

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

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 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is a registered trademark.

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



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

© UCLES 2017 Page 2 of 13

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 ;;;		

© UCLES 2017 Page 3 of 13

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;		

© UCLES 2017 Page 4 of 13

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;		

© UCLES 2017 Page 5 of 13

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	

© UCLES 2017 Page 6 of 13

Question		Ansv	ver	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	help in survival seize / eat prey swallow / catch / grip large prey swimming / defence swimming prevent dehydration / waterproof	4	feature and reason must match feature must be visible AW throughout
		markings / AW eyes on top of head AVP ;	for camouflage vision when submerged ;		
	E	claws / nails / talons beak wings (tail) feathers forward facing eyes AVP ;	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 ;		

© UCLES 2017 Page 7 of 13

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	long / large / big	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;		

© UCLES 2017 Page 8 of 13

Question		Answer		Mark	s	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;;					

				<i></i>		,	
Question	Answer					Marks	Guidance
7	I	Description	Name	Letter		5	1 correct = 1 mark 2 correct = 2 marks
	1						3 correct = 3 marks 4 or 5 correct = 4 marks
	2		Plumbago maritime	J			6 correct = 5 marks
			Plumbago lanceolata	K			
	3		llex aquifolium	L			
	4		Nymphaea alba	G			
	5		Trifolium pratense	M			
			Lupinus arboreus	Н			
					;;;;;		

© UCLES 2017 Page 10 of 13

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	

© UCLES 2017 Page 11 of 13

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 and minerals / formation of (named) plasma proteins
	function of the small intestine digestion / breakdown of food / absorption;		
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; alkaline / neutral conditions in small intestine; AVP;	4	e.g. activation of enzymes
8(e)	oral rehydration therapy / AW ;	1	

© UCLES 2017 Page 12 of 13

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;					ts;	1	
9(b)(i)	Z = stoma ;					1	A stomata / guard cell R stroma	
9(b)(ii)	<u>diffusion</u> ;					1		
9(b)(iii)						3		
			movement of gas					
	na	me of gas	into leaf	out of leaf	no movement			
	ca	rbon dioxide	√;					
	ox	ygen		√;				
	wa	ater vapour		√;				
9(c)(i)	glucose;						2	either order
	oxygen ;							
9(c)(ii)	chlorophyll;						1	

© UCLES 2017 Page 13 of 13