



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE  
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**BIOLOGY**

**5090/22**

Paper 2 Theory

**May/June 2014**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

**Section B**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

**Section C**

Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

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

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



3

Suggest which of the three drinks it would be better to avoid on a very hot day.

Give an explanation for your answer.

drink ..... [1]

explanation .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

[Total : 12]

- 2 Two students performed an experiment to illustrate inheritance. They each made a 'spinner' similar to the one shown in Fig. 2.1. A result is recorded when a disc is spun and stops with one side nearest the surface.

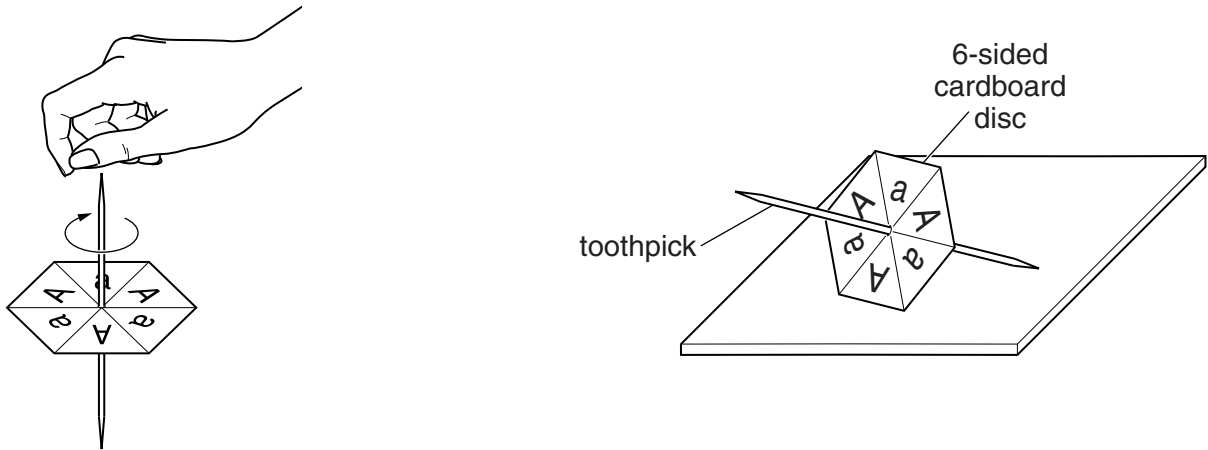


Fig. 2.1

- (a) Complete Table 2.1, to show the expected results if the two students spin their discs, at the same time, on 80 separate occasions.

Table 2.1

combination of letters on each occasion	number of times each combination of letters is recorded
A and A	20
A and a	
a and a	

[1]

- (b) Suggest **two** reasons why the results they obtained may have been different from the expected results.

.....  
 .....[2]

(c) Suggest the feature or stage in the process of inheritance represented by each of the following:

(i) the students .....

(ii) the spinning of the disc .....

(iii) the letters on the disc .....

[3]

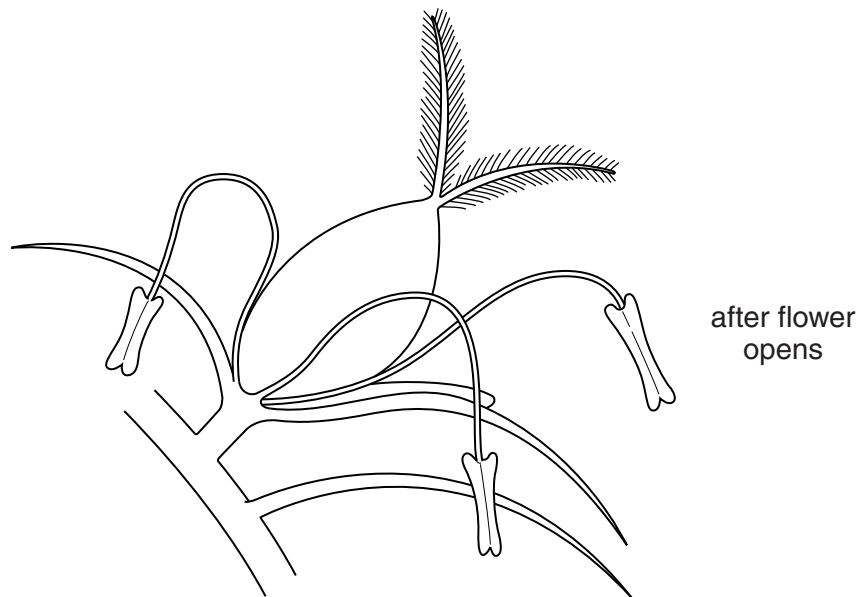
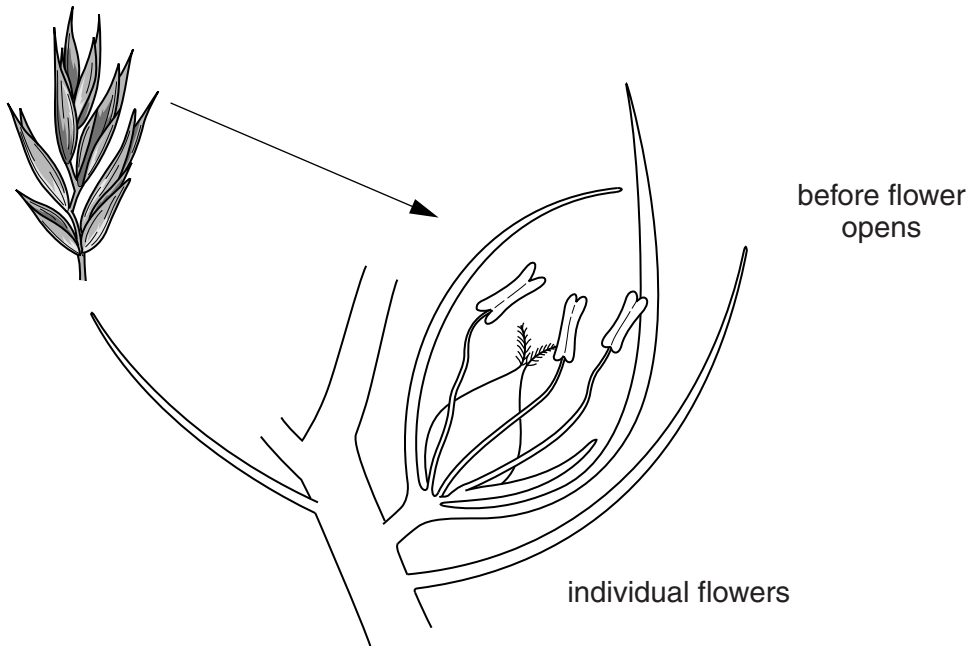
(d) Describe how the students could modify their spinners and use them to illustrate the possible inheritance of blood groups by children of a father who has codominant blood group alleles and a mother who is heterozygous for blood group A.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [5]

[Total: 11]

- 3 Fig. 3.1 shows a flowering head of wheat, and individual flowers before and after opening.

flowering head



**Fig. 3.1**

The anthers release most of their pollen before the flower opens. The rest is released after the flower opens.

(a) Name the type of pollination found in the wheat plant before the flower opens.

..... [1]

(b) (i) Using the information provided by Fig. 3.1, describe pollination in the wheat plant after the flower opens.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

(ii) Wheat pollen is relatively heavy and is released for only a few hours after the flowers open.

Suggest **two** disadvantages of this.

.....  
..... [2]

(c) Scientists are working to introduce genes into wheat plants to make them resistant to attack by insect pests (greenfly) and to encourage root nodule bacteria from pea and bean plants to live in their roots.

(i) Name the type of experimental work in which these scientists are involved.

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest how the growth of root nodule bacteria on the roots of wheat plants could reduce the amount of fertiliser required by a growing wheat crop.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [5]

[Total:12]

[Turn over

- 4 Fig. 4.1(a) shows the reproductive organs of a man and Fig. 4.1(b) shows the reproductive organs of a woman.

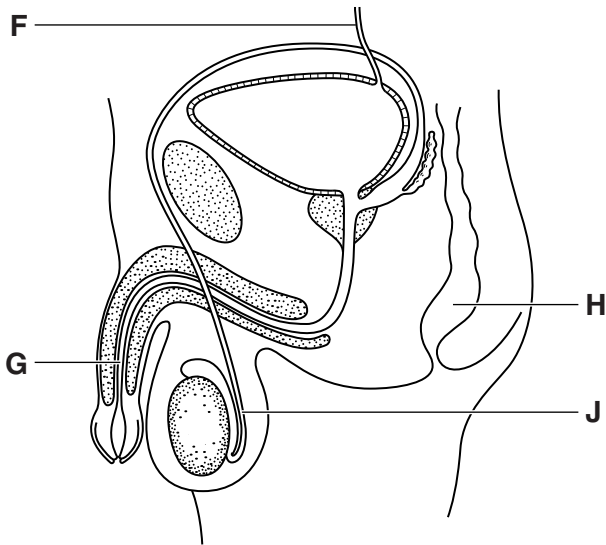


Fig 4.1(a)

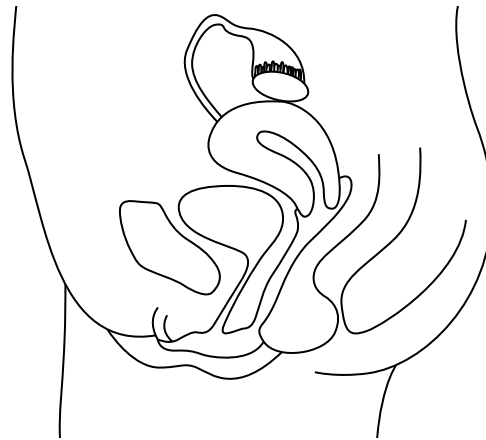


Fig. 4.1(b)

- (a) Complete Table 4.1, stating the names of the structures in Fig. 4.1(a) and indicating whether they carry urine and/or sperms using yes or no as appropriate.

Table 4.1

structure identified by letter	name of structure	carries urine (yes or no)	carries sperms (yes or no)
F			
G			
H			
J			

[4]

- (b) Indicate by drawing a line across each of the relevant parts in both Fig 4.1(a) and 4.1(b), where a cut may be made in order to carry out a form of surgical contraception.

[2]

- (c) In older men, the prostate gland tends to increase in size. Suggest an explanation for how this may affect urination.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

[Total : 8]



5 Cacti are plants that grow in desert conditions. Fig. 5.1 shows a type of cactus.

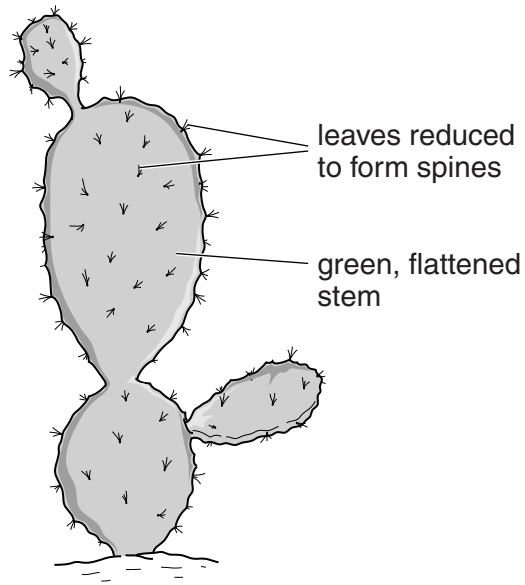


Fig. 5.1

(a) (i) State **two** processes that would normally occur in the leaves of a plant.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

(ii) Suggest why it is an advantage for a cactus to have leaves with a small surface area.

.....  
..... [2]

(b) Fig. 5.2 shows the surface of the stem of the cactus seen using a microscope.

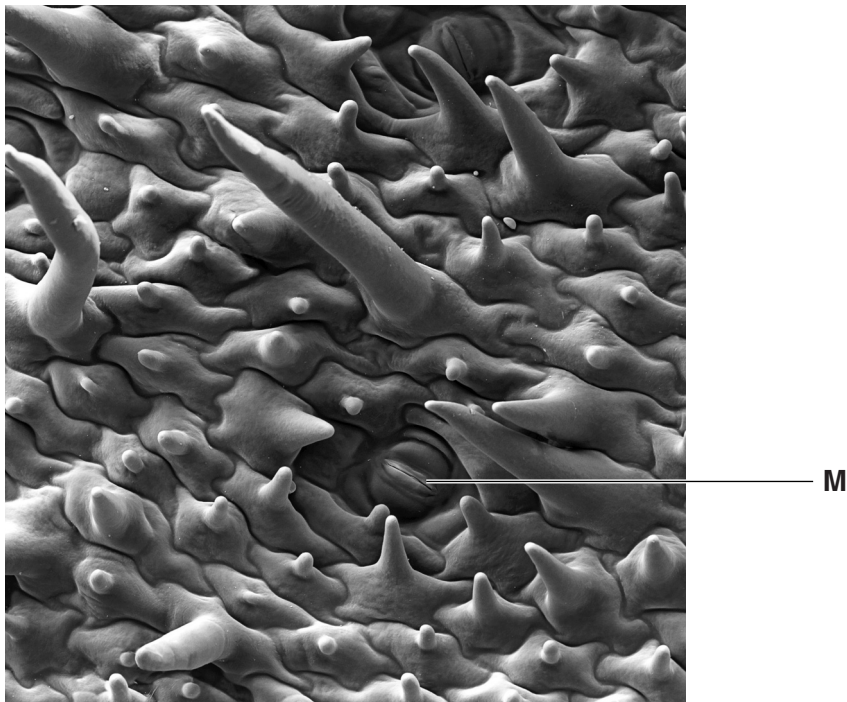


Fig. 5.2

(i) Name the part labelled M on Fig. 5.2 .....[1]

(ii) Suggest why there are many of these structures on the stems of a cactus.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[2]

[Total: 7]

**Turn over for Section B**







9 (a) Explain the health risks of each of the following:

(i) a high-fat diet

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[5]

(ii) a low-protein diet

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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]

(b) Explain why women may sometimes require iron supplements to their diet.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[2]

[Total: 10]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Fig 5.2 © EYE OF SCIENCE/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY.

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