4	Centr e No.				Paper R	eference	e (comple	ete b	below)		Surname	Initial(s)
	Candid No.	ate									Signature	

Paper Reference(s) 6101/01 Edexcel GCE Biology Biology (Human) Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Unit Test 1 Monday 2 June 2003 – Morning Time: 1 hour

Materials required for examination Ruler Items included with question papers

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, the paper reference, your signature, surname and initials. The paper reference is shown above.

Check that you have the booklet for the correct unit.

Answer ALL EIGHT 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

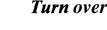
The marks for individual questions and parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). The total mark for this question paper is 60.

Advice to Candidates

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







Total

Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Ouestion

Number

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Leave

Blank



W850/R6101/57570 8/7/7/

			Answer ALL questions in the	e spaces provided.	Leave
			rough the following passage about enzy propriate word or words to complete th	ymes, then write on the dotted lines the ne passage.	blank
Er	nzy	me	s can be described as biological	as they reduce	
the	e		needed for a	metabolic reaction to occur.	
Tł	he.	• • • • • •	combines w	with the enzyme at a specific region of	
the	e n	nole	cule called the		
be	e alt	tere	ed by a change in pH or	which will	 Q1
	••••	••••	the rate of the m	etabolic reaction. (Total 6 marks)	
(a)			e two structural differences between ulose and glycogen.	the molecules of the polysaccharides	
	[Cellulose	Glycogen	
	Ī				
		1			
		2			
				(2)	
(b			e two structural differences between insulin.	the molecules of the proteins collagen	
			Collagen	Insulin	
		1			
		2			
				(2)	Q2
				(Z) (Total 4 marks)	

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N16030 A

3. (a) A student was given two carbohydrate solutions, labelled A and B, and was told to perform two tests on each solution.

Leave blank

(1)

(2)

Test 1: Add Benedict's solution and heat.

Test 2: Add hydrochloric acid and boil. Neutralise with alkali. Add Benedict's solution and heat.

The table below shows the colour of each solution after testing.

Solution	Colour after Test 1	Colour after Test 2
A	Red	
В	Blue	Red

- (i) Complete the table to show what colour solution A would be following Test 2.
- (ii) Explain why these results indicate that solution B contained a non-reducing sugar.

.....

(b) Describe how you would use biuret reagent to compare the concentration of proteins in two solutions.

(3) Q3

(Total 6 marks)

Turn over

4. The table below refers to the formula and structure of some biological molecules.

Complete the table by writing in the name, the formula or the structure of the molecule where appropriate in the empty boxes.

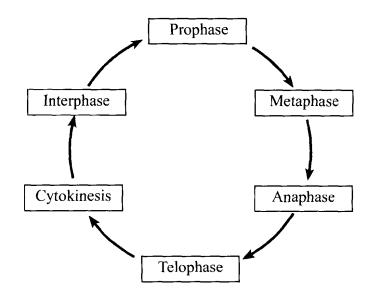
Name	Formula	Structure
Water	H ₂ O	
	NH ₂ RCHCOOH	
Fatty acid		Н Н Н Н Н О // H-Є-Є-Є-Є-Є- // H Н Н Н Н ОН
		H H H H H H H H H H
	I	(Total 6 marks)

Leave **blank** レ

5.	Imr	nobilised enzymes have a wide range of commercial applications.	Leave blank
	(a)	Explain what is meant by the term enzyme immobilisation.	
		(2)	
	(b)	Explain two advantages of using immobilised enzymes in industrial processes.	
		1	
		2	
			Q5
		(Total 6 marks)	
N16 A	6030	5 Turn over	

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6. The diagram below shows the sequence of stages in the cell cycle.



(a) During the cell cycle, the DNA content of the cell changes. Identify the stage when the DNA content increases and the stage when the DNA content decreases. In each case give an explanation for your answer.

DNA increases
Explanation
DNA decreases
Explanation
(4)



- (b) Proteins are synthesised during interphase of the cell cycle. Protein synthesis *Leave blank*
 - (i) Explain what is meant by the term **transcription.**

(ii) The letters below show the sequence of bases in part of a gene which codes for an enzyme.

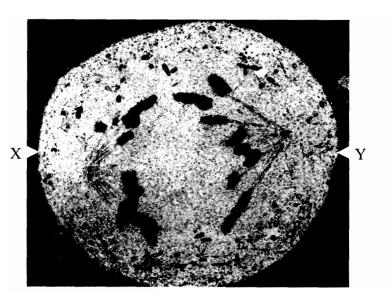
ATGGAAAAAGC

Use the information in the table below to work out the sequence of amino acids which is coded for by this part of the gene. The names of the amino acids are shortened to their first three letters. You do not need to write down the full names of the amino acids.

		[]				
		Α	G	Т	С		
Tirst	A	AAG AAT AAC Leu	AGA AGC AGT Ser AGC	$ \begin{array}{c} ATA \\ ATG \\ ATG \\ Tyr \\ ATT \\ ATC \\ \end{array} STOP $	ACA ACG Cys ACT STOP ACC Trp	GG T C	Third
base	G	GAA GAG GAT GAC	GGA } Pro GGC	GTG His GTT) GTC Gln	GCT Arg GCC	A G T C	base

(Total 8 marks)

7. The photograph shows a cell in mitosis as viewed using a transmission electron *Leave* blank



Dr D. Spector, Peter Arnold Inc./ Science Photo Library

(a) The actual diameter of the cell between points X and Y is 50 pm. Calculate the magnification of this photograph. Show your working.

Answer(3)

(b) In the space below make an accurate drawing of the cell. Label the chromosomes, spindle fibres and centrioles.

N16030 A

(c)	State the stage of mitosis that this cell is in.	Leave blank
	(1)	
(d)	State one function of each of the following.	
	Spindle fibres	
	Centrioles	
	(2)	Q7
	(Total 11 marks)	
		T

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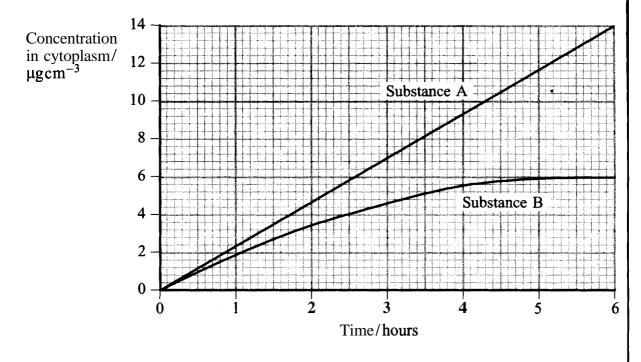
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8. An experiment was carried out to compare the uptake of two substances, A and B, by *Amoeba. Amoeba* is a single-celled aquatic organism.

Cells of *Amoeba* were placed in a solution containing equal concentrations of both substances and kept at 15 "C. The concentration of each substance in the cytoplasm of the cells was measured every **30** minutes over a period of 6 hours.

The results of this experiment are shown in the graph below.



(a) Compare the uptake of substance A by the cells with the uptake of substance B during the period of 6 hours.

(3)

Leave blank (b) Substance B enters the cells by diffusion. Describe and explain how the results of this experiment support this statement. (3) (c) Explain why an increase in temperature to 25 °C would increase the rate of diffusion of substance B into the cells. (2)

Question 8 continues overleaf

Leave **blank**

active transport.	
	Q
(Total 13 marks)	
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS	╋━━┷
END	

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