

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.

<b>Question Paper</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Principal Examiner’s Report</b>
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](mailto:international@cie.org.uk)

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper**

**0610 BIOLOGY**

**0610/03**

Paper 3 (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 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.





Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610	03

- 2 (a) temperature / heat / cold ;  
 pressure ;  
 pain / sharpness ;  
 texture / touch ; [max 2]
- (b) ganglion ; [2]  
 grey matter (of spinal cord) ;
- (c) (i) electrical ;  
     **A** electrochemical / movement of ions / electric current  
     **R** electrons / electricity [1]
- (ii) myelin / (fatty) sheath ; [1]
- (iii) *award two marks if correct answer with units is given  
 if not, award one mark if*  
     • *correct answer with no units*  
     • *incorrect answer with correct units*  
     • *no answer but correct working*  
     • *incorrect answer but correct working*
- 1.5 / 0.02 ;  
 75, metres per second or m/s or  $m s^{-1}$  or  $m sec^{-1}$  ; [2]
- (iv) synapse(s) / gap(s) (between neurones) ; [1]
- (d) (i) (**V** / biceps) contracts ; [2]  
 arm / elbow, flexes / bends / pulls away from stimulus / AW ;
- (ii) *allow ecf from (i)  
 if muscle not identified assume it is V*
- triceps (muscle) / (muscle) **W** / antagonistic muscle / opposing muscle, contracts ;  
 muscle **V** relaxes / passive stretching of **V** ;  
     **A** ref to **W** as antagonistic if already said it contracts  
     **R** 'V relaxes that causes contraction of W' [2]

[Total: 13]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 3 (a) removal of waste (products) of, metabolism / chemical reactions ;  
**A** 'made within cells' as alternative to metabolism  
 harmful / toxic / poisonous / AW ;  
 substance(s) in excess of requirements ; [3]

- (b) (i) *accept statements from the question instead of letter  
 accept letter written on the structure (no label line) or nearby if clear  
 reject if letter used on two or more areas and one is incorrect*

**F** on cortex / white area between fibrous capsule and stippled medulla ; *allow on glomerulus but not anywhere else on tubule*

**R** on renal artery *including after it divides* ;

**U** on ureter ; [3]

- (ii) ref to blood pressure ;  
 due to the heart / AW ;  
 ref to capillaries ; **A** glomerulus  
 small molecules forced out (of blood) ;  
 two examples ;  
 urea, water, amino acids, glucose / sugar, salts / ions / minerals, uric acid, ammonia,  
 any named hormone / spent hormone

**A** any two named, ions / hormones as the two examples [max 3]

- (iii) *glucose mark only the first two answers if more than two given*

diffusion ;

active uptake / active transport ;

**A** selective , reabsorption / uptake ; [max 2]

*water mark only the first answer if more than one given*

osmosis ; **A** diffusion [3]

**[Total: 12]**

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610	03

4 (a) (where sperm are stored before ejaculation) **E** ;  
 (is cut or tied during a vasectomy) **B** ;  
 (produces fluid for sperm to swim in) **C** ;  
 (where meiosis occurs) **F** ; [4]

(b) (i) urethra ; [1]

(ii) reduction in flow of urine / difficult to urinate ;  
 difficult to empty bladder ;  
 pain (when urinating) ;  
 needing to urinate more often ;  
 dribbling / spraying, of urine ;  
 increased risk of infections of, bladder / kidney / prostate / urethra ;  
 difficult to ejaculate ; **A** difficulty in release of, sperm / semen [max 2]

(c) *many examples that candidates may give*

named structure ;  
 how diameter is reduced ;  
 purpose ; [3]

(d) fertility drugs

FSH / LH / clomiphene / clomid ; **R** oestrogen  
 causes the ovaries to produce more eggs / AW ;  
 increases chance of fertilisation ;  
 ref to in vitro fertilisation ;  
*female* hCG ;  
 stimulates follicles to release eggs ;  
 progesterone ;  
 causes, lining of uterus / endometrium, to thicken ; **A** maintains lining  
 increases chance of implantation ;  
*male* hCG ;  
 to stimulate testosterone production ;  
 FSH / LH / testosterone ;  
 stimulates sperm production ; max 3

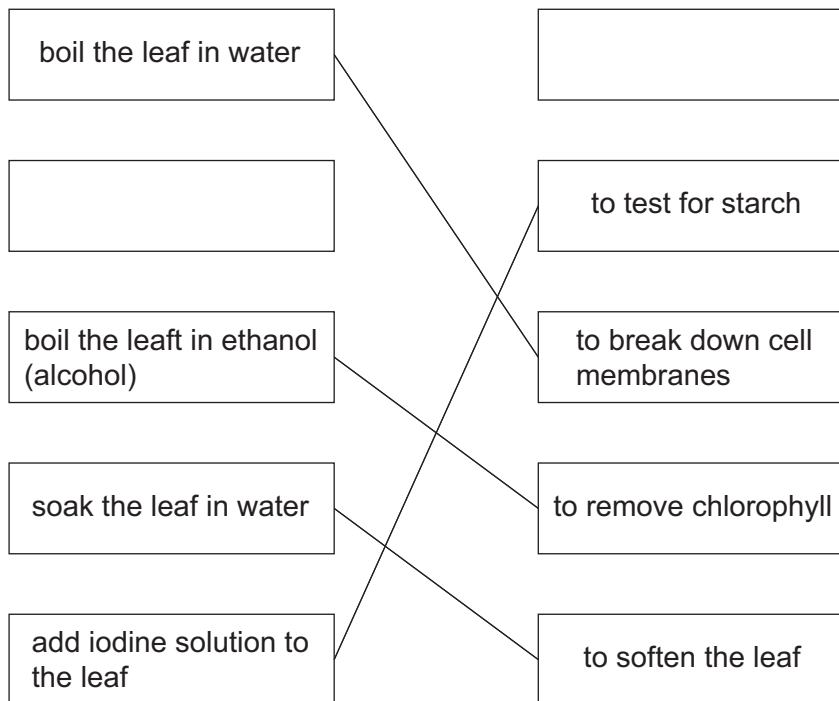
*chemical methods of birth control*

oestrogen / progesterone ;  
 (contraceptive) pill / patch / injection / implant ; **R** tablet / medicine  
 prevents FSH release / AW ;  
 prevents, egg / follicle, development ;  
 prevents, ovulation / release of eggs ; **A** no egg to be fertilised  
 (progesterone only pills)  
 inhibit sperm movement through cervix / plug of mucus at cervix ;  
 prevents implantation ;  
 kills sperm in, vagina / cervix ;  
 prevents sperm, reaching egg / entering oviduct ; max 3 [6]

[Total: 16]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610	03

5 (a) (i)



[4]

(ii) chlorophyll masks the colour change (shown with iodine) / AW ;

[1]

(b) light ;  
 water ; **A** moisture  
 suitable temperature ; **R** heat  
 chlorophyll ;

[max 2]

(c) to show that the factor under test is responsible for the change observed / AW ;  
 e.g. to show carbon dioxide is needed  
 to show plants can photosynthesis under the glass cover  
**A** so there is only one variable

[1]

(d) to be sure that starch is produced during the experiment ;

[1]

(e) *correct result for starch test and reason needed for each mark*  
*reject crossed ticks*

stage	leaf from plant	starch test (✓ or ×)	reason
2	<b>A and B</b>	×	plants have had no light for photosynthesis / destarched / AW ;
4	<b>A</b>	×	plant has had no carbon dioxide for <u>photosynthesis</u> ;
	<b>B</b>	✓	plant has had, carbon dioxide / all conditions, for <u>photosynthesis</u> ;

[3]

<b>Page 7</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – October/November 2007</b>	<b>0610</b>	<b>03</b>

- (f) no photosynthesis ;  
 plant respire ; **R** 'plant begins to respire' / 'instead it respire'  
 carbon dioxide produced ; **A** correct equation for aerobic respiration  
 carbon dioxide, released / diffuses, from plant ;

[max 3]

**[Total: 15]**

- 6 (a) community / (all) organisms / animals and plants / (all) species / (all) populations / AW ;  
 (living together) in same, area / place / environment ; **R** habitat  
 many habitats ;  
 interacting / interdependent / AW ; **A** food chains / food web  
 (together with) abiotic / physical / non-living, factors / features ;

[max 2]

- (b) they provide excellent food for humans ;  
 they provide, sport / fishing, for tourists ;

[2]

- (c) (producer) algae ;  
 (herbivore) cichlid fish + prawns ;  
 (carnivore) Nile perch + humans ;

[3]

- (d) 1 algae grow / plants grow ; **A** algal bloom  
 2 less light for, plants / photosynthesis ; **A** more competition for light  
 3 (therefore) plants die ;  
 4 plants stop producing oxygen ;  
 5 (aerobic) bacteria / decomposers, feed on dead plants ;  
 6 use up oxygen (in respiration) / ref to aerobic ;  
 7 low levels of oxygen cause fish to, die / suffocate ; **A** not enough oxygen to breathe /  
 AW  
 8 bacteria produce toxins which cause fish to die ;

[max 4]

**[Total: 11]**





Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0610	03

- 2 (a) (i) produce / secrete, saliva ; **R** excrete  
 amylase / ptyalin ;  
 digests / breaks down, starch (to maltose) ;  
 water for, enzyme action / hydrolysis ;  
 lubricates / softens, food (to make it easier to chew) ;  
 ref to pH ; [max 3]
- (ii) grinding / chewing / crushing, food to reduce particle size ;  
 surface area increases ;  
 for enzymes ;  
 makes swallowing easier ; [max 3]
- (b) bacteria, feed on / respire, sugars ; **A** sweets / sugary drinks / AW  
 produce acid ; **R** 'sugar turns to acid' / 'sugar is acidic'  
 acid, dissolves / AW, enamel ;  
 dentine is exposed ;  
 dentine, softer / dissolves more rapidly, (than enamel) ; [max 3]
- (c) (fluoride) hardens / strengthens, enamel ; [1]
- (d) people do not have a choice if fluoride is in the water / AW ;  
 can choose to use toothpaste with fluoride instead ;  
 fluoride can cause, mottling / discolouring, of teeth ;  
 only benefits children / does not benefit adults ;  
 unknown effects / side effects / harmful to health / poisonous in large amounts ; **A** allergic to  
 fluoride, 'not healthy'  
 bones become, weaker / more brittle ;  
 may cause bone cancer (in boys) ;  
 ref to cost ; [max 3]

[Total: 13]

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**F** on cortex / white area between fibrous capsule and stippled medulla ; *allow on glomerulus but not anywhere else on tubule*

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**U** on ureter ; [3]

(ii) ref to blood pressure ;  
 due to the heart / AW ;  
 ref to capillaries ; **A** glomerulus  
 small molecules forced out (of blood) ;  
 two examples ;  
 urea, water, amino acids, glucose / sugar, salts / ions / minerals, uric acid, ammonia,  
 any named hormone / spent hormone

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diffusion ;  
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(ii) reduction in flow of urine / difficult to urinate ;  
 difficult to empty bladder ;  
 pain (when urinating) ;  
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 difficult to ejaculate ; **A** difficulty in release of, sperm / semen [max 2]

(c) *many examples that candidates may give*

named structure ;  
 how diameter is reduced ;  
 purpose ; [3]

(d) fertility drugs

FSH / LH / clomiphene / clomid ; **R** oestrogen  
 causes the ovaries to produce more eggs / AW ;  
 increases chance of fertilisation ;  
 ref to in vitro fertilisation ;  
*female* hCG ;  
 stimulates follicles to release eggs ;  
 progesterone ;  
 causes, lining of uterus / endometrium, to thicken ; **A** maintains lining  
 increases chance of implantation ;

*male* hCG ;  
 to stimulate testosterone production ;  
 FSH / LH / testosterone ;  
 stimulates sperm production ; max 3

*chemical methods of birth control*

oestrogen / progesterone ;  
 (contraceptive) pill / patch / injection / implant ; **R** tablet / medicine  
 prevents FSH release / AW ;  
 prevents, egg / follicle, development ;  
 prevents, ovulation / release of eggs ; **A** no egg to be fertilised  
 (progesterone only pills)  
 inhibit sperm movement through cervix / plug of mucus at cervix ;  
 prevents implantation ;  
 kills sperm in, vagina / cervix ;  
 prevents sperm, reaching egg / entering oviduct ; max 3

[Total: 16]

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- 5 (a) idea that gaseous exchange surface is  
place where gases move between organism and its environment ; [1]
- (b) thin / one cell thick / short distance ; **A** ref to, cuticle / epidermis  
capillary / blood, near to, surface / epidermis ;  
gases dissolve in layer of, water / mucus ; [max 2]
- (c) (i) softens testa ;  
activation of enzymes ;  
provide medium for transport / AW ;  
vacuolation of cells ; **A** ref to cytoplasm  
water is a solvent ;  
hydrolysis / breakdown of, food stores ;  
**A** involved in reactions **R** photosynthesis [max 1]
- (ii) growth / development (of plumule / radicle / cells) ;  
formation of, cytoplasm / organelles / membranes / cell walls / named molecule ;  
to metabolise food stores / AW ;  
transport ;  
active uptake of, minerals / ions ;  
cell division / mitosis ; [max 1]
- (d) (i) to (oil droplet) moves, towards the peas / to the left / towards the tube ;  
due to uptake of oxygen by seeds ;  
carbon dioxide produced is absorbed by soda lime ;  
volume of oxygen absorbed = volume of carbon dioxide produced ;  
reduction in gas volume in boiling tube ;  
reduction in pressure of gas in tube ; [max 3]
- (ii) 1 carry out at, different temperatures / stated temperatures ;  
2 allow peas to adjust to (new) temperature ;  
3 measure distance travelled by oil droplet ;  
4 over known period of time ;  
5 rate = distance divided by time ; **A**  $\text{cm min}^{-1}$   
6 remove bung to allow fresh air in to apparatus / replace soda lime ;  
7 repeats at each temperature ;  
8 named variable to be controlled ; e.g. mass of, seeds / soda lime [max 5]
- (iii) kinetic energy influenced by temperature ;  
more frequent collisions at higher temperatures / fewer collisions at low temperature ;  
respiration is controlled by enzymes / AW ;  
enzymes denatured by high temperatures ; [max 2]

[Total: 15]

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 (living together) in same, area / place / environment ; **R** habitat  
 many habitats ;  
 interacting / interdependent / AW ; **A** food chains / food web  
 (together with) abiotic / physical / non-living, factors / features ; [max 2]
- (b) they provide excellent food for humans ;  
 they provide, sport / fishing, for tourists ; [2]
- (c) (producer) algae ;  
 (herbivore) cichlid fish + prawns ;  
 (carnivore) Nile perch + humans ; [3]
- (d) 1 algae grow / plants grow ; **A** algal bloom  
 2 less light for, plants / photosynthesis ; **A** more competition for light  
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 5 (aerobic) bacteria / decomposers, feed on dead plants ;  
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 7 low levels of oxygen cause fish to, die / suffocate ; **A** not enough oxygen to breathe /  
 AW  
 8 bacteria produce toxins which cause fish to die ; [max 4]

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