



**GCE AS/A level**

**1072/01**

**BIOLOGY – BY2**

**A.M. MONDAY, 3 June 2013**

**1½ hours plus your additional time allowance**

**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** 2 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>For Examiner's use only</b>		
<b>Question</b>	<b>Maximum Mark</b>	<b>Mark Awarded</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	

## **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

**In addition to this paper you may require a calculator and a ruler.**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation pages at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.**

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

**You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.**

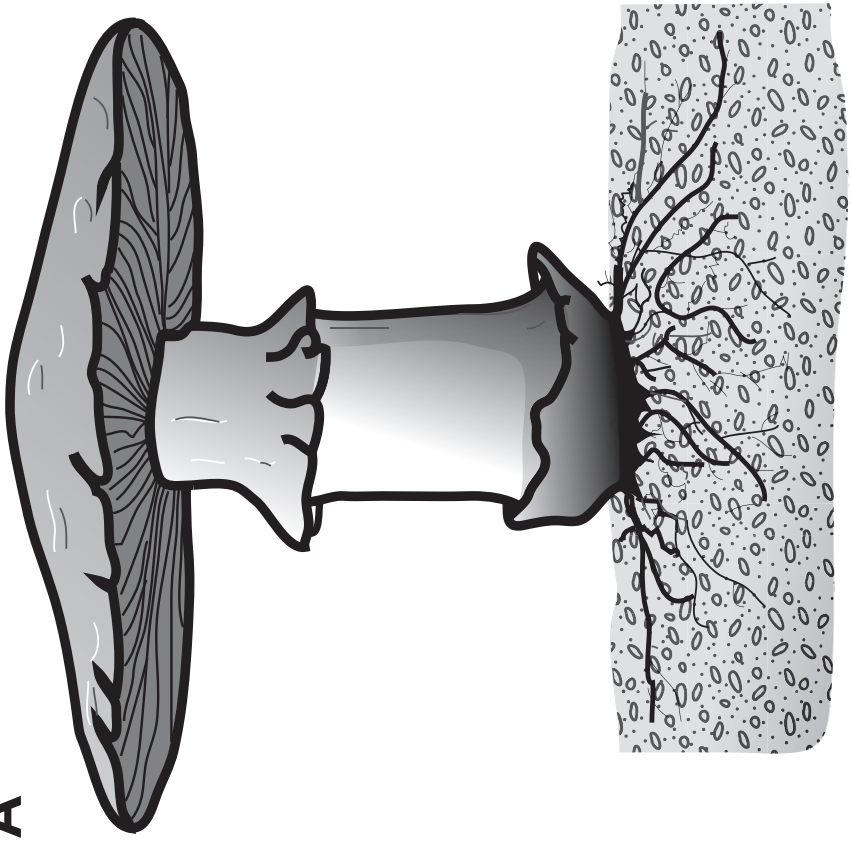
**The quality of written communication will affect the awarding of marks.**

1(a) Complete the table on classification given below.

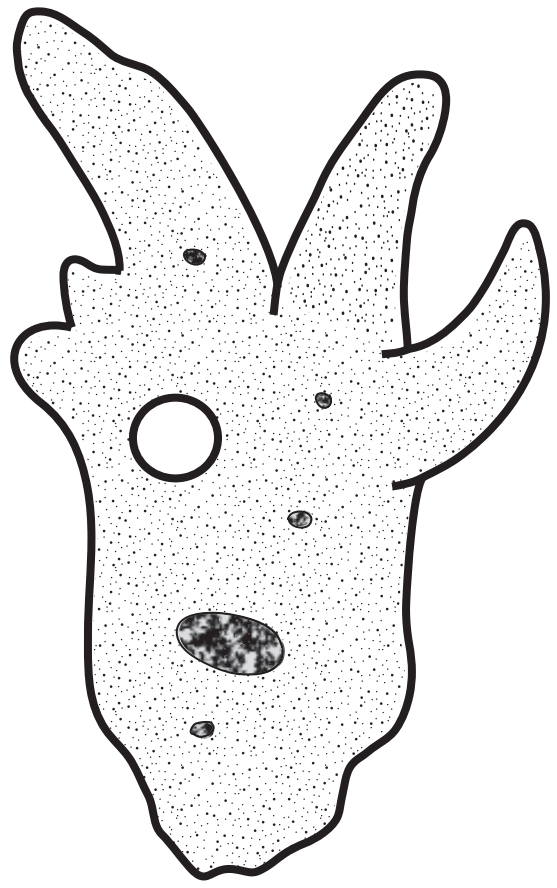
[4]

<b>Kingdom</b>	<b>Phylum</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Genus</b>
	<b>Angiosperm</b>	<b>Dicotyledons</b>	<b>Ranunculus (Buttercup)</b>
<b>Animalia</b>		<b>Oligochaetae</b>	<b>Lumbricus (Earthworm)</b>
<b>Animalia</b>		<b>Mammalia</b>	<b>Rattus (Rat)</b>
<b>Animalia</b>	<b>Arthropoda</b>		<b>Locusta (Locust)</b>

A



B



1(b) The diagrams, **A** and **B** opposite, show two organisms from **TWO** other Kingdoms **NOT** given in the table on page 5.

(i) Name the **TWO** Kingdoms to which the two organisms belong. [2]

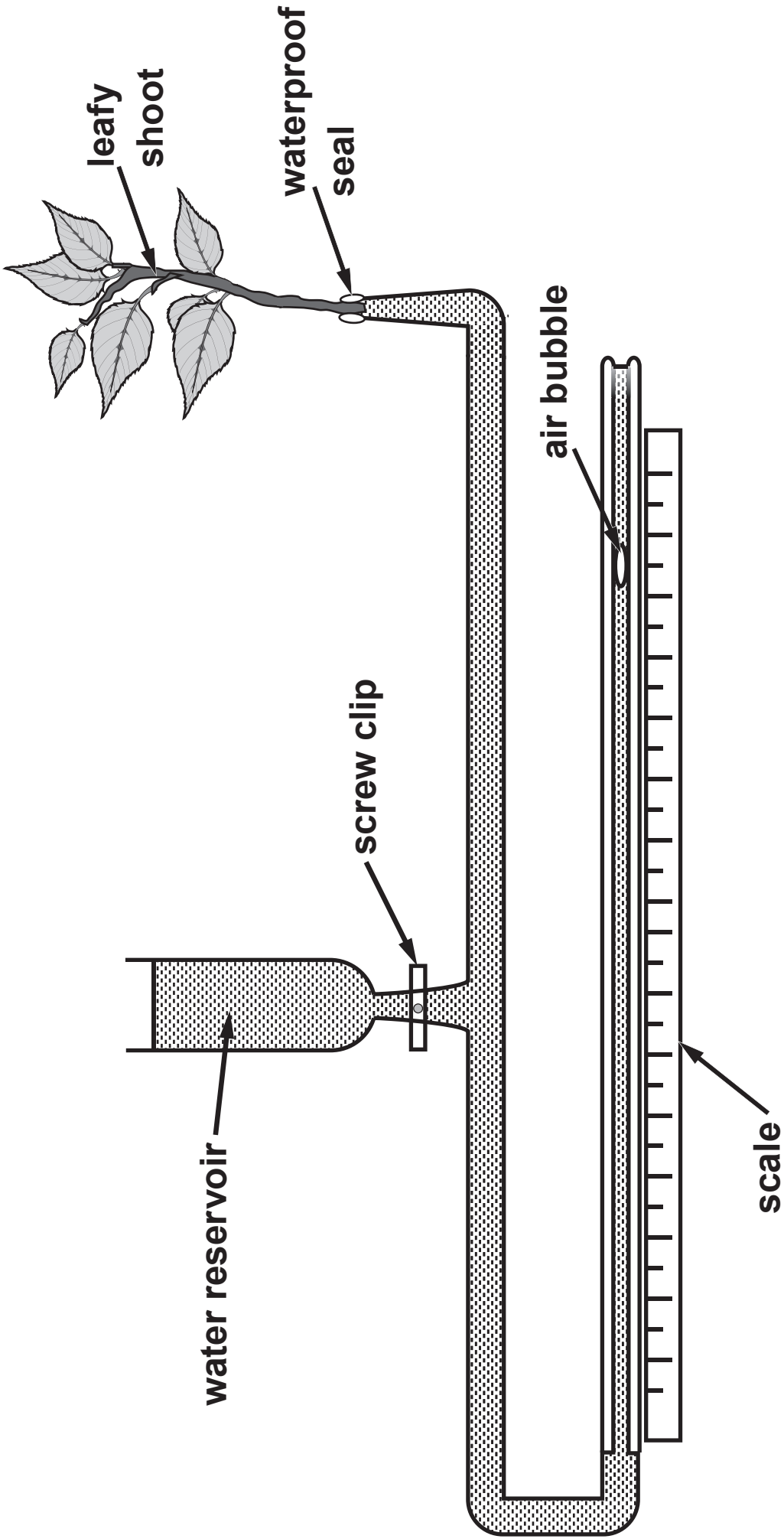
**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) State **ONE** characteristic of each organism which is a feature of its Kingdom. [2]

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_





**2(a) Plants carry out the process of transpiration.**

**State what is meant by the term TRANSPIRATION.**

**[2]**

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**The diagram opposite shows a type of potometer that can be used to measure the rate of transpiration.**

**(b) State TWO practical measures which should be taken when setting up the apparatus to ensure the potometer functions correctly. Give reasons for your answers. [4]**

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**2(c) Water passes through the xylem of the root and stem of a plant before reaching its leaves.**

**(i) Name the original source of energy that moves water through a plant. [1]**

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**(ii) Explain how water moves up the xylem. [2]**

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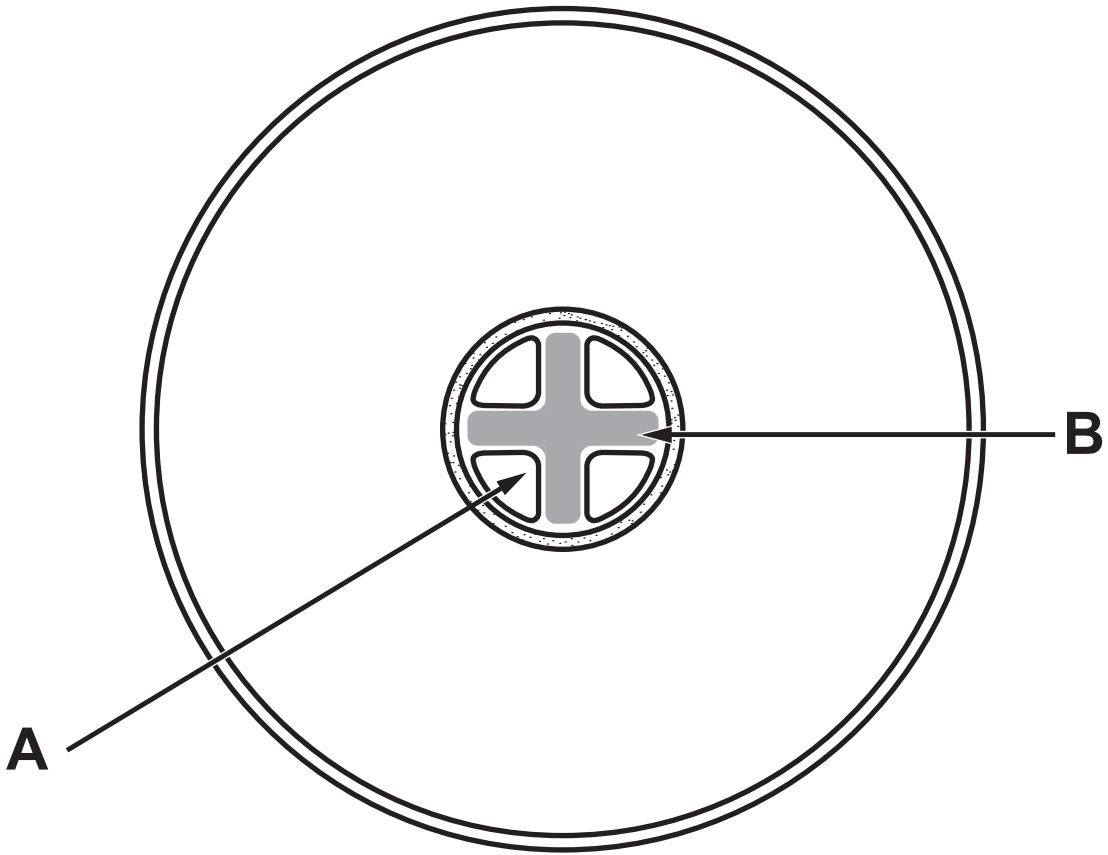
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2(d) The diagram opposite shows the cross section of a root.

(i) Name the TWO tissues labelled **A** and **B** on the diagram opposite. [2]

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Explain how it is possible to tell that the diagram opposite is of a root and not a stem. [2]

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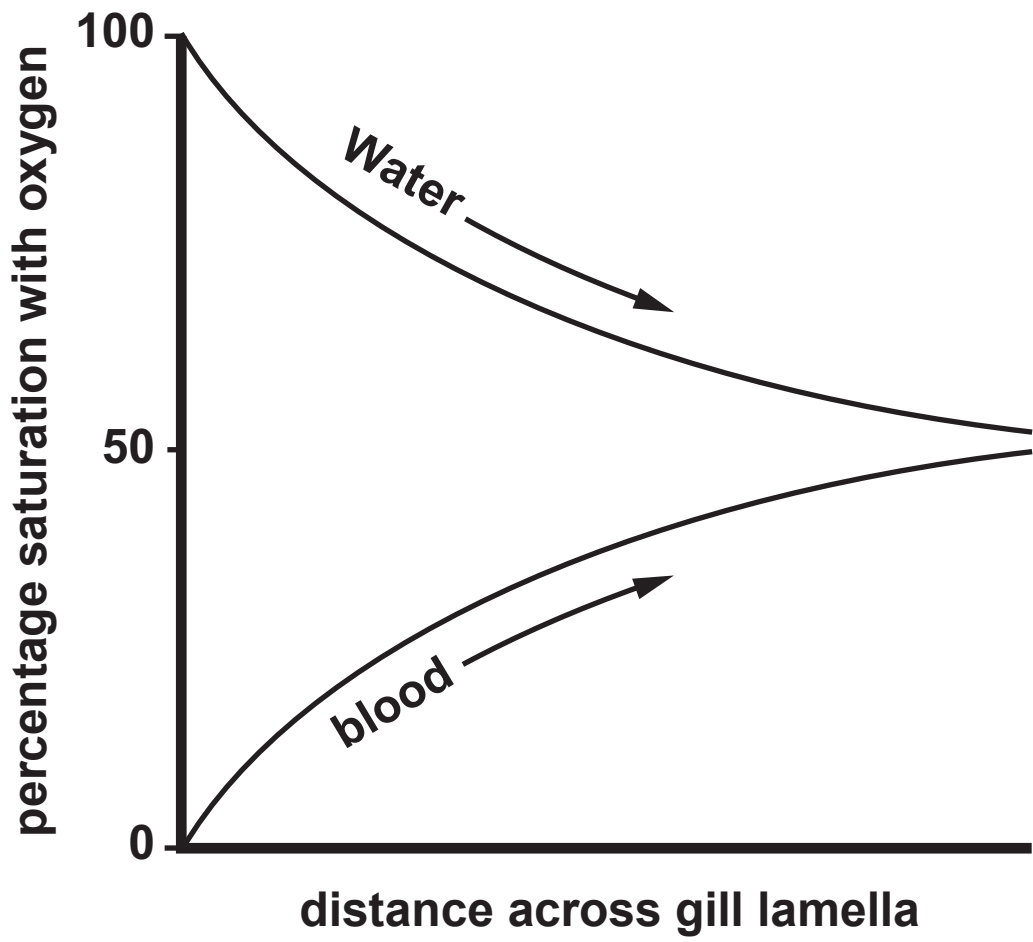
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3(b) The graph opposite shows another type of flow.

(ii) Name the type of flow shown in the graph opposite. [1]

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(iii) Explain why this is less efficient than counter current flow. [2]

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3(c) Suggest why gill filaments / lamellae would not provide an efficient gas exchange surface on land.

[2]

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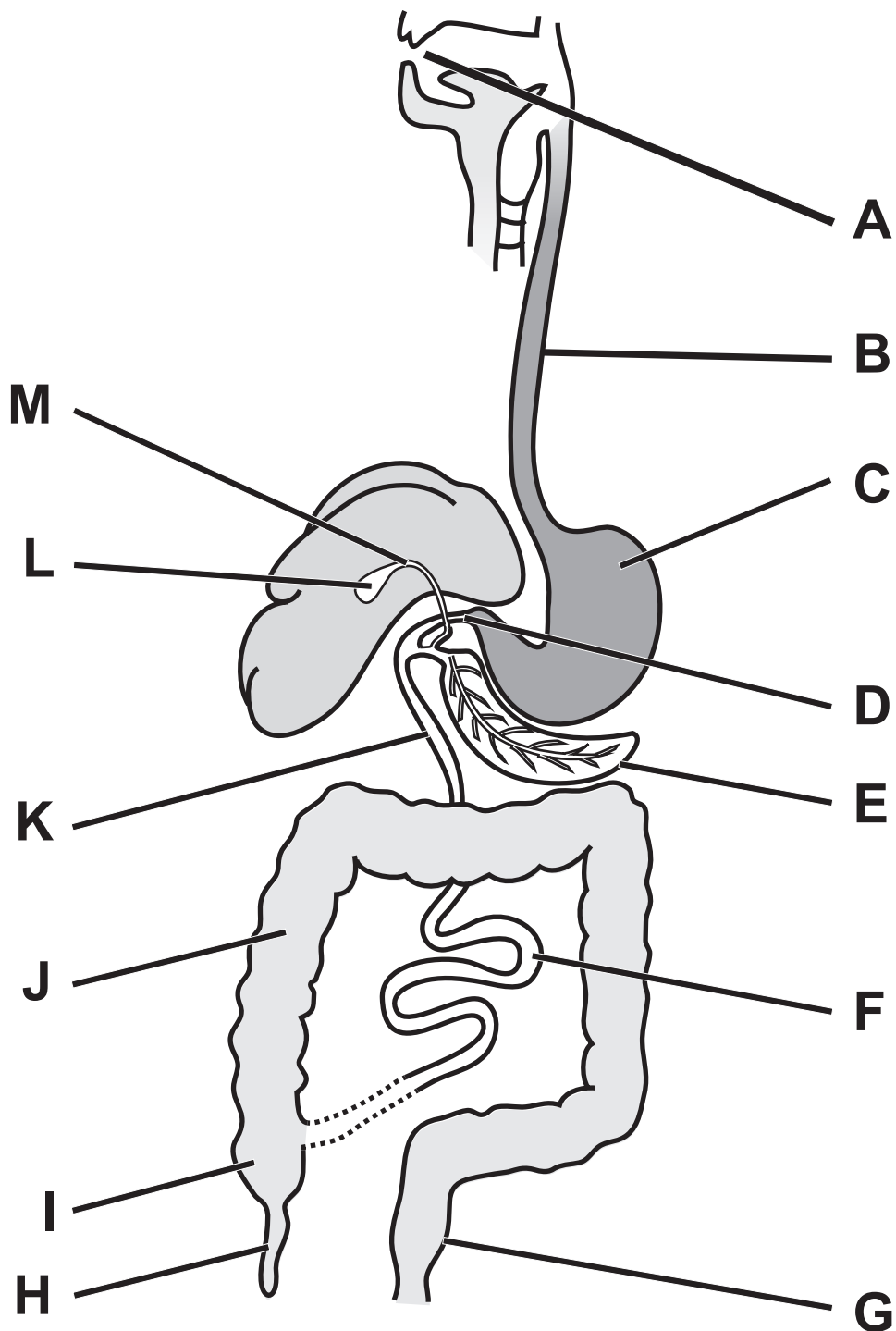
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**4 The diagram opposite shows the human alimentary canal.**

**(a) Use a letter or letters from the diagram opposite to answer the following questions. [6]**

(i)	<b>Which is the most acidic region of the alimentary canal?</b>	
(ii)	<b>In which TWO areas are proteins, carbohydrates and lipids digested together?</b>	
(iii)	<b>Where does the process of protein digestion begin?</b>	
(iv)	<b>Where is the main site of lipase production?</b>	
(v)	<b>The section of the alimentary canal where most absorption of digested products occurs.</b>	
(vi)	<b>The section of the alimentary canal whose main function is to absorb water.</b>	





**4(b) (iii) Explain how the GUT of this mammal is adapted for digestion. [2]**

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**5 The tapeworm, TAENIA SOLIUM, is a parasite of humans.**

**(a) State what is meant by the term PARASITE. [2]**

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- 5** The tapeworm consists of a head with no mouth, followed by a large number of thin flat segments called proglottids.
- (b)** Describe how the tapeworm is adapted to obtain its nutrients. [3]

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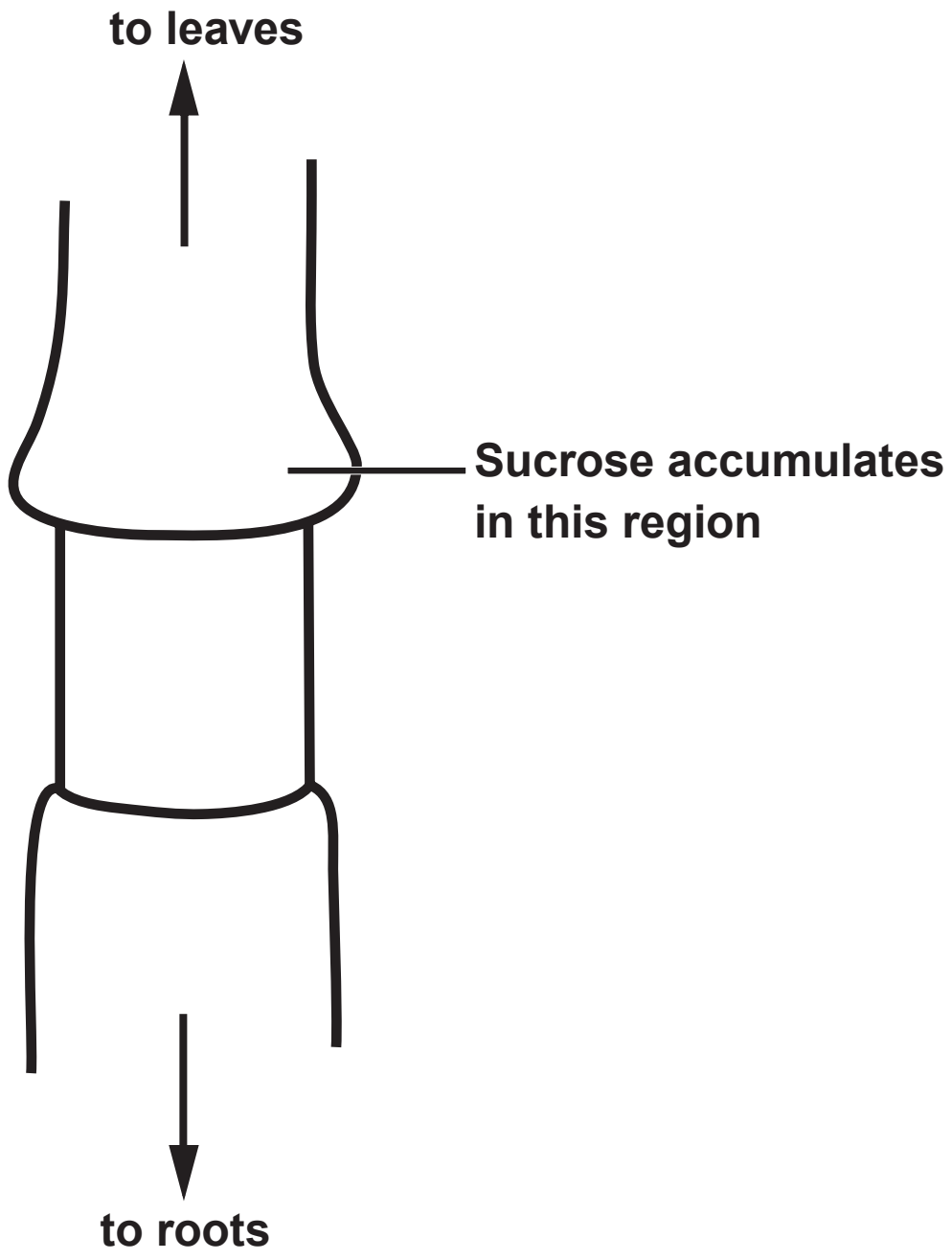
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