

Mark scheme June 2002

GCE

Biology B

Unit BYB8

Section A



Question 1

(a)		Changes in physiological function;				
		degeneration of tissue;				
		malfunction of the immune system;				
		two examples of the above;;				
(b)	(i)	0.9% per year		2		
	(ii)	Idea of effects only when numbers fall below critical number.		1		
			Total	5		
Qu	estion	2				
(a)		E.g. species recognition;				
		pair bonding;				
		for female mate selection/display against other males;				
		ref to fitness (in reproductive sense);		2		
		to bring female into breeding state/allow approach		2 max		
(b)		Visual stimulus;				
(0)		affecting innate releaser mechanism(s) in female/ releases				
		innate response/ leads to modification of behaviour of opposite				
		sex.		2		
(a)		(if Number of face and to is constituted to main add				
(c)		(if) Number of 'eye spots' is genetically determined; mutations produce new alleles/genes for more spots;				
		males with (alleles for) more spots more likely to breed				
		and pass these on/ greater fitness;				
		leading to an increase in these alleles/genes in the population.		3 max		
			Total	7		
			Total	7		
_	estion		Total	7		
_	estion	X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts.	Total			
_			Total	7 2		
(a)		X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts.	Total			
(a)		 X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; 	Total			
(a)		 X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones; 	Total	2		
Qu (a) (b)		 X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; 	Total			
(a) (b)	(i)	X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones; affects epiphyses.	Total	2		
(a)		 X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones; 	Total	2		
(a) (b)	(i) (i)	X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones; affects epiphyses. Different target cells have different receptors, binding to different gene(s)/ locus.	Total	2 2 max		
(a) (b)	(i)	 X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones; affects epiphyses. Different target cells have different receptors, binding to different gene(s)/ locus. Each gene has its own locus/position on DNA; 	Total	2 2 max		
(a) (b)	(i) (i)	X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones; affects epiphyses. Different target cells have different receptors, binding to different gene(s)/ locus. Each gene has its own locus/position on DNA; complex binding leads to transcription;	Total	2 2 max		
(a) (b)	(i) (i)	X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones; affects epiphyses. Different target cells have different receptors, binding to different gene(s)/ locus. Each gene has its own locus/position on DNA; complex binding leads to transcription; mRNA (enzyme produced);	Total	2 2 max		
(a) (b)	(i) (i)	X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones; affects epiphyses. Different target cells have different receptors, binding to different gene(s)/ locus. Each gene has its own locus/position on DNA; complex binding leads to transcription;	Total	2 2 max		



Question 4

(a)		Light receptors/rods/cones in the eye detect stimulus; send nerve impulses along sensory neurones/optic nerve; to the coordinator/CNS; nerve impulses sent to effectors/muscles opening nerve impulses sent to effectors/muscles opening		3 max
(b)	(i)	Operant conditioning; because it depends on actions by the pigeon/ description of the process.		2
	(ii)	Pigeon makes beak/eye movements appropriate to food or water;		
		but food/water not visible.		2
			Total	7
Qu (a)	(i) (ii)	Atheroma -build up of fat/cholesterol <u>in</u> the wall of an artery. Infarction – death/damage of part of the heart muscle.		1
(b)	(11)	E.g. diet with high cholesterol/saturated fat content.		1
(c)		Rate of respiration of heart muscle increases during exercise; atheroma reduces oxygen supply to heart muscle; muscle carries out a lot of anaerobic respiration which produces lactate;		
		lactate produced not easily removed.		3 max
(d)		Dye stops X-rays/shows where narrowing is.		1
			Total	7



Question 6

(a)		preve preve maint inhib stimu inhib reduc	its secretion of FSH/LH; enting ripening of other follicles/ovulation; ents menstruation; tains/develops uterine lining/endometrium; its uterine contraction; elates development of milk glands; its prolactin/milk production; etion at end of pregnancy (a factor) in birth; ens mucus plug in cervix.		3 max
(b)	(i)	Fetal haemoglobin has greater affinity for/binds more readily to oxygen; at same ppO ₂ /concentration of oxygen, fetal has higher saturation; correct use of figures from graph (% and pp); maintains diffusion gradient across placenta.		gen;	2 max
	(ii)	leads bindi	to different/changed binding site for oxygen/different strength ong;	of	2
(c)			chondrion; of) respiration providing energy/ATP for active transport.		2
				Total	9
Que	estion	7			
(a)	(i)	E.g.	better food supply, so fewer deaths by starvation; clean water supply, so less disease transmission.		2 max
	(ii)	Curve	e rising rapidly and then falling.		1
(b)		E.g.	narrowing at base of age pyramid; increasing percentage of older people;		1 max
(c)		E.g.	predation on other species/eat more of other species; inter-specific competition/disruption of food chain; destruction of habitat/damage by pollution; niche not present; competition for named abiotic resource;		3
			,	Total	7