

<b>Candidate Forename</b>		<b>Candidate Surname</b>	
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<b>Centre Number</b>						<b>Candidate Number</b>				
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**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
ADVANCED GCE**

**F214**

**BIOLOGY**

**Communication, Homeostasis and Energy**

**FRIDAY 25 JUNE 2010: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 1 hour**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**Loose sheets containing Fig. 2.1, Fig. 3.1(a) and Fig. 3.1(b)**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**Electronic Calculator**


**Ruler (cm/mm)**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes on the first page.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer ALL the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your Candidate Number, Centre Number and question number(s).

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
-  Where you see this icon you will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answer.
- You may use an electronic calculator.
- You are advised to show all the steps in any calculations.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

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**QUESTION 1 STARTS ON PAGE 4**

Answer ALL the questions.

1 (a) Fig. 1.1 represents a molecule of ATP.

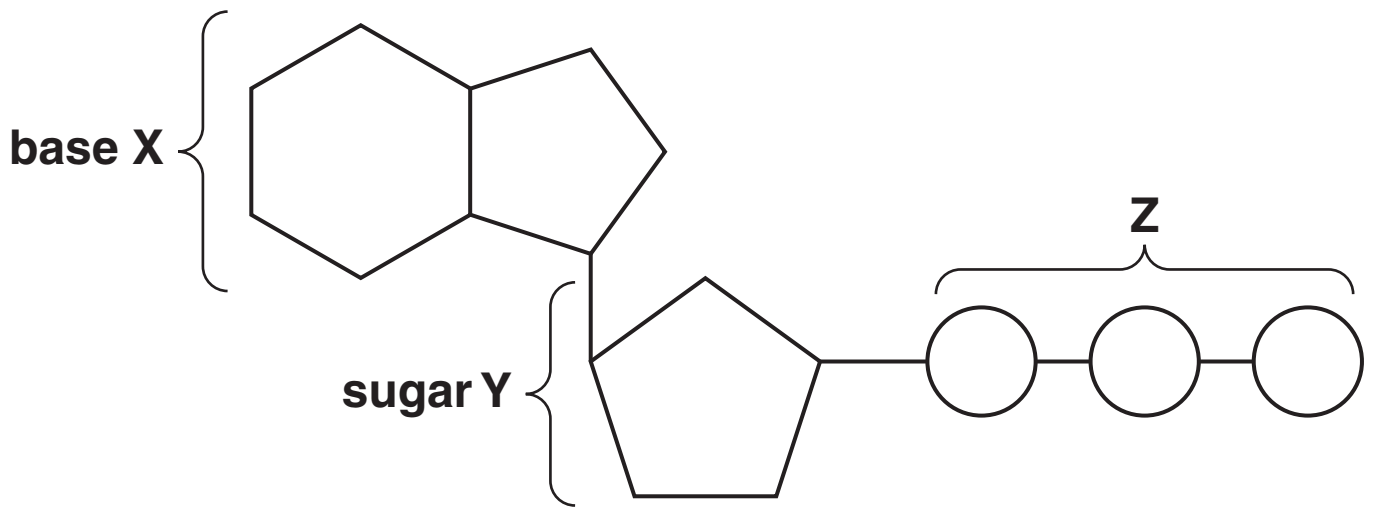


Fig. 1.1

(i) Name the parts of the ATP molecule labelled X, Y and Z.

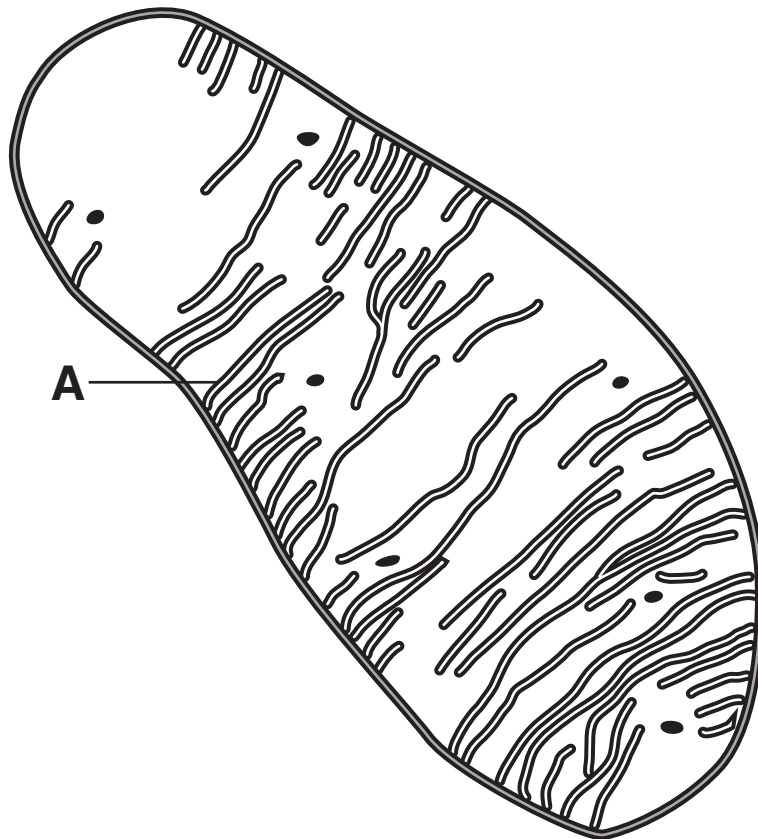
X \_\_\_\_\_

Y \_\_\_\_\_

Z \_\_\_\_\_ [3]



**(b) Fig. 1.2 is a drawing of a mitochondrion from an animal cell.**



**Fig. 1.2**

**(i) Name the structure labelled A.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(ii) Name the specific process that is carried out by structure A in the mitochondrion.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (c) Some animals conserve energy by entering a state of torpor (a short period of dormancy), in which they allow their body temperature to fall below normal for a number of hours.

In an investigation into torpor in the Siberian hamster, *Phodopus sungorus*, the animal's respiratory quotient (RQ) was measured before and during the period of torpor.

The respiratory quotient is determined by the following equation:

$$\text{RQ} = \frac{\text{volume of carbon dioxide produced}}{\text{volume of oxygen consumed in the same time}}$$

RQ values for different respiratory substrates have been determined and are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

substrate	RQ
carbohydrate	1.0
lipid	0.7
protein	0.9

- (i) Initially, the RQ value determined for the hamster was 0.95, but as the period of torpor progressed, its RQ value decreased to 0.75.

**What do these values suggest about the substrates being respired by the hamster during the period of the investigation?**

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**[3]**





2 (a) Fig. 2.1, on the loose sheet, is a photomicrograph through the centre of a lobule of a mammalian liver.

(i) Name the type of vessel labelled B.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(ii) Name the cells that make up the lobule.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) Fig. 2.2 outlines the formation of urea in the liver.

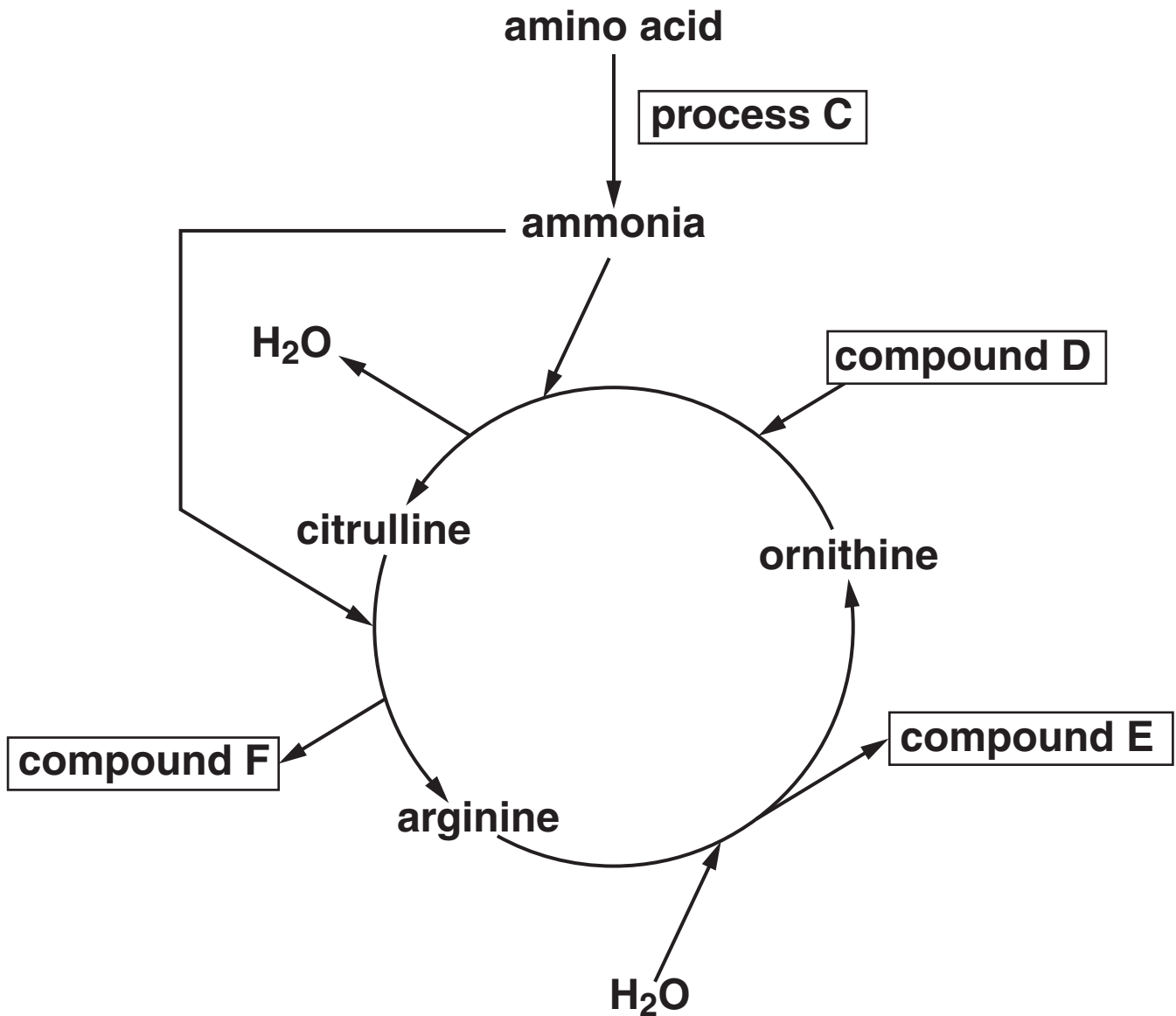


Fig. 2.2

**Using Fig. 2.2, identify:**

**process C** \_\_\_\_\_

**compound D** \_\_\_\_\_

**compound E** \_\_\_\_\_

**compound F** \_\_\_\_\_ **[4]**



**(ii) The urine of some high profile athletes has been tested and found to contain abnormally high levels of banned steroids or their metabolites.**

**The pressure on elite athletes to succeed in their sport leads some of them to resort to the use of these performance-enhancing steroids.**

**Comment on whether the use of steroids should be permitted in sport.**

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**[3]**

**[Total: 13]**

**3 (a) The Calvin cycle is the stage of photosynthesis during which carbon dioxide is fixed. The Calvin cycle uses the products of the light dependent stage.**

**(i) Name the products of the light dependent stage that are used in the Calvin cycle.**

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**[2]**

**(ii) Discuss the fate of triose phosphate (TP) in the Calvin cycle.**

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**[3]**

**(b) A process known as PHOTORESPIRATION also takes place in photosynthetic cells. In this process, oxygen competes with carbon dioxide for the active site of the enzyme RuBP carboxylase (Rubisco).**

**Fig. 3.1 (a) and Fig. 3.1 (b), on the loose sheets, outline the processes of photosynthesis and photorespiration.**

**(i) Suggest why the process outlined in Fig. 3.1(b) is known as photorespiration.**

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**[2]**





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**QUESTION 4 STARTS ON PAGE 18**

- 4 As part of a study to control Type 2 diabetes by modification of the diet, an investigation was carried out into the effects of different food compounds on the blood glucose and blood insulin concentrations of patients with this type of diabetes.**

**The food compounds, their components and their effect on blood glucose and blood insulin concentrations are summarised in Table 4.1.**

**Table 4.1**

<b>food compound</b>	<b>component(s)</b>	<b>effect on blood glucose concentration</b>	<b>effect on blood insulin concentration</b>
<b>sucrose</b>	<b>glucose and fructose</b>	<b>moderate increase</b>	<b>moderate increase</b>
<b>lactose</b>	<b>glucose and galactose</b>	<b>moderate increase</b>	<b>moderate increase</b>
<b>starch</b>	<b>glucose</b>	<b>substantial increase</b>	<b>substantial increase</b>
<b>cellulose</b>	<b>glucose</b>	<b>no effect</b>	<b>no effect</b>
<b>protein</b>	<b>amino acid</b>	<b>no effect</b>	<b>moderate increase</b>
<b>fat</b>	<b>fatty acid and glycerol</b>	<b>no effect</b>	<b>moderate increase</b>

**(a) Suggest an explanation for the differences observed in BLOOD GLUCOSE CONCENTRATION:**

**(i) between starch and sucrose,**

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**[2]**

**(ii) between starch and cellulose.**

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**[2]**



**(c) Glycogen and glucagon are compounds that are involved in the control of blood glucose concentration.**

**Complete the table below to distinguish between these two compounds.**

	<b>glycogen</b>	<b>glucagon</b>
<b>type of compound</b>		
<b>role of compound</b>		
<b>site of production</b>		

**[3]**

**[Total: 10]**

- 5 Fig. 5.1 is a trace that shows the changes that occur in the membrane potential of a neurone during the generation of an action potential.

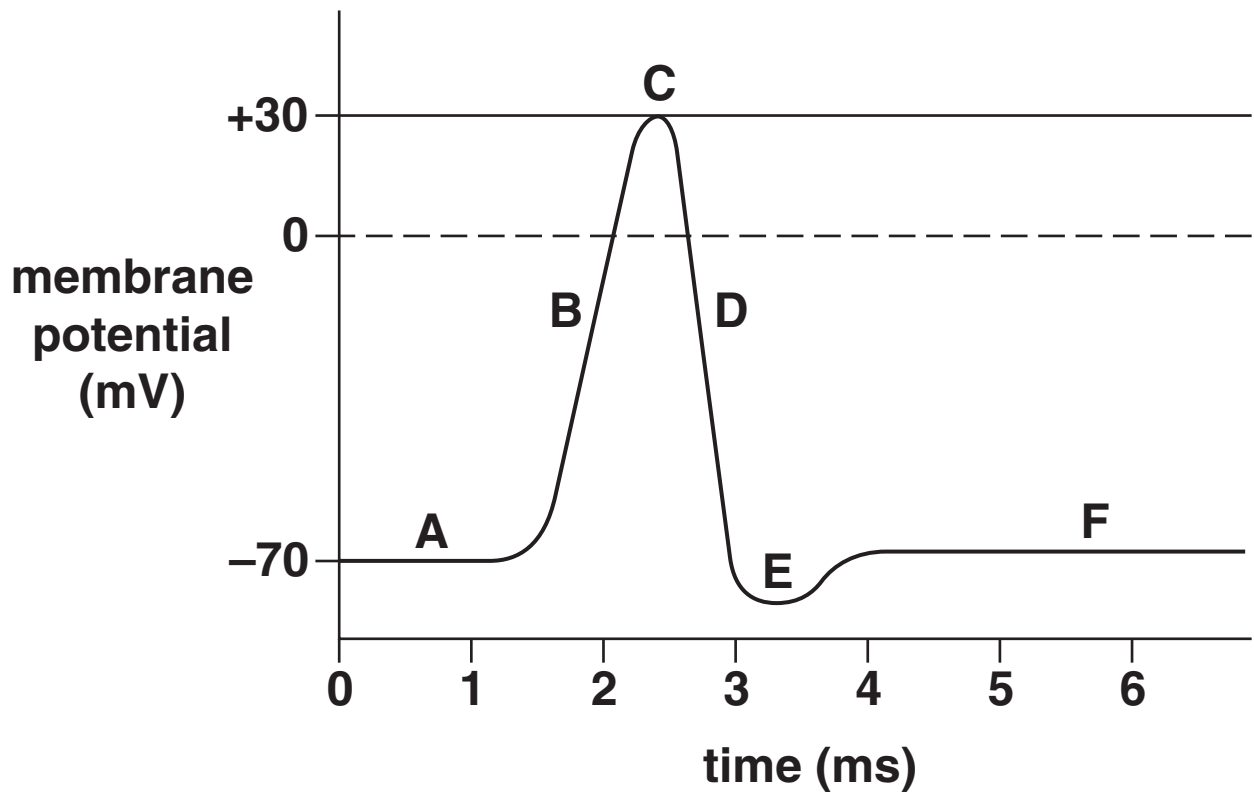


Fig. 5.1

**(a) Using the letters A to F, indicate the point or points on the trace which correspond to the following:**

**(i) hyperpolarisation,**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(ii) resting potential,**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(iii) the membrane is most permeable to potassium ions,**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(iv) depolarisation.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) Puffer fish, *Fugu spp.*, produce a powerful poison, tetrodotoxin, and some species store it in high concentrations in their body tissues. Unless these fish are correctly prepared, eating them can be fatal.

Tetrodotoxin is poisonous to humans because it blocks GATED sodium channels in cell membranes, preventing action potentials. This does not happen in the fish themselves.

- (i) With reference to Fig. 5.1, identify, using the appropriate letter, the part of the action potential trace that will be affected by tetrodotoxin.

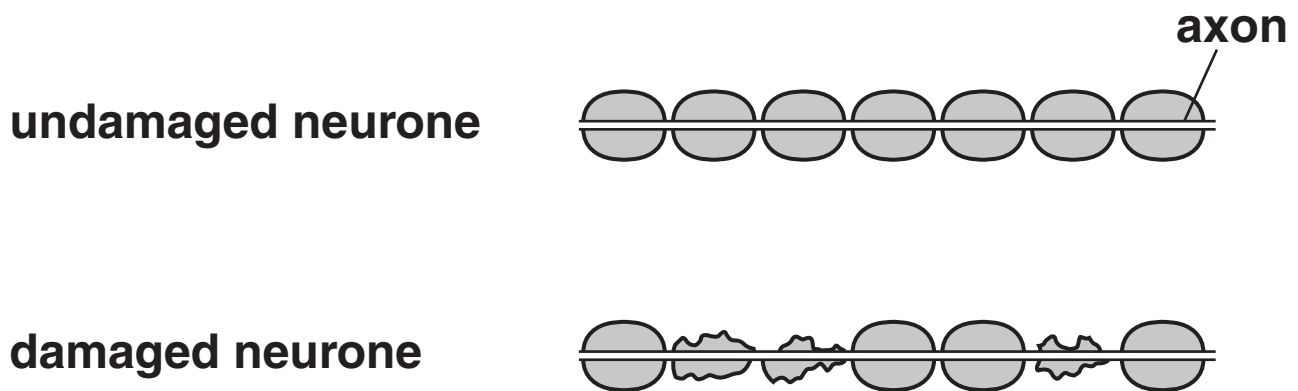
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii) Suggest why tetrodotoxin is NOT toxic to the puffer fish.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]



**(c) Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an auto-immune condition in which the nervous system is damaged. This damage leads to loss of sensation. One form of damage is shown in Fig. 5.2.**



**Fig. 5.2**

**(i) Suggest why MS is described as an auto-immune condition.**

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[2]

**QUESTION 5(c)(ii) STARTS ON PAGE 26**

**(ii) Explain why this damage leads to a loss of sensation.**

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**[2]**

**[Total: 10]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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