



As part of CIE's continual commitment to maintaining best practice in assessment, CIE has begun to use different variants of some question papers for our most popular assessments with extremely large and widespread candidature. The question papers are closely related and the relationships between them have been thoroughly established using our assessment expertise. All versions of the paper give assessment of equal standard.

The content assessed by the examination papers and the type of questions are unchanged.

This change means that for this component there are now two variant Question Papers, Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports where previously there was only one. For any individual country, it is intended that only one variant is used. This document contains both variants which will give all Centres access to even more past examination material than is usually the case.

The diagram shows the relationship between the Question Papers, Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports.

Question Paper	Mark Scheme	Principal Examiner's Report
Introduction	Introduction	Introduction
First variant Question Paper	First variant Mark Scheme	First variant Principal Examiner's Report
Second variant Question Paper	Second variant Mark Scheme	Second variant Principal Examiner's Report

Who can I contact for further information on these changes?

Please direct any questions about this to CIE's Customer Services team at: international@cie.org.uk

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

0610 BIOLOGY

0610/31

Paper 31 (Extended 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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2008	0610	31

Question 1

- (a) *ignore absence of feature(s)* *ignore slime*
shell ;
muscular foot ; **R** leg / false foot
(soft) unsegmented body ;
tentacles ;
mantle / mantle cavity ;
gills ;
AVP ; e.g. visceral mass **R** exoskeleton [max 2]
- (b) *species name* *ignore refs to generic name*
second name / follows genus name ;
begins with small letter / all small letters ; [max 1]
- (c) *asexual = 0 marks*
sexual / external ;
involves, gametes / fertilisation ; [2]
- (d) (i) *current of water provides*
(good) source of oxygen ; **A** ref to obtaining oxygen
R 'from gills' / 'easy to breathe'
low carbon dioxide concentration ; **A** ref to losing carbon dioxide
food source ;
protection / hiding, from predators ;
blood / mucus (from gills), may be food source ; [max 1]
- (ii) *one of the following* *ignore growth / maturity*
increase in complexity
differentiation / specialisation, of cells / tissues
formation of, new structures / organs / tissues / different types of cells
A change in, structure / form [1]
- (e) *one mark for named species, two max for details. If no species = no marks,*
*NB species **may** be identified in outline of conservation*

named species ; *must be an endangered species* **R** whale(s), **A** rhino(s)
if in doubt check IUCN red list <http://www.iucnredlist.org> [1]
- nature reserve / game park / sanctuary / AW ;
protection of habitat / stop habitat destruction / fenced area / restore habitat
A example ;
control of, predators / grazers / parasites / disease ;
provide food supply ;
prevent hunting / reduce poaching / reduce fishing / AW ;
A wardens / rangers
education (of local population) ;
captive breeding / provide breeding sites ;
release of captive bred organisms ;
AVP ; ; e.g. dehorn rhinos, ban trade [max 2]

[Total: 10]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2008	0610	31

Question 2

(a) *bars must be within potato square*

bars plotted accurately at 2.6 and 5.6 ;
shading correct according to key ;

[2]

(b) (i) (sugar) beet ;

[1]

(ii) wheat ;

[1]

(c) *award three different main points as given below
or award two marks for the main points and max one for any detail of one point*

use of named appropriate machinery ; e.g. tractor / combine harvester

detail e.g. more efficient, sowing / harvesting / watering ;

(artificial) fertilisers ;

detail e.g. prevent mineral deficiencies / provide more nutrients ;

pesticides / insecticides / fungicides / AW ;

detail e.g. control, pests / diseases, feed / destroy / damage, crops ;

A reduce losses to, pests / diseases

herbicides ;

detail e.g. control / kill, weeds / competitors ;

use of, hormones / named hormone(s) ;

detail e.g. reduce vegetative growth / promote fruiting / AW ;

irrigation ; **R** 'put on (more) water'

detail e.g. prevent water becoming limiting factor / not relying on rain / AW ;

glasshouses / greenhouses ;

detail e.g. control, light intensity / carbon dioxide concentration / temperature

monoculture ;

detail e.g. easier to harvest ;

genetic engineering / gene transfer / GM ; *ignore* genetic technology

artificial selection / selective breeding ;

detail e.g. improve, growth / aspect of yield / quality / disease resistance /

pest resistance ;

[max 3]

(d) *idea that water content of plants varies ;*

[1]

(e) *idea that energy is lost, along a food chain / between maize and cows ;*

[1]

energy loss by animals to max 2

food not eaten ;

food not, digested / absorbed ; **A** egested

(chemical energy) excreted ;

heat loss ;

movement ;

respiration ;

[max 2]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2008	0610	31

- (f) (i) $6O_2$; R $6O^2 / 6O2$ [1]
- (ii) large surface area / broad / wide ; R flat
 chloroplasts / chlorophyll ;
 leaf mosaic / leaves arranged to avoid shading ;
 leaves, grow at right angles to light / move to follow the sun ;
 cuticle / epidermis, thin / transparent ;
 leaf is thin ;
 palisade cells tightly packed ;
 movement of chloroplasts towards light source ;
 AVP ; [max 2]
- (iii) root hair(s) ;
 down water potential gradient / from high to low water potential / soil has
higher water potential / root has lower water potential ;
 osmosis / across partially permeable membrane ;
 A semi-permeable / selectively permeable R 'and active uptake'
 [3]
- (iv) (carbon dioxide) diffuses (from air) / ref to down diffusion gradient ;
 through stoma(ta) ;
 air spaces, between (mesophyll) cells / in leaf ;
 dissolves in water, on / in, cell wall ;
 (diffuses) through, cell wall / membrane ;
 carbon dioxide from, respiration / mitochondria ; [max 2]
- [Total: 19]**

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2008	0610	31

Question 3

- (a) (i) *mycoprotein has* *accept converse answers for beef*
less protein / figures compared ;
less fat / figures compared ;
 fibre / figures compared ; **A** roughage
 carbohydrate / figures compared ; [max 2]
- (ii) *assume answers are about mycoprotein*
less fat / 9.2 g compared to 48.6 g / 39.4 g less fat / 5× less fat ;
 so less risk of + heart disease / heart attack / blockage of arteries / obesity ;
A 'clogged' / 'furred' / hardening *ignore* diabetes
 fibre / 19.5 g compared to 0 g ;
 so less risk of, constipation / bowel cancer ;
A faster transit time / helps peristalsis / easier defecation explained [4]
- (b) (i) *award two marks if correct answer (1.7) is given*
if no answer or incorrect answer award one mark for correct addition to get
 98.3
 $49 + 9.2 + 19.5 + 20.6 = 98.3$
 $100 - 98.3 = 1.7$ (g) ;; [2]
- (ii) *accept first answer on the line*
 mineral(s) / named mineral / ions / salt(s) / vitamin(s) / named vitamin ;
 calcium / potassium / sodium / magnesium / iron / phosphate / iodine / zinc
R nitrate / sulphate / micronutrients [1]
- (c) (i) glucose / sucrose / lactose / maltose / sugar(s) / molasses / corn steep
 liquor ; **A** carbon source
 minerals / mineral salts / vitamin(s) ;
 ammonia / ammonium / amino acids ; **A** nitrogen source [max 2]
- (ii) filter / separate liquid from solid / retain solids / AW ; [1]
- (iii) carbon dioxide ; **A** CO₂ [1]
- (d) (i) 24 °C ; **A** a temperature within range 20 to 30 °C [1]
- (ii) *ignore refs to the paddle*
 heat released / exothermic ;
 (during) respiration / metabolism / fermentation ; [2]
- (iii) constant, production / growth ;
A optimum temperature / produce antibiotic as fast as possible
 low temperature will slow down, enzyme action / fungal growth ;
 high temperature will, denature enzymes ; **R** if 'and too low'
 high temperature will kill fungus ; **R** if 'and too low'
 high temperature may breakdown, product / antibiotic / penicillin ; [max 2]
- (iv) use a water jacket ; [1]

[Total: 19]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2008	0610	31

Question 4

- (a) penis becomes, firm / erect ;
penis inserted into vagina ;
ejaculation ;
sperm / semen, deposited, in vagina / near cervix ; [max 2]
- (b) (i) mechanical / barrier ; **A** physical [1]
- (ii) semen / sperm, collect / trapped, in condom ; **A** cannot enter female
so fertilisation is not possible / sperm cannot reach egg or oviduct / AW ;
A male gamete for sperm **R** 'sperm cannot reach ovary' [2]
- (c) (i) 1 HIV transmitted in, semen / vaginal fluids / body fluids / blood ;
2 from infected to, uninfected / AW, during sexual intercourse ;
3 condoms, prevent contact between body fluids ; **A** mixing of body fluids
4 (no condoms) more unprotected sex / greater chance of infection ; [max 2]
- (ii) sharing needles (during drug taking) ; **R** unsterilised / used
tattoos / body piercing ;
(transmission in) blood products / blood transfusion / transplants ;
A blood to blood contact, e.g. open wounds ;
A refs to breast milk ; across placenta ; (blood mixing) at birth ; [max 2]
- (iii) virus, invades / attacks / kills, lymphocytes / CD4 cells / T cells ;
R white blood cells unqualified
antibodies, not produced / don't work / not effective ; *ora*
phagocytes not as effective ; *ora*
loss of (existing) immunity ;
cannot defend against / (more) susceptible to / less resistance to ,
pathogen / infection / disease ; **A** ref to opportunistic infection
R 'fight' disease / infection [max 3]
- (d) (i) sores / ulcers, on, penis / genitals ;
discharge (of pus) from, penis / urethra / sex organ(s) ;
(male) pain when urinating ;
inflammation of, testes / prostate / urethra / vagina ;
discharge of pus from the vagina ; [max 1]
- (ii) *accept any from (i) if not already given*
damage to, urinary / reproductive, organs ;
sterility / infertility ;
blindness in a baby born to a mother with the disease ;
abdominal pain ;
produce antibodies ; [max 1]
- (iii) use antibiotic(s) / named antibiotic ; **A** penicillin (although not used now) [max 1]

[Total: 15]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2008	0610	31

Question 5

- (a) (i) reserves last longer for walking / ora ;
(approx) 4 times longer / other use of figures ; [2]
- (ii) glucose **and** muscle glycogen ; [1]
- (iii) fat **and** carbohydrate ; [1]
- (iv) *award two marks if correct answer (16.6 / 17) is given
if no answer or incorrect answer award one mark for correct working*
- 1660 / 100 **OR** 5800 / 350 **OR** average of the two
16.57 / 16.58 / 16.59 / 16.6 / 17 (kJ per gram) ;; **R** rounding down to 16.5 [2]
- (b) (i) muscle, growth / development / repair ; **A** 'make / build up, muscle' [1]
- (ii) to build up, energy / glycogen, reserves / stores ;
muscle / liver, glycogen ;
converted to fat / stored as fat ; [2]
- (c) (i) $C_6H_{12}O_6 \longrightarrow 2C_3H_6O_3$ (+ energy released)
- 1 mark for glucose + lactic acid formulae correct ;
1 mark for balanced equation ; **R** if anything else given ($CO_2 + H_2O$) [2]
- (ii) 1 short, time / distance, for sprint or long, time / distance, for marathon ;
2 sprint needs (lots of) energy quickly / marathon needs energy over long
period ;
3 sprint oxygen supply not sufficient / oxygen supplied during marathon ;
4 anaerobic does not need oxygen / aerobic needs oxygen ;
5 lactic acid, removed after sprint / would build up in marathon ;
6 ref to muscle, fatigue / cramp / pain ;
7 ref to oxygen debt ;
8 AVP ; e.g. fat has higher energy content useful for marathon [max 4]
- (iii) glycogen in liver broken down to glucose ;
correct ref to glucagon ; **R** if 'glucagon breaks down glycogen...'
glucose from liver enters the blood ; **R** 'excreted into blood'
idea that balances use of glucose ; **A** 'replaces glucose used up' [max 2]

[Total: 17]

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

0610 BIOLOGY

0610/32

Paper 32 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2008	0610	32

Question 1

- (a) *ignore absence of feature(s)* *ignore slime*
shell ;
muscular foot ; **R** leg / false foot
(soft) unsegmented body ;
tentacles ;
mantle / mantle cavity ;
gills ;
AVP ; e.g. visceral mass **R** exoskeleton [max 2]
- (b) *species name* *ignore refs to generic name*
second name / follows genus name ;
begins with small letter / all small letters ; [max 1]
- (c) *asexual = 0 marks*
sexual / external ;
involves, gametes / fertilisation ; [2]
- (d) (i) *current of water provides*
(good) source of oxygen ; **A** ref to obtaining oxygen
R 'from gills' / 'easy to breathe'
low carbon dioxide concentration ; **A** ref to losing carbon dioxide
food source ;
protection / hiding, from predators ;
blood / mucus (from gills), may be food source ; [max 1]
- (ii) *one of the following* *ignore growth / maturity*
increase in complexity
differentiation / specialisation, of cells / tissues
formation of, new structures / organs / tissues / different types of cells
A change in, structure / form [1]
- (e) *one mark for named species, two max for details*
if no species = no marks
*NB species **may** be identified in outline of conservation*

named species ; *must be an endangered species* **R** whale(s), **A** rhino(s)
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- nature reserve / game park / sanctuary / AW ;
protection of habitat / stop habitat destruction / fenced area / restore habitat
A example ;
control of, predators / grazers / parasites / disease ;
provide food supply ;
prevent hunting / reduce poaching / reduce fishing / AW ;
A wardens / rangers
education (of local population) ;
captive breeding / provide breeding sites ;
release of captive bred organisms ;
AVP ; ; e.g. dehorn rhinos, ban trade [max 2]

[Total: 10]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2008	0610	32

Question 2

- (a) 1 weigh the nut / use known mass of nut ;
 2 put 25 cm³ water into the (boiling) tube ;
 3 (take) start temperature of water ;
 4 set nut on fire ;
 5 hold nut under boiling tube until it has stopped burning ;
 6 reignite nut if it goes out / keep heating water until temperature stops rising ;
 7 stir water ;
 8 (take) final / maximum, temperature of water ; **A** record temperature rise
 9 repeat with other masses of nut ; [max 5]
- (b) *award two marks if correct answer (2520) is given
 if no answer or incorrect answer award one mark for correct working
 if answer space blank check the table on page 4 of the script*
- 25 × 24 × 4.2
 2520 (J) ;; [max 2]
- (c) (i) x-axis labelled 'mass of nut / g' ;
 y-axis labelled 'energy / J' ;
- point plotted in square 2500 – 2600 + line through points ;
ecf from (b) for plotted point, ecf if no value given in (b)
line must not extend beyond plotted points
A lines between points, straight line of best fit [3]
- (ii) as mass increases, energy increases ;
A energy content directly proportional to mass of nut [1]
- (d) (i) (3045 / 0.5 × 100 =) 609 000 / 6.09 × 10⁵ ; [max 1]
- (ii) heat / energy, lost to, air / surroundings ;
 groundnut not completely burnt / AW ;
 some energy lost when setting nut on fire ;
 official procedure involves burning in oxygen ;
 heat transfer to, needle / boiling tube (not to water) ;
R 'no repeats' [max 2]
- (e) *nitrogen-containing compound absorbed from soil*
- nitrate / ammonium (ions) ;
 dissolved in soil water ;
 absorbed by root hairs ;
 active transport / diffusion ;
 nitrate / ammonium, used to make amino acids (in plant) ;
- nitrogen fixation in legume*
- nitrogen-fixing bacteria / *Rhizobium* (in/on nodule) ;
 bacteria in root nodules ;
 convert nitrogen (N₂) to, ammonia / amino acids ;
 amino acids / AW, to legume (tissue) ; [max 5]

[Total: 19]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Question 3

- (a) (i) *mycoprotein has* *accept converse answers for beef*
less protein / figures compared ;
less fat / figures compared ;
 fibre / figures compared ; **A** roughage
 carbohydrate / figures compared ; [max 2]
- (ii) *assume answers are about mycoprotein*
less fat / 9.2 g compared to 48.6 g / 39.4 g less fat / 5× less fat ;
 so less risk of + heart disease / heart attack / blockage of arteries / obesity ;
A 'clogged' / 'furred' / hardening *ignore* diabetes
 fibre / 19.5 g compared to 0 g ;
 so less risk of, constipation / bowel cancer ;
A faster transit time / helps peristalsis / easier defecation explained [4]
- (b) (i) *award two marks if correct answer (1.7) is given*
if no answer or incorrect answer award one mark for correct addition to get
 98.3
 $49 + 9.2 + 19.5 + 20.6 = 98.3$
 $100 - 98.3 = 1.7$ (g) ;; [2]
- (ii) *accept first answer on the line*
 mineral(s) / named mineral / ions / salt(s) / vitamin(s) / named vitamin ;
 calcium / potassium / sodium / magnesium / iron / phosphate / iodine / zinc
R nitrate / sulphate / micronutrients [1]
- (c) (i) glucose / sucrose / lactose / maltose / sugar(s) / molasses / corn steep
 liquor ; **A** carbon source
 minerals / mineral salts / vitamin(s) ;
 ammonia / ammonium / amino acids ; **A** nitrogen source [max 2]
- (ii) filter / separate liquid from solid / retain solids / AW ; [1]
- (iii) carbon dioxide ; **A** CO₂ [1]
- (d) (i) 24 °C ; **A** a temperature within range 20 to 30 °C [1]
- (ii) *ignore refs to the paddle*
 heat released / exothermic ;
 (during) respiration / metabolism / fermentation ; [2]
- (iii) constant, production / growth ;
A optimum temperature / produce antibiotic as fast as possible
 low temperature will slow down, enzyme action / fungal growth ;
 high temperature will, denature enzymes ; **R** if 'and too low'
 high temperature will kill fungus ; **R** if 'and too low'
 high temperature may breakdown, product / antibiotic / penicillin ; [max 2]
- (iv) use a water jacket ; [1]

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Question 4

- (a) penis becomes, firm / erect ;
penis inserted into vagina ;
ejaculation ;
sperm / semen, deposited, in vagina / near cervix ; [max 2]
- (b) (i) mechanical / barrier ; **A** physical [1]
- (ii) semen / sperm, collect / trapped, in condom ; **A** cannot enter female
so fertilisation is not possible / sperm cannot reach egg or oviduct / AW ;
A male gamete for sperm **R** 'sperm cannot reach ovary' [2]
- (c) (i) 1 HIV transmitted in, semen / vaginal fluids / body fluids / blood ;
2 from infected to, uninfected / AW, during sexual intercourse ;
3 condoms, prevent contact between body fluids ; **A** mixing of body fluids
4 (no condoms) more unprotected sex / greater chance of infection ; [max 2]
- (ii) sharing needles (during drug taking) ; **R** unsterilised / used
tattoos / body piercing ;
(transmission in) blood products / blood transfusion / transplants ;
A blood to blood contact, e.g. open wounds ;
A refs to breast milk ; across placenta ; (blood mixing) at birth ; [max 2]
- (iii) virus, invades / attacks / kills, lymphocytes / CD4 cells / T cells ;
R white blood cells unqualified
antibodies, not produced / don't work / not effective ; *ora*
phagocytes not as effective ; *ora*
loss of (existing) immunity ;
cannot defend against / (more) susceptible to / less resistance to ,
pathogen / infection / disease ; **A** ref to opportunistic infection
R 'fight' disease / infection [max 3]
- (d) (i) sores / ulcers, on, penis / genitals ;
discharge (of pus) from, penis / urethra / sex organ(s) ;
(male) pain when urinating ;
inflammation of, testes / prostate / urethra / vagina ;
discharge of pus from the vagina ; [max 1]
- (ii) *accept any from (i) if not already given*
damage to, urinary / reproductive, organs ;
sterility / infertility ;
blindness in a baby born to a mother with the disease ;
abdominal pain ;
produce antibodies ; [max 1]
- (iii) use antibiotic(s) / named antibiotic ; **A** penicillin (although not used now) [max 1]

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Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Question 5

- (a) (i) reserves last longer for walking / ora ;
(approx) 4 times longer / other use of figures ; [2]
- (ii) glucose **and** muscle glycogen ; [1]
- (iii) fat **and** carbohydrate ; [1]
- (iv) *award two marks if correct answer (16.6 / 17) is given
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- 1660 / 100 **OR** 5800 / 350 **OR** average of the two
16.57 / 16.58 / 16.59 / 16.6 / 17 (kJ per gram) ;; **R** rounding down to 16.5 [2]
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- (ii) to build up, energy / glycogen, reserves / stores ;
muscle / liver, glycogen ;
converted to fat / stored as fat ; [2]
- (c) (i) $C_6H_{12}O_6 \longrightarrow 2C_3H_6O_3$ (+ energy released)
- 1 mark for glucose + lactic acid formulae correct ;
1 mark for balanced equation ; **R** if anything else given ($CO_2 + H_2O$) [2]
- (ii) 1 short, time / distance, for sprint or long, time / distance, for marathon ;
2 sprint needs (lots of) energy quickly / marathon needs energy over long
period ;
3 sprint oxygen supply not sufficient / oxygen supplied during marathon ;
4 anaerobic does not need oxygen / aerobic needs oxygen ;
5 lactic acid, removed after sprint / would build up in marathon ;
6 ref to muscle, fatigue / cramp / pain ;
7 ref to oxygen debt ;
8 AVP ; e.g. fat has higher energy content useful for marathon [max 4]
- (iii) glycogen in liver broken down to glucose ;
correct ref to glucagon ; **R** if 'glucagon breaks down glycogen...'
glucose from liver enters the blood ; **R** 'excreted into blood'
idea that balances use of glucose ; **A** 'replaces glucose used up' [max 2]

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