CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0610 BIOLOGY

0610/21

Paper 2 (Core), 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.

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Abbreviations used in the Mark Scheme

separates marking points

I 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 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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Question	Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
1	 E E. robustus; B A. marsupialis; A D. bicornis; C M. rufus; D H. sapiens; 	max [4]	4 or 5 correct = 4 marks 3 correct = 3 marks 2 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark
		[Total: 4]	
2 (a)	constant/maintenance/AW;		
	internal environment/AW;	[2]	
(b) (i)	F: hair;		
	G: (temperature) receptors/AW;		
	H: sweat gland;	[3]	
(ii)	3 ;	[1]	
(c) (i)	arterioles dilate;		
	more blood flows, to the (skin) surface / through the (surface)capillaries;		
	(more) heat is taken to the surface / blood carries heat ;		
	heat (energy) is lost (from the skin);	max [3]	A more, conduction / convection / radiation

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(ii)	sweat/water on skin surface ;		idea of "more" must be expressed at some point
	2. water is evaporated ;		A water vapour is lost
	3. (body) heat/energy used (in evaporation);		
	4. heat, from body/carried by blood ;		
	5. blood temperature decreases ;		
	correct reference to heat loss by conduction / convection / radiation ;	max [3]	
(iii)	shivering or description;		
	vasoconstriction/AW;		
	hairs stand on end ;		
	increased rate of respiration ;	max [2]	
(d)	brain ;		ignore CNS
	hypothalamus ;	max [1]	
		[Total: 15]	

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3	allele	a thread of DNA, made up of a string of genes		1 mark for each correct linkage
	chromosome	a length of DNA that codes for a specific protein		
	diploid	an alternative form of a gene		
	gene	containing two sets of chromosomes		
	haploid	transmission of genetic information from generation to generation		
	inheritance	the physical features of an organism due to both its genotype and its environment		
		containing a single set of unpaired chromosomes	[5]	
			[Total: 5]	

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4	(a)	growth: 1. (seedling) increase 2. permanent (increase) 3. larger/more cells; development: 4. cells become specions.	alised ;		
		6. ref. to formation of	new (named) structures ;	max [4]	A leaves / shoot / roots / stem
	(b)	oxygen / O ₂ ;			in any order
		water / H ₂ O ;			
		(suitable) temperature / warmth ;		[3]	
				[Total: 7]	
5	(a)				
		E ;	testis;		
		F;	penis ;		
		D;	urethra ;	[6]	

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(b)	(i)	centre of X anywhere on the sperm duct ;	[1]	
	(ii)	to prevent sperm passing down the sperm duct;	[1]	
			[Total: 8]	
6 (a)		renal artery ; renal vein ;	[2]	either order
(b)		(excess) water; (named) ions/salts; hormones; vitamins;	max [1]	ignore named elements ignore glucose / protein / fats
(c)	(i)	liver;	[1]	
	(ii)	too many/excess, amino acids/protein; idea of: inability to store/removal of (excess, amino acids or		
		protein)/AW; need to be broken down;	max [2]	A deaminated A ref to remaining carbohydrates as an energy source
	(iii)	in plasma / blood ;	max [1]	
			[Total: 7]	
7 (a)	(i)	(carbon compounds in) plants ;	[1]	
	(ii)	feeding/eating/nutrition/digestion/AW;	[1]	ignore herbivore R carnivore
	(iii)	arrow drawn in opposite direction to $E/from\;CO_2$ in air to box H ;	[1]	A arrow if unlabelled as long as only 1 arrow drawn
	(iv)	death;	[1]	ignore decay/decomposition/rotting

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(b) (i)	A; E;	[2]	either order A F
(ii)	glucose + oxygen ;		R if energy given on LHS
	carbon dioxide + water ;		ignore if energy given on RHS If chemical equation is given it must be correct and balanced = 2 mark/1 mark per "side"
		[2]	ignore mixed chemical and word equation
(iii)	releases energy;		
	example of use of energy(in cells or organisms);	[2]	e.g. growth / synthesis / active transport / movement / reproduction /
		[Total: 10]	
8 (a)	1. (food)consists of, large/complex/insoluble, molecules;		
	2. (food) needs to be broken down;		ignore convert
	3. by, mechanical / chemical, processes;		
	4. to, small / simple / soluble, molecules;		
	5. (small / simple / soluble, molecules) for absorption/ora;	max [3]	

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(b)	J liver;		
	K stomach ;		
	L large intestine/colon ;		
	M small intestine/ileum ;	[4]	
(c) (i)	950 (per cm ²);	[1]	
(ii)	Q has, most / more, villi (per cm²);		
	has large(st) surface (area) ;		
	villi is where absorption takes place / AW ;		
	by diffusion ;		A active transport
	data processing mark ;	max [3]	
		[Total: 11]	
9 (a)	evaporation of water ;		
	(from) mesophyll (cells / tissue);		
	water vapour loss ;		
	by diffusion ;		must be in correct context
	through stomata ;	max [3]	

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(b)	add water ; to restore turgor to cells / AW ;		reason must match the change mark change and explanation together
	put in the dark / put in shade / AW ; stomata close so, less water loss / less transpiration ;		ignore ref to photosynthesis
	lower temperature ; reduces KE of water molecules ;		
	protect from draughts / wind / method of ; to reduce diffusion gradient ;		
	increase humidity / method of ; to reduce diffusion gradient ;	max [4]	
		[Total: 7]	
10 (a)	A: log / exponential (phase) ;		ignore descriptions
	B : stationary (phase) ;	[2]	
(b) (i)	difference: no stationary phase or exponential / log, phase has continued / AW;		
	explanation: development of farming / improved food supplies / AW;		
	ref. to sanitation / hygiene / AW ;		
	ref. to medical treatments / care ;		
	use of technology / AW ;		
	AVP;	max [3]	

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(ii)	lack of (named) resource leading to:		ignore education unqualified
	 idea of conflict / war / social unrest / riots starvation food shortages / people encouraged to have small families / spread of disease or overcrowding / 		ignore over population
	 unequal distribution of resources / poverty / migration / AVP; 	max [1]	e.g. less employment/pollution
		[Total: 6]	