

Cambridge IGCSE™

BIOLOGY**0610/33**

Paper 3 Theory (Core)

May/June 2024

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 May/June 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**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 descriptions 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.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1 Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.

2 The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.

3 Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).

4 The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

5 'List rule' guidance

For questions that require ***n*** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons ...):

- The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided.
- Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards ***n***.
- Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards ***n***.
- Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response.
- Non-contradictory responses after the first ***n*** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

- ; separates marking points
- / alternative responses for the same marking point
- **R** reject the response
- **A** accept the response
- **I** ignore the response
- ecf error carried forward
- AVP any valid point
- ora or reverse argument
- AW alternative wording
- underline actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted)
- () the word / phrase in brackets is not required but sets the context

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	Water - breaks down to release energy. - dissolves many substances. - is a solute. - is produced by photosynthesis. - is required for digestion. - is required for germination.	3	one mark for each correct line R each additional line
1(b)(i)	<i>membrane</i> : (dialysis) tubing ; <i>cytoplasm</i> : water ;	2	
1(b)(ii)	arrow starting from water (inside tubing), crossing dialysis tubing and ending in salt solution ;	1	
1(b)(iii)	osmosis ;	1	
1(c)	(cell) wall ;	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																								
2(a)	<table><tr><td rowspan="2">biological molecule</td><td colspan="4">chemical elements in biological molecule</td></tr><tr><td>carbon</td><td>hydrogen</td><td>nitrogen</td><td>oxygen</td></tr><tr><td>carbohydrate</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td>fat</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td>protein</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr></table> ⋮	biological molecule	chemical elements in biological molecule				carbon	hydrogen	nitrogen	oxygen	carbohydrate	✓	✓		✓	fat	✓	✓		✓	protein	✓	✓	✓	✓	3	one mark for each correct row
biological molecule	chemical elements in biological molecule																										
	carbon	hydrogen	nitrogen	oxygen																							
carbohydrate	✓	✓		✓																							
fat	✓	✓		✓																							
protein	✓	✓	✓	✓																							
2(b)	amino acids fatty acid glucose glycerol glycogen oil protein ⋮⋮⋮	4	one mark for each correct line R each additional line																								
2(c)(i)	removal ; metabolism ; urea ; ions ;	4																									
2(c)(ii)	lung(s) ;	1																									
2(d)(i)	A ;	1																									
2(d)(ii)	D ;	1																									
2(d)(iii)	bladder ;	1																									

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(d)(iv)	renal (vein) ;	1	
2(e)	<i>any two from:</i> movement ; respiration ; sensitivity ; growth ; reproduction ; nutrition ;	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance															
3(a)(i)	<i>(plant 1) Bb ;</i> <i>(plant 4) Bb ;</i> <i>(plant 6) bb ;</i>	3																
3(a)(ii)	<i>any three from:</i> breed together two plants with blue flowers ; only breed from offspring with blue flowers ; ora repeat until only blue flowers are produced / AW ; ora ref. to selecting, genotype BB / pure-breeding ; AVP ;	3																
3(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2"><i>plant with <u>red</u> flowers</i></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td><td>R</td><td>r</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"><i>plant with <u>white</u> flowers</i></td><td>r</td><td>Rr</td><td>rr</td></tr> <tr> <td>r</td><td>Rr</td><td>rr</td></tr> </table> ;; <i>phenotypic ratio 1:1 ;</i>			<i>plant with <u>red</u> flowers</i>				R	r	<i>plant with <u>white</u> flowers</i>	r	Rr	rr	r	Rr	rr	3	MP1 correct flower colours MP2 four correct offspring genotypes MP3 correct ratio ecf MP2 to MP3 A 2:2
		<i>plant with <u>red</u> flowers</i>																
		R	r															
<i>plant with <u>white</u> flowers</i>	r	Rr	rr															
	r	Rr	rr															

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
3(c)	definition	term	3	
	structure made of DNA, which contains genetic information in the form of genes	chromosome ;		
	the observable features of an organism	phenotype ;		
	the transmission of genetic information from generation to generation	inheritance ;		

Question	Answer			Marks	Guidance
4(a)	description or function	structure	letter in Fig. 4.1	6	A receives blood from the body / receives deoxygenated blood / pumps blood to the ventricle
	transports blood from lungs to heart	pulmonary vein ;	S		
	contracts to pump blood out of heart	ventricle	T ;		
	ensures one-way flow (of blood) / prevents backflow (of blood) ;	valve	V		
	receives blood from, veins / vena cava ;	atrium	W ;		
	separates left and right side of heart	septum ;	U		

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(b)	<i>any two from:</i> artery wall is thicker ; ora artery lumen, narrower / smaller ; ora ref. to presence of valves in veins ;	2	A ref. to more, muscle (tissue) / elastic (tissue) (ORA) A no valves in arteries

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)(i)	<i>any one from:</i> <i>idea of</i> coordination of, (named) body functions / (named) responses ; <i>idea of</i> regulation of (named) body functions ;	1	
5(a)(ii)	brain ; spinal cord ;	2	
5(b)	stimulus ; impulse ; relay ; motor ; synapse ;	5	

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)	<i>in this order vertically from top to bottom:</i> root hair cell ; xylem ; mesophyll cell ;	3	
6(b)(i)	to control/regulate/allow, (named) gas exchange / (rate of) transpiration ;	1	A open and close stomata
6(b)(ii)	(palisade / K) contains, (many) chloroplasts / chlorophyll ; tightly packed / columnar, cells ; near (upper) surface ; next to air spaces for absorption of carbon dioxide ; (cells)absorb energy from (sun)light / transfer energy from light to chemicals ; AVP ;	3	e.g. chloroplast positioning / large vacuole
6(c)(i)	4.5 ;	1	
6(c)(ii)	(–)33 (%) ;;;	3	MP1 selection of correct values from Table 6.1 (8.3 and 25.0) MP2 for correct calculation to any number of decimal places MP3 for correct rounding to a whole number ecf from previous step
6(d)	as temperature increases (the rate of) transpiration increases ;	1	
6(e)	(rate of) transpiration will increase ; more mass will be lost / value of mass lost greater than 8.3 g ;	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(a)	<i>any three from:</i> in countries A and C (percentage of children with anaemia) decreases / percentage is greater in 2000 than 2015 ; in country B (percentage of children with anaemia) increases / percentage is greater in 2015 than 2000 ; country D is unchanged / AW ; country A has largest (percentage) decrease ; comparative data quote ;	3	
7(b)	<i>any three from:</i> carbohydrates ; fats / oils ; proteins ; (named) vitamins ; fibre / roughage ; water ;	3	
7(c)(i)	changing / manipulating, the genetic material of an organism ; by, removing / changing / inserting, individual genes ;	2	
7(c)(ii)	<i>any two from:</i> (to confer) resistance to herbicides ; (to confer) resistance to (named) insect pests ; AVP ;;	2	e.g. resistance to disease / increasing yield / drought resistant / resistance to low or high temperatures

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(c)(iii)	<i>any two from:</i> rapid reproduction rate ; ability to make complex molecules ; can be grown in a small space (easily) ; AVP ;	2	e.g. no ethical issues / convenient / economical / have plasmids