

Candidate forename						Candidate surname				
Centre number						Candidate number				

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

A223/02

**TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
BIOLOGY A**

Unit 3: Ideas in Context plus B7 (Higher Tier)

WEDNESDAY 15 JUNE 2011: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

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

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

Insert (inserted)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

Pencil

Ruler (cm/mm)

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. 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.

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 **55**.
-  Where you see this icon you will be awarded a mark for the quality of written communication in your answer.

BLANK PAGE

Answer ALL the questions.

1 THIS QUESTION IS BASED ON THE ARTICLE ‘ANTI-WRINKLE CREAM CAUSES STAMPEDE AT SHOPS’.

Use the information in the article to answer this question.

(a) The anti-wrinkle cream contains different substances.

(i) It is not possible to say which of these substances is the effective ingredient.

Explain why.

[1]

(ii) How should the scientists extend the study to find out which is the effective ingredient?

[1]

(b) Look at the pictures of the eyes in the article.

Suggest TWO reasons why the pictures alone can NOT PROVE whether the anti-wrinkle cream works.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

- (c) The research was funded by the manufacturer of the anti-wrinkle cream.**

Suggest how this could have affected the findings of the research.

[2]

- (d) Look at the comments made by the three members of the public.**

- (i) Use information in the article to suggest why PETER'S comment is incorrect.**

[2]

- (ii) In what way has WENDY misunderstood the results of the trial?**

[2]

- (iii) Suggest why SUE may have wasted her money.**

[1]

- (e) Ageing skin and sun-damaged skin become wrinkled.**

Suggest a mechanism to explain how this might happen.

[2]

[Total: 13]

BLANK PAGE

2 Nearly all organisms are ultimately dependent on a single source for their energy.

(a) Put a ring around the correct ultimate source of energy for nearly all living organisms.

THE MOON

OTHER ANIMALS

THE SEA

THE SUN

OTHER PLANTS

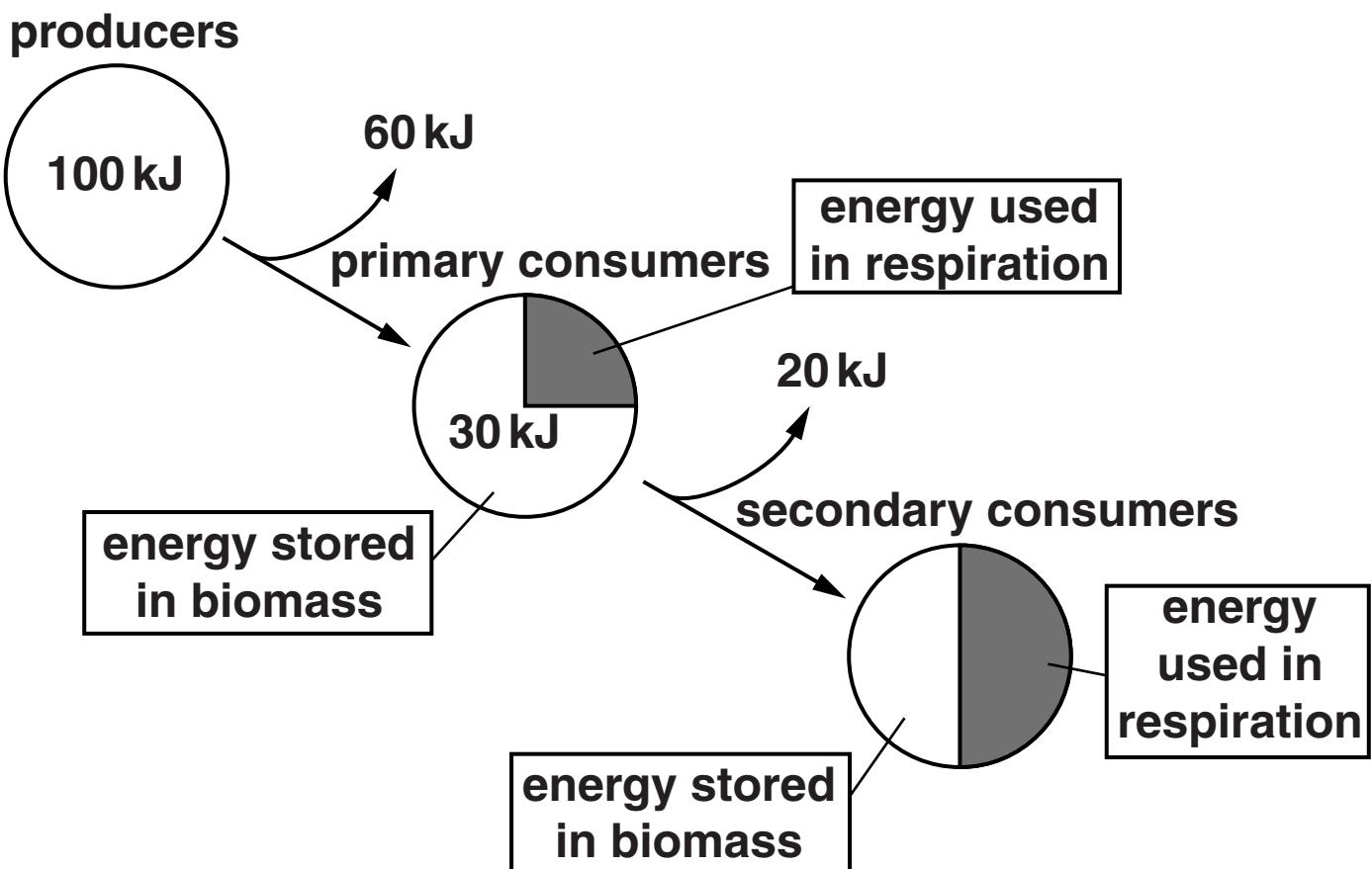
[1]

(b) In an ecosystem both autotrophs and heterotrophs are found.

Explain how an AUTOTROPH is different from a heterotroph.

[2]

- (c) The pie charts show how 100 kJ of energy is transferred through a food chain.



- (i) What percentage of the energy in the producers is used in respiration in the primary consumers?

Show your working.

answer = _____ % [2]

- (ii) Energy is transferred from the producers to the biomass of the secondary consumers.

What is the energy efficiency of this transfer?

answer = _____ % [1]

(d) Describe ways in which energy is lost from a food chain.



One mark is for correct spelling, punctuation and grammar.

[3+1]

[Total: 10]

BLANK PAGE

3 Plants produce glucose by photosynthesis.

- (a) Although plants produce glucose they convert it into starch.**

Explain why.

[2]

- (b) Plants can convert starch into proteins by the addition of nitrogen from nitrates.**

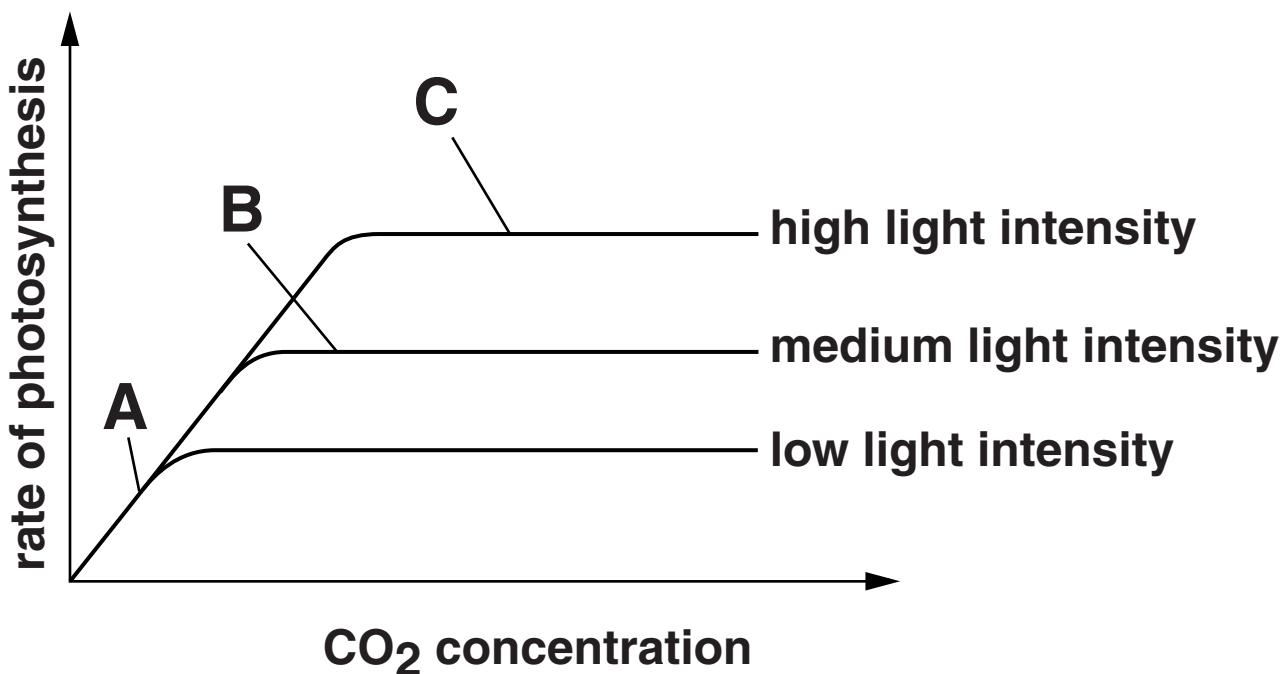
Plants absorb nitrates from the soil by ACTIVE TRANSPORT.

Explain what is meant by active transport.

[2]

- (c) The production of glucose by photosynthesis is affected by limiting factors.

Look at the graph.



(i) What is the limiting factor at A?

[1]

(ii) What is the limiting factor at B?

[1]

(iii) What OTHER factor is most likely to be limiting at C?

[1]

[Total: 7]

4 Symbiosis, commensalism and parasitism are all examples of types of relationships between organisms.

(a) Explain what is meant by symbiosis and commensalism.

symbiosis _____

commensalism _____

[2]

(b) Parasitism is a close association between two different organisms.

Explain the effect of this relationship on the PARASITE and its HOST.

[2]

- (c) *Plasmodium* is the parasite that causes malaria. It has certain features that enable it to be successful.

For one OTHER named parasite, explain a feature that enables it to be successful.

name of parasite _____

feature _____

explanation _____

_____ [3]

- (d) Carriers for sickle-cell anaemia have some protection from malaria.

- (i) Describe the symptoms of sickle-cell anaemia.

_____ [2]

- (ii) Explain why sickle-cell CARRIERS do not have the full symptoms of the condition.

_____ [2]

[Total: 11]

5 Jessica is training for the London Olympics.



- (a) When exercising, Jessica's muscles respire both aerobically and anaerobically.

Describe THREE ways in which aerobic respiration is different from anaerobic respiration.

DIFFERENCE 1 _____

DIFFERENCE 2 _____

DIFFERENCE 3 _____

[3]

(b) Anaerobic respiration can lead to an oxygen debt.

Explain what is meant by an oxygen debt.

[2]

[Total: 5]

6 Human blood groups can be A, B, AB or O.

(a) Complete these sentences about the inheritance of blood groups.

Choose words from this list.

**ONE
THREE
FOUR
FIVE
CO-DOMINANT
DOMINANT
OPPOSITE
RECESSIVE**

Human ABO blood type is determined by

**_____ gene(s) with
_____ possible allele(s).**

A and B are _____ .

O is _____ to both A and B. [4]

(b) A person who has blood group AB marries a person who has blood group O.

(i) Complete this genetic diagram to show possible genetic combinations of any children that they might have.

[3]

(ii) Write down the possible BLOOD GROUPS of their children.

_____ [2]

[Total: 9]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.