

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY 0610/31

Paper 3 Theory (core) May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.



Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Abbreviations used in the Mark Scheme:

• ; separates marking points

/ alternativesI 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

Page 3	Mark Scheme S		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1 (a) (i)	A – membrane / cell membrane / plasma membrane ;		
	B – cytoplasm ;	[2]	
(ii)	DNA;	[1]	
(b)	diffuses in: oxygen/glucose;		
	diffuses out: carbon dioxide/water;	[2]	
(c)	(diffusion) does not need oxygen/respiration/energy (but active transport does);		A diffusion is passive
	(diffusion) involves movement (of particles) from high to low concentration/down a concentration gradient (but opposite for active transport);	[max 1]	
	C – <u>cell wall</u> ;		R cell membrane
	D – vacuole;	[2]	

Page 4	Mark Scheme S		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(d) (ii)	process: photosynthesis;	[1]	AW throughout. Mark independently. I other named process
	animal dependence: 1 (chloroplasts contain chlorophyll) absorb/use/trap, light/energy;		If respiration/another process is named, mark the explanation and award points relating to photosynthesis I sun (alone)
	2 (to) produce glucose/carbohydrate/food, or plants are producers;		
	3 (photosynthesis) removes carbon dioxide (from atmosphere) or adds oxygen (to the atmosphere);		
	4 primary consumers/herbivores/animals, gain energy or food/as they eat plants/producers;		I reference to food chain/web unqualified
	5 secondary consumers/carnivores eat herbivores/primary consumers/other animals;		mp 2 and 3 (only) can be obtained from an equation.
	6 (animals) need/use oxygen for respiration;	[max 4]	chemical equation must be correct and balanced
		[1 + 4]	
		[Total: 13]	
2 (a) (i)	fur/hair; (external) ears; mammary glands;	[max 1]	

Page 5	Mark Scheme S		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(ii)	give birth (to live young);		
	suckle young/feed young on milk;		
	3 inner ear ossicles ;		
	differentiated teeth;		
	2 sets of teeth (deciduous and permanent)/AW;		
	diaphragm;		
	sweat glands ;		
	sebaceous glands ;	[max 2]	
(b) (i)	bison;	[1]	
(ii)	<u>3600</u> (kg);	[1]	
(iii)	number between 1300–1400 (kg);	[1]	
(iv)	the larg(er) the body mass, the long(er) the life span/AW ora ;	[1]	A positive correlation I proportional unqualified R directly proportional

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(c)	1	water/potable/clean/drinkable;		A AW throughout
	2	adequate food supply/balanced diet/eating healthily/access to food/no famine;		A examples of the categories I healthy life-style I good/stressful/hostile environment unqualified
	3	medical facilities/doctors/hospitals/treatments;		
	4	personal hygiene ;		
	5	sanitation/sewage treatment/removal of rubbish;		
	6	exercise facilities/taking regular exercise;		
	7	shelter from elements/housing;		
	8	absence of pollution/safe or clean environment;		
	9	use of modern technology;		
	10	improved education/schools;		
	11	avoidance of smoking/alcohol/drugs;		
	12	avoidance of hazardous behaviour/promiscuity/risky activities/crime/no war;		I avoid natural disasters/diseases
	13	reduction in poverty;	[max 3]	
			[Total: 10]	

Page 7	Mark Scheme S		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question		Expecte	ed Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3 (a)					
	label	name	function		
	F	capillary ;	transports blood/heat/ supplies oxygen glucose to cells/removes carbon dioxide;		I vein/ artery
	G	receptors / sensory neurone;	detect changes in external environment/stimulus/touch / pressure/temperature;		R detects temperature of the blood I responds to
	Н				
	J	adipose tissue/fat/fatty tissue ;	insulation/prevention of heat loss/keeps body warm/shock absorber/energy store;	[6]	I fatty acids I dermis
(b) (i)	with no	back-pack 6 (arbitrary ui	nits):		
		g back-pack 13 (arbitrary			
	117(%)	;		[3]	I 116.6%
(ii)	more/i	ncreased volume of, swe	at produced;	[1]	

Page 8	Mark Scheme S		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Questic	on	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(c)		1 ref. to <u>evaporation</u> ;		I ref. to heat loss by conduction/convection/radiation
		2 (of) water/sweat;		conduction/convection/radiation
		3 (idea of) need for heat/latent heat/energy;		I sweat absorbs heat unqualified
		4 (heat/latent heat/energy for evaporation) taken from /body/skin/blood;		
		5 blood carries heat ;	[max 3]	
			[Total: 13]	
4		glands; blood; target; insulin; blood;	[5]	
			[Total: 5]	
5 (a)		xylem;	[1]	
(b)	(i)	rate of transpiration increases as temperature rises/ora;		A positive correlation
		rate of increase becomes faster as temperature rises/ora;		I efficiency
		the higher the temperature the greater the distance moved by the meniscus ora ;	[max 1]	R incorrect causal relationship in an ora

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(ii)	1 enzymes will be destroyed/cease to function;		A enzymes denatured
	2 shoot/plant/leaf/cells die/no transpiration;		
	3 water loss greater than water intake ;		A wilting
	4 difficulty in achieving temperature (in lab);		
(c) (i)	less transpiration/(meniscus) will not move as fast or as far/slower rate of movement/less water loss/less water uptake;		I smaller/lower results
(ii)	1 smaller leaves ;		
	2 fewer leaves ;		
	3 less surface area (for transpiration);		
	4 fewer stomata (through which transpiration can occur);	[max 2]	
(d)	humidity ;	[max 1]	A air movement/light (intensity)/carbon dioxide concentration
		[Total: 8]	

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question	Exped	cted Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
6 (a)	change the genetic material (of an organism);			
	by removing/changing/inserti	ng (individual) genes;		
	from one organism/species to	another;	[max 2]	
(b)	example	benefit		I references to artificial selection
	to make (bacteria) produce insulin ;	treat diabetes/cheaper method of production;		mark as a pair, but benefit must match example
	crop plants resistant to herbicides / pesticides ;	kill weeds / other pests without killing plant so more food produced;		
	crop plants resistant to insects ;	less of plant eaten by insect – more food produced ;		
	crop plants produce more vitamins ;	fewer cases of vitamin deficiency;		
	any valid example ;	any valid benefit ;		
			[max 4]	
			[Total: 6]	

Page 11	Mark Scheme S		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
7		[4]	5 or 4 correct = 4 3 correct = 3 2 correct = 2 1 correct = 1
		[Total: 4]	
8 (a) (i)	L – <u>renal artery</u> ;		
	M – <u>ureter</u> ;	[2]	
(ii)	produced by: liver ;		
	transferred in: blood/plasma/blood vessels/circulation;	[2]	

Page 12	age 12 Mark Scheme S		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(b)	1	student drank less water/ate fewer foods, containing water;		ignore numbered lines
	2	student sweated more/AW;		A student had diarrhoea; student vomited;
	3	(as) it was a hotter day;		student lost a lot of blood;
	4	(as) student exercised/student had a fever;		I repair failure on that day / atudent aried
	5	student ate a lot of salty food;		I renal failure on that day/student cried
	6	lower humidity so water (vapour) lost in exhalation;	[max 3]	
(c)	1	screening/removal of large solids/twigs/plastic/etc.;		
	2	settling out/grit settles to bottom of tank;		
	3	microbes/bacteria decompose (digest) organic material;		
	4	digestion of materials in liquid by (aerobic) microorganisms;		
	5	aeration;		
	6	materials in sludge digested by (anaerobic) bacteria;		
	7	filtration;		A filtration once only unless qualified
	8	chlorination or sterilisation/use of disinfectants/ bactericides/bacteria killed;	[max 3]	
			[Total: 10]	

Page 13	Mark Scheme S		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Q	uesti	on		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
9	(a)	(i)	component	food		
			protein ; carbohydrate ;			
			carbonydrate ,	any example of plant cell wall material/any fruit or vegetable;	[3]	
		(ii)	minerals/ions/named	d mineral ;		A ecf from table if group not given there
			vitamins/named vitan	nin ;		
			water ;		[max 2]	

Page 14	Page 14 Mark Scheme		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0610	31

Question		Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(b)	1	use of agricultural machinery/tractors/trucks; improved efficiency/greater land area cultivated/plant more seeds/harvest more of the crop/harvest faster/spray pesticides/irrigate the crop;		A increased yields for any of the explanations
	2	use of (artificial) fertilisers ; improved yields/grow faster ;		A explanations in terms of increased speed or efficiency and I references to an example being easier
	3	use of herbicides/pesticides/insecticides; no competition from weeds/pests or increases yields;		
	4	selective breeding; improve quality/quantity of produce;		
	5	use of glass houses/poly-tunnels; protect crops from adverse environment/provide optimum growing environment/grow out of season/increased yields;		
	6	any valid example ; with improvement ;	[max 4]	
(c)	1	death of organisms;		
	2	disrupts food chains/webs/eutrophication;		
	3	habitat destruction/soil erosion;		A deforestation
	4	changes in precipitation ;	[max 2]	A reduced biodiversity
			[Total: 11]	