uterus;	[3]	
(ii)	Centre of X must be in the cavity below the line on Fig.4.2;		
	Fig. 4.2	[1]	
(d)	sperm can swim/move;		
	towards egg (and fertilise it);	[2]	
		[Total: 12]	

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5	(a)	diffusion	osmosis			1 mark for each correct row
		X	✓ ;			
		√	X ;			
		√	✓ ;			
		Х	X ;		[4]	
	(b)	movement (of ox	kygen) from high	to low concentration;		
		random moveme	ent of particles ;			
		(identification of	this as) diffusion	1;		
		water acting as s	solvent;		[max 2]	
					[Total: 6]	
6	(a)	wind ; animal ; water ;				A any named animal/type of animal
		water,			[max 1]	
	(b)	colonise new ha	bitats ;			A grow in a new/different place
		prevent overcrov	wding / have mo	re space ;		A to move the seeds away from the plant
		reduce competiti	ion (with other p	lants of same species) ;		
					[max 1]	

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(0	c)	how fruits are dispersed:		1 mark for method of dispersal and 1 mark for reason
		wind/idea of blown about;		Todoon
		reason:		
		fruits/seeds easily detached;		
		large surface area to catch wind;		
		light weight idea;		
		hairs act as parachute;	[max 2]	
(d)	water/moist/damp;		R light
		oxygen;		R minerals/food/nutrients
		warmth/suitable temperature;	[3]	A suitable pH
7 (- \		[Total: 7]	
7 (a	a)	Total chairs To		lines between organism and part played: 4 correct = 3 2 or 3 correct = 2 1 correct = 1
		gratures gratures described by the second control of the second co	[max 6]	lines between part played and description: 4 correct = 3 2 or 3 correct = 2 1 correct = 1

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(b)	position of a (named) organism(s) in a, food chain/food web/ pyramid of number/pyramid of biomass/pyramid of energy;	[1]	
8 (a) (i)	group of organisms of, one/same/ (named) species;		
	living in the same place (at the same time);	[2]	
(ii)	4300 <u>million</u> ;	[1]	
(b)	pattern:		
	(both graphs) show an increase/rate of growth speeding up;		
	big increase from 1800/1900 onwards;		
	explanation:		
	improved health care; improved housing; people living longer; increased wealth; more efficient food production/use of fertilisers/ pesticides/mechanisation/genetics in crops; improved food storage/distribution; potable water supplies; improved sanitation; AVP; eg migration/increase in birth rate	[max 3]	

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(c)	war; famine; drought; (named) disease; natural disaster; migration; introduction of contraceptives; pollution/contamination qualified; decrease in medical care;	[max 2]	A introduction of restrictions on size of family A increase in death rate/decrease in birth rate
(d) (i)	number of seabirds has, increased / gone up (by 40%), and decreased after 2000; number of woodland birds has decreased / gone down (by 20%);	[2]	
(ii)	deforestation; loss of habitat; loss of nesting sites; less cover available; disease; lack of food; bad weather; increased predation; increased competition; AVP;	[max 1]	
(iii)	genetic resource; useful resource; maintains food chain/web; (conserve habitat) to maintain biodiversity; idea of aesthetic value; AVP; e.g. avoids extinction	[max 2]	
		[Total: 13]	

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9 (a) (i)	passed from parents to offspring / passed on in the genes / passed on in eggs or sperm;	[1]	
(ii)	dominant:		
	idea that it is the characteristic that is always seen in the outward appearance (phenotype);		
	allele:		
	an alternative form of a gene;	[2]	
(b) (i)	C D		
	parental phenotypes: club thumb × normal thumb ;		
	parental genotypes: Tt \times tt ;		
	gametes:		
	genotypes of children: Tt tt ;		A tT ie recessive allele first
	phenotypes of children: club normal club normal;		A other expressions of ratio 2:2/½: ½/50%: 50%/even
	ratio: 1 (clubbed): 1 (normal) ;	[6]	2.2772 : 727 30 70 : 30 707 CVC11
(ii)	none of B's children have normal thumbs/all of the children have club thumbs;	[1]	
		[Total: 10]	
		Paper [Total: 80]	