| Centre No. | | | | | Pape | r Refer | ence | | | Surname | Initial(s) |
|------------------|--|--|---|---|------|---------|------|---|---|-----------|------------|
| Candidate No. | | | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | / | 0 | 1 | Signature | |

6132/01 **Edexcel GCE Biology (Salters-Nuffield) Advanced Subsidiary**

Unit Test 2

Monday 4 June 2007 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

| Materials required for examination | Items included with question papers |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ruler | Nil |
| alculator | |

| Instructions | to | Candidates |
|---------------------|----|------------|
| mon actions | w | Canulate |

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and

The paper reference is shown above. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL NINE questions in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you need to use additional answer sheets, attach them loosely but securely inside this booklet. Show all the steps in any calculations and state the units. Calculators may be used. Include diagrams in your answers where these are helpful.

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). The total mark for this question paper is 70.

Advice to Candidates

You will be assessed on your ability to organise and present information, ideas, descriptions and arguments clearly and logically, taking into account your use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

N26015A W850/R6132/57570 7/7/7/4/5800





Turn over

Total

Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question Number

1

2

3

4

5

6

8



Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

Leave blank

Complete the table below by placing in each box a tick (✓) if you would expect the feature to be present or a cross (✗) if you would expect it to be absent.
 The first row has been done for you.

| Feature | Sperm | Egg |
|--|-------|-----|
| Tail | ✓ | * |
| Haploid nucleus | | |
| Acrosome present | | |
| Mitochondria present | | |
| Cytoplasm containing many lipid droplets | | |
| Use ATP for movement | | |

Q1

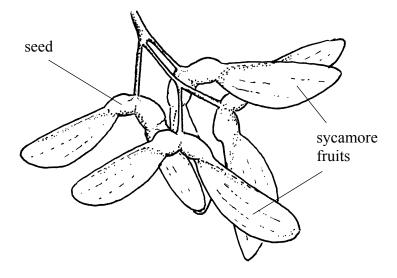
(Total 5 marks)

| | s question is about the preparation of a microscope slide that would enable you to see stages of mitosis. |
|-----|---|
| (a) | Name a suitable organism and tissue which could be used to study mitosis. |
| | (i) organism(1) |
| | (ii) tissue |
| | (1) |
| (b) | Name a stain you might use to make the chromosomes visible. |
| | (1) |
| (c) | Explain why the cells are warmed in acid during the preparation of the slide. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | (1) |
| (d) | (1) The diagram below shows a chromosome during an early stage of mitosis. Write the |
| (d) | The diagram below shows a chromosome during an early stage of mitosis. Write the names of the parts labelled A and B on the lines provided. |
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Leave blank

(2)

3. (a) With reference to the diagram below, suggest how the seeds of a sycamore tree are dispersed.



| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|

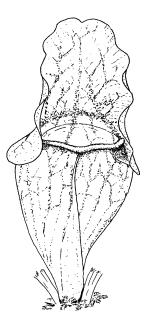
| (i) | protected |
|------|--------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | (1) |
| (ii) | provided with nutrition. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | (2) |
| | (Total 5 marks) |
| | (100010 1100110) |
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| , | (i) | On average teller men have more children |
|---|-------|---|
| (| (1) | On average taller men have more children. |
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| | | |
| | | |
| | | (3 |
| (| (ii) | The amount of protein in the diet has increased. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | (2 |
| (| (iii) | Children are less likely to suffer from serious infectious diseases than in the |
| | | past. |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |

| Explain how the biological changes caused by smoking can lead to lung cancer. |
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| |
| (2) |
| (3) |
| (Total 9 marks) |
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5.



Pitcher plant leaf

Northern Canada has long and cold winters and the short summers usually end in early August. Populations of the pitcher plant mosquito (*Wyeomyia smithii*) were recently found to be hibernating (becoming dormant) in late July, an average of 9 days later than they used to 30 years ago. The mosquitoes hibernate as larvae in the fluid-filled leaves of the pitcher plant.

(a) The mosquito larvae hibernate because they cannot survive in an active state once

| | environmental temperatures fall in autumn. |
|----|---|
| | Suggest why the mosquito larvae cannot remain active below a certain temperature. |
| | |
| | |
| | (1) |
| b) | Suggest a possible explanation for the pitcher plant mosquitoes in Canada going into hibernation later than they used to. |
| | |
| | |
| | (1) |

| | getting shorter in late summer. |
|-----|--|
| | Suggest why it could be an advantage to the survival of the mosquitoes to respond to shortening day length rather than to falling temperature. |
| | |
| | (1) |
| (d) | The climate in Florida, 2000 km south of Canada, is much warmer and the winters are much shorter. The native Florida pitcher plant mosquito begins hibernation in November. If the Canadian mosquitoes are taken to Florida they start hibernating in late July, as though they were still back in Canada. |
| | Suggest why the two types of mosquito behave differently despite being in the same environmental conditions. |
| | |
| | |
| | (2) |
| | (Total 5 marks) |
| | |
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| The diagram below | w summarises the steps involved for one cell. | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|
| | | |
| Step 1 | signal protein | |
| | | |
| Step 2 | receptor in cell surface membrane | |
| | | |
| | a messenger molecule | |
| Step 3 | moves from the cell membrane into | |
| | the nucleus | |
| | — | |
| Step 4 | messenger RNA is made and released from the nucleus | |
| (a) With reference | te to the diagram, describe the mechanism by which a sign | nal protein |
| causes the syn | nthesis of mRNA. | |
| | | |
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| (2) | |
|---|--|
| Signal proteins are inactive when released from the ribosomes but leave the cell as active signal proteins. | |
| Outline the events that take place after the proteins leave the ribosome, until they are | |
| released from the cell. | |
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| | |
| (3) | |
| (Total 8 marks) | |
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| | absorption combustion decompo | osition |
|-------|---|----------|
| | photosynthesis respiration transp | oiration |
| | Description | Process |
| (i) | Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is converted into wood by growing trees | |
| (ii) | Dead wood is converted to substances which can be readily absorbed by fungi | |
| (iii) | Carbon dioxide is released from carbohydrates animals have eaten | |
| (iv) | Carbon dioxide is released from wood in a wood-fired power station | |
| | | (4 |
| (i) | Explain why coal reserves represent a carbon sink. | |
| | | |
| | | |

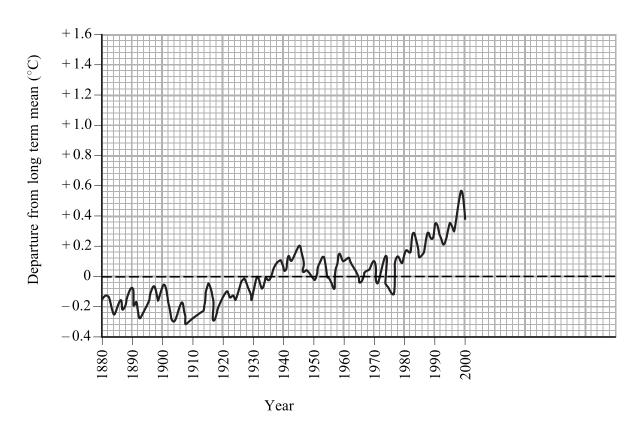
(2)

| Suggest and explain one reason why planting extra forests may not be a complete long term solution to the problem of rising carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere. (2) (Total 9 marks) | long term solution to the problem of rising carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere. | long term solution to the problem of rising carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere. | (c) | The UK Forestry Commission has calculated that, in order to remove the carbon dioxide produced by an average family car during an average driver's lifetime, it would be necessary to plant 0.5 hectares (5000 m²) of new forest. |
|--|--|--|-----|---|
| (2) | (2) | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| (Total 9 marks) | (Total 9 marks) | (Total 9 marks) | | (2) |
| | | | | (Total 9 marks) |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

8. (a) Explain the difference between the terms 'global warming' and 'the greenhouse effect'.

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(b) The graph below shows the changes in mean global surface temperature between the years 1880 and 2000.



(i) Draw the line of best fit on the above graph between 1940 and 2000.

(1)

(3)

| | (ii) Using your line of best fit, estimate the increase in mean global surface | bl |
|-----|--|----|
| | temperature between 2000 and 2020. Indicate how you made your estimate on the graph and in the space below. | |
| | | |
| | | |
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| | | |
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| | | |
| | Estimated increase in temperature | |
| | (3) | |
| | (iii) Using the graph to support your answer, suggest why the estimated increase in temperature might not be an accurate prediction of mean global surface temperature in 2020. | |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| | (3) | |
| (c) | Suggest why a relatively small increase in temperature may have a large effect on the survival of particular species of plants and animals in particular places. | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | (2) | |
| | (Total 12 marks) | |

Leave blank

9. The diagram below shows the steps needed to produce human tissues from embryonic stem cells. This procedure has not yet been successfully carried out although some scientists hope that it will soon be possible. Perhaps one day new nervous tissue will be produced that will enable people with spinal injuries to walk again.

Step 1 fertilisation

Step 2 'spare' embryo

Step 3 grown to form blastocyst

stem cells isolated, remains of blastocyst discarded

Step 6

Cell differentiation

human tissues for transplantation

(a) (i) Describe how scientists might obtain a supply of 'spare embryos' (Step 2) to produce tissues.

stem cells cultured

(1)

Step 5

| Leave blank | |
|----------------|---|
| | |
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| (ii) | After fertilisation, cells are totipotent but by the time a blastocyst has for the cells are pluripotent. Explain what is meant by the terms totipotent pluripotent . | |
|---------|--|-------|
| | totipotent | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | pluripotent | |
| | | |
| | | (2 |
| (b) Exp | plain why the following are important in producing tissues from stem cells. | |
| (i) | stem cells cultured (Step 5) | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | (2 |
| (ii) | cell differentiation (Step 6) | (2 |
| (11) | cen unterentiation (step 6) | |
| | | ••••• |
| | | ••••• |
| | | |
| | | ••••• |
| | | (2 |

| cells to produce new tiss | State whether you are for or against using embryonic stem sues. |
|---------------------------|---|
| For or against? | |
| Use your knowledge of | stem cell research issues to justify your view. |
| | |
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| | |
| | (4) |
| | (4) |
| | (Total 11 marks) TOTAL FOR PAPER: 70 MARKS |
| | IUIAL FUR PAPER: /U MARKS |
| | |
| | END |

