

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY 0610/31
Paper 3 Theory (Core) May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark:80

Published

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Mark schemes will use these abbreviations

• ; separates marking points

• / alternatives

I 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

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	A – iris ;	2	
	B – pupil ;		
1(b)(i)	(pupil / B) becomes smaller / constricts / AW;	1	ecf
1(b)(ii)	reduces the amount of light (entering the eye) / stops too much light (entering eye);	2	
	protects, retina (cells) / receptors / sensors, from damage / AW;		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	adrenal adrenaline lowers blood glucose	6	for each column of lines: 3 or 4 correct = 3 marks 2 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark
	ovary insulin increase in breathing rate		R if more than 1 line coming from a box
	pancreas oestrogen growth of chest hair		
	testis testosterone breast development ;;;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)	in the blood / in the plasma;	1	A in the blood stream / in the blood vessels / circulatory system / in the veins / arteries / capillaries R inside any blood cell (including platelets)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	1 dm³per min(ute);	1	
3(b)	liver; gall bladder; brain; kidney; testes; ovaries; pancreas; lungs; spleen; uterus; AVP;;	2	A any structure that is an organ A artery / vein / bone
3(c)(i)	1100 (%) ; ;	2	ecf from 3(a) 11 ÷ 1×100 or 12 – 1÷1×100
3(c)(ii)	oxygen;	2	either order
	glucose;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance				
3(c)(iii)	more energy / ATP, needed by heart muscle / it / (skeletal) muscle ;	3	AW throughout				
	from respiration ;						
	because (heart muscle) has to contract more, strongly / forcefully;						
	(heart muscle) has to contract, more frequently / heart beats faster;						
	(because) blood flow to (skeletal) muscles increases / blood flows faster to the (skeletal) muscles ;						
3(d)(i)	data quote used to support either statement ;	3					
	alimentary canal: decreased (blood flow) / goes down / AW ;						
	skin: increased (blood flow) / goes up / AW ;						
3(d)(ii)	digestion / absorption not a priority / AW;	1					
	blood (volume), needed elsewhere in body / to go to the muscles / AW;						
	AVP;						

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(d)(iii)	1 exercise / muscles release heat ;	3	
	2 (and so) the body gets hotter / body temp increases;		
	3 blood carries heat ;		
	4 heat lost at skin (surface);		
	5 ref to homeostasis / precise description of ;		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	glucose ; lactic acid ; alcohol ; carbon dioxide ;	4	

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Question		Ansv	wer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	D/E D	adaptive feature (canine) teeth large mouth / jaws / beak (long / strong), tail webbed, toes / feet scaly / rough, skin / has scales markings / AW	help in survival seize / eat prey swallow / catch / grip large prey swimming / defence swimming prevent dehydration / waterproof for camouflage	4	feature and reason must match feature must be visible AW throughout
	E	eyes on top of head AVP; claws / nails / talons beak wings (tail) feathers forward facing eyes AVP;	vision when submerged; catch / tear prey / perching / defence tear / hold food / offence / defence flight / search for prey / hunt / escape predators retain body heat / helps in flight to see prey from a distance ;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(b)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3	1 and 2 at start in either order 3 after 4 (somewhere) 5 at the end

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
6(a)(i)			3		
	feature	non-smoker	smoker		
	length of cilia short / small;				
	number of cilia	many / more / large	few / little / less;		
	size of air space	wide	narrow		
	size of mucus layer	thin / narrow / less / small / evenly distributed	thick / wide / big / more / large / uneven thickness;		

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
6(a)(ii)	feature	non –smoker	smoker	2	
	bacteria present in mucus	few	many / more ;		
	total diameter / bronchiole size	wide / larger / longer	narrow / smaller ;		
	shape of lumen	circular	oval;		
	number of muscle cells	many / more	few/less;		
	size of muscle cells	small	large ;		
	AVP		;		
	bacteria (trapped) in mucus ; insufficient / damaged cilia ; (so) mucus / bacteria, not removed / stay in / build up in, (lung / bronchiole) or mucus / bacteria, will enter alveoli ; AVP;				
6(c)	carbon monoxide ;		2		
	tar;				
	nicotine;				
	particulates ;				
	AVP;;				

				5			
Question	Answer					Marks	Guidance
7	1 2	Description	Name Plumbago maritime	Letter		5	1 correct = 1 mark 2 correct = 2 marks 3 correct = 3 marks 4 or 5 correct = 4 marks 6 correct = 5 marks
	3		Plumbago lanceolata Ilex aquifolium	K L			
	4		Nymphaea alba	G			
	5		Trifolium pratense	М			
			Lupinus arboreus	Н	;;;;		

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Question	Answe	Marks	Guidance	
8(a)	breakdown of molecules ;	3		
	large to small (molecules) / food to small(er) m			
	insoluble to soluble (molecules);			
8(b)	name of structure salivary gland anus large intestine mouth pancreas stomach	letter from Fig. 8.1 P X; W; N; U; S;	5	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8(c)	function of the liver production of bile; formation of urea / breakdown of (excess) amino acids; breakdown of, alcohol or toxins / harmful substances; glucose converted to glycogen; ora glycogen stored; AVP;	2	e.g. deamination / formation of cholesterol / breakdown of, red blood cells or haemoglobin / breakdown of hormones / metabolism of lactic acid / stores vitamins
	function of the small intestine digestion / breakdown of food / absorption;		and minerals / formation of (named) plasma proteins
8(d)	protein is, digested / acted on / broken down, by protease / named protease; protease from, stomach / pancreas / small intestine; (digested to) polypeptides / amino acids AW; acid conditions in stomach;	4	
	alkaline / neutral conditions in small intestine ; AVP ;		e.g. activation of enzymes
8(e)	oral rehydration therapy / AW ;	1	

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Question	Answer						Marks	Guidance
9(a)(i)	X = epidermis ;						2	R lower epidermis I cuticle
	Y = palisade (mesophyll);							I mesophyll unqualified R spongy mesophyll
9(a)(ii)	to let light through / light can reach, (palisade) mesophyll cells / chloroplasts;					1		
9(b)(i)	Z = stoma ;					1	A stomata / guard cell R stroma	
9(b)(ii)	<u>diffusion</u> ;						1	
9(b)(iii)				3				
			movemen	t of gas				
	nam	ne of gas	into leaf	out of leaf	no movement			
	carb	oon dioxide	√;					
	oxyg	gen		√;				
	wate	er vapour		√;				
9(c)(i)	glucose;						2	either order
	oxygen;							
9(c)(ii)	chlorophyll;						1	

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