Candidate Name

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Joint Examination for the School Certificate and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HUMAN AND SOCIAL BIOLOGY

PAPER 2

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

2 hours

5096/2

Additional materials: Answer paper

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page and on all separate answer paper used.

Section A

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Section B

Answer **three** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

At the end of the examination,

- 1. fasten all separate answer paper securely to the question paper;
- 2. write an **E** (for Either) or an **O** (for Or) next to the number 11 in the grid below to indicate which question you have answered.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The intended number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

You are advised to spend no longer than 1 hour on Section A.

FOR EXAM	INER'S USE
Section A	
Section B	
9	
10	
11	
TOTAL	

This question paper consists of 10 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



Section A

Answer **all** the questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 Table 1.1 shows the increase in mass of a fetus in the last 28 weeks of a pregnancy.

age of fetus/weeks	mass of fetus/kg
12	0.1
16	0.2
20	0.3
24	0.7
28	1.25
32	1.75
36	2.25
40	3.5

Table 1.1

(a) On Fig. 1.1, complete the graph of fetal growth. The first three points have been plotted for you. Join all the points up to make a line on your graph. [6]

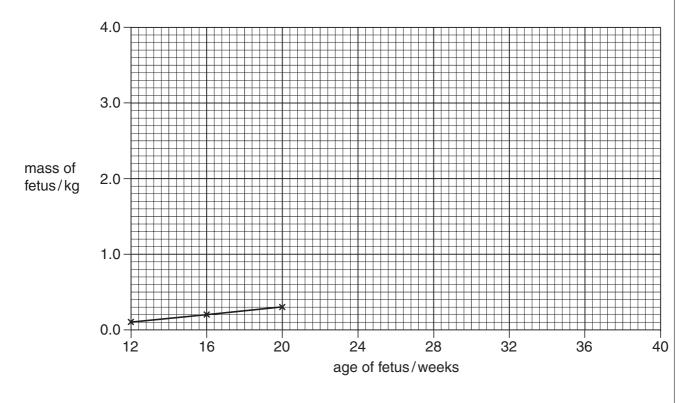


Fig. 1.1

(b) Using your graph, state over which period growth is

	(i)	fastest,	between week and week	[1]
	(ii)	slowest.	between week and week	[1]
(c)	Wha	at was the weigl	ht of the fetus at 38 weeks? kg	[1]
(d)			to your graph to show the probable effect on fetal growth if the avily in week 20 of the pregnancy. Label this line S .	e mother [3]
(e)	Nar	ne the fluid that	surrounds and cushions the fetus.	[1]
(f)	exa	It is possible to remove some of this fluid during pregnancy and, using a microscope, to examine some of the fetal cells found floating there. If these cells are dividing, tiny rod-like structures are seen in the nuclei.		
	(i)	What are these	e structures called?	[1]
	(ii)	How many are	there in a normal fetal nucleus?	[1]
	(iii)		structures differ in a male and female fetus?	
(g)	Dur	ing birth, which	part of the uterus	
	(i)	dilates during t	the first stage of birth;	[1]
	(ii)	contracts stron	ngly during the second stage;	[1]
	(iii)	is expelled in t	he third stage?	[1]
			Т	otal : 20]

- atmospheric gases A С В respiration photosynthesis process D nitrates Fig. 2.1 (a) Name gases A, B and C. Α..... В..... С [3] (b) Name process D.[1] (c) Which type of organism carries out process D?[1] [Total : 5]
- 2 Fig. 2.1 shows some of the exchanges taking place between a green plant and its environment.

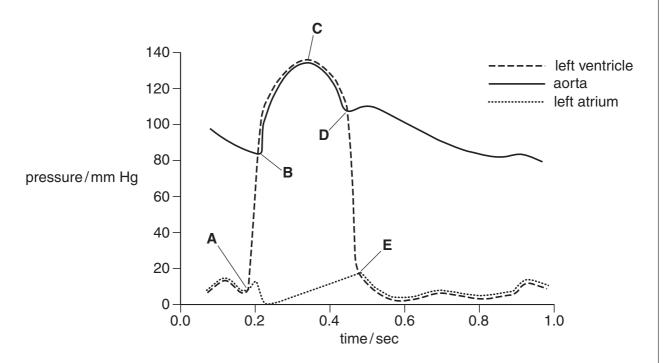
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3	Fill i	n the blanks to complete the description of breathing.		
	In (order to breathe in, the diaphragm muscle and the external intercostal muscle		
		, The volume of the thorax (chest)		
	while the pressure inside the chest			
	is now ithan the atmospheric pressure, air flows into the lungs.			
	For	ced exhalation, as in blowing up a balloon, requires the contraction of the		
		muscles.		
		[Total : 5]		
4	(a)	State three early signs or symptoms of gonorrhea in a man.		
		1		
		2		
		3[3]		
	(b)	Which type of organism causes gonorrhea?[1]		
	(c)	Which method of contraception helps to limit the spread of gonorrhea?		
		[1]		

5

[Total : 5]

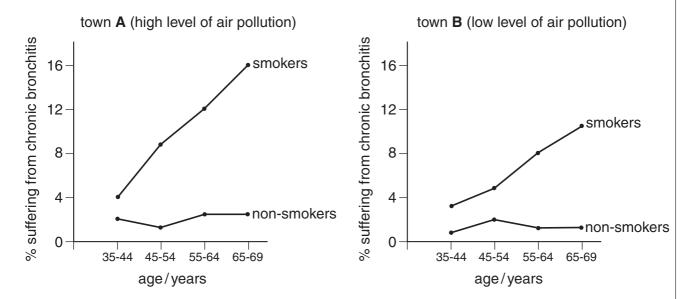
For Examiner's Use





(a)	What is the highest pressure reached in		
	(i)	the left ventricle, mm Hg	[1]
	(ii)	the left atrium? mm Hg	[1]
(b)		ves close when the pressure in one chamber first becomes greater than that in t vious chamber.	the
	Wh	ich letter, A, B, C, D or E, indicates the closing of	
	(i)	the bicuspid valve,	.[1]
	(ii)	the aortic valve?	.[1]
(c)		ich feature of the left ventricle enables it to generate a pressure four times grea n that of the right ventricle?	
		[Total :	5]

- 7 Fig. 7.1 compares the number of smokers and non-smokers suffering from bronchitis in two towns. Town **A** has a higher level of air pollution than town **B**.





7

6

8 Fig. 8.1 shows a blood smear as seen under the microscope.

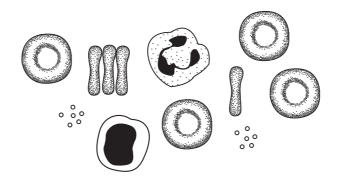


Fig. 8.1

(a)	On	Fig. 8.1, label a phagocyte.[1]	
(b)) Using only the terms natural active , artificial active , natural passive and artificial passive , state which type of immunity is being described below.		
	(i)	immunity developed from a serum	
		[1]	
	(ii)	immunity following an attack of influenza	
		[1]	
	(iii)	immunity resulting from antibodies crossing the placenta	
		[1]	
	(iv)	immunity developed from a vaccine	
		[1]	
		[Total : 5]	

Section B

Answer three questions.

Question 11 is in the form of an Either/Or question. Only one part should be answered.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

9 (a) Use your knowledge of digestion to explain the following statements.

Runners in a long-distance race will have a large, starchy meal several hours before their race starts.

Sprinters eat glucose tablets just before their race starts. [10]

(b) In the blood of the hepatic portal vein, glucose levels rise some hours after a meal. In the blood of the hepatic vein, glucose levels remain constant. Explain how the blood glucose level is regulated.
[5]

[Total : 15]

- 10 (a) Describe the stages in making sewage harmless and include the parts played by microorganisms. [10]
 - (b) Describe the dangers to people and to the environment of allowing untreated sewage to flow into rivers. [5]

[Total : 15]

Question 11 is on the next page.

9

11 Either

- (a) When reading a word in a book, we look directly at it, making sure it is well lit. From your knowledge of the retina, explain why we do this. [4]
- (b) Explain why, in dim light, objects are more clearly seen out of the corner of the eye. [2]
- (c) What changes occur in the eye when we move from a dimly lit room into bright sunlight? [4]
- (d) Eye-colour in humans is controlled by two alleles, **B** and **b**, where **B** is dominant and gives brown eye-colour.
 - (i) Using a genetic diagram, explain how two brown-eyed parents may have a blue-eyed child. [4]
 - (ii) What is the probability that any child of these parents is blue-eyed? [1]

[Total : 15]

Or

- (a) The blood of patients with liver disease shows abnormally high levels of amino acids and little or no urea. Why is this? [2]
- (b) Blood arriving at the kidneys contains proteins, amino acids and urea. Describe what happens to these substances as they pass through the kidneys. [6]
- (c) How does the urine of a person who has been sweating a lot differ from the urine produced by that person on a cold day? Explain how the differences come about.

[5]

(d) Patients with high blood pressure are given diuretics. These are medicines that increase urination. How does this help to reduce blood pressure? [2]

[Total : 15]

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