

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
BIOLOGY A**

A221/02

Unit 1: Modules B1 B2 B3 (Higher Tier)

**Thursday 19 May 2011
Afternoon**

Duration: 40 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.
A calculator may be used for this paper.

OCR supplied materials:
None

Other materials required:

- Pencil
- Ruler (cm/mm)



| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Candidate forename | | Candidate surname | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|--|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|

MODIFIED LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **42**.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** the questions.

1 This question is about genes.

(a) Genes are codes for assembling particular substances.

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the substances genes code for.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| carbohydrates | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| fats | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| proteins | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| vitamins | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| enzymes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| urea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| glucose | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

(b) Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the statements about genes that are true.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Genes are made up of chromosomes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Genes are sections of DNA. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| All genes are found outside the nucleus of a cell. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sex cells have only one copy of each gene. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Genes have different versions called alleles. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| A pair of chromosomes carry the same genes in different places. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

(c) Sex determination is controlled by a gene.

(i) Which chromosome carries the gene for determining sex?

answer [1]

(ii) Explain the role of this gene in the determination of sex.

.....
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 7]

2 Huntington's disorder is a genetic disorder.

(a) Height is also inherited through our genes.

Height and Huntington's disorder are inherited in different ways.

Explain the difference.

.....
.....
..... [2]

People can be tested to see if they have the allele for a genetic disorder.

(b) A couple are thinking about having children.

They are told that they are both carriers of a genetic disorder.

What decision will they have to make?

.....
..... [1]

(c) (i) Another couple are told that their fetus has a genetic disorder.

What decision will they have to make?

.....
..... [1]

(ii) Describe one **factor** that might influence their decision.

.....
..... [1]

[Total: 5]

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Question 3 starts on page 6

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3 Our bodies have natural barriers to reduce the risk of harmful microorganisms entering the body.

(a) Which of the following are natural barriers to harmful microorganisms?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the **four** correct answers.

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| hair | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| fingernails | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| sweat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| skin | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| urine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| breath | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| tears | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| stomach acid | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[2]

(b) When microorganisms enter the body they can cause diseases.

Symptoms of these diseases then develop.

Complete each sentence by putting a tick (✓) in the box next to each correct choice.

Symptoms are caused by microorganisms producing

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| antibiotics. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| antibodies. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| toxins. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Our body responds by

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| platelets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| red blood cells | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| white blood cells | <input type="checkbox"/> |

producing

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| antibodies. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| antigens. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| toxins. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These cells

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| engulf | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| increase the reproduction of | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| protect | <input type="checkbox"/> |

the invading microorganisms.

[3]

(c) Bacteria can reproduce very quickly.

A single bacterium divides into two, every twenty minutes.

How long will it take for a single bacterium to produce a colony of 256 bacteria?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

1 hour and 20 minutes

2 hours

2 hours and 40 minutes

85 hours and 20 minutes

256 hours

[1]

[Total: 6]

4 This question is about our blood system and health.

The heart is full of blood but it still needs its own blood supply from the coronary artery.

Explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 3]

5 This question is about antibiotics.

(a) Antibiotics are effective in killing two types of microorganisms.

Write down the names of these two types.

1

2

[1]

(b) Over a period of time, some microorganisms may become resistant to antibiotics.

Explain how this happens.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) Antibiotics are tested on healthy human volunteers before they are made generally available.

Explain why.

.....
..... [1]

[Total: 5]

6 This question is about biodiversity.

(a) Species can become extinct.

Explain **why** each of the following can cause the extinction of a species.

(i) The removal of a species from the food web.

.....
..... [1]

(ii) The introduction of a new species into the food web.

.....
..... [1]

(iii) A fast change in the environment.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) Both direct and indirect human activity can cause extinction.

State one example of a species that has been made extinct because of **direct** human activity and one that has been made extinct because of **indirect** human activity.

You must explain the cause of extinction for each example.

extinction by **direct** human activity

.....

.....

extinction by **indirect** human activity

.....

.....

[2]

[Total: 6]

7 Four people discuss some ideas about science.

Peter
There are scientific questions for which there is not yet an agreed answer.

Robin
Some scientists are reluctant to change their mind even when new data conflicts with their original ideas.

Mary
Imagination and creativity are needed in the development of an experiment.

Angela
Sometimes data or observations can conflict with an explanation.

Write the name of the person whose idea about science **best** matches each example in the table.

You may use each name once, more than once, or not at all.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>A scientist realised that trace elements found only in rocks from the time of the dinosaur extinction were usually found only on asteroids. He concluded that an asteroid impact caused the extinction of the dinosaurs. Other scientists were not convinced.</p> | |
| <p>A team of research scientists are working on the problem of how life on Earth began.</p> | |
| <p>A new fossil was found that made scientists realise that humans had evolved upright walking much earlier than previously thought.</p> | |
| <p>There was strong evidence for humans evolving upright walking much earlier than previously thought, but some scientists did not accept that the earlier date was correct.</p> | |

[4]

[Total: 4]

8 This question is about life on Earth.

(a) There is variation in the life on Earth.

Complete the table to show how variation is **caused** and how it is **passed on**.

Put ticks (✓) in the correct boxes for each row.

| | environment | genes | mutations in the individual's body cells | mutations in the individual's sex cells |
|--|-------------|-------|--|---|
| variation in an individual is caused by | | | | |
| variation is passed on by | | | | |

[2]

(b) Some of the following are involved in the production of new species.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box for each row.

| | involved in the production of new species | not involved in the production of new species |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| mutations | | |
| environmental change | | |
| natural selection | | |
| number of species already present | | |

[2]

[Total: 4]

9 Darwin published his Theory of Evolution in 1859.

At that time little was known of the fossil record.

A prediction was made that birds had evolved from dinosaurs.

Two years later a fossil of Archaeopteryx was found.

This was a link between the dinosaurs and birds.



Which of these statements are true?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the **two** correct answers.

The fossil proved the theory of evolution was correct.

The fossil was an observation that agreed with a prediction.

The fossil increased the confidence in the explanation.

The fossil made no difference to Darwin's Theory.

The fossil provided strong evidence against Darwin's Theory.

[2]

[Total: 2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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