

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

433282088

BIOLOGY 0610/31

Paper 3 Theory (Core)

May/June 2020

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 20 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

1 (a) Fig. 1.1 shows some of the structures involved in excretion.

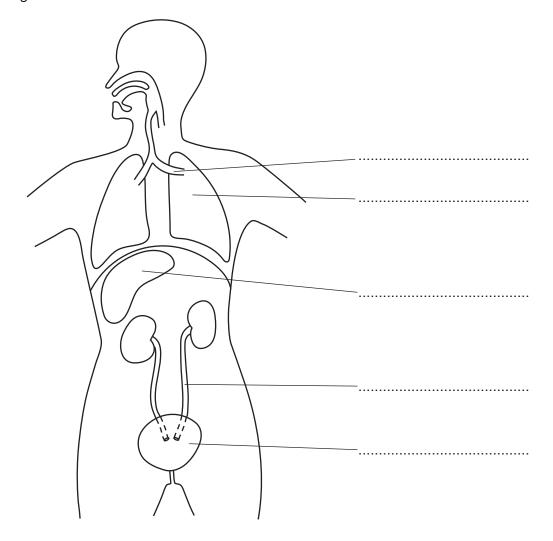


Fig. 1.1

Complete Fig. 1.1 by labelling the structures in the spaces provided.

bronchus

Choose structures from the list:

bladder

	pan	creas	trachea	ureter	urethra	[5]
(b)	Ure	a is excreted.				
	(i)	State the name	e of the substance tha	t urea is made from		
						[1]
	(ii)	State where in	the body urea is mad	e.		[41

heart

liver

lung

(c) Urine produced by the kidneys contains three excretory substances: urea, water and mineral salts.

Table 1.1 shows the average mass of urea, water and mineral salts in 100 g of blood plasma and in 100 g of urine.

Table 1.1

	average mass/g				
substance	in 100 g of blood plasma	in 100 g of urine			
water	90.00	95.00			
urea	0.03	2.00			
mineral salts	0.69	1.35			

Calculate the percentage increase in the average mass of mineral salts between blood plasma and urine.

Give your answer to two decimal places.

Space for working.

		. %
		[3]
(d)	Describe the process that produces the carbon dioxide that is excreted by the lungs.	
		[2]
(-)		[-]
(e)	State the name of the component of blood that transports carbon dioxide to the lungs.	
		[1]
	[Total:	13]

2 Fig. 2.1 shows an image of two sperm cells.



Fig. 2.1

(a)	State two adaptive features of sperm.	
	1	
	2	
		[2]
` '	Describe the process of fertilisation.	
		[2]

(c) Fig. 2.2 shows a fetus during development.

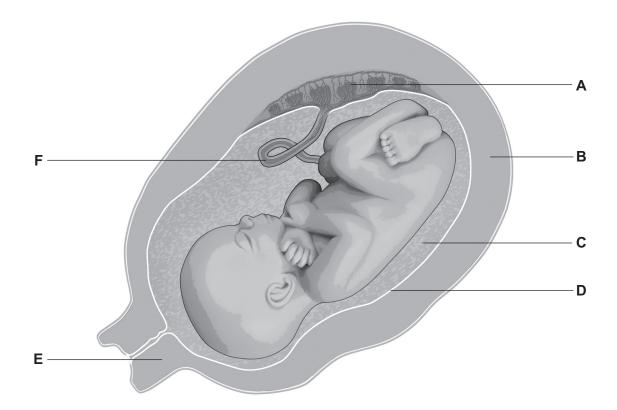


Fig. 2.2

Complete Table 2.1 by stating:

- the missing letters from Fig. 2.2
- · the missing name of the structure
- one function for structures C, A and F during pregnancy or birth.

Table 2.1

letter on Fig. 2.2	name of the structure	one function
С	amniotic fluid	
		dilates during birth
Α	placenta	
F	umbilical cord	
	uterus wall	contracts during birth

[6]

[Total: 10]

Complete the sentences about genetic engineering.Use words from the list.

Each word may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

	adding	bacteria	crops	family	insects		
	minerals	organism	n rem	oving	viruses		
		vitamir	n wee	ds			
_		genetic materi				is change	d by
An example produce hur		erting a human	gene into			so that	they
	_	erted into them		m resistant	to herbicides.		
		genetically engi which is a nu	-			-	ce a

4 Fig. 4.1 shows a photomicrograph of a cross-section of part of a leaf.

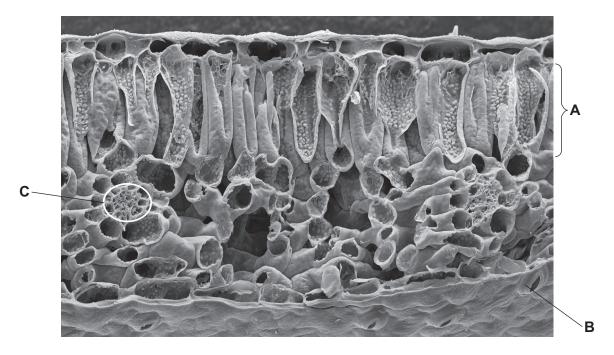


Fig. 4.1

(a)	(i)	Identify tissue A on Fig. 4.1 and state the name and function of this tissue.	
		name	
		function	
			[2
	(ii)	Structure C in Fig. 4.1 is part of the transport system in the leaf.	
		State the names of two tissues that structure C contains.	
		1	
		2	
			[2
	(iii)	Identify and state the name of cell B in Fig. 4.1.	
			Γ1

(b) A plant is in bright sunlight and has plenty of water.

Gases move into and out of its leaves.

Complete Table 4.1 to show the net direction of movement for the named gases.

Place a tick (✓) in each correct box.

Table 4.1

name of gas	moves into leaves	moves out of leaves
carbon dioxide		
oxygen		
water vapour		

[3]

[Total: 8]

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5 (a) Fig. 5.1 shows the average number of cigarettes smoked per day by male and female smokers between 1974 and 2014 in one country. Cigarettes contain tobacco.

Key:
female
male

average number of cigarettes smoked per day

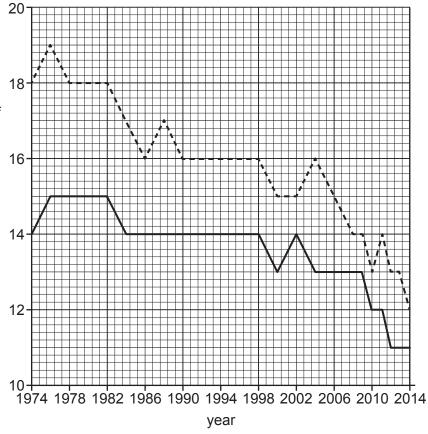
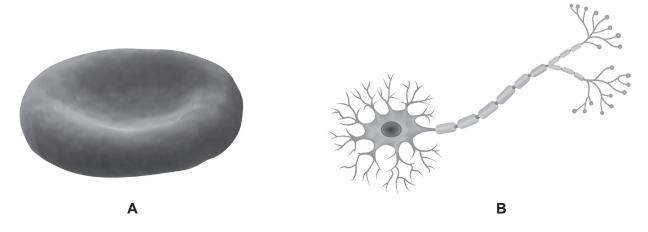


Fig. 5.1

(1)	State the average number of cigarettes smoked per day by female smokers in 1982.	
		[1]
(ii)	State a year in which male smokers smoked an average of 19 cigarettes per day.	
		[1]
(iii)	State two conclusions that can be made from the data shown in Fig. 5.1.	
	1	
	2	

(b)	Tar	is a toxic component of tobacco smoke.	
	(i)	State two effects of tar on the gas exchange system.	
		1	
		2	
			[2]
	(ii)	State the names of two toxic components of tobacco smoke other than tar.	
		1	
		2	
			[2]
(c)	Des	scribe one effect on the fetus of the mother smoking tobacco during pregnancy.	
			[1]
			[Total: 9]

6 Fig. 6.1 shows images of cells from two different organ systems.



not to scale

	Fig. 6.1	
(a)	State the names of the cells shown in Fig. 6.1.	
	cell A	
	cell B	
		[2]
(b)	Complete the definition of the term tissue by inserting the missing words.	
	A tissue is a group of cells with similar working togethe	r to
	perform a shared	
		[2]
(c)	State the names of the organ systems these organs belong to.	
	brain	
	stamen	
	ovary	
		[3]

[Total: 7]

7 (a) Fig. 7.1 shows a tropical forest where the trees have been cut down.



Fig. 7.1

(i)	State the name of the type of habitat destruction shown in Fig. 7.1.	
		. [1]
(ii)	Describe two reasons why humans destroy habitats such as tropical forests.	
	1	
	2	
		2

(b) Fig. 7.2 is a graph showing the estimated area of trees that have been removed from tropical forests between 2001 and 2017.

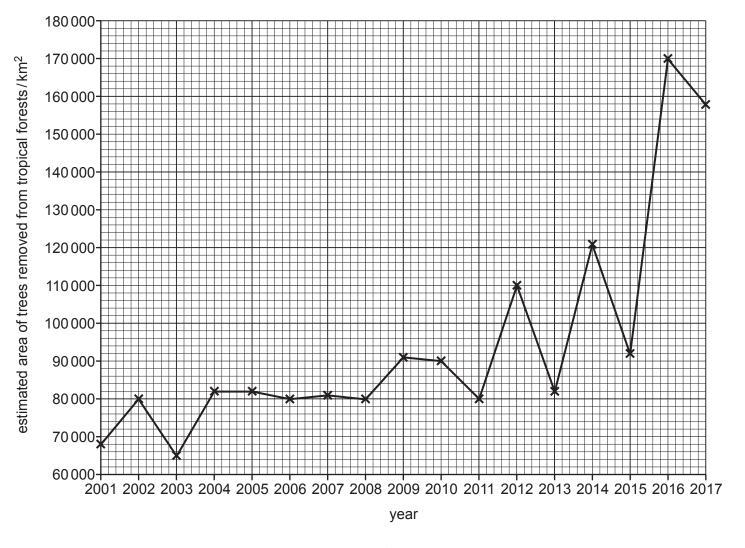


Fig. 7.2

(i)	State the year which had the lowest estimated a on Fig. 7.2.	rea of trees removed from tropical forests
		[1]
(ii)	State the area of trees removed in 2012 on Fig.	7.2.
		km² [1]

- (iii) A student made three statements about the data in Fig. 7.2:
 - 1 The number of trees cut down increases every year.
 - **2** The number of trees cut down in 2014 was three times more than the number of trees cut down in 2003.
 - 3 Fewer trees were cut down in 2017 than in 2016.

Complete Table 7.1 by using the data in Fig. 7.2 to decide if each statement is true or false and state the evidence that supports your decision.

Table 7.1

statement number	true or false	evidence from Fig. 7.2
1		
2		
3		

(c) Fig. 7.3 shows pollution in a marine environment and Fig. 7.4 shows pollution in a land environment.

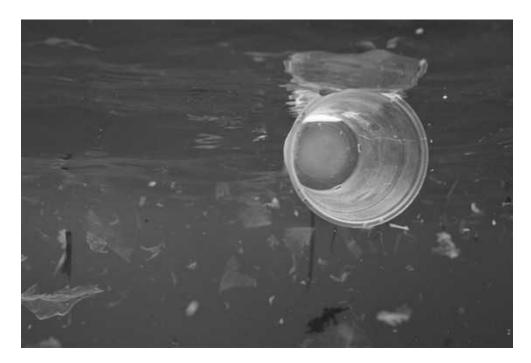


Fig. 7.3



Fig. 7.4

State the name of one source of pollution for each of the environments shown in Fig. 7.3 and Fig. 7.4.

marine	 	 	 	
امسط				

[2]

[Total: 10]

8 (a) Fig. 8.1 is a diagram of a section of human skin.

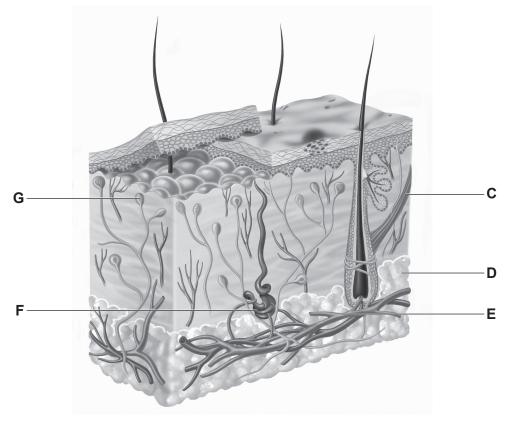


Fig. 8.1

State the names of the structures identified by the labels in Fig. 8.1.

С	
D	
F	
_	
F	
G	
	[5

(b)	Complete the sentences about temperature control in humans by writing the missing words in the gaps.
	If body temperature increases above normal, in the
	detect the rise in temperature and impulses are sent to the skin.
	Clands in the skin produce a liquid called
	Glands in the skin produce a liquid called
	of this liquid is water.
	The water in the liquid from the surface of the skin using heat
	energy from the body. This lowers the body temperature.
	The maintenance of a constant body temperature is an example of

[Total: 10]

9	The	eye is an example of a sense organ.				
	(a)	Define the term sense organ.				
			[2]			
	(b)	Fig. 9.1 shows a section through the eye.				
		x				
		Fig. 9.1				
		(i) State the name of structure X in Fig. 9.1.				
			[1]			
		(ii) List three parts of the eye that light passes through to reach structure X .				
		1				
		2				
		3	[3]			
		(iii) Label the optic nerve on Fig. 9.1 by drawing a label line and the letter N .	[1]			
		(iv) State the function of the optic nerve.				

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[Total: 8]

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