

Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education
January 2008

SCIENCE B
Unit Biology B1

BIOLOGY
Unit Biology B1

Higher Tier

Tuesday 15 January 2008 1.30 pm to 2.15 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil and a ruler.
- You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 45.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Advice

- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

BLY1H
H



For Examiner's Use			
Question	Mark	Question	Mark
1		3	
2		4	
		5	
		6	
		7	
		8	
Total (Column 1)		→	
Total (Column 2)		→	
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			



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

1 Many people use drugs recreationally.

(a) (i) What is meant by the recreational use of drugs?

.....
.....

(1 mark)

(ii) Explain why a person might become addicted to a recreational drug.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

(b) Some people move on from using one type of recreational substance to using another.

Some recreational substances are legal, but some are illegal.

Illegal drugs are classified as Class A, B or C. Class A drugs are the most dangerous.

The table on the opposite page shows government statistics linking the use of pairs of recreational substances.

A '+' in the table shows that there is a strong statistical link between the use of two substances.

For example, people who use solvents are very likely to have used tobacco before using solvents. This is shown by a '+' in the table.



Substance used first	Substance used later									
	Legal substances			Class C drug	Class B drugs			Class A drugs		
	Tobacco	Alcohol	Solvents	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Tranquilliser	Ecstasy	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin
Tobacco		+	+	+	+		+		+	
Alcohol	+		+	+	+	+	+	+		
Solvents				+	+					
Cannabis	+	+			+	+	+	+		
Amphetamine						+	+	+	+	
Tranquilliser			+						+	+
Ecstasy								+		+
Cocaine			+						+	
Crack										+
Heroin									+	

- (i) Many people think that using cannabis leads onto using class A drugs.

Does the data in the table support this view?

Draw a ring around your answer. **Yes / No**

Use data from the table to support your answer.

.....

(1 mark)

- (ii) What is most likely to lead people to use class A drugs?

Use data from the table to support your answer.

.....

(2 marks)

6

Turn over ►



- 2 Copper compounds are found in water that has drained through ash from power stations. Invertebrate animals are used to monitor the concentration of copper compounds in water. First, scientists must find out which invertebrate animals can survive in a range of concentrations of copper compounds.

This is how the procedure is carried out.

- Solutions of different concentrations of a copper compound are prepared.
- Batches of fifty of each of five different invertebrate species, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**, are placed in separate containers of each solution.
- After a while, the number of each type of invertebrate which survive at each concentration is counted.

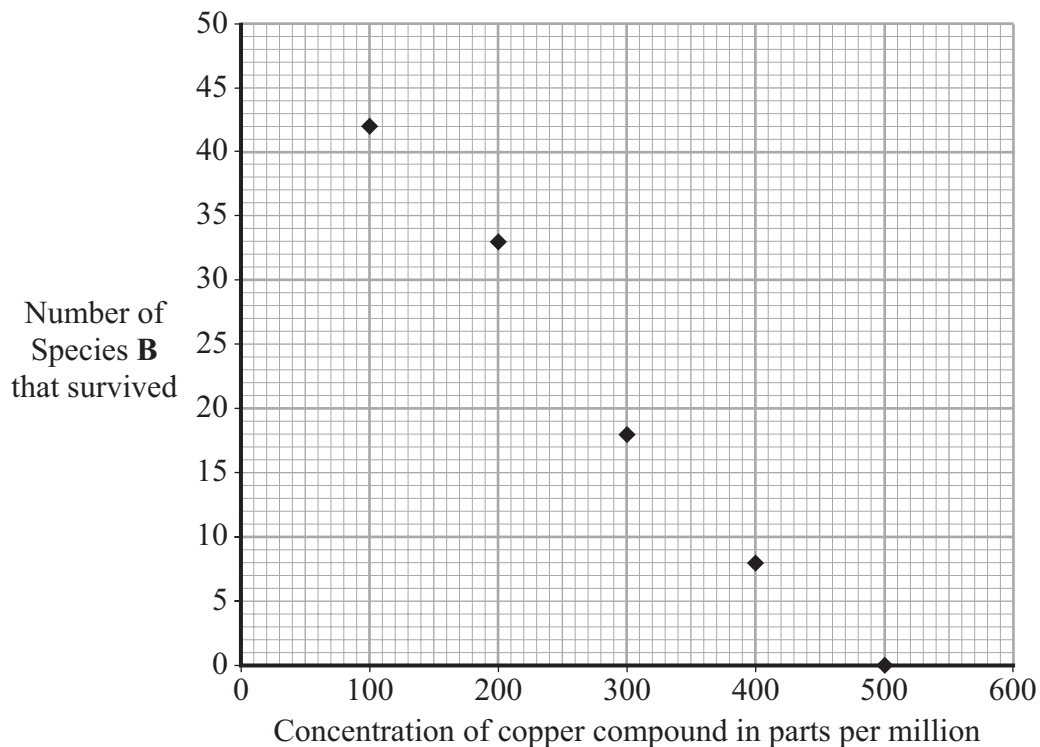
- (a) Give **two** variables that should be controlled in this investigation so that the results are valid.

1

2

(2 marks)

- (b) The graph below shows the results for species **B**.

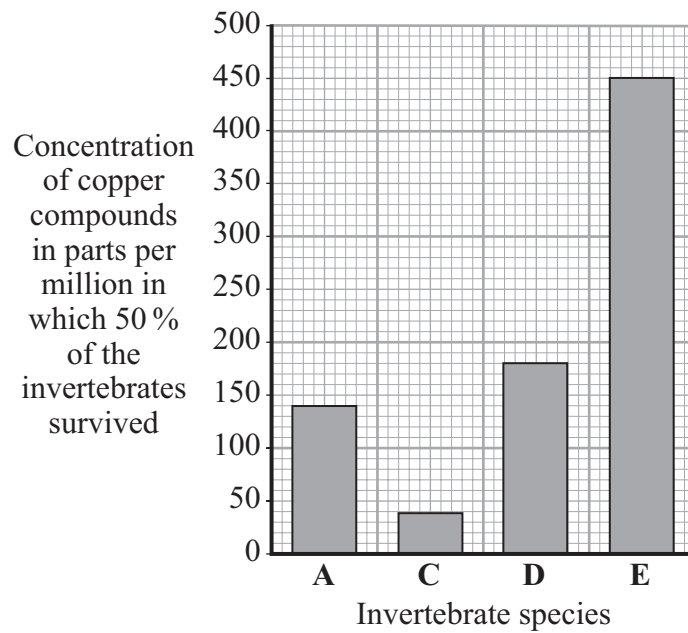


Use the graph to find the concentration of copper compounds in which 50% of Species **B** survived. To obtain full marks you must show clearly on the graph how you obtained your answer.

Concentration parts per million
(2 marks)



(c) The graph below shows the results of the tests on the other four invertebrate species.



- (i) Which species, **A**, **C**, **D** or **E**, is most sensitive to the concentration of copper in the water?

.....

Give the reason for your answer.

.....

.....
(1 mark)

- (ii) It is often more convenient to use invertebrates rather than a chemical test to monitor water for copper.

Suggest **one** explanation for this.

.....

.....

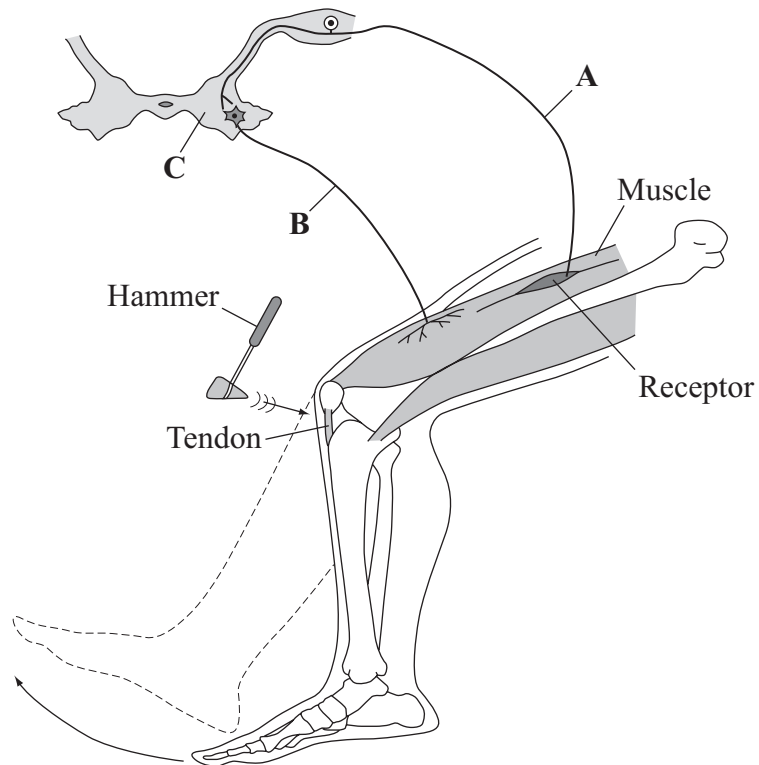
.....
(2 marks)

7

Turn over ►



- 3 The diagram shows the structures involved in the knee-jerk reflex. When the tendon is struck with the hammer, the receptor is stimulated and the lower leg moves forward.



- (a) Name the structures labelled **A**, **B** and **C**.

A

B

C

(3 marks)

- (b) How is information passed from structure **A** to structure **B**?

.....

.....

(1 mark)

- (c) What is the effector in this response?

.....

(1 mark)

5



4 The photograph shows a sand gazelle.



The sand gazelle lives in the Arabian Desert where temperatures often reach 45 °C.

(a) The sand gazelle feeds only at dawn and at dusk. At other times it stays in the shade.

Suggest how this helps the animal to conserve water.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)

(b) During the dry season, the sand gazelle's liver and heart shrink in size. This reduces the amount of oxygen that the body needs.

Suggest how needing less oxygen helps the animal to conserve water.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)

4

Turn over ►



5 The MMR vaccine is used to protect children against measles, mumps and rubella.

(a) Explain, as fully as you can, how the MMR vaccine protects children from these diseases.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)

(b) Read the passage.

Autism is a brain disorder that can result in behavioural problems. In 1998, Dr Andrew Wakefield published a report in a medical journal. Dr Wakefield and his colleagues had carried out tests on 12 autistic children.

Dr Wakefield and his colleagues claimed to have found a possible link between the MMR vaccine and autism.

Dr Wakefield wrote that the parents of eight of the twelve children blamed the MMR vaccine for autism. He said that symptoms of autism had started within days of vaccination.

Some newspapers used parts of the report in scare stories about the MMR vaccine. As a result, many parents refused to have their children vaccinated.

Dr Wakefield’s research was being funded through solicitors for the twelve children. The lawyers wanted evidence to use against vaccine manufacturers.



Use information from the passage on the opposite page to answer these questions.

- (i) Was Dr Wakefield’s report based on reliable scientific evidence?

Explain the reasons for your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

- (ii) Might Dr Wakefield’s report have been biased?

Give the reason for your answer.

.....
.....
.....

(1 mark)

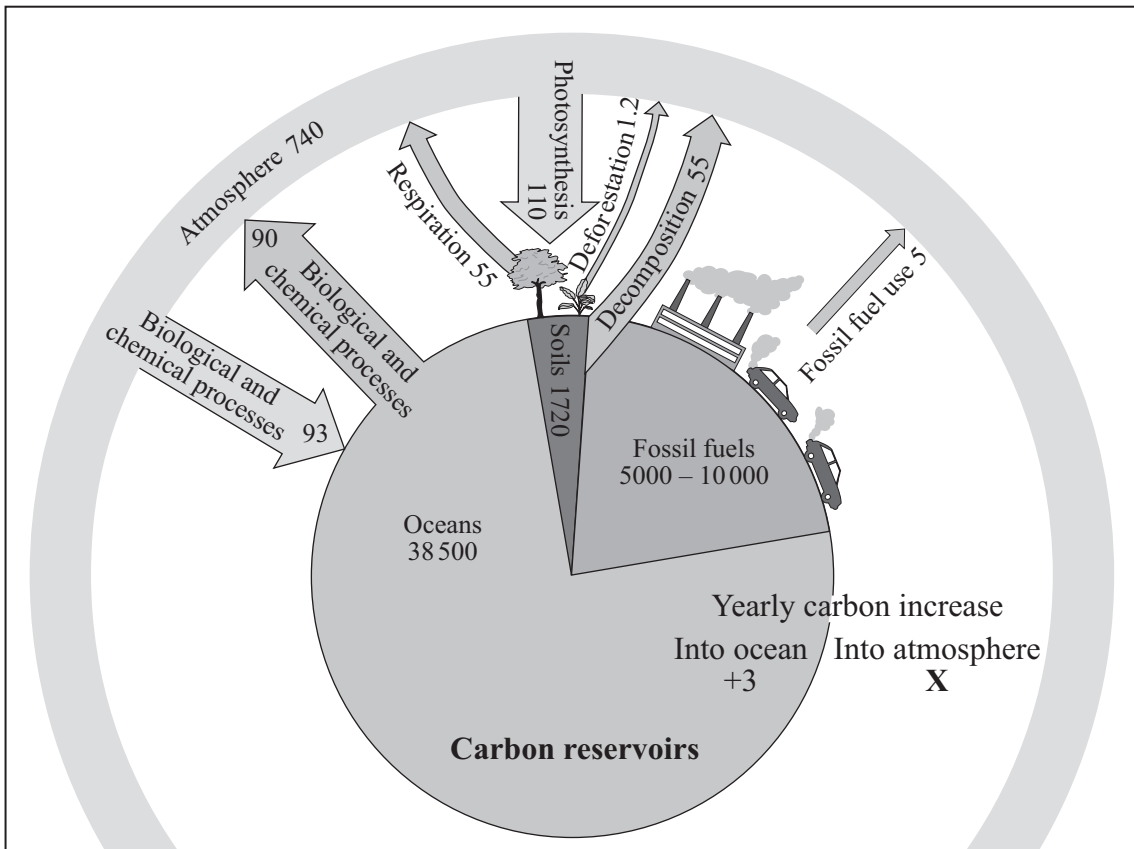
6

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



- 6 The diagram shows the mass of carbon exchanged between carbon reservoirs and the atmosphere. The pie chart in the diagram shows the mass of carbon in three reservoirs: oceans, soils and fossil fuels. The figures are in billions of tonnes of carbon per year.



- (a) Calculate **X** (the yearly carbon increase into the atmosphere).

Show all your working.

.....

.....

.....

.....

X = billion tonnes of carbon
(2 marks)



(b) Give **one** reason why deforestation increases the carbon dioxide concentration of the atmosphere.

.....
.....

(1 mark)

(c) Explain, as fully as you can, why the increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is causing global warming.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3 marks)

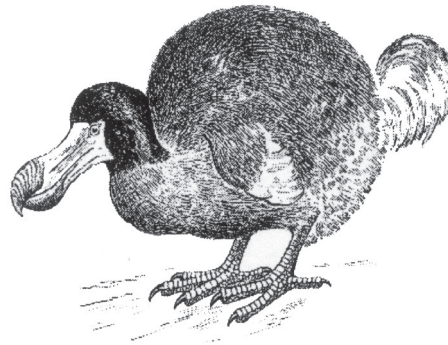
6

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



7 The dodo is an extinct bird. The drawing shows an artist's impression of the bird.



Dodo – a flightless bird

The dodo lived on a small island in the middle of the Indian Ocean. Its ancestors were pigeon-like birds which flew to the island millions of years ago. There were no predators on the island. There was a lot of fruit on the ground. This fruit became the main diet of the birds. Gradually, the birds became much heavier, lost their ability to fly and evolved into the dodo.

- (a) Suggest an explanation for the evolution of the pigeon-like ancestor into the flightless dodo.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4 marks)



- (b) The dodo became extinct about 80 years after Dutch sailors first discovered the island in the eighteenth century.

Scientists are uncertain about the reasons for the dodo's extinction.

Suggest an explanation for this uncertainty.

.....
.....

(1 mark)

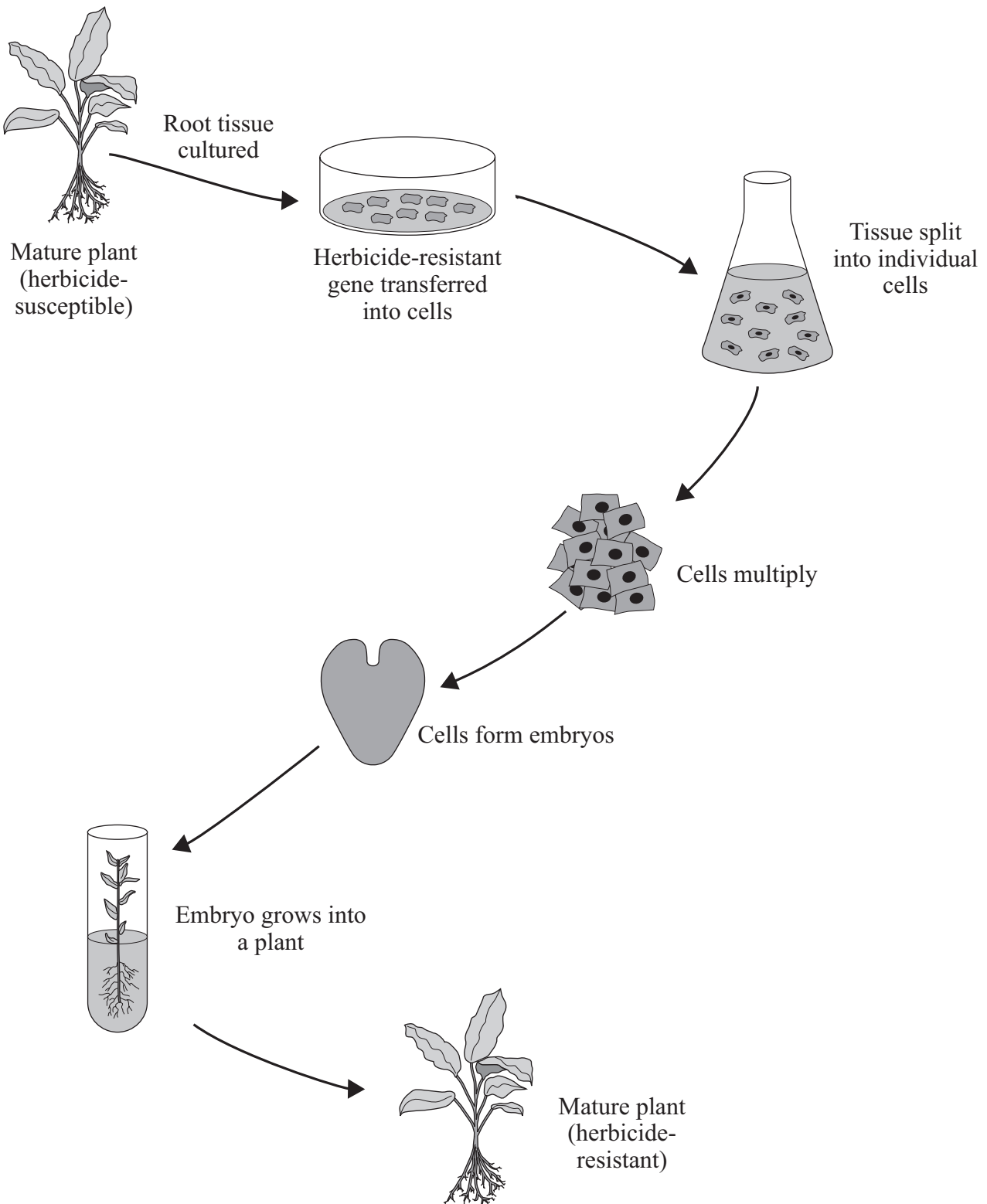
5

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



8 The diagram shows one method of producing herbicide-resistant crop plants.



- (a) (i) The herbicide-resistance gene is obtained from a herbicide-resistant plant.

Which structure in a cell carries the genes?

.....
(1 mark)

- (ii) How is the herbicide-resistance gene cut out of this structure?

.....
.....
(1 mark)

- (b) Apart from having the herbicide-resistance gene, the herbicide-resistant plants are identical to the herbicide-susceptible plants.

Explain why.

.....
.....
.....
.....
(2 marks)

- (c) Suggest **one** advantage to a farmer of growing herbicide-resistant crops.

.....
.....
(1 mark)

- (d) Many people are opposed to the growing of herbicide-resistant crops produced in this way.

Suggest **one** reason why.

.....
.....
(1 mark)

6

END OF QUESTIONS



There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Question 1 Home Office statistics: Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO and the Queen's Printer for Scotland.

Question 4 Gazelle Photo: Jane Edmonds; BCEAW

Question 6 Carbon sink diagram: Carbon dioxide, *Catalyst*, Vol. 14, Number 4, April 2004, Philip Allan updates.

Question 7 Dodo Picture: reproduced courtesy of the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada.

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

