Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER			

BIOLOGY **0610/42**

Paper 4 Theory (Extended) **October/November 2018**

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional 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 a 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 approved 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.

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1 Wetlands are important ecosystems. Researchers studied the feeding relationships between the organisms in an area of wetland on the coast of Texas.

Fig. 1.1 shows part of the food web that they studied.

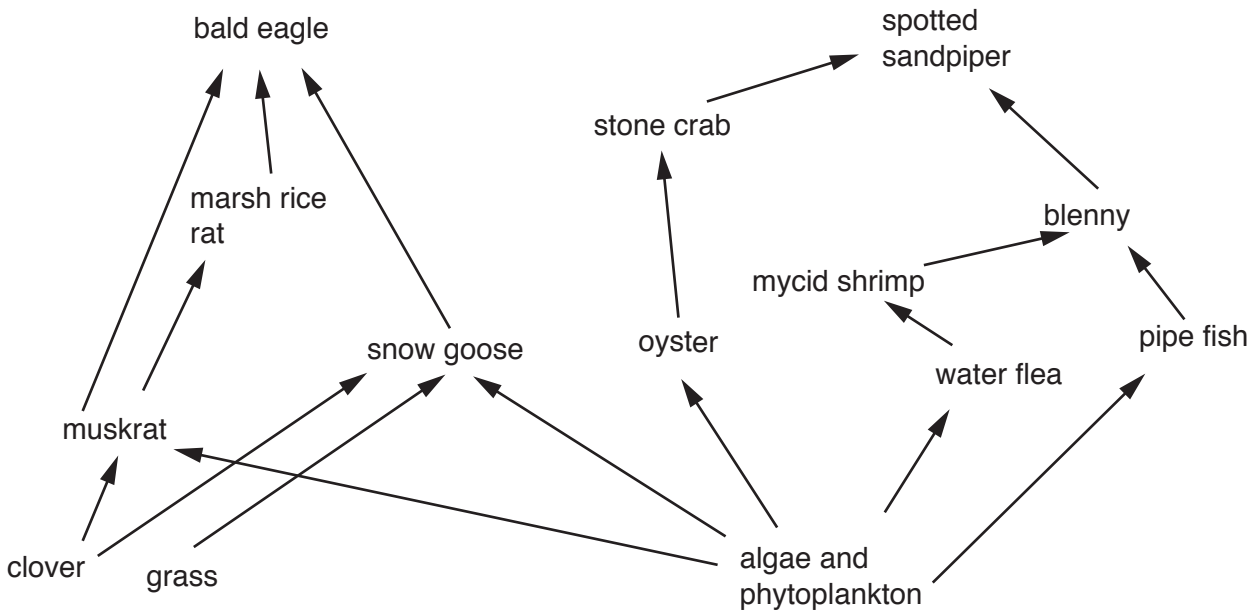

Fig. 1.1

(a) Complete Table 1.1 by giving the name of **one** organism from the food web in Fig. 1.1 for each row.

View solution

Table 1.1

	name of organism from Fig. 1.1
producer	
secondary consumer	
an animal that feeds at two trophic levels	

[3]

The functioning of ecosystems relies on the cycling of nutrients.

Fig. 1.2 shows part of the nitrogen cycle.

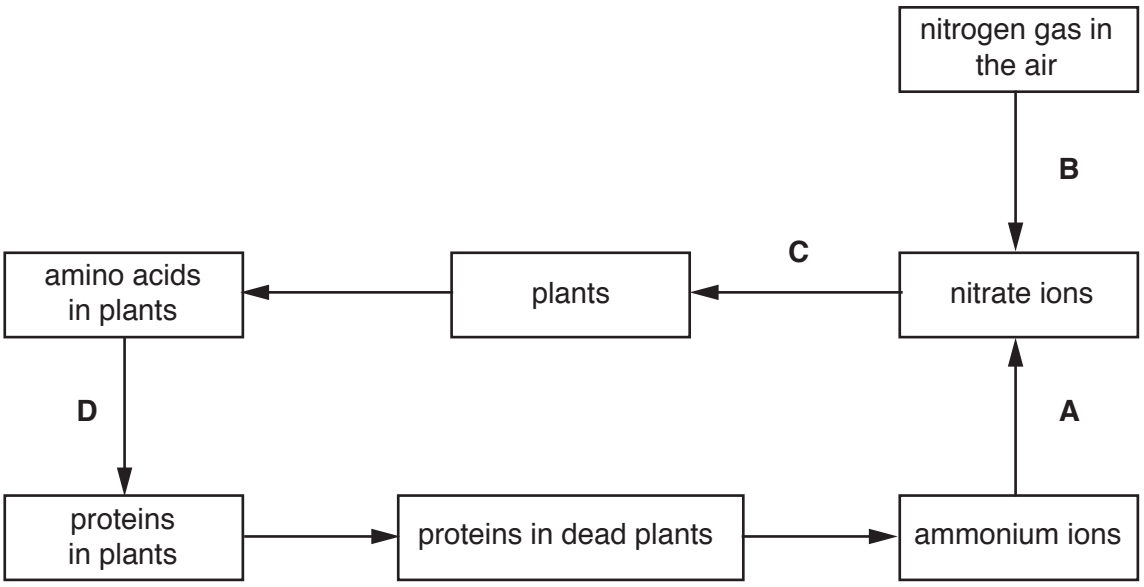

Fig. 1.2

(b) State the name of process **A** in Fig. 1.2 and give the type of organism that converts ammonium ions to nitrate ions.

A .....

type of organism .....

[2]

(c) Describe how nitrate ions enter the roots of plants shown by arrow **C** on Fig. 1.2.

View solution

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..... [3]

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(d) State the name of the structure in plant cells where process **D** occurs.

View solution

..... [1]

(e) State the process that occurs at **B**.

View solution

..... [1]

(f) A pyramid of numbers for the wetland ecosystem showed that there were very large numbers of organisms at the base of the pyramid and very few at the top.

Explain why.

View solution

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..... [3]

[Total: 13]

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2 Fig. 2.1 shows a dwarf sunflower and a tall sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*. The height of the dwarf sunflower is 0.45 m and the height of the tall sunflower is 4.5 m.



not to scale

Fig. 2.1

Dwarf plants like the one in Fig. 2.1 have mutant alleles.

(a) Define the term *allele*.

View solution

.....

..... [1]

(b) Shoot growth in plants is controlled by auxins. An enzyme in shoot tips converts molecules of an amino acid into auxins as shown in Fig. 2.2.

View solution

amino acid $\xrightarrow{\text{enzyme}}$ auxin

Fig. 2.2

Explain how a mutation in DNA results in an abnormal enzyme which does **not** catalyse the reaction shown in Fig. 2.2.

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..... [3]

(c) Two tall sunflower plants were crossed. 25% of the offspring produced were dwarf.

Explain how it is possible for two tall parent plants to have this percentage of dwarf offspring.

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..... [2]

(d) Fig. 2.3 shows how several strawberry plants can be formed from one parent plant.

View solution

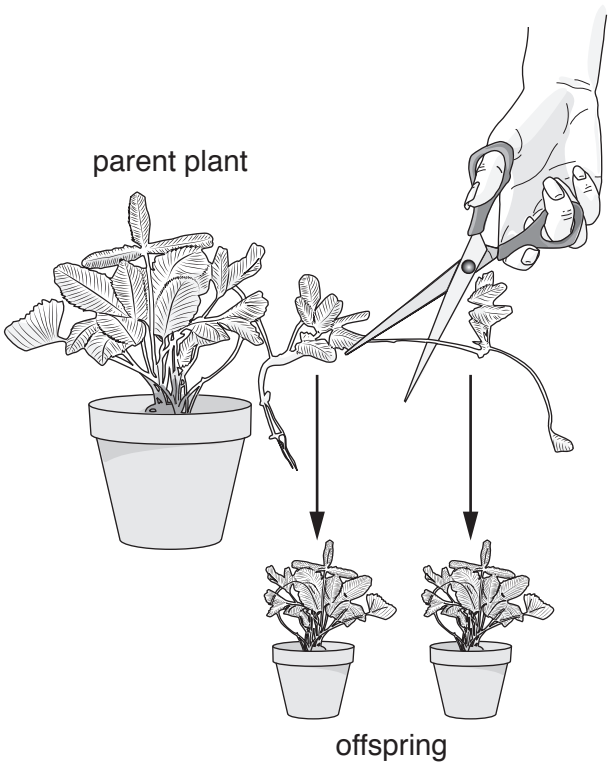

Fig. 2.3

(i) Explain the type of reproduction that produces plants by the method shown in Fig. 2.3.

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..... [3]

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(ii) Explain the **disadvantages** of the type of reproduction shown in Fig. 2.3.

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..... [3]

[Total: 12]

View solution

3 **(a)** Fig. 3.1 is a photomicrograph of some xylem vessels.

View solution

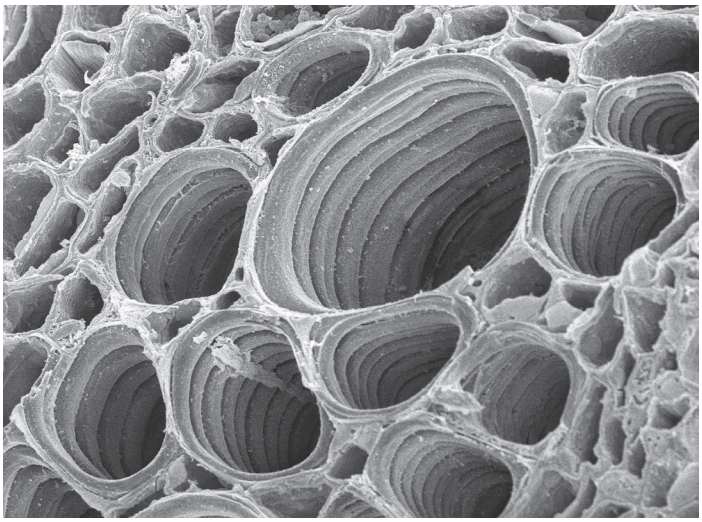

Fig. 3.1

(i) State **one** structural feature of xylem vessels and explain how this is related to the function of water transport.

feature .....

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explanation .....

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[2]

(ii) Explain the mechanism that is responsible for the movement of water in xylem vessels.

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[4]

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(iii) State **one** role of xylem vessels **other than** transport.

..... [1]

(b) The rate of transpiration is affected by several factors including the temperature and the humidity of the air.

State **and** explain the effect of an increase in temperature on the rate of transpiration.

View solution

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..... [3]

[Total: 10]

4 Insulin is a hormone that regulates the concentration of glucose in the blood.

(a) Define the term *hormone*.

View solution

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..... [3]

(b) Two people, **A** and **B**, visited a doctor to discuss their similar symptoms. The doctor thought that their blood glucose concentrations were not very well controlled. A glucose tolerance test was carried out on both people.

A and **B** did not eat or drink anything other than water for eight hours before the test. They then drank a glucose solution. Blood samples were taken at 30 minute intervals. The samples were tested for glucose concentration.

The results are shown in Fig. 4.1.

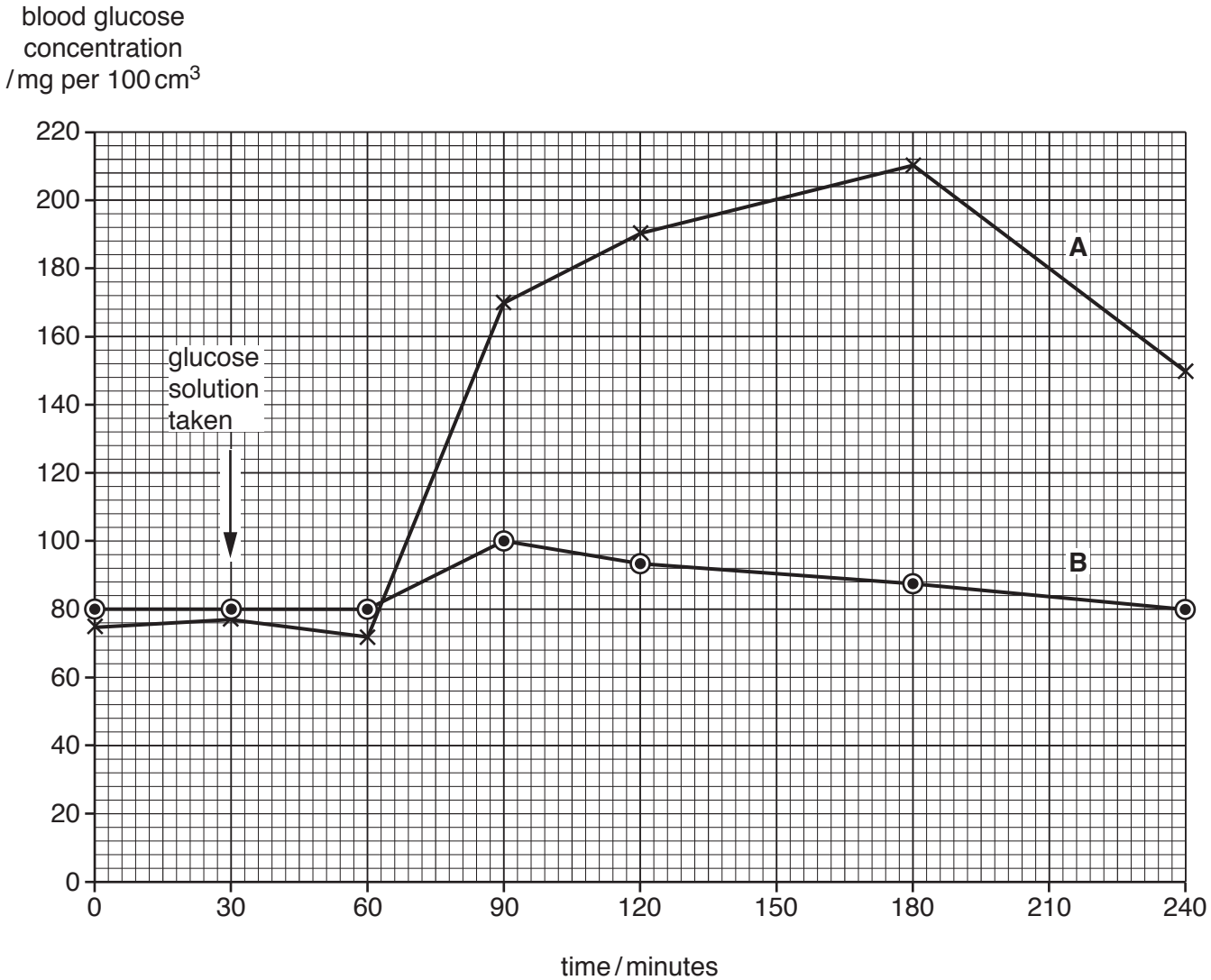

Fig. 4.1

(i) Use Fig. 4.1 to state the blood glucose concentrations of **A** and **B** at 180 minutes.

A ..... mg per 100 cm^3

B ..... mg per 100 cm^3
[1]

(ii) Calculate the percentage increase in the blood glucose concentration in person **A** between 60 and 90 minutes.

View solution

Give your answer to the nearest whole number.

Show your working.

..... %
[2]

(iii) Describe how the response of person **A** differs from the response of person **B** in Fig. 4.1.

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..... [2]

(iv) Explain the results of the glucose tolerance test shown by person **B**.

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..... [4]

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(v) The doctor thought that person **A** had Type 1 diabetes.

Describe **three** symptoms of Type 1 diabetes.

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..... [3]

[Total: 15]

5 Fig. 5.1 shows a photomicrograph of human blood.

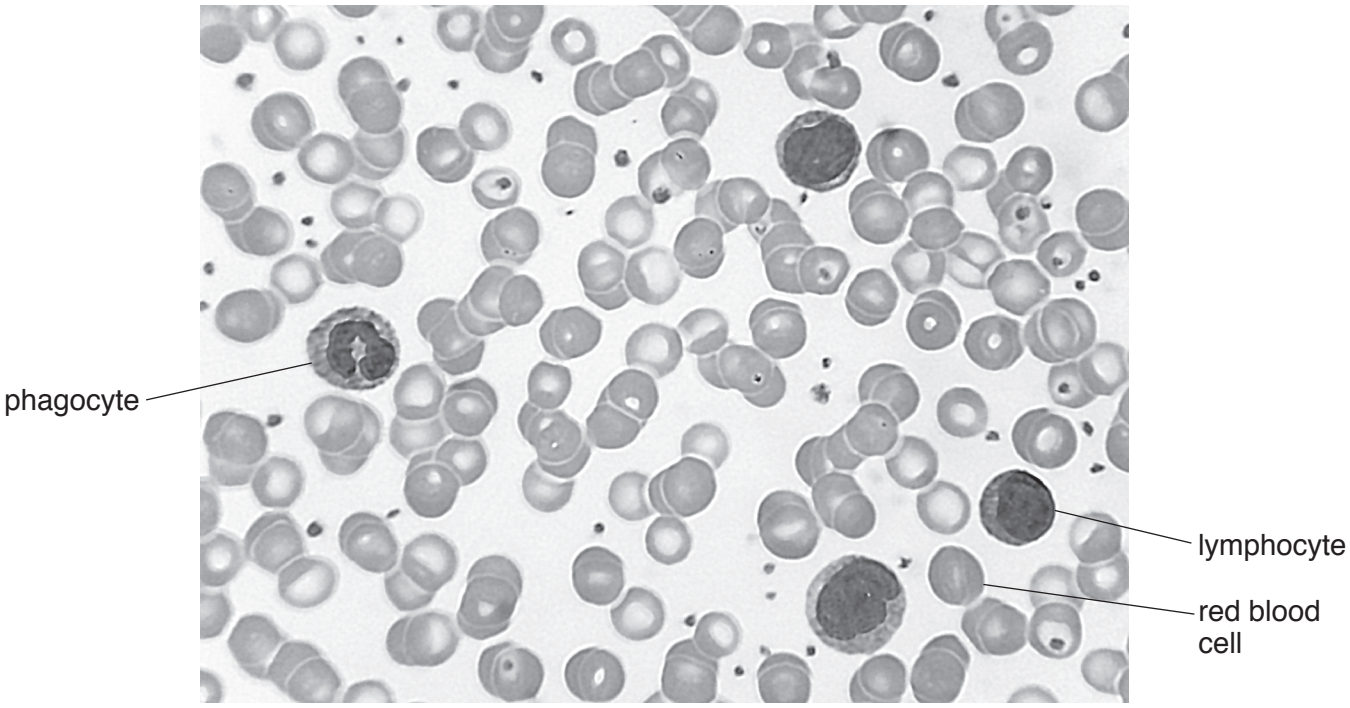

Fig. 5.1

(a) Describe the differences in appearance and the roles of the **three** cells labelled in Fig. 5.1.

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..... [6]

View solution

(b) Fig. 5.2 shows some of the stages of blood clotting.

View solution

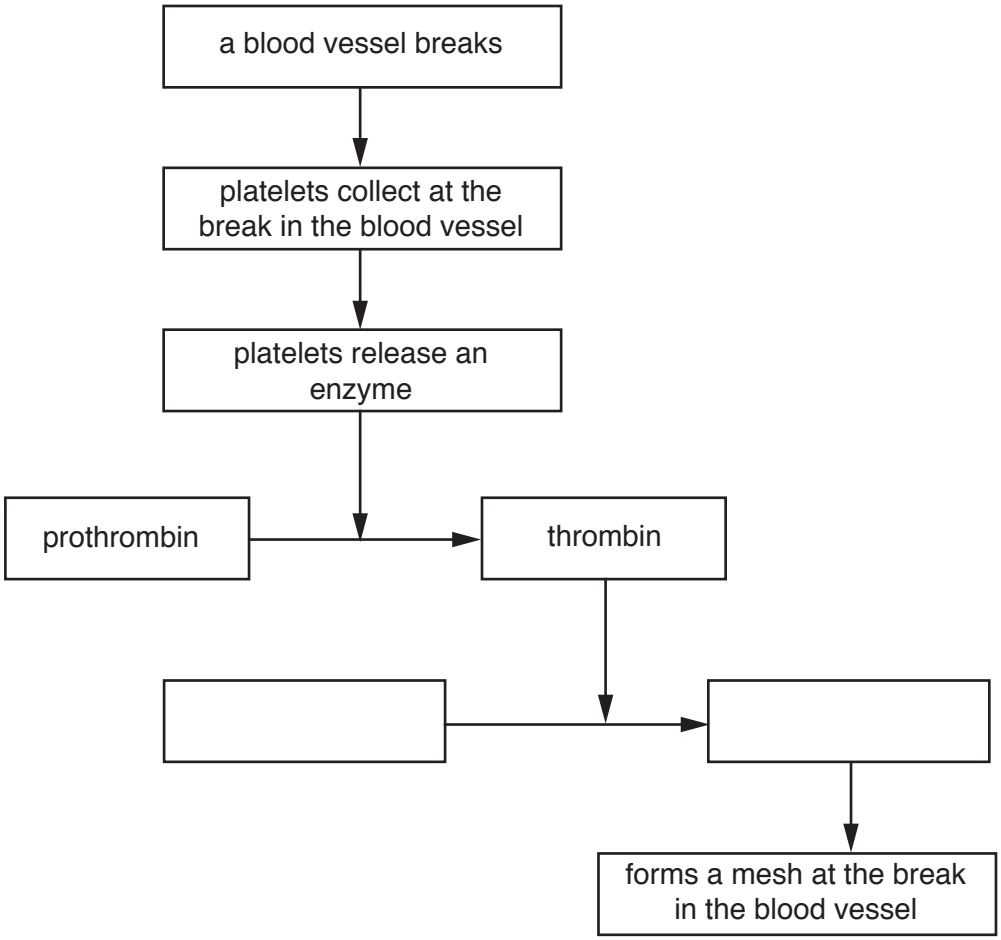

Fig. 5.2

(i) Complete Fig. 5.2 by filling in the **two** empty boxes. [1]

(ii) State **two** roles of blood clotting.

View solution

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..... [2]

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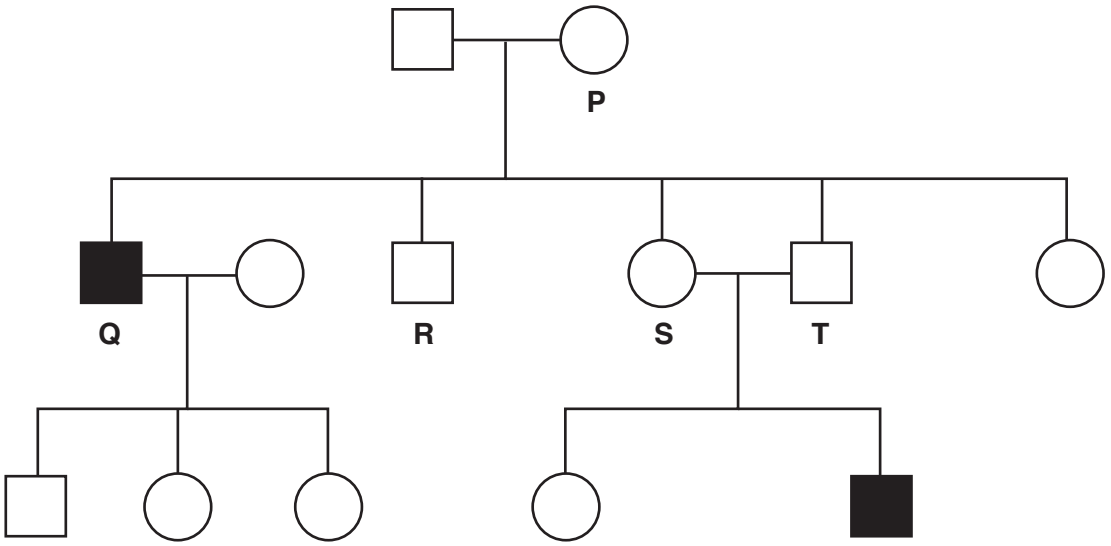
(c) Haemophilia is a sex-linked blood disorder in which blood takes a long time to clot. Fig. 5.3 is a pedigree diagram showing the inheritance of haemophilia.

View solution



male with normal clotting time

male with haemophilia

female with normal clotting time

Fig. 5.3

The normal allele is represented by $\mathbf{X^H}$ and the mutant allele is represented by $\mathbf{X^h}$.

(i) State the genotypes of the people identified as **P**, **Q** and **R** in Fig. 5.3.

P .....

Q .....

R .....

[3]

(ii) The couple **S** and **T** are expecting another child.

View solution

What is the probability that the child will have haemophilia?

Space for working

..... [1]

(iii) Define the term *sex-linked characteristic*.

View solution

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.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 15]

6 Fig. 6.1 shows the Galapagos iguana, *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*.



Fig. 6.1

View solution

(a) (i) State **two** features that are used to classify animals, such as the Galapagos iguana, as reptiles.

1 .....

2 .....
[2]

(ii) State **two** features that are present in plant cells that are **not** present in the cells of reptiles.

1 .....

2 .....
[2]

(b) Galapagos iguanas feed on seaweed which contains starch and other carbohydrates.

View solution

(i) State the name of the enzyme that digests starch.

..... [1]

(ii) State the names of **two** parts of the alimentary canal where starch is digested.

View solution

1 .....

2 .....
[2]

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(c) There are many threats to wildlife in the Galapagos.

View solution

Describe ways in which endangered species can be conserved.

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..... [5]

(d) One aim of conservation is to maintain resources in natural ecosystems.

View solution

State **three** resources that natural ecosystems provide for humans.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

[3]

[Total: 15]

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