Centre No.			Surname Initiale	(s)
Candidate No.			Signature	
	•	r Reference(s) 325/1F		Examiner's use only
	L	ondo	n Examinations IGCSE	Team Leader's use only

BiologyPaper 1F

Foundation Tier

Tuesday 8 November 2005 – Morning Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination	Items included with question papers
Nil	Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number and candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.

The paper reference is shown at the top of this page. Check that you have the correct question paper. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Show all the steps in any calculations and state the units.

Calculators may be used.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 100. The marks for the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 24 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated.

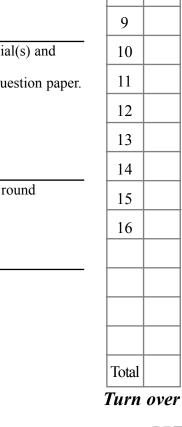
Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

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Question Leave Number Blank

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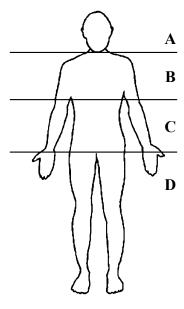
6

7

8



- 1. For each question, (a) to (j), choose the best answer, A, B, C or D and write it in the box.
 - (a) The diagram shows the outline of a human. In which part are the kidneys found?



(1)

- (b) The organism used in the making of beer is a
 - A bacterium
 - **B** flowering plant
 - C fungus
 - **D** virus

(1)

- (c) Human males produce sex cells called
 - A sperm
 - **B** pollen
 - C ovules
 - D eggs

(1)

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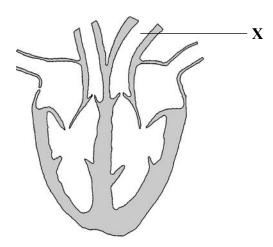
(d) The diagram shows small plants that were put under a box with a light shining from one side.	blank
At start	
op soop	
AAA AAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	
A B C D	
Which diagram shows what the plants looked like after two days? (1) (e) Seeds germinate best in soil that is A dry and cold B moist and cold	
C dry and warm D moist and warm	
(1)	
(f) The list shows substances that may be found in rivers.	
sewage	
nitrate	
oxygen	
How many of the substances in the list can cause pollution?	
A 0 B 1	
C 2 D 3	
(1)	

(g) Transpiration is the loss of

- A water from a plant leaf
- **B** energy from cells
- C heat from the skin
- **D** urine from the bladder

(1)

(h) The diagram shows a section through the human heart.

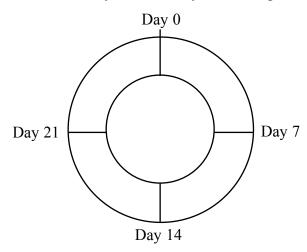


The letter X labels the

- A right atrium
- **B** aorta
- C left ventricle
- **D** right ventricle

(1)

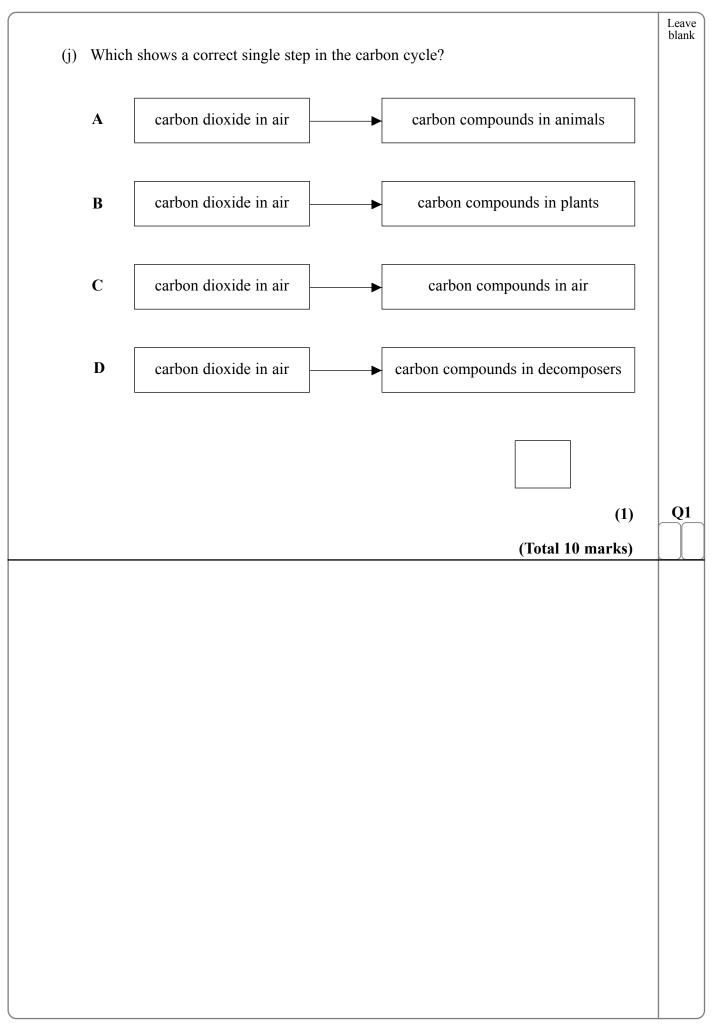
(i) The diagram shows a 28-day menstrual cycle, starting at day 0.



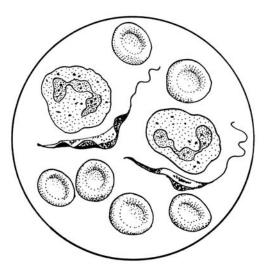
When is an egg released from the ovary?

- \mathbf{A} day 0
- **B** day 7
- C day 14
- **D** day 21

(1)



2. The diagram shows a sample of blood seen using a microscope. The blood was from a person suffering from a disease caused by a microorganism.



(a)	How many r	ed blood	cells can	be seen i	in the	diagram?
(u)	110 W IIIuiiy I	ca blood	ceris carr	oc seem	iii tiit	aragram.

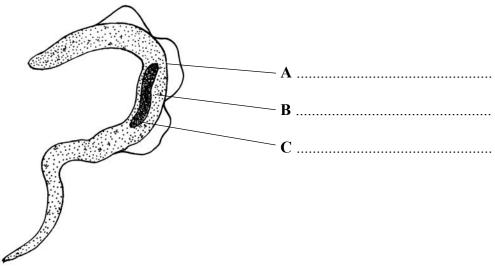
	(1)
	(1)

(b) The microorganism feeds on substances in blood plasma.

Suggest two substances, in blood plasma, that the microorganism would use as food.

1	•••
2	

(c) The diagram shows the microorganism. Name parts A, B and C of this cell on the lines provided.



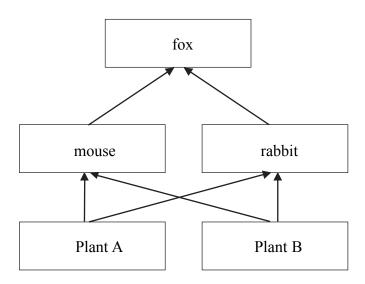
(3) Q2

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Name of cell	Number of chromosomes in cell	
neurone	46	
sperm		
red blood cell		
skin		
) Sperm cells are needed for fer	tilisation.	(3)
(i) In what part of the body a		
		(1)
(ii) Name the other type of ce	ell involved in fertilisation.	
		(1)
	(Total 5 m	arks)

4. The diagram shows a food web.



(a) Use the information in the food web to complete each sentence in the table below with a number.

The first has been done for you.

Sentence	Number
The number of organisms is	5
The number of producers is	
The number of animals is	
The number of food chains is	

(3)

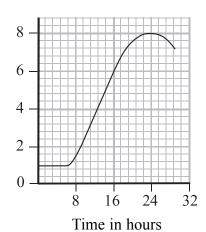
(b) A disease caused by a virus killed the rabbits in this food web. Use this information to complete the sentences below.

Q4

(Total 5 marks)

5. Genetically modified (GM) bacteria can be grown in a large container called a fermenter. The graph shows the numbers of live GM bacteria in a fermenter over 32 hours.

Number of living bacteria in hundreds of millions



(a) (i) How many hours did it take to produce 600 million bacteria?

(1)

(ii) What was the highest number of living bacteria in the fermenter?

(1)

(iii) How many GM bacteria were in the fermenter at the start?

(2)

(iv) Put an X on the graph to show when the bacteria are reproducing fastest. (1)

(v) Suggest two reasons why the number of living GM bacteria fell after 24 hours.

1

2(2)

(b) GM bacteria can be used to make a human hormone.

Which of the hormones in the box helps lower blood glucose levels and can be made by GM bacteria?

adrenaline insulin testosterone oestrogen

.....

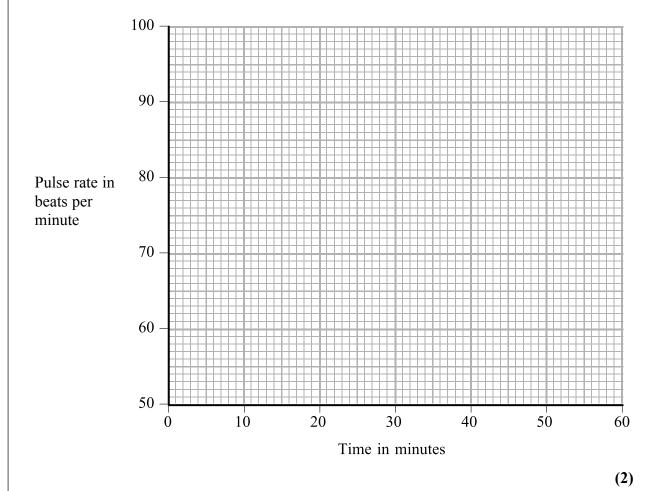
(Total 8 marks)

Q5

6. A person sat down to rest for one hour. Twenty minutes after sitting down the person smoked a cigarette. The table shows the pulse rate of the person every 10 minutes during this hour.

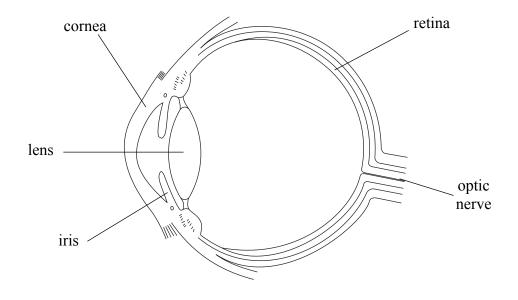
Time in minutes	Pulse rate in beats per minute
0	65
10	65
20	65
30	95
40	85
50	75
60	65

(a) (i) Plot the data in the table on the grid below. Join the points with straight lines.



b)	The table below gives three types of blood vessel in	n the human body.
	Which type of blood vessel is used to measure puls	se rate?
	Tick (\checkmark) the correct answer.	
	Blood vessel Ti	ick
	artery	
	capillary	
	vein	
		(1)
c)	Smoking cigarettes can harm the body. In which cemphysema occur as a result of smoking cigarettes	organ may bronchitis, cancer and?
		(1)
		(Total 6 marks)

7. The diagram shows a section through the human eye.



(a)	Name the part that connects the eye to the brain.	
		1)

(i)	The lens bends light.	Name the other part of the eye that bends light.	
		(1)

(ii)	Cataract is an eye problem in which the lens becomes cloudy. cataract would affect the ability to see an object.	Suggest how a

(4)
\sim (2)

Q7

(Total 4 marks)

(b)

arm help pesticides stored are chemicals that kill pests. Spraying these chemicals onto the yield. Another way to kill pests uses living organisms at eat them. The pests are called herbivores and the organisms that eat them are alled . This method of lowering the number of pests is	oiological	carnivores	chains	chemical
are chemicals that kill pests. Spraying these chemicals onto the yield. Another way to kill pests uses living organisms nat eat them. The pests are called herbivores and the organisms that eat them are alled . This method of lowering the number of pests is alled . control. Some people think that using chemicals is not a ood idea because the chemicals can . organisms that are not	lecreases	herbivores	hormones	increases
the yield. Another way to kill pests uses living organisms nat eat them. The pests are called herbivores and the organisms that eat them are alled This method of lowering the number of pests is alled control. Some people think that using chemicals is not a ood idea because the chemicals can organisms that are not	narm	help	pesticides	stored
nat eat them. The pests are called herbivores and the organisms that eat them are alled This method of lowering the number of pests is alled control. Some people think that using chemicals is not a ood idea because the chemicals can organisms that are not		are chemicals tha	t kill pests. Spraying the	se chemicals onto
alled This method of lowering the number of pests is alled control. Some people think that using chemicals is not a ood idea because the chemicals can organisms that are not	erops	the yield.	Another way to kill pests	uses living organisms
control. Some people think that using chemicals is not a ood idea because the chemicals can organisms that are not	hat eat them. T	he pests are called herbive	ores and the organisms th	at eat them are
ood idea because the chemicals can organisms that are not	alled	. This meth	nod of lowering the numb	per of pests is
	alled	control. S	ome people think that us	ing chemicals is not a
ests. If this happens, the food in the habitat can be damaged.	good idea becaus	se the chemicals can	orga	nisms that are not
	ests. If this hap	opens, the food	in the hab	itat can be damaged.
(Total 6 marks)				(Total 6 marks)

Leave blank

9. Living organisms can be put into major groups based on common features that they share. The table below shows some main groups of organisms, some of their features and some examples of each.

Complete the table to show the correct groups, **two** features of each group and **one** example of an organism in each group.

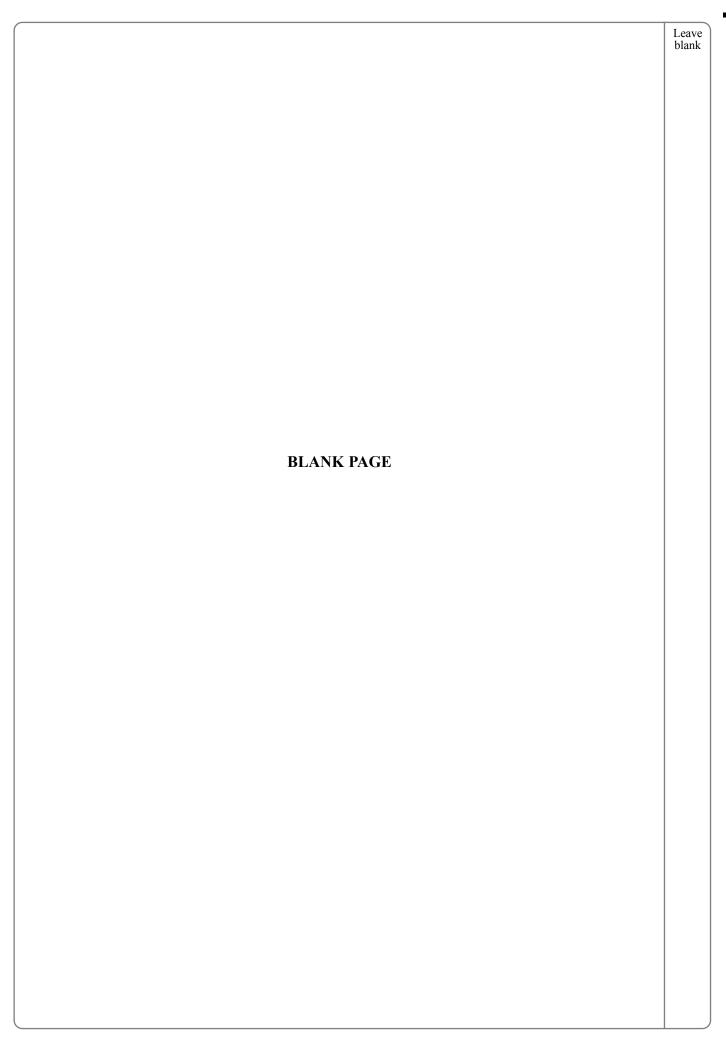
Group	Features	Example
animals	multicellular do not contain chloroplasts	
bacteria	1 2	
	1 parasitic2 only reproduce inside living cells	tobacco mosaic

Q9

(Total 5 marks)

Complete the diagr	am below to explain why the docto	or said this.	
Jse X and Y to rep	present the sex chromosomes.		
	Male	Female	
parents	······>	·	
ametes	×	<	
ffspring genotypo	es		
ffspring phenoty	pes		1 \
		(Total 4 m	arks)

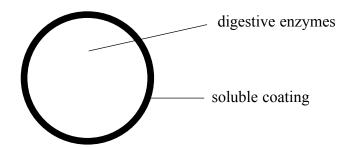
11. Within organisms there are five different levels of organisation. These are listed below. Examples of each level of organisation are also listed in the second column, but in random order. (a) Draw a line to join each level of organisation to the correct example. One has been done for you. Level of organisation Example organelle palisade cell mitochondria tissue heart organ phloem system circulation (4) (b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to? (1) Q1 (Total 5 marks)				Lobi
order. (a) Draw a line to join each level of organisation to the correct example. One has been done for you. Level of organisation Example organelle palisade cell cell mitochondria tissue heart organ phloem system circulation (4) (b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to?				
One has been done for you. Level of organisation Example organelle palisade cell cell mitochondria tissue heart organ phloem system circulation (4) (b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to?		each level of organisation are al	so listed in the second column,	but in random
Level of organisation Call	(a) Draw a l	ine to join each level of organi	sation to the correct example.	
organelle palisade cell cell mitochondria tissue heart organ phloem system circulation (4) (b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to?	One has	been done for you.		
cell mitochondria tissue heart organ phloem system circulation (4) (b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to? (1)		Level of organisation	Example	
tissue heart organ phloem system circulation (4) (b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to?		organelle	palisade cell	
organ phloem system circulation (4) (b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to? (1)		cell	mitochondria	
system circulation (4) (b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to? (1) Q1		tissue	heart	
(b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to? (1) Q1		organ	phloem	
(b) What level of organisation does a chloroplast belong to? (1) Q1		system	circulation	
(1) Q1				(4)
	(b) What lev	rel of organisation does a chlore	oplast belong to?	
(Total 5 marks)				(1) Q1
			(Te	otal 5 marks)



Certain cells lining the p				
duct.	J J	,	•	
The gene for mucus prode N , is dominant to the alle				nucus,
(a) Two parents are heter	rozygous for this	gene. They had f	our children.	
(i) In the box below	give the genotyp	be of one of the pa	arents.	
				(1)
		pes of their four cachild with cystic	children. Put a circle a fibrosis.	round (1)
NN	Nn	Nn	nn	
(iii) How many of the	e children are hor	mozygous?		
				(1)

(b) People with cystic fibrosis cannot easily digest their food because the digestive enzymes they need are not present in part of the small intestine (duodenum).

One way of treating cystic fibrosis is for people to take tablets containing digestive enzymes with their meals. The diagram shows a section through a tablet.



(i)	Suggest why the digestive enzymes are not present in the duodenum.
	(1)
(ii)	Suggest three different types of digestive enzyme that might be in the tablet.
	1
	2
	3
	(3)
(iii)	It is important that the soluble coating does not dissolve until the tablet has passed through the stomach. Suggest why the enzymes in the tablet might not work if they had been released in the stomach.

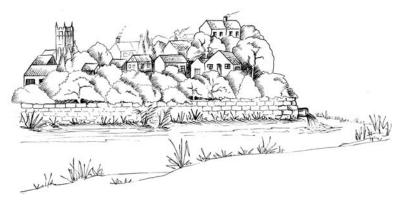
Q12

(Total 9 marks)

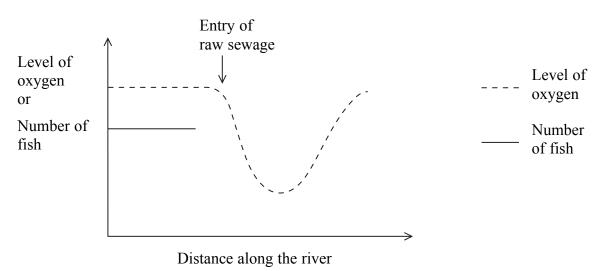
(2)

Explain how the use of glasshouses and fertiliser can result in an increase in crop yield.					
Explain now the use of glasshouses and fertiliser can result in all increase in crop yield.					
			•••••		
			•••••		
communicate between reco	dinate their body function usiceptors and effectors. arts that make up the central 1				
communicate between reco	eptors and effectors.	ing either hormones or ne			
communicate between reco	eptors and effectors.	ing either hormones or ne			
(a) Name the two main particle.	eptors and effectors.	ing either hormones or ne			
a) Name the two main particle	eptors and effectors.	number of ways. Comp	erves to		
a) Name the two main particle	eptors and effectors. arts that make up the central i	number of ways. Comp	erves to		
a) Name the two main positions of the two main positions and the two main positions are the two mains are the	eptors and effectors. arts that make up the central researches communication differ in a ow nervous and hormonal system.	number of ways. Compostems differ.	erves to		
a) Name the two main positions of the two main positions and the two main positions are the two main positions. 2	eptors and effectors. arts that make up the central researches communication differ in a ow nervous and hormonal system.	number of ways. Compostems differ.	erves to		
a) Name the two main particle. 1	eptors and effectors. arts that make up the central researches communication differ in a ow nervous and hormonal system.	number of ways. Compostems differ.	erves to		

15. The diagram shows where raw sewage entered a river from a village.



The graph shows changes to the level of oxygen in this river. It also shows the number of fish up to the point where untreated sewage entered the river.



(a) (i) Describe how the level of oxygen changed in the river after the entry of raw sewage.

(1)

(ii) Explain the changes in the level of oxygen after the entry of raw sewage.

(b) Continue the line on the graph to show what would happen to the number of fish in the river after the entry of raw sewage.

(2) Q15

(Total 6 marks)

Leave blank

16. This is an extract from the brochure of a company specialising in unusual holidays.

"A journey to the end of the earth for the ambitious adventurer! ... We'll load up our sleds at 89° South and travel the unmarked landscape to the South Pole"

South Pole Ski Expedition



	©northpole.com
) People who are active in cold conditions need a lot of energy.	
(i) What is the name of the process that releases energy in living orga	nisms?
	(1)
(ii) Complete the word equation for the process that releases energy.	
+ oxygen> energy + carbon dioxide +	
(iii) The oxygen needed for this process is present in the air.	(2)
Describe how air is taken into the lungs.	
	(3)
The people pulling the sleds have to work hard and may find it diffic enough oxygen.	
When this occurs, a substance is produced in the muscles and this caus	ses cramp.
What is the name of this substance?	
	(1)
(To	otal 7 marks)
TOTAL FOR PAPER.	100 MADES

END

