



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2011–2012

**Science: Double Award (Modular)**

Living Organisms and the Processes of Life

End of Module Test

Higher Tier

**A**

[GDA02]

MONDAY 27 FEBRUARY 2012

9.30 am–10.15 am



Centre Number

71

Candidate Number

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**TIME**

45 minutes.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.  
Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.  
Answer **all twelve** questions.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

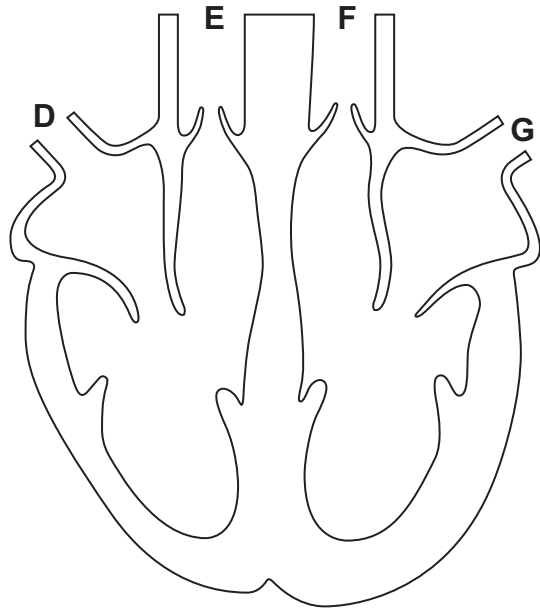
The total mark for this paper is 50.  
Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

<b>Total Marks</b>	
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1 The diagram shows a section through the heart.



(a) Which of the blood vessels, **D**, **E**, **F** or **G**:

(i) carries oxygenated blood back to the heart?

[1]

(ii) carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs?

[1]

(b) Draw arrows on the diagram above to show the direction of blood flow through **each side** of the heart. [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

**2** Gaseous exchange takes place in the lungs.

**(a)** State two ways in which inhaled air is different from exhaled air.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

**(b)** List two features of the alveoli, in the lungs, that make them efficient gas exchange surfaces.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

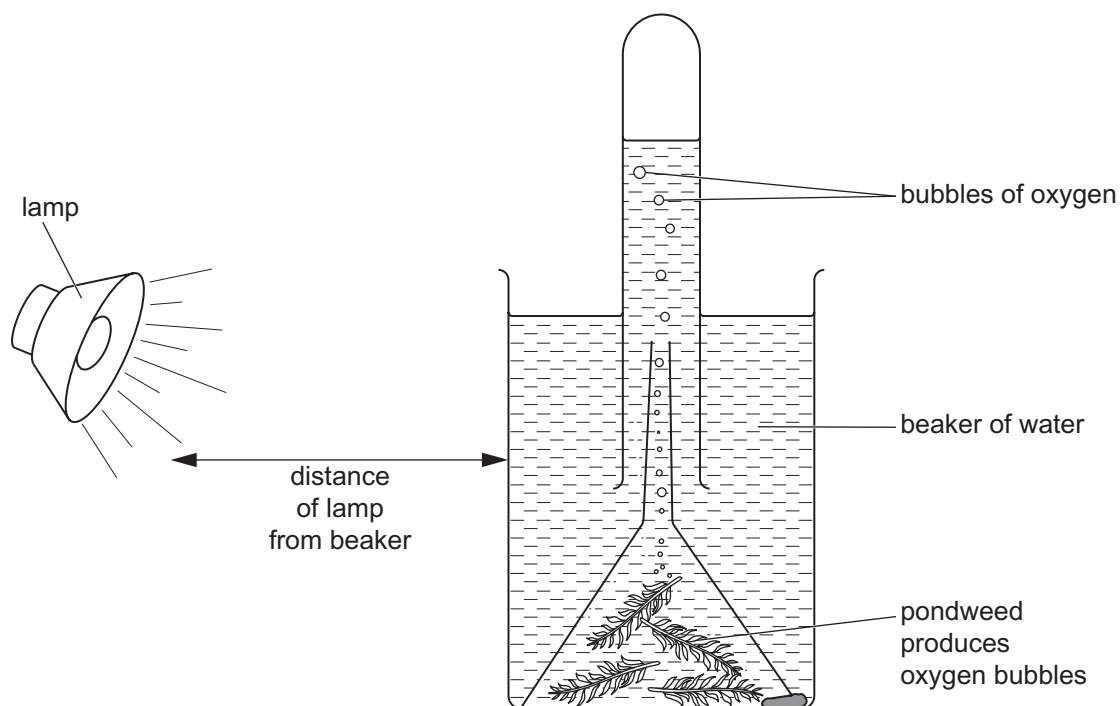
Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark





- 5 An experiment was set up to investigate the effect of light intensity on photosynthesis.

Examiner Only  
Marks Remark



Adapted from © GCSE Single Award Science for CCEA by T Lavery, J Napier & R White, page 3, published by Hodder Murray, 2006. ISBN 978 -340926000. 'Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education'.

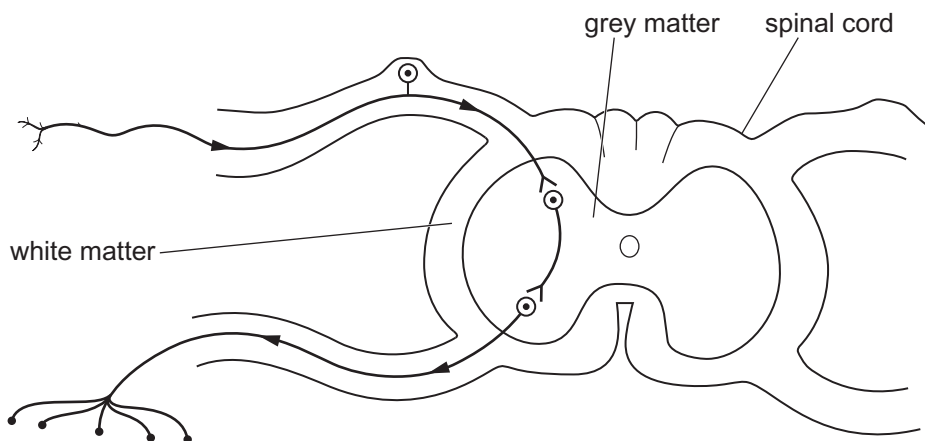
At a certain light intensity, the number of oxygen bubbles released in one minute was counted.

The experiment was repeated with the lamp placed at different distances from the beaker. The results are shown in the table.

Distance between lamp and beaker/cm	Number of oxygen bubbles/minute
20	48
40	46
60	30
80	10
100	10



6 The diagram shows a reflex arc.



(a) On the diagram, draw in the effector in its correct position. [1]

(b) If you touch a very hot object you pull your hand away rapidly. This is an example of a reflex action.

Explain why the response is so rapid.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(c) Give **one** other example of a reflex action.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark





8 Children are vaccinated against certain diseases such as polio and tuberculosis. The vaccines contain antigens.

(a) What is the function of an antigen in a vaccine?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) Two children are exposed to the measles virus. Paul had previously received a vaccination against measles but Laura has not been vaccinated.

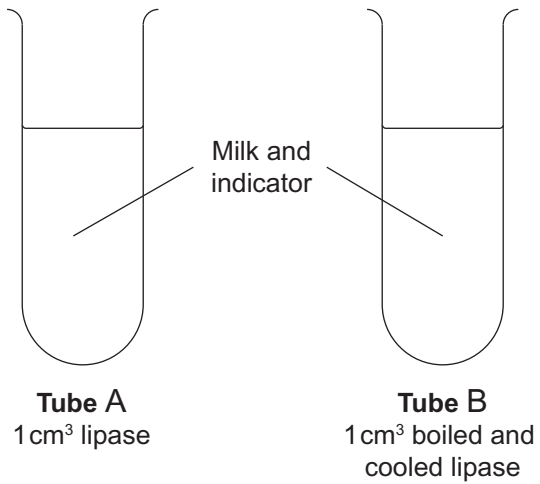
Describe and explain the difference in the immune response of Paul and Laura.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

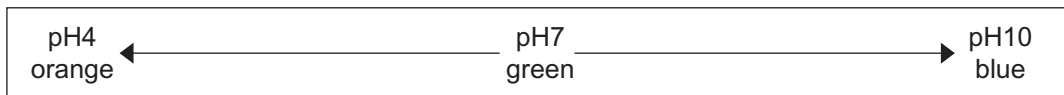
Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark



10 An experiment was set up to investigate the effect of lipase on the fat in milk. Each tube contained 5 cm<sup>3</sup> of milk, universal indicator and lipase or boiled and cooled lipase as shown in the diagram.



Tubes A and B were kept in a water bath at 35 °C for two hours. Universal indicator changes colour as shown in the box below.



(a) What colour would you expect in Tube A at the end of the experiment?

Explain your answer.

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[3]

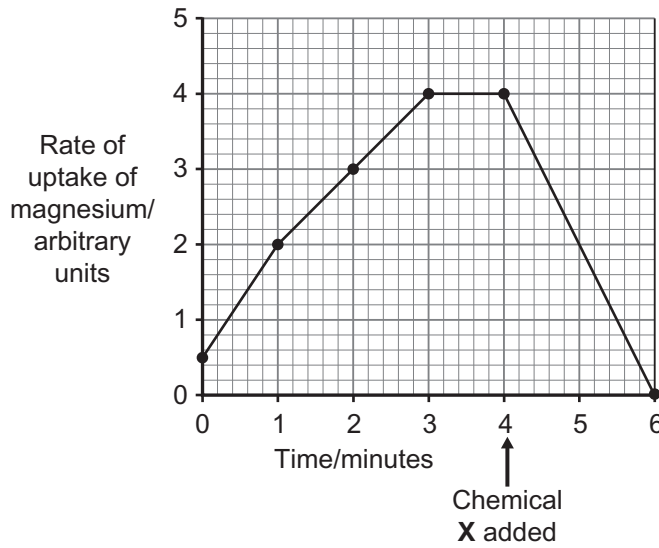
(b) Explain why there would be no colour change in tube B at the end of the experiment.

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[1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

11 The graph shows the rate at which a plant absorbs magnesium through its roots by active transport. After four minutes a chemical X was added to the plant roots.



(a) Suggest why the rate of active transport had levelled off between three and four minutes.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) Suggest which cellular process is stopped by chemical X that then caused the rapid decline in active transport.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(c) State **one** advantage of active transport over diffusion.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark



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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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