

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY 0610/61

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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Mark schemes will use these abbreviations

•	•	separates marking points
	,	separates marking points

alternatives

ignore R reject

Α 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

credit a correct statement / calculation that follows a previous wrong response ecf

or reverse argument ora

() the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context

actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted) underline

indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given max

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance				
1(a)(i)	one table drawn with appropriate number of columns;	5	I control if added to table				
	correct column and row headings with appropriate units (pH and intensity / minutes);		R if units in data cell				
	pH recorded for each solution ;						
	colour of apple slices recorded by intensity for 0 and 10 minutes (numerical values not words);		I units in data cells				
	colour of apple slices recorded by intensity for 20 minutes (numerical values not words);		A if the correct data is not linked to a time e.g. (colour) intensity (solution) pH (at time) / minutes				
					0	10	20
			Α	7	1	2	2
			В	2	1	1	1
			С	3	1	1	1
			D	8	1	2	3
			E	9	1	2	3
1(a)(ii)	2 and / or 3, 7, then 8 and / or 9;	1	A B and C in e	either orde	er, A , D and	d E in eithe	r order

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	A	nswer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)(iii)	to compare (what happens to the apple) with the solution and with no solution / at different pH values and no pH / with different pH values and the air / with the solution and with the air ;			I for comparison unqualified A to see what happens to the crushed apple when it is not exposed to the solution A to observe what would happen without the effect of pH A idea that: the control shows that the liquid (or change in pH) is causing the results (and not the air)
1(a)(iv)	lemon juice; has low pH / is acidic / (lemon juice has a pH of 2 and) previous experiment showed that apple won't go brown at pH2;			A olive oil as keeps out air / oxygen for 2 marks. Olive oil or lemon juice with wrong explanation = 1 mark. Accept enzyme doesn't work (denatured) at pH2
1(b)(i)	variable	controlled by	2	one mark for the variable, one mark for method of controlling which must related I temperature
	volume / amount / mass, of solution / named solution / liquid	adding 20 cm ³		
	(same / one) apple	all slices cut from the same apple		
	time soaking in solution	all soaked for 2 mins		I time unqualified unless explanation clarifies
	observation time left for 20 min / results checked every 10 minutes		A time apple was left in the Petri dish A oxygen/air exposure time	
	;	;		
1(b)(ii)	oxygen is needed (from the air) for the reaction;			A to expose the apple to oxygen I air
1(b)(iii)	using / cutting (with a knife or scalpel) and cutting away from the hand / cutting on a surface;			I wearing gloves / supervision / blunt knives A cutting carefully / using a slicer / AW

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Question	Answer			Guidance
1(c)	any 1 from: idea that it is a qualitative / subjective, method / judged by eye / similar browning looks the same / AW;			A there are more than three shades of brown
1(d)	any pair from		2	
	error	improvement		
	amount of apple not the same / cutting inaccurate	use same mass / weight / use a set volume of crushed apple		A (cut to the same size) by using a cutter/ruler, slicer, cutting instrument/AW
	crushing uneven	use a blender / mortar and pestle		
	idea some may have more time in solution than others	test each separately		
	some apple exposed to air test each separately while others being crushed			
	only one slice of apple per solution	have at least two more replicates		
	;	;		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(e)	1 ref to using at least three temperatures;	6	
	2 stated temperatures or a description ;		
	3 method described to maintain temperature(s);		
	4 methodology described e.g. ref to leaving the enzyme and substrate separately to reach a set temperature;		
	5 ref to constant pH/experiment carried out at the optimum pH;		
	6 and 7 controlled variables any two from: same concentration of enzyme/same concentration of substrate/ same volume of enzyme/same volume of substrate;;		
	8 leaving for 20 minutes/leaving for a set time/check at stated time intervals;		A ref. to measuring time for brown colour to appear
	9 ref to substrate at optimum temperature turning brown first or having the highest colour intensity value;		A optimum temperature shows the darkest colour
	10 repeat (at least) twice;		
	11 AVP e.g. repeat the investigation at temperatures near the optimum to obtain a more accurate optimum temperature ;		

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Question	Answer		Guidance
1(f)(i)	A (xes) – labelled with units (time/minutes and percentage of enzyme activity remaining);		
	S (cale) – suitable, even scale and data occupies at least half the grid;		
	$P(lot)$ – all points plotted accurately $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square;		
	L(ines) – each line drawn with a ruler point to point or smoothed line;		
	Lines labelled or a key shown;		
1(f)(ii)	for both fruits, the enzyme activity decreased as time went on ;	1	A apricot enzymes are the most easily destroyed by
	the apricot enzyme shows the greatest reduction after 15 minutes;		heat/denatured faster/ ora ;
	avocado retains enzyme activity for longer after heating than the apricot;		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)(i)	red blood cells do not have a nucleus/white blood cells have a nucleus;		
	red blood cells, have a light area in the centre/are biconcave;		
	there are more red blood cells/fewer white blood cells;		
	red blood cells contents not granular AW/white blood cells contents granular;		
	red blood cells smaller than phagocytes/ora;		
	red blood cells are overlapping/white blood cells do not overlap;		

Question	Answer				Marks	Guidance
2(a)(ii)	O single clear lines on both cell membranes and no shading in the nucleus;				4	
	S monocyte larger than 2.5 cm and neutrophil larger than 2 cm provided;					
	D1 monocyte is larger than the neutrophil;					
	D2 neutrophil nucleus has two distinct parts joined by a narrow section, larger part at least twice the size of the smaller part;					
2(b)(i)	type of blood cell	diameters / mm	average diameter / mm		3	mp1 for header units mp2 for six measurements
	red blood cell	13±1 12±1	12.5±1			mp3 for three correct averages from candidates results
	lymphocyte	12±1 11±1	11.5±1			
	phagocyte	22±1 18±1	20.0±1			
				;;;		
2(b)(ii)	8 or 9 (∞m) ;;;				3	A ecf from 2(b)(i)