

Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education 2009-2010

## Science: Single Award (Modular)

Human Activity and Health Module 2
[GSC21]
Human Activity and Health
Module 2

Foundation Tier



Candidate Number
$\qquad$

THURSDAY 25 FEBRUARY 2010, MORNING

## 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 seven questions.

## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 45 .
Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

| For Examiner's <br> use only |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Question <br> Number | Marks |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 7 |  |

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1 (a) Alcohol can cause harm if too much is taken.
Circle two things that can be done to reduce the harm caused by alcohol.

## Drink high-alcohol drinks such as vodka and whisky

Do not drink more than the recommended number of units

## Only binge drink at weekends

## Never drink and drive

(b) Drugs can also cause harm. Using lines, link each type of drug to its main effect.
One effect will not be used.

(c) Complete the following sentences.

Choose from:
carbon monoxide : oxygen : addictive : tar : harmless
Smoking can also cause harm. The harmful substances
in cigarette smoke include $\qquad$ and
$\qquad$ . Nicotine is also present, it increases heart rate and is $\qquad$ .

2 (a) The following table shows human population growth over 200 years.

| Year | Human population/ <br> million |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1800 | 1000 |
| 1850 | 1500 |
| 1900 | 2000 |
| 1950 | 3000 |
| 2000 | 6000 |

(i) Use this information to draw a line graph on the grid below.

(ii) Calculate by how much the human population increased between the years 1800 and 2000.
$\qquad$ million [1]
(b) One effect of the increase in human population is that there is more pollution. Complete the table below.

Choose from:
water : acid rain : nitrogen : land

| type of pollution | example |
| :---: | :---: |
| air |  |
|  | household refuse |
|  | oil spillages |

3 (a) There are four types of human blood groups. A survey of 10 people in Belfast produced the following results.

| Blood group | Number of people |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | 2 |
| B | 3 |
| AB | 4 |
| O | 1 |

(i) Name the type of variation shown by human blood groups.

Choose from:

## continuous discontinuous cloning

(ii) Give two reasons why you should not use the information from this survey to conclude that blood group AB is the most common group in Northern Ireland.

1. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$
(b) Genetic mutations can also cause variation. Shown below are the chromosomes in John's cells.

(i) Normally human cells have 46 chromosomes. How many chromosomes are in John's cells?
$\qquad$
(ii) Name the condition that John is suffering from.

Choose from:
cancer : Down's syndrome : cystic fibrosis
$\qquad$
(c) Skin cancer is caused by mutations in skin cells.
(i) State what is meant by the term cancer.

Choose from:
controlled cell division : uncontrolled cell division :
uncontrolled microbe growth
$\qquad$
(ii) Name the environmental factor that causes skin cancer.

Choose from:

$$
\text { radio waves } \quad: \quad \text { microwaves } \quad: \quad \text { UV light }
$$

$\qquad$

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(Questions continue overleaf)

4 (a) Grey squirrels, since they were introduced by man, have spread rapidly across Ireland.

(C) Terry Whittaker/Alamy

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The following graph shows the number of squirrels in a Co. Antrim wood over a forty year period.

(i) It is suggested that the spread of grey squirrels is responsible for the fall in red squirrel numbers. Give one piece of evidence from the graph that supports this.
$\qquad$
(ii) What will eventually happen to the red squirrels if their numbers continue to decrease?
(iii) Suggest one way of stopping the spread of grey squirrels.
$\qquad$
(b) (i) The grey squirrel is an example of a competitive invasive species. From the information given and your knowledge state two characteristics of competitive invasive species.

1. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$
(ii) Name one other competitive invasive species.

5 (a) The following diagram shows what happened when bacteria grown in a Petri dish by Alexander Fleming was contaminated by a fungus.

(i) What effect did the fungus have on the bacteria?
$\qquad$
(ii) Name the antibiotic that was eventually produced following this observation.
$\qquad$
(iii) Name one disease that can be cured by antibiotics.
(b) Complete the following sentence.

The spread of 'superbugs' can be reduced by having good
$\qquad$ in hospitals and avoiding the over-use of antibiotics which prevents bacteria becoming $\qquad$ to them.
$\qquad$
 $\qquad$

6 Willow can be grown as a biofuel. It is very fast growing and can be harvested every three years. When growing, willow removes carbon dioxide from the air but when burnt, releases it back into the air and is described as being carbon neutral.

Use this information and your knowledge to answer the questions below.
(a) Describe and explain why using willow as a biofuel is an example of sustainable development.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) Suggest what is meant by the term carbon neutral.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(c) Suggest one advantage of using carbon neutral fuel sources.
$\qquad$

7 (a) The following diagram shows a phagocyte about to engulf (destroy) a clump of bacteria.



Phagocyte
(i) Name the process described above.
$\qquad$
(ii) Name the structures labelled A on the diagram.
$\qquad$
(iii) Use the diagram and your knowledge to describe how the body's defences caused the bacteria to form in a clump.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) The following graph shows how the percentage of children being vaccinated against MMR has changed over the last 15 years.

(i) Describe how the percentage of children being vaccinated against MMR has changed over the last 15 years. Explain why these changes took place.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(ii) Suggest one reason why it is unlikely that there will ever be $100 \%$ uptake with any vaccination programme.
$\qquad$

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