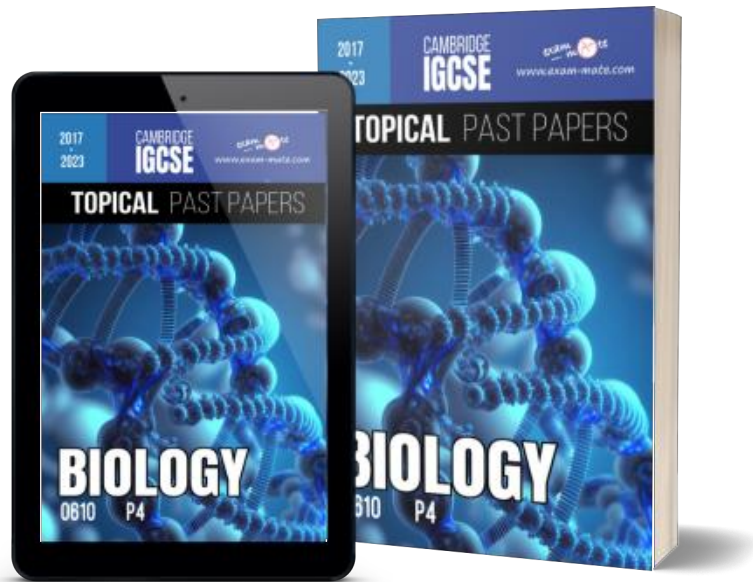


# BIOLOGY

0610 | Paper 4

2017 — 2023

Chapter 1	Characteristics & Classification of living organisms	Page 1
Chapter 2	Organization & Maintenance of the Organism	Page 88
Chapter 3	Movement in and out of Cells	Page 119
Chapter 4	Biological Molecules	Page 145
Chapter 5	Enzymes	Page 178
Chapter 6	Plant Nutrition	Page 214
Chapter 7	Human Nutrition	Page 270
Chapter 8	Transport in Plants	Page 374
Chapter 9	Transport in Animals	Page 427
Chapter 10	Diseases & Immunity	Page 499
Chapter 11	Gas Exchange in Humans	Page 541
Chapter 12	Respiration	Page 569
Chapter 13	Excretion in Humans	Page 607
Chapter 14	Co-Ordination & Response	Page 628
Chapter 15	Drugs	Page 718
Chapter 16	Reproduction	Page 740
Chapter 17	Inheritance	Page 831
Chapter 18	Variation & Selection	Page 906
Chapter 19	Organisms & Their Environment	Page 965
Chapter 20	Biotechnology & Genetic Engineering	Page 1077
Chapter 21	Human Influences on Ecosystem	Page 1146
	ANSWERS	Page 1230



## BIOLOGY 0610

### TOPICAL PAST PAPER WORKSHEETS

2017 - 2023 | Questions + Mark scheme

#### AVAILABLE PAPERS

<b>P1</b>	<b>P2</b>	<b>P3</b>	<b>P4</b>	<b>P6</b>
1383 Questions	1374 Questions	472 Questions	430 Questions	163 Questions

[www.exam-mate.com](http://www.exam-mate.com)

TOPICS	P1	P2	P3	P4	P6
Characteristics & Classification of living organisms	95	68	34	30	9
Organization & Maintenance of the Organism	66	63	15	12	25
Movement in and out of Cells	63	56	10	9	12
Biological Molecules	31	43	9	11	41
Enzymes	40	51	10	13	16
Plant Nutrition	65	62	33	19	13
Human Nutrition	106	83	35	34	3
Transport in Plants	67	77	22	20	11
Transport in Animals	61	55	19	24	3
Diseases & Immunity	34	35	13	17	0
Gas Exchange in Humans	41	35	13	10	4
Respiration	57	62	20	14	8
Excretion in Humans	39	37	12	7	1
Co-Ordination & Response	104	113	31	31	3
Drugs	43	32	15	7	0
Reproduction	127	114	51	32	6
Inheritance	86	119	26	26	0
Variation & Selection	54	46	19	20	0
Organisms & Their Environment	104	88	35	39	5
Biotechnology & Genetic Engineering	43	75	17	26	3
Human Influences on Ecosystem	57	60	33	29	0

1 - (0610/43\_Summer\_2017\_Q4) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Organisms And Their Environment

Fig. 4.1 is a photograph of a yellow-shouldered Amazon, *Amazona barbadensis*, a species of parrot found along the Venezuelan coast of the Caribbean.



Fig. 4.1

(a) State the vertebrate group that includes *A. barbadensis* and give **two** features that are used to classify animals into this group.

vertebrate group .....

feature 1 .....

feature 2 .....

[2]

(b) This species is subdivided into several populations on the mainland and on the islands of Margarita and Bonaire. Scientists believe that yellow-shouldered Amazons rarely travel between these places.

Explain what biologists mean when they refer to *populations* of animals, such as *A. barbadensis*.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]

(c) The number of yellow-shouldered Amazons on Margarita Island had decreased to 700 parrots by 1989. The population then increased to 1600 parrots by 2009.

Part of this increase was due to the release of captive-bred parrots on the island. This is one of the few successful release programmes of parrots. A similar release programme in Arizona in the 1980s of a different species of parrot was not successful.

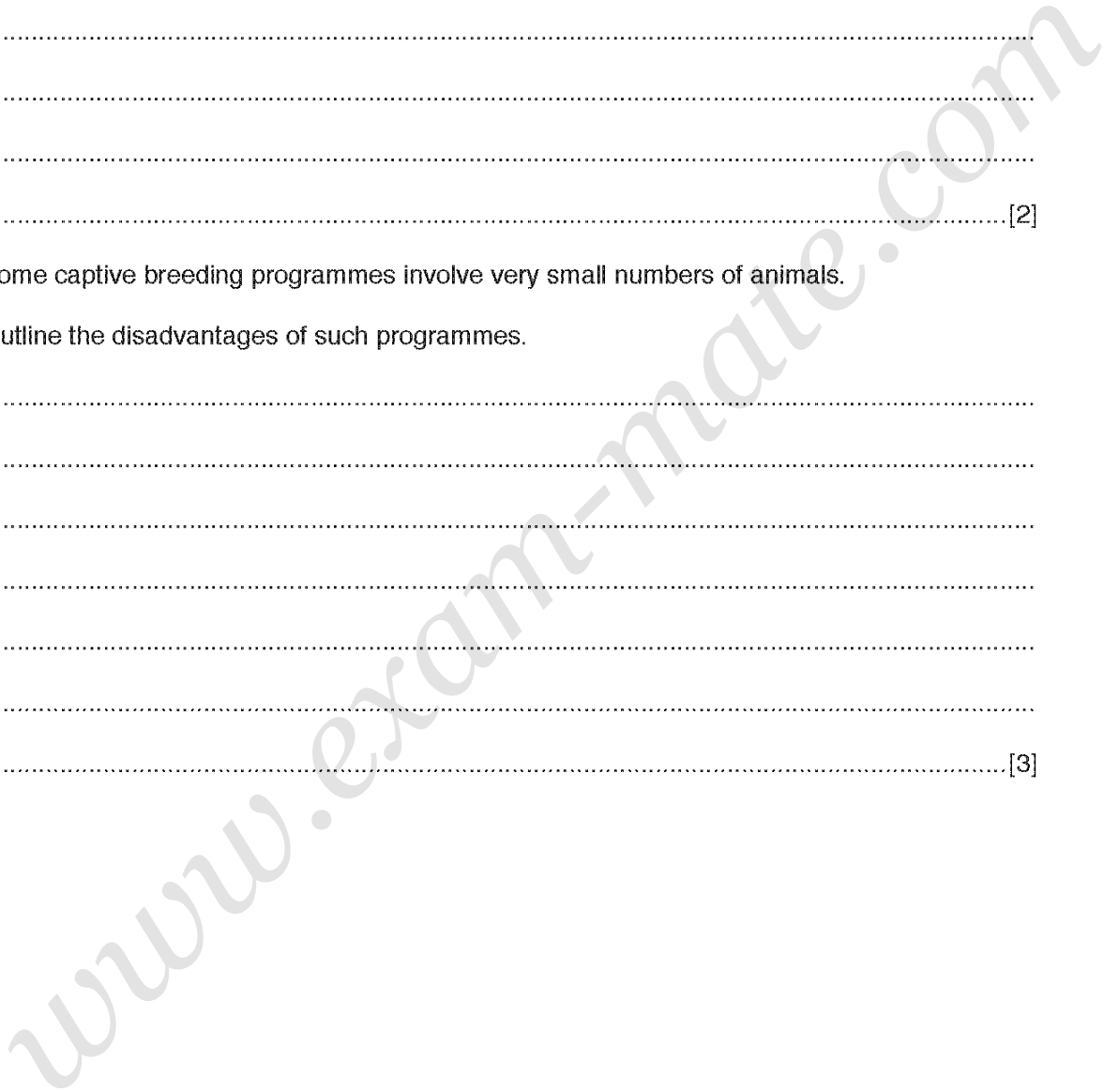
Suggest why release programmes for captive-bred parrots were **not** successful.

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..... [2]

(d) Some captive breeding programmes involve very small numbers of animals.

Outline the disadvantages of such programmes.

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..... [3]



(e) Many biologists think that it is better to conserve ecosystems rather than individual species, such as parrots.

Explain the advantages of conserving ecosystems.

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..... [3]



2 - (0610/42\_Summer\_2017\_Q6) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Diseases And Immunity, Human Nutrition

Fig. 6.1 is a flow diagram that shows what happens at the start of a bacterial infection.

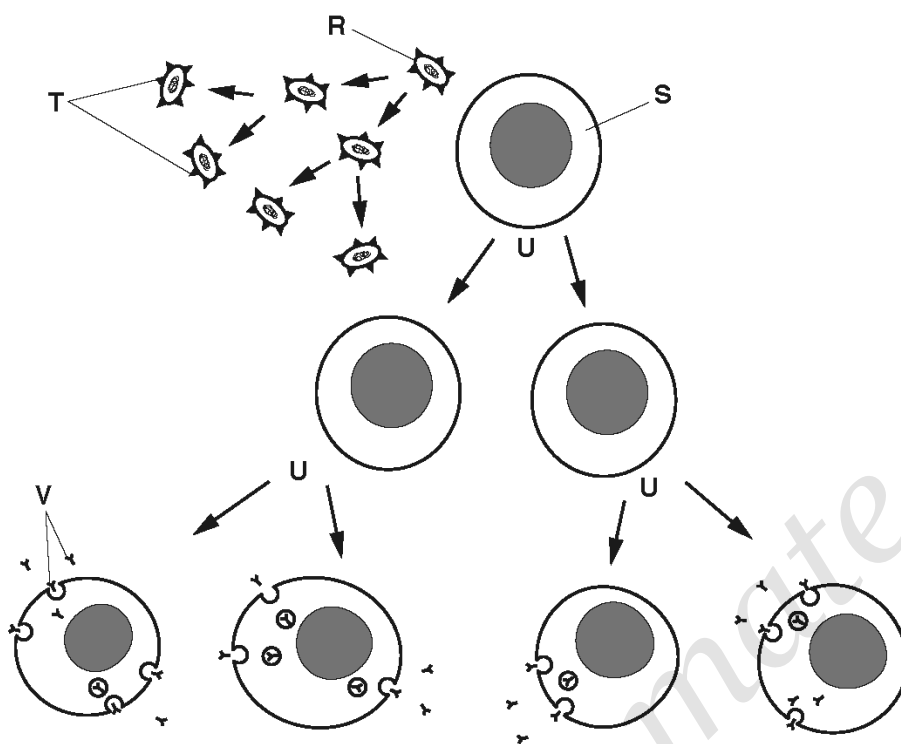


Fig. 6.1

(a) Cell R is a prokaryote and cell S is a lymphocyte.

(i) State the names of **two** cellular structures that would be found in **both** prokaryotes and white blood cells.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....

[2]

(ii) Describe how the cellular structure of white blood cells differs from the cellular structure of prokaryotes.

- .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
- [3]

(b) Cell R is a pathogen that has structures T on its surface. These structures are recognised by cell S. Cell S is a lymphocyte and it produces structures V. Cell R reproduces by binary fission and cell S divides by process U.

Identify T to V from the passage and Fig. 6.1.

- T .....
- U .....
- V .....

[3]

(c) Cell W in Fig. 6.2 also responds to pathogens.

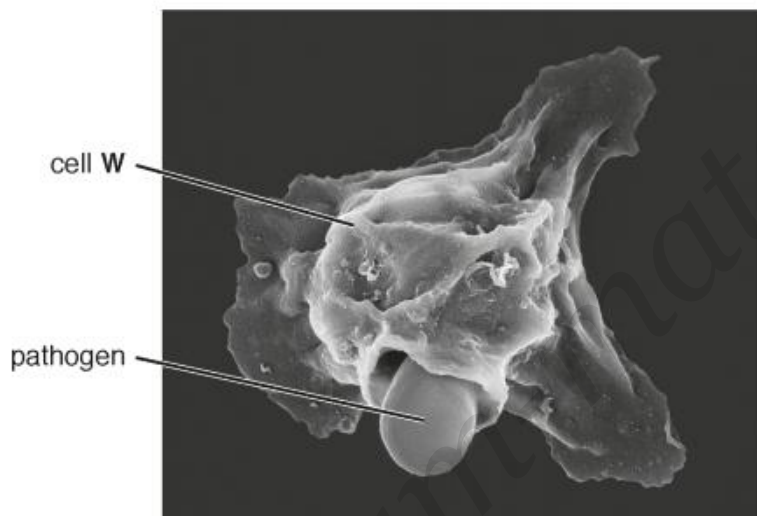


Fig. 6.2

(i) State the name of the process shown in Fig. 6.2.

.....[1]

(ii) Describe what happens to the pathogen during the process shown in Fig. 6.2.

.....  
 .....  
 .....[1]

Fig. 6.3 shows some human teeth that require dental treatment.

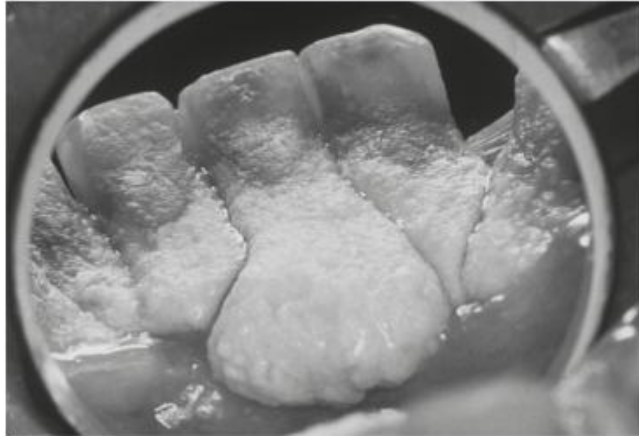


Fig. 6.3

(d) (i) Identify the type of teeth in Fig. 6.3.

.....[1]

(ii) Explain how bacteria dissolve enamel to cause tooth decay.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[2]

(e) Describe **two** ways of preventing tooth decay.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[2]



3 - (0610/42\_Winter\_2017\_Q5) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Diseases And Immunity

Fig. 5.1 shows the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*, which is a human pathogen.



Fig. 5.1

(a) State the genus of *Helicobacter pylori*.

.....[1]

(b) *H. pylori* is placed in the prokaryote kingdom.

State **two** structural features that *H. pylori* shares with other prokaryotes.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

(c) (i) *H. pylori* can cause infections in the stomach.

Suggest how this infection could be treated.

.....[1]

(ii) State **one** natural body defence that is found in the stomach.

.....[1]

- (d) The immune system is not very effective against pathogens, such as *H. pylori*, that live inside the alimentary canal. This means that active immunity and passive immunity do not provide complete protection against *H. pylori* infections.

Explain how active immunity differs from passive immunity.

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.....[4]

4 - (0610/43\_Winter\_2017\_Q5) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Biotechnology And Genetic Engineering, Diseases And Immunity

The kingdom Fungi contains a great diversity of organisms including yeasts, moulds and mushrooms.

Like plants, fungi contain nuclei and mitochondria.

(a) (i) State the function of mitochondria.

.....  
.....[2]

(ii) State **two** characteristics of fungi that are used to distinguish them from plants.

1 .....  
2 ..... [2]

(b) Yeast is a single-celled fungus that is used in bread-making.

Explain why yeast is used in bread-making.

.....  
.....  
.....  
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.....  
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.....  
.....[3]

(c) *Penicillium* is a mould fungus that is used to make antibiotics.

(i) Describe how *Penicillium* is used to make the antibiotic penicillin.

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.....  
.....  
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.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

(ii) Explain why antibiotics can be used to treat bacterial infections but not viral infections.

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.....  
..... [1]

(d) Some fungi are human pathogens.

Describe how the human body prevents pathogens from entering.

.....  
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..... [3]

5 - (0610/41\_Winter\_2017\_Q6) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms

Viruses can cause diseases.

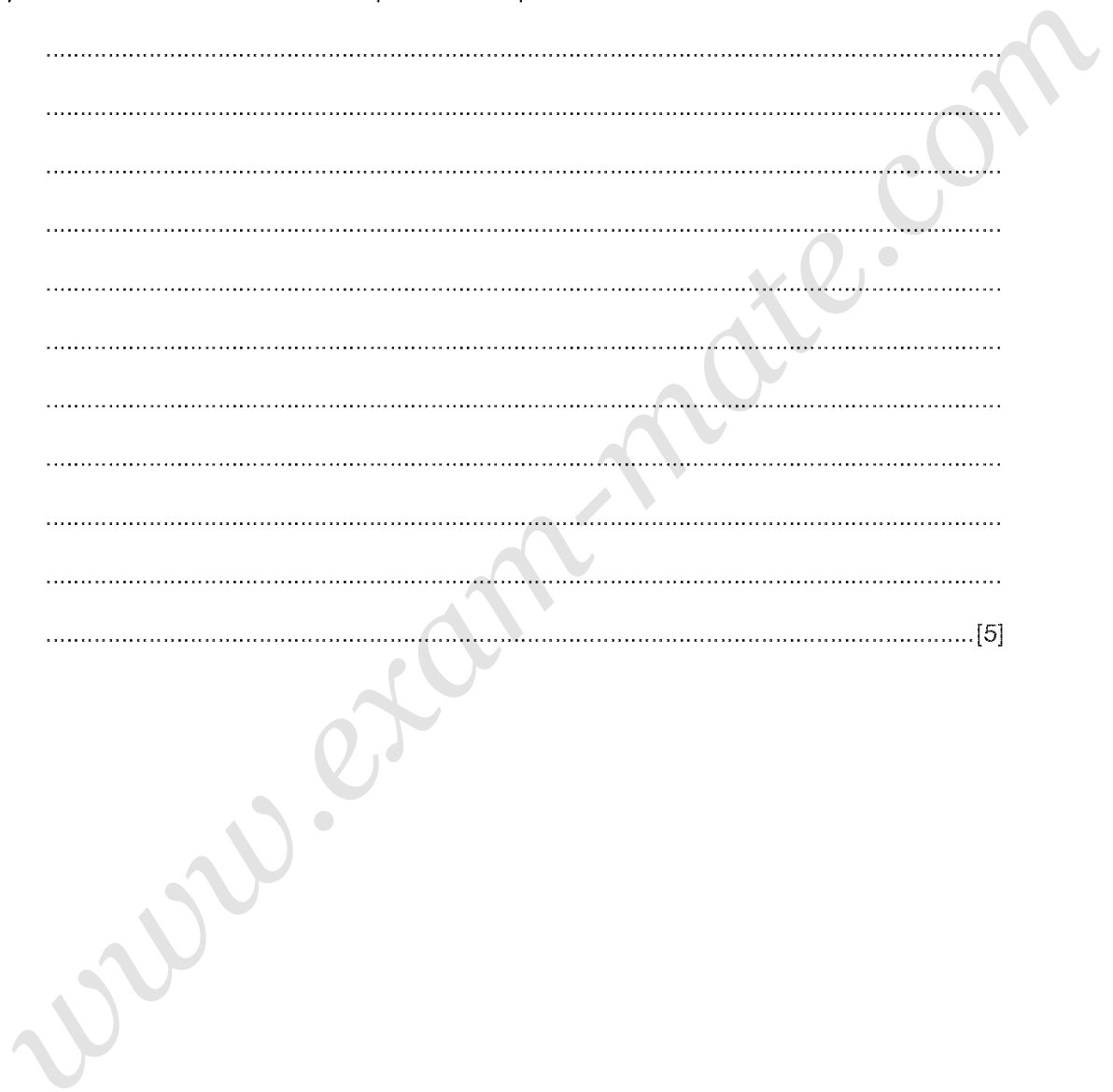
(a) (i) State **two** other features of all viruses.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

(ii) Describe how vaccination can prevent the spread of disease.

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..... [5]



(b) Fig. 6.1 shows four different viruses.

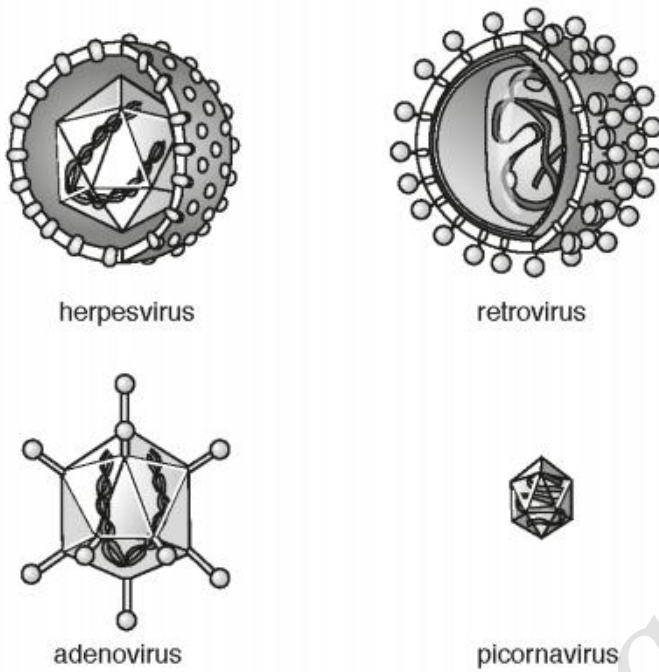


Fig. 6.1

Suggest **one** feature that could be used to classify viruses into groups.

.....  
 ..... [1]

# ANSWERS

[www.examinmate.com](http://www.examinmate.com)

1 - (0610/43\_Summer\_2017\_Q4) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Organisms And Their Environment

(a)	birds / Aves ;  <i>Any two features for max 1 ;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• feathers</li> <li>• beak / bill</li> <li>• hard-shelled eggs</li> <li>• scaly legs</li> <li>• no teeth</li> <li>• air sacs</li> <li>• light-weight skeletons</li> <li>• AVP</li> </ul>	<b>2</b>
(b)	1 (isolated) group of individual animals / AW ; 2 of, one / the same, <u>species</u> ; 3 living in the same, habitat / ecosystem / environment / area / place / location ; 4 at the same time ;	<b>3</b>
(c)	1 killed by predators / not able to evade predators / new predators ; 2 not able to find food ; 3 more prone to disease / AW ; 4 poaching ; 5 ref to, low genetic variation ; 6 competition with new species ; 7 idea of no survival instinct /AW ; 8 AVP ; e.g. techniques not as advanced in 1980	<b>2</b>



(d)	1 inbreeding / described ; 2 less / little, (genetic) variation ; 3 reduced number of alleles ; 4 increased risk of <u>genetic</u> disease ; 5 cannot reproduce / sterile ; 6 not enough animals to breed ; 7 less likely to, adapt / to evolve to / cope with, (named) change in environment ; 8 cost ; 9 AVP ;;	<b>3</b>
(e)	1 to prevent extinction (of many species) / maintain (bio)diversity ; 2 ref to preventing disruption of food, chains / web ; 3 provide, habitats (for shelter / breeding grounds / AW) for many species ; 4 and 5 ecosystems provide, 'service', for humans ; ; 6 idea of areas for, recreation / (eco)tourism / education ; 7 ethical reasons / aesthetic reasons / AW ;	<b>3</b>

2 - (0610/42\_Summer\_2017\_Q6) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Diseases And Immunity, Human Nutrition

(a)(i)	cell membrane ; DNA ; ribosomes ; cytoplasm ;	2																											
(a)(ii)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>white blood cell (S)</i></th> <th><i>prokaryote (R)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>no cell wall</td> <td>cell wall ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>(named) organelles</td> <td>no (membrane-bound) organelles ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>nucleus</td> <td>nucleoid / no nucleus ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>linear, chromosomes / DNA</td> <td>loop of DNA / circular / naked, chromosome ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>large ribosomes</td> <td>small ribosomes ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>no plasmids (in cytoplasm)</td> <td>plasmids (in cytoplasm) ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>large</td> <td>small ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>antibodies</td> <td>no antibodies ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>white blood cell (S)</i>	<i>prokaryote (R)</i>	1	no cell wall	cell wall ;	2	(named) organelles	no (membrane-bound) organelles ;	3	nucleus	nucleoid / no nucleus ;	4	linear, chromosomes / DNA	loop of DNA / circular / naked, chromosome ;	5	large ribosomes	small ribosomes ;	6	no plasmids (in cytoplasm)	plasmids (in cytoplasm) ;	7	large	small ;	8	antibodies	no antibodies ;	3
	<i>white blood cell (S)</i>	<i>prokaryote (R)</i>																											
1	no cell wall	cell wall ;																											
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6	no plasmids (in cytoplasm)	plasmids (in cytoplasm) ;																											
7	large	small ;																											
8	antibodies	no antibodies ;																											
(b)(i)	T = antigen ; U = <u>mitosis</u> ; I cell division V = antibodies ;	3																											
(c)(i)	<u>phagocytosis</u> ;	1																											
(c)(ii)	(phagocyte) engulfs pathogen ; phagosome / vacuole, forms ; (enzymes) digest / breakdown / destroy, pathogen ; AVP ;	1																											
(d)(i)	incisors ;	1																											
(d)(ii)	bacteria use sugar / AW (on teeth as a food source) ; bacteria respire ; acid is produced ; AVP ;	2																											
(e)	regular, brushing / mouthwash / flossing / wash / clean, teeth ; avoid sugary foods / diet described ; dental check-ups ; fluoride, toothpaste / in water ;	2																											

## 3 - (0610/42\_Winter\_2017\_Q5) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Diseases And Immunity

(a)	<i>Helicobacter</i> ;	1
(b)	circular DNA / chromosome ; plasmid(s) ; cell membrane ; cell wall (not made of cellulose) ; cytoplasm ; capsule ; (small) ribosomes ; flagella ; AVP ;	2
(c)(i)	antibiotic(s) ;	1
(c)(ii)	(stomach / hydrochloric / gastric) acid / HCl / mucus ;	1
(d)	<i>active immunity</i> 1 exposure to <u>antigen</u> ; <b>ora</b> 2 after, infection by pathogen / vaccination ; 3 immune response occurs / antibodies produced ;  <i>passive immunity</i> 4 <u>antibodies</u> acquired from another individual ; 5 e.g. by breast milk / injection of antibodies ; 6 active is, permanent / long-term (immunity) ; <b>ora</b> 7 ref to memory cells, in active / not in passive ; 8 response is slow on first exposure in active ; <b>ora</b>	4

## 4 - (0610/43\_Winter\_2017\_Q5) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Biotechnology And Genetic Engineering, Diseases And Immunity

(a)(i)	respiration ; aerobic (respiration) ; release energy / make ATP ;	2
(a)(ii)	different composition of cell wall ; no, chlorophyll / chloroplasts / heterotrophic ; extracellular digestion / saprophytic / decomposer / AW ; hyphae / mycelium ; no (central) vacuole ; AVP ;	2

(b)	respiration / fermentation ; carbon dioxide released ; (bubbles / carbon dioxide) causes, dough / bread, to rise ; (yeast produces) enzymes ; enzymes / amylase, digest starch ; AVP ;	3
(c)(i)	(fungus) grown / put, in fermenters ; aerobic conditions / AW ; (provide) sugars / nitrogen source / nutrients ; purification / filtration, of product / penicillin ; batch culture / AW ; sterile conditions ; AVP ;	3
(c)(ii)	bacteria are made of cells ; <b>ora</b>	1
(d)	mechanical barriers ; example of mechanical barriers ;; chemical barriers ; example of chemical barriers ;;  blood <u>clotting</u> ;	max 3

## 5 - (0610/41\_Winter\_2017\_Q6) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms

(a)(i)	genetic material ; protein coat ; parasitic / pathogenic ; only reproduce in a host / do not show (other) features of living organisms / AW ; very small ; they are not cellular / absence of named organelle ; AVP ; cannot be killed / cannot be treated, with antibiotics.	2
(a)(ii)	active immunity ; harmless / dead / weakened / attenuated pathogen / microorganisms ; injected / ingested ; ref. to antigens ; (antigen) triggers antibody production ; by lymphocytes ; memory cells (are produced) ; rapid response to reinfection ; long-term immunity ; prevention of spread person to person e.g. no host for pathogen / herd ref to programmes of mass vaccination ; AVP ;	5
(b)	shape / size / AW ; genetic material (sequence / type) ; host species / type of disease it causes ; AVP ;	1

## 6 - (0610/42\_Summer\_2018\_Q5) - Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Respiration

(a)	three pairs of legs ; three (named) body segments ; wings ; (pair of) antennae ; <u>compound</u> eyes ;	3	
(b)	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ (+ energy released) ;;	2	one mark for correct symbols one mark for correct balancing
(c)(i)	volume ; distance / length ; control / maintain / regulate / stabilise / keep / constant / sustain ;	3	
(c)(ii)	carbon dioxide will affect, results / volume of gas (in respirometer) / carbon dioxide could kill the larvae ;	1	A to measure (changes in) oxygen only
(c)(iii)	growth / development ; active transport ; protein synthesis ; cell division / mitosis ; passage of nerve impulses ; muscle contraction ; AVP ; e.g. metabolism / (description of) metamorphosis	2	A movement / breathe / egestion / digestion / excretion

(d)	<p><i>prediction</i> as temperature increases the respiration rate will increase ; ora and then decrease ;</p> <p><i>explanation:</i> there will be an <u>optimum</u> temperature (at a particular temperature) for seed germination ; <i>ref to</i> (respiratory / germination) <u>enzymes</u> ; at high temperatures enzymes denature / described ; at low temperatures not enough (kinetic) energy for, effective collisions / biochemical reactions / respiration / digestion ; <b>ora</b> AVP ;</p>	4	<p>max 3 for explanation</p> <p>e.g. temperature will also affect the gas pressure in the respirometer</p>
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7 - (0610/41\_Summer\_2019\_Q1) - *Organisms And Their Environment, Characteristics And Classification Of Living Organisms, Variation And Selection*

(a)	(group of) organisms that can reproduce ; to produce fertile offspring ;	2	
(b)	<p>pinna(e) / external ears ; mammary glands / milk glands / production of milk / lactating / suckling / breast feeding / nipples / AW ; diaphragm ; (three) <u>bones</u> in the middle ear ; (four) different types of teeth / two sets of teeth ; sweat glands ; enucleated red blood cells ; uterus / placenta / navel / AW ; AVP ;</p>	2	
(c)	<p>select, parent(s) / sheep / AW, with, fine / thin, hairs (in wool) OR use Merino sheep from South Africa and NZ sheep ;</p> <p>cross them together / use artificial insemination / IVF / AW ; measure / AW, the hairs in the wool of all the offspring ; select offspring with, fine / thin, hairs (in wool) ; cross / AW, offspring together ; continue / repeat, selection and/or breeding ; over many generations ; AVP ;</p>	5	max 4 if no reference to quality of wool
(d)	<p>features are, adaptive / adaptations (for environment) ; caused by / AW, the, environment / surroundings ; competition between individuals for (named) resource(s) ; reference to named selective agent(s) ; slow(er) ; increase in fitness ; explained: ability to survive AND reproduce (in natural environment) ; maintains (genetic) variation / less (genetic) variation in selective breeding ; random mating ;</p>	3	