

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
BIOLOGY			0610/3
Paper 3 Theor	y (Core)	Octobe	r/November 2019
		1	hour 15 minutes
Candidates and	swer on the Question Paper.		
No Additional N	Materials are required.		

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.





[Turn over



1 Complete the sentences about food and digestion using words from the list.

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

absorbed	antibodies	k	pacteria	duodenum
egested	enzymes	fat	stomach	water
The	secretes h	ydrochlorid	c acid. One functio	on of this acid in the body is
to kill	in the foo	od. Most fo	ood that is eaten h	as to be digested before it
can be	by the I	body. Most	t chemical digestic	on is carried out by special
proteins called		. One con	nponent of the die	et that does not need to be
digested is				[5]

2 Table 2.1 lists some descriptions of meiosis and mitosis.

Complete Table 2.1 by placing a tick (\checkmark) in each box that is correct.

Table 2.1

description of process	meiosis	mitosis
can result in growth		
is a nuclear division		
occurs in asexual reproduction		
produces egg cells		
replaces damaged cells		

[5]



(a) Fig. 3.1 shows a cross-section of a vein and Fig. 3.2 shows a longitudinal section of the vein. 3

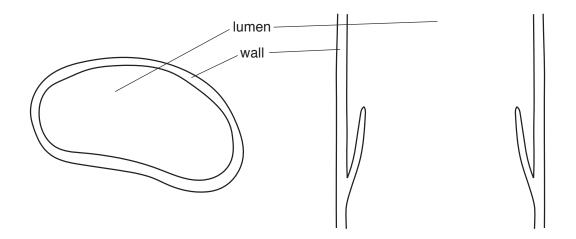


	Fig. 3.1	Fig. 3.2
(i)	Describe two features, visible in Fig. s is a vein.	3.1 and Fig. 3.2, which show that this blood vesse
	1	
	2	
		[2]

(ii) Draw an arrow on Fig. 3.2 to show the direction of blood flow in this vein. [1]

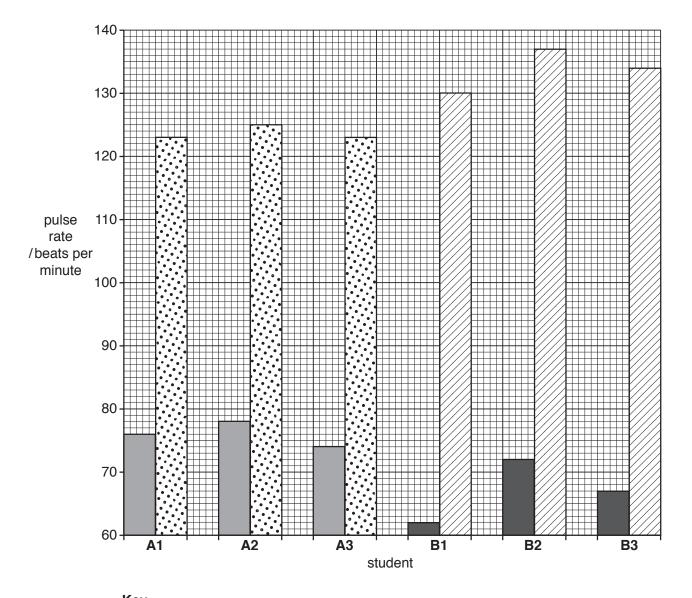
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(b) Two groups of students, A and B, investigated how running affected their pulse rates.

There were three students, 1, 2 and 3, in each group.

They measured their pulse rates when at rest, then all ran the same distance and immediately measured their pulse rates again.

The results are shown in Fig. 3.3.



Group A at rest
Group A after running
Group B at rest
Group B after running

Fig. 3.3

	(i)	Suggest a method the students could use to measure their pulse rates.	
	(ii)	Calculate the average pulse rate for the three students in group A when at rest.	
((iii)	beats per minute [1] State the effect of running on the pulse rate using the information in Fig. 3.3.	1]
(iv)	State which student had the greatest change in pulse rate after running.	
	(v)	Describe two differences in the data between group A and group B in Fig. 3.3.	
		2	
(c)		[2] dict and describe the changes that would occur in the students' breathing during the estigation.	
			Ī

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4 The boxes on the left contain the functions of some plant cell structures.

The boxes on the right contain the names of structures found in plant cells.

Draw **one** straight line from each box on the left to a box on the right to link the plant cell function to the correct plant cell structure.

Draw four lines.

plant cell function		plant cell structure
		cell membrane
controls cell activities		
		cell wall
controls movement of chemicals into and out of cells		
	-	chloroplast
makes glucose		
	-	nucleus
prevents cell from bursting		
	_	vacuole

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[4]

5 (a) Fig. 5.1 shows a seed that has germinated.

It is growing on damp cotton wool in the dark in a vertical position.

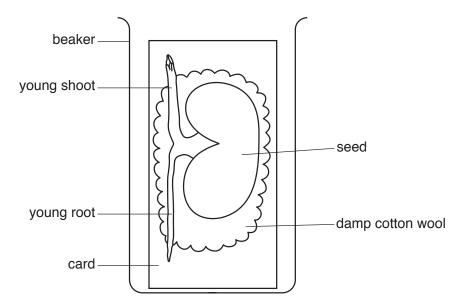


Fig. 5.1

The seedling was then rotated to a horizontal position and kept in the dark as shown in Fig. 5.2.

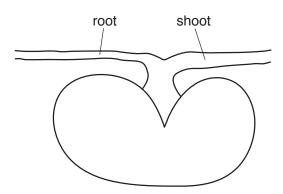


Fig. 5.2

- (i) Complete Fig. 5.2 by drawing the expected appearance of the root and the shoot after five days in the dark. [2]
- (ii) State the name of the response shown in Fig. 5.2.



(b)	(i)	The leaves of a seedling photosynthesise.	
		State the word equation for photosynthesis.	
			[2]
	(ii)	Chlorophyll has to be present for photosynthesis to take place.	
		State the name of the mineral ion that plants need to make chlorophyll.	
			[1]
	(iii)	State the name of one type of cell that carries out photosynthesis.	



(c) The rate of photosynthesis can be measured using the apparatus shown in Fig. 5.3.

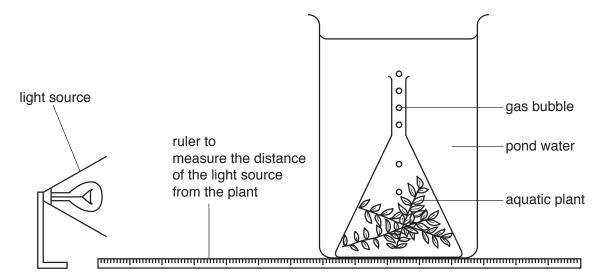


Fig. 5.3

The faster the rate of photosynthesis, the more gas bubbles are produced.

Table 5.1 shows the results from an investigation using this apparatus.

Table 5.1

distance of light source from plant/cm	number of bubbles produced in 5 minutes
5	74
10	75
20	35
30	15
40	5
50	1
60	0

i)	Describe the relationship between light and the rate of photosynthesis shown in Table 5.1.
	[2]

	(11)	state two factors, other than ligh investigation.	that will	affect	the	rate	ot	photosynthesis	ın	this
		1								
		2								
										[2]
(d)	Sug	gest one use of glucose in a plant.								
										[4]
										ניו
								[To	otal:	12]

6 Fig. 6.1 shows part of the human gas exchange system.

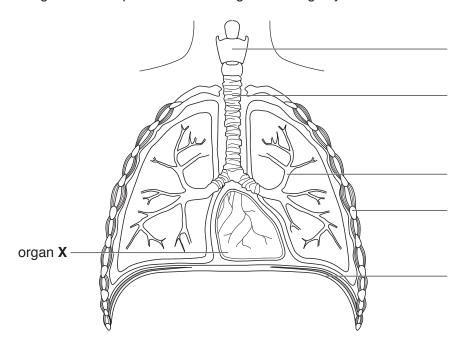


Fig. 6.1

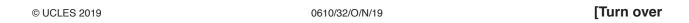
- (a) (i) Label the structures on Fig. 6.1 using words from the list:
 - bronchiole
 - diaphragm
 - larynx
 - rib
 - trachea.

	(ii)	Organ X on Fig. 6.1 is not part of the gas exchange system.	
		State the name of the organ system to which organ X belongs.	
			[1]
(b)	Sta	te three features of an efficient gas exchange surface.	
	1		
	2		
	3		
			[3]

[5]

the harmful effects of tobacco smoke on the body.)
[4]	
[Total: 13]	

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7 (a) Table 7.1 contains the definitions of terms used in genetics.

Complete Table 7.1 by writing the term for each definition.

Table 7.1

definition	term
A thread-like structure of DNA, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.	
A length of DNA that codes for a protein.	
The observable features of an organism.	
The transmission of genetic information from generation to generation.	

[4]

(b) Fig. 7.1 shows a photomicrograph of the chromosomes present in the body cells of a human.

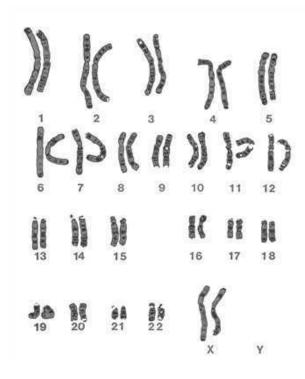


Fig. 7.1

(i)	State the number of chromosomes present in human body cells.
	[1]

(ii)	The individual in Fig. 7.1 is female.
	Describe the evidence from Fig. 7.1 that supports this statement.
	[1]
(iii)	Sometimes a genetic change occurs which results in a condition called Down's syndrome.
	Fig. 7.2 shows the chromosomes from a body cell of a person with Down's syndrome.
	1 2 3 4 5

13

Fig. 7.2

Describe the genetic change that produces Down's syndrome using the information in Fig. 7.1 and Fig. 7.2.

12

18

[Total: 7]

8 (a) Table 8.1 contains three descriptions of nervous system terms.

Complete Table 8.1 by stating the name of the terms described.

Table 8.1

description of the term	name of the term
neurone that is connected to a muscle	
electrical signal that passes along a neurone	
junction between two neurones	

	ပြ
(b)	The nervous system contains sense organs that detect changes in the external environment
	List three stimuli that are detected by sense organs.
	1
	2
	3
(c)	Describe a simple reflex arc.
	[4

[Total: 10]

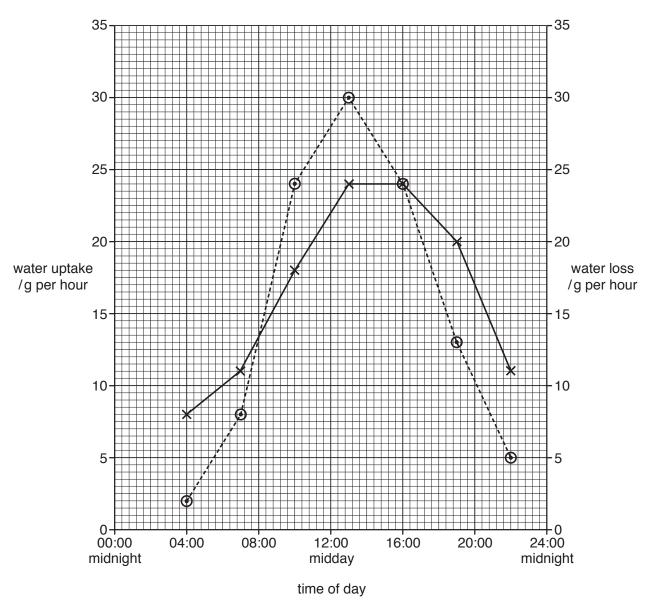
9

All org	lanisms must maintain a balance between water gain and water loss.	
(a) (i)) State the name of the type of cell which absorbs water into a plant.	
		[1]
(ii)	State the name of the tissue in a plant that transports water.	
		[1]
(iii)	State the name of the organ in a plant where most water loss occurs.	
		[1]
(b) State three ways in which the human body may lose water.		
1		
2		
3		[3]
		[၁]
		[Total: 6]

10 In an investigation, the uptake of water into a plant and the loss of water from the same plant were measured.

Measurements were taken over an 18-hour period.

The results are shown in Fig. 10.1.



Key:

— water uptake

---- water loss

Fig. 10.1

(a)	Use	the information in Fig. 10.1 to answer these questions:
	(i)	State the rate of water uptake at 12:00 (midday).
		g per hour [1]
	(ii)	State the time when the water uptake was 10 g per hour.
		[1]
	(iii)	State one time during the day when the water uptake and the water loss were equal.
		[1]
(b)	Des a pla	cribe how changes in temperature and changes in humidity affect the rate of water loss in ant.
		[2]
(c)	Stat	te the name of the process that results in water loss from plants.
		[1]
		[Total: 6]

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