



BIOLOGY

0610/33

Paper 3 Theory (Core)

October/November 2019

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)(i)	<p>An egg cell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has a jelly coating. has chloroplasts. has cilia. has energy stores. is very thin. 	2	
1(a)(ii)	<p><i>drawing</i> tail drawn onto mid-piece ;</p> <p><i>main features max 2 from:</i> tail / flagellum ; enzymes; nucleus / genetic material / chromosomes ; cytoplasm ; cell membrane ; AVP ;</p>	3	A acrosome

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(b)(i)	(largest) nucleus (in the middle) chromosome (smallest) gene ;	1	
1(b)(ii)	DNA ;	1	
1(c)	xylem (vessels) ; ciliated (cell) ; palisade (mesophyll cell) ; red blood (cell) ;	4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	sensory (neurone) ;	1	
2(b)(i)	synapse ;	1	
2(b)(ii)	electrical signal ;	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(c)	<div>includes the brain and spinal cord</div> <div>is made up of the brain, heart and spinal cord</div> <div>consists of the central nervous system only</div> <div>consists of the central and peripheral nervous system</div> <div>coordinates through the release of hormones</div> <div>coordinates and regulates body functions</div>	3	
2(d)	carbon, hydrogen, oxygen ; nitrogen ;	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(e)	<div> <div> <div>large molecule</div> <div> <div>cellulose</div> <div>fat</div> <div>glycogen and starch</div> <div>protein</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>smaller molecule</div> <div> <div>amino acids</div> <div>fatty acids and glycerol</div> <div>glucose</div> </div> </div> <pre> graph LR subgraph LargeMolecule [large molecule] C[cellulose] F[fat] GS[glycogen and starch] P[protein] end subgraph SmallerMolecule [smaller molecule] AA[amino acids] FAG[fatty acids and glycerol] G[glucose] end C --- G F --- FAG GS --- G P --- AA </pre> </div> <div> <div>****</div> <div>****</div> </div>	4	

Question	Answer			Marks	Guidance																					
3(a)	microscope ; membrane ; nucleus ; wall ; vacuole ; respiration ;			6																						
3(b)(i)	<table><tr><td>feature</td><td>mitosis</td><td>meiosis</td></tr><tr><td>produces gametes</td><td>(✓)</td><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td>produces genetically different cells</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td>produces genetically identical cells</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>produces new cells during growth and repair to damaged tissues</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>replaces cells</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>used in asexual reproduction</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr></table>			feature	mitosis	meiosis	produces gametes	(✓)	✓	produces genetically different cells		✓	produces genetically identical cells	✓		produces new cells during growth and repair to damaged tissues	✓		replaces cells	✓		used in asexual reproduction	✓		4	6 correct = 4 marks 4 and 5 correct = 3 marks 2 and 3 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark
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3(b)(ii)	X and X ; X and Y ;			2																						

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)	differences between individuals ; of the same species ;	2	
4(b)(i)	140 ;	1	
4(b)(ii)	20.0–20.9 (cm) ;	1	
4(c)	<i>type:</i> continuous / phenotypic ; <i>evidence:</i> range of phenotypes / AW ;	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance				
5(a)(i)	label line pointing to testis ; testes / testis ;	2					
5(a)(ii)	oestrogen ;	1					
5(a)(iii)	<table><tr><td>girls only</td><td>boys and girls</td></tr><tr><td>menstruation begins breasts grow pelvis broadens</td><td>growth of under arm hair growth of pubic hair</td></tr></table> <div>...</div>	girls only	boys and girls	menstruation begins breasts grow pelvis broadens	growth of under arm hair growth of pubic hair	3	5 correct = 3 marks 4 or 3 correct = 2 marks 2 or 1 correct = 1 mark
girls only	boys and girls						
menstruation begins breasts grow pelvis broadens	growth of under arm hair growth of pubic hair						
5(b)	increased rate of breathing ; increased, pulse / heart, rate ; widening of pupils ; AVP ; e.g. more glucose in blood / more alert	2					

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)(i)	(chemical reactions in cells that) break down of nutrient molecules to release energy ; without using oxygen ;	2	
6(a)(ii)	lactic acid ;	1	
6(a)(iii)	produces carbon dioxide ; produces alcohol ;	2	
6(b)(i)	24 (:1) ;;	2	
6(b)(ii)	aerobic releases more energy / anaerobic releases less energy ; run faster / run further / less fatigue / AW ; AVP ;	2	
6(c)	140 ;;	2	
6(d)	alveoli ; two(-way) ;	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(a)(i)	they will grow towards the light / AW ;	1	
7(a)(ii)	phototropism ;	1	
7(a)(iii)	plants make their own food ; light provides energy ; for photosynthesis ; ref. to chlorophyll ; in chloroplasts ; to produce, carbohydrates / glucose / sugars ; (energy) needed for growth ; AVP ;	4	
7(a)(iv)	(roots) grow away from the light ;	1	
7(b)	suitable temperature ; water ; oxygen ;	3	
7(c)	(water absorbed by) osmosis ; vacuole fills with, water / fluid / AW ; pressure (of the water) ; pressing / pushing, outwards on the cell wall ;	2	

Question	Answer			Marks	Guidance
8(a)	name	letter from Fig. 8.1	function	4	
	cornea	F ;	refracts light		
	iris	G	controls how much light enters the pupil		
	retina	A ;	contains light receptors		
	lens ;	D	focuses light on the retina		
	optic nerve	C	carries impulses to the brain ;		
8(b)	pupil (diameter), gets smaller / constricts ; restricts / reduces / controls, the amount of light entering the eye / AW ; reflex (action) / involuntary action / automatic / protective ;			2	