

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

AS BIOLOGY

Paper 2

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler with millimetre measurements
- a scientific calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Show all your working.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for the questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
TOTAL	



Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

0 1 . 1 What is a gene?

[1 mark]

0 1 . 2 Describe how the production of messenger RNA (mRNA) in a eukaryote cell is different from the production of mRNA in a prokaryote cell.

[2 marks]

0 1 . 3 Scientists produced a short, single-stranded, artificial nucleic acid, called PNA. The PNA binds to a small section of DNA.

The scientists introduced PNA into cells and discovered that these cells produced less mRNA than cells that did not contain PNA.

Suggest how PNA affected the transcription of the section of DNA.

[2 marks]



0 1 . 4

Describe the role of ATP in the process of translation in protein synthesis.

[2 marks]

7

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 2 . 1 What term is used to describe the different structures of α -glucose and β -glucose?
[1 mark]

0 2 . 2 A student investigated the difference in the reducing sugar content of two fruit juices. He performed a biochemical test on each fruit juice using Benedict's solution. He then used a colorimeter with each test result.

Describe how the results from the colorimeter can identify the fruit juice containing the higher sugar content.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 3 The student controlled variables in the test using Benedict's solution.

Give **two** variables the student controlled.

[2 marks]

1

2



0 2 . 4

Apples consist of flesh tissue which surrounds core tissue where the seeds are located.

A student has an apple with a mass of 180 g
The ratio of flesh tissue to core tissue in this apple is 5:1
8% of the whole apple is sugar.

Calculate the mass of sugar in the flesh tissue.

Show your working.

[2 marks]

Answer _____ g

0 2 . 5

Iodine solution stains fresh apple tissue black. When iodine solution is added to apples stored for a week, the stain is less black.

The water potential of apple juice decreases when apples are stored.

Suggest why the water potential of apple juice decreases when apples are stored.

[2 marks]

8

Turn over for the next question

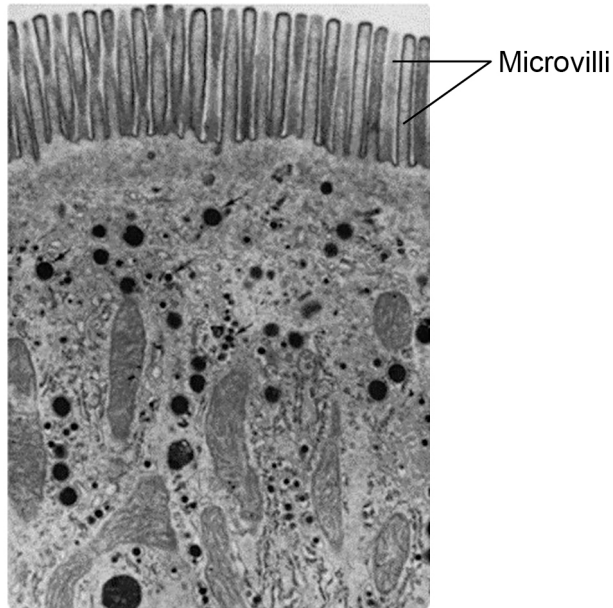
Turn over ►



0 3

Figure 1 is an image of part of a cell lining the ileum.

Figure 1



0 3 . 1

Describe and explain **two** ways that structures shown in **Figure 1** increase the rate of absorption by this cell.

[2 marks]

1

2



0 3 . 2

An ileum cell **without** microvilli has $7.85 \mu\text{m}^2$ of cell surface in contact with digested substances.

A scientist found an ileum cell with 1000 microvilli. The microvilli cover the entire cell surface in contact with digested substances.

Microvilli are $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter and $1 \mu\text{m}$ in length.

The surface area of a microvillus is calculated using this equation

$$2 \pi r l + \pi r^2$$

where π is 3.14,
r is the radius,
l is the length.

Calculate the ratio of the area of the ileum cell surface **with** microvilli to the area of ileum cell surface **without** microvilli.

Show your working.

[2 marks]

Ratio _____:1

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 3 . 3

The protein ZO-1 is found on the surface of ileum cells.

A scientist used an anti-ZO-1 monoclonal antibody to identify ileum cells in a sample of intestine observed using an optical microscope.

Suggest how the monoclonal antibody helped the scientist to identify ileum cells in the sample of intestine.

[3 marks]

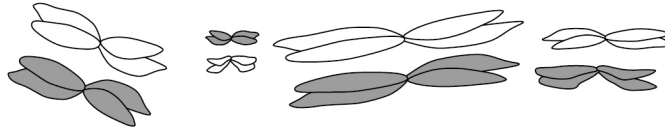
7



0 4 . 2

Figure 2 shows the arrangement of chromosomes in a cell during the first meiotic division.

Figure 2



A scientist observed 300 cells. All of the cells were at exactly the same stage of meiosis as the cell shown in **Figure 2**.

Use your knowledge of the independent segregation of homologous chromosomes to calculate how many of these cells are expected to have an **identical arrangement** of chromosomes to those shown in **Figure 2**. Assume no crossing over occurs.

[2 marks]

Answer _____

0 4 . 3

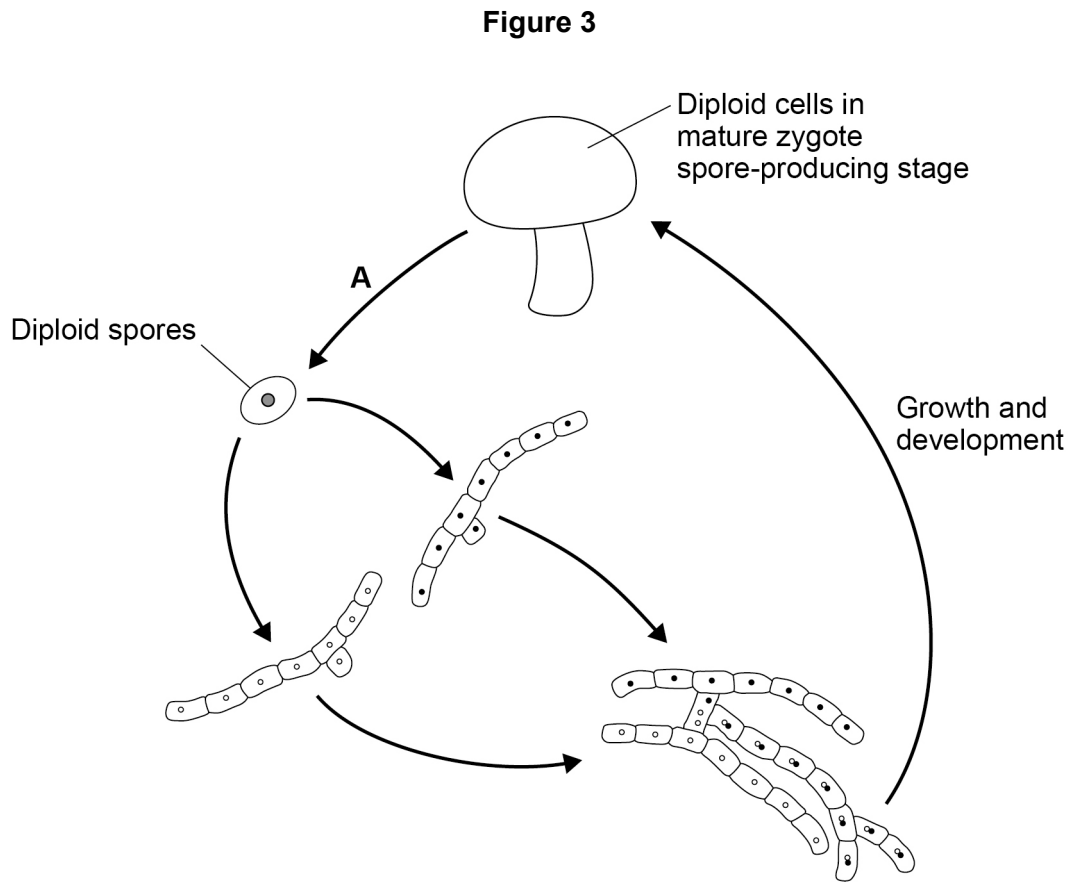
Draw a diagram to show the chromosomes in one gamete produced by meiosis from the cell shown in **Figure 2**.

[1 mark]



0 4 . 4

Figure 3 shows the life cycle of a fungus. The life cycle includes sexual reproduction.



What is the name of the process shown by arrow **A** in **Figure 3**?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

[1 mark]

Binary fission

Fertilisation

Meiosis

Mitosis

8

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 5 . 1 Describe how organisms are grouped in a phylogenetic classification system.

[2 marks]

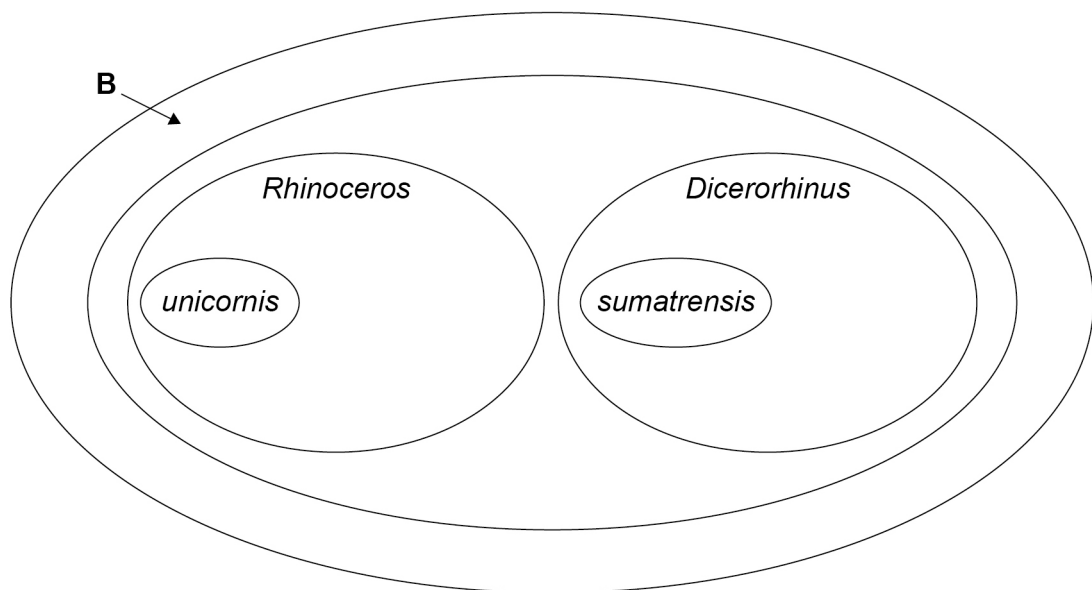
Table 1 shows some of the taxa in the phylogenetic classification of a rhinoceros species.

Table 1

Taxon name	Scientific name
Class	Mammalia
Order	Perissodactyla
Family	Rhinocerotidae
Genus	<i>Rhinoceros</i>
Species	<i>unicornis</i>

Figure 4 shows the relationship between the taxa in the classification of two rhinoceros species: *Rhinoceros unicornis* and *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*.

Figure 4



0 5 . 2

Use information in **Table 1** to give the **scientific** name of the taxon labelled **B** in **Figure 4**.

[1 mark]

0 5 . 3

Draw an oval on **Figure 4** to show the species *Rhinoceros sondaicus*.

[1 mark]

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Scientists investigated a phylogenetic relationship between individuals of five species of rhinoceros.

The scientists:

- determined the DNA base sequence of the *cyt b* gene of each rhinoceros
- compared each *cyt b* DNA base sequence with that of **one** Indian rhinoceros (called the reference rhinoceros)
- calculated the percentage difference between each *cyt b* DNA base sequence and that of the reference rhinoceros.

Table 2 shows their results.

Table 2

Investigated species of rhinoceros	Percentage difference in DNA base sequences compared with the reference Indian rhinoceros
Indian	2
Javan	5
Sumatran	13
White	14
Black	14

0 5 . 4

What can you conclude about the likely phylogenetic relationships between these species? Evaluate your conclusion.

[4 marks]



0 5 . 5

A scientist obtained a rhinoceros horn confiscated from poachers and wanted to identify the species of rhinoceros that was killed for its horn.

He used the procedure described in Question **05.4** and calculated the difference in *cyt b* DNA as 14%.

What can you conclude from this result? Explain your answer.

Suggest a change to the procedure that will more precisely identify the rhinoceros species that provided the horn.

[2 marks]

Conclusion and explanation _____

Suggested change to the procedure _____

10

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►




0 6 . 1 A student dissected a sheep's heart. He prepared a risk assessment on:

- carrying a scalpel
- using a scalpel.

Complete **Table 3** by giving **three** control measures the student must use to reduce the risks associated with carrying **and** using a scalpel.

Table 3

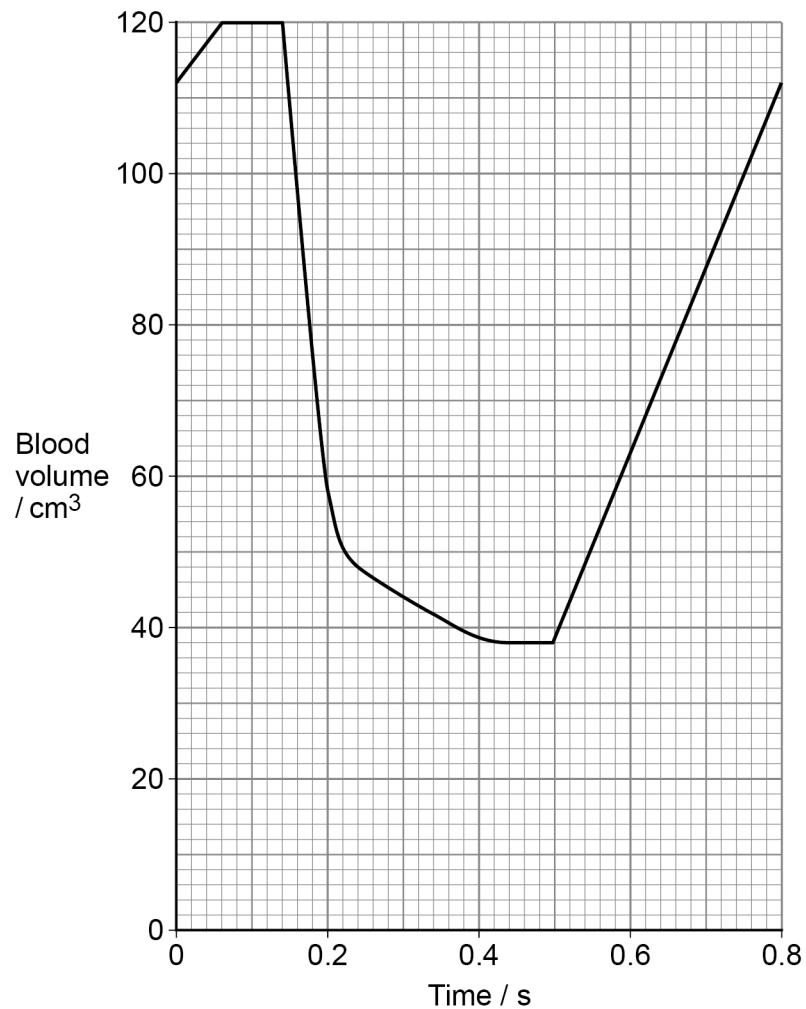
Source	Hazard	Control measures to reduce risk
Sharp knife	 DANGER	1.
		2.
		3.

[2 marks]



0 6 . 2

A scientist measured the changes in blood volume inside the left ventricle of a mammalian heart during one heartbeat. **Figure 5** shows her results.

Figure 5

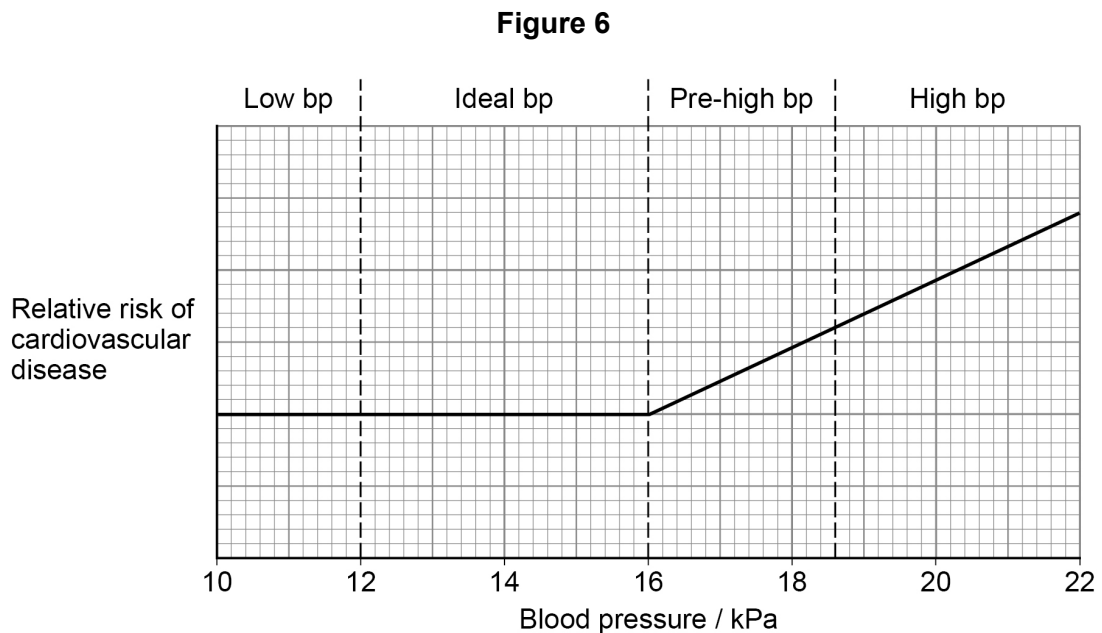
Use **Figure 5** to calculate the total volume of blood pumped from the left ventricle in 1 minute.

[2 marks]Answer _____ cm³**Turn over ►**

Scientists investigated the correlation between patients' blood pressure (bp) and the risk of these patients developing cardiovascular disease.

They grouped the blood pressure measurements into four health categories: low, ideal, pre-high and high blood pressure.

Figure 6 shows the scientists' results.



In a separate investigation, a doctor measured the effect of blood pressure medicines on treating a large number of patients with a mean blood pressure of 22 kPa

The doctor used two different treatments.

- Treatment 1 contained one blood pressure medicine.
- Treatment 2 contained three blood pressure medicines.

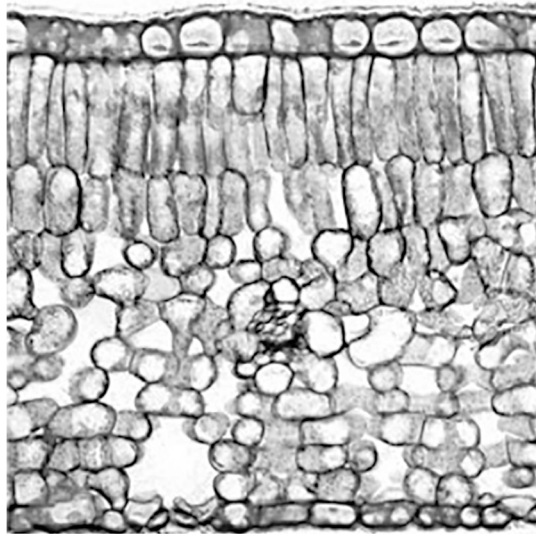
He measured the change in the mean blood pressure after each treatment in these patients.



0 7

Figure 8 is a photograph of a vertical section through a leaf observed using an optical microscope.

Figure 8



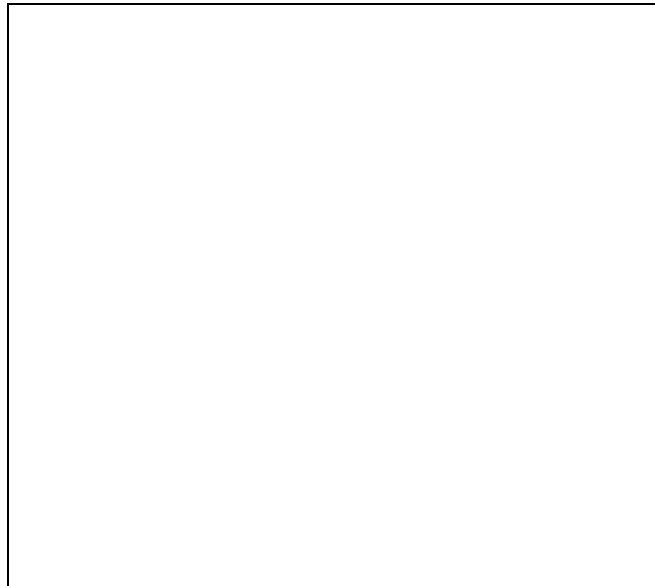
0 7 . 1

In the box below:

- produce a scientific drawing of the arrangement of tissues shown in **Figure 8**
- label **one** of the tissues in your drawing

Do **not** draw individual cells.

[3 marks]



Question 7 continues on the next page

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Turn over ►



A scientist investigated factors that affect the shelf life of cut flowers.

A cut flower is the part of the stem with the flower bud attached after it has been cut from a plant.

The shelf life is the number of days the cut flowers are in good enough condition to be sold.

He:

- took 12 cut flowers from a rose plant
- determined the mean number of stomata per mm^2 on the leaves
- determined the transpiration rate for each cutting
- stored the cut flowers on a shelf in a brightly lit room
- determined the shelf life of the cut flowers.

Table 4 shows his results.

Table 4

Month cut flowers were obtained	Mean number of stomata / mm^{-2} (± 2 SD)	Mean transpiration rate / $\text{cm}^3 \text{ day}^{-1}$ (± 2 SD)	Mean shelf life / days (± 2 SD)
December	23 (± 2)	22 (± 3)	5 (± 1)
April	20 (± 3)	15 (± 2)	16 (± 2)

A value of ± 2 SD (standard deviations) from the mean includes over 95% of the data.

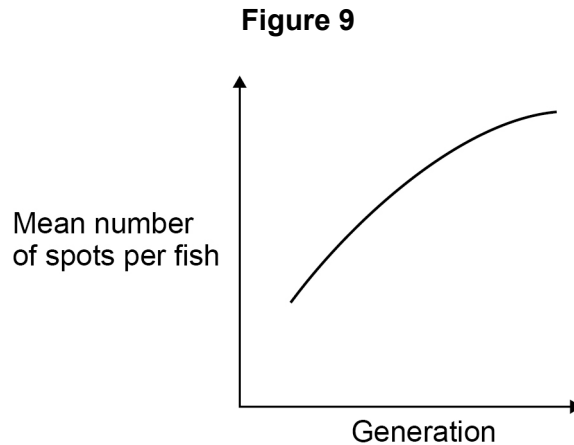


0 8

Guppies are small fish with brightly coloured spots on their body. The number of spots on a guppy is controlled by genes.

A scientist investigated guppy breeding in a large population of guppies in a fish tank. The fish tank contained brightly coloured stones. After each generation of breeding, she counted the number of spots on every guppy.

Figure 9 shows her results.



0 8 . 1

The scientist concluded that the mean number of spots on the guppies changed in this fish tank because the brightly coloured stones had affected the behaviour of the guppies.

The guppies did **not** behave aggressively towards each other and their feeding behaviour did **not** change.

Suggest **one** type of guppy behaviour that could be affected by the presence of brightly coloured stones.

[1 mark]



0	8	.	2
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 Suggest:

- a further investigation the scientist could do to confirm that the brightly coloured stones had affected guppy behaviour
- a null hypothesis for the new investigation.

[2 marks]Further investigation _____

_____Null hypothesis _____

_____**Question 8 continues on the next page****Turn over ►**

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



