



Centre Number

71	
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Candidate Number

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
2012–2013

Double Award Science: Biology

Unit B1

Higher Tier

[GSD12]

MV18

TUESDAY 14 MAY 2013, MORNING

TIME

1 hour, plus your additional time allowance.

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

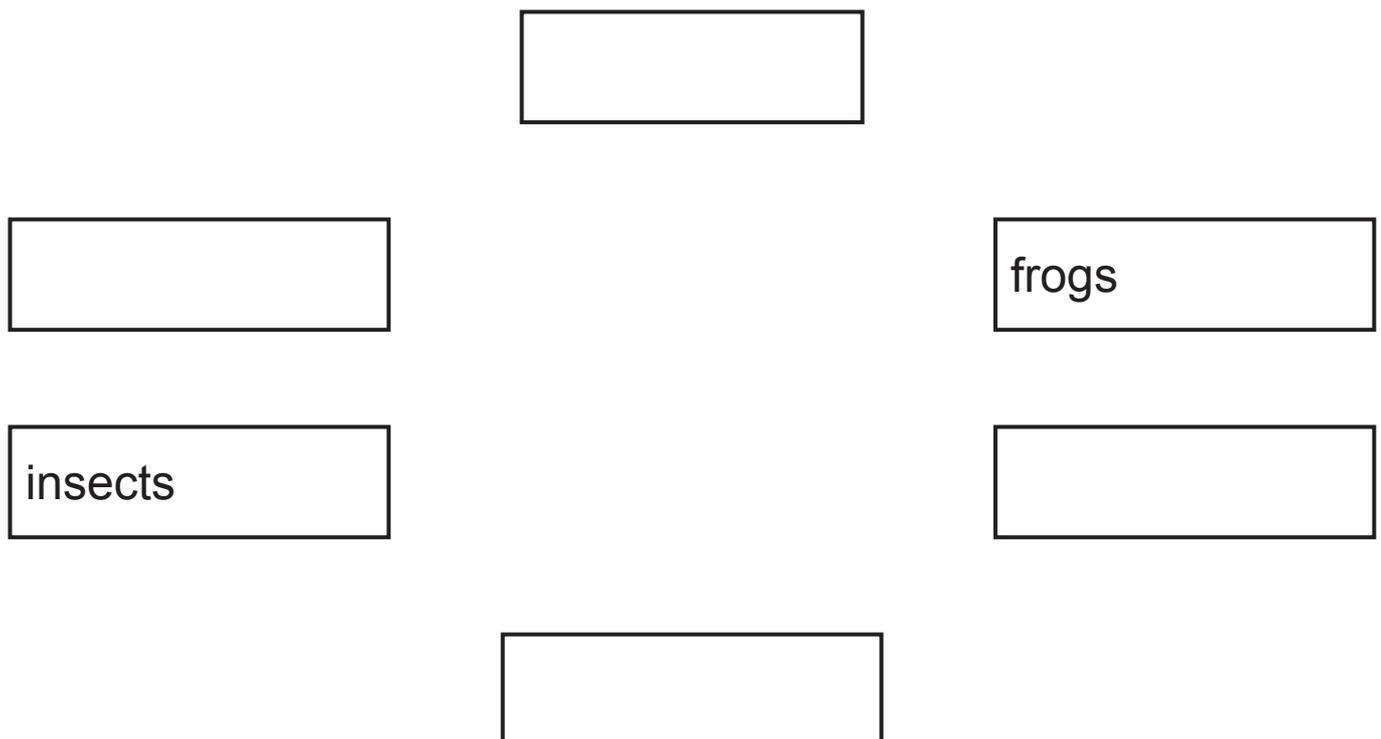
The total mark for this paper is 70.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Questions **4(a)(i)** and **7(a)**.

1 (a) Using the information below, complete the food web. [4]

- Earthworms are eaten by frogs and hawks.
- Frogs are eaten by hawks.
- Insects are eaten by spiders which in turn are eaten by hawks.
- Insects eat plants.
- Earthworms eat plants.



(b) Using the information in part **(a)** opposite, draw a labelled pyramid of numbers for the food chain that contains insects. [3]

(c) (i) The energy in the plants is 10 000 kJ.

If 20% of the energy from one trophic level is transferred to the next trophic level calculate how much energy is available to trophic level three.

Show your working. [2]

_____ kJ

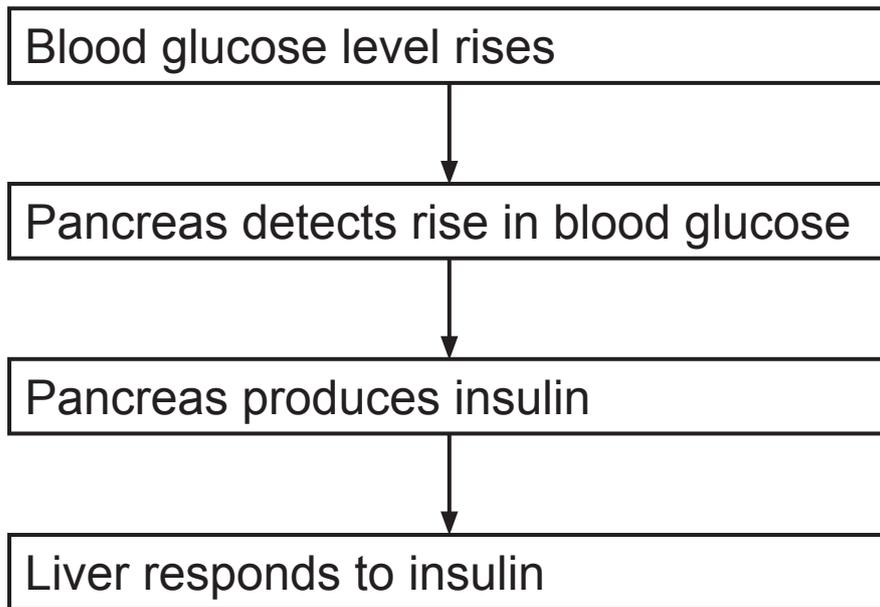
(ii) Give **one** way in which frogs lose energy. [1]

(iii) Explain why there is more energy available to the hawk by eating earthworms rather than frogs. [1]

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(Questions continue overleaf)

2 (a) The diagram shows some of the stages involved in the control of blood glucose levels.



(i) How does insulin travel from the pancreas to the liver? [1]

(ii) How does insulin affect blood glucose levels? [1]

(iii) Describe **two** ways in which the liver responds to insulin. [2]

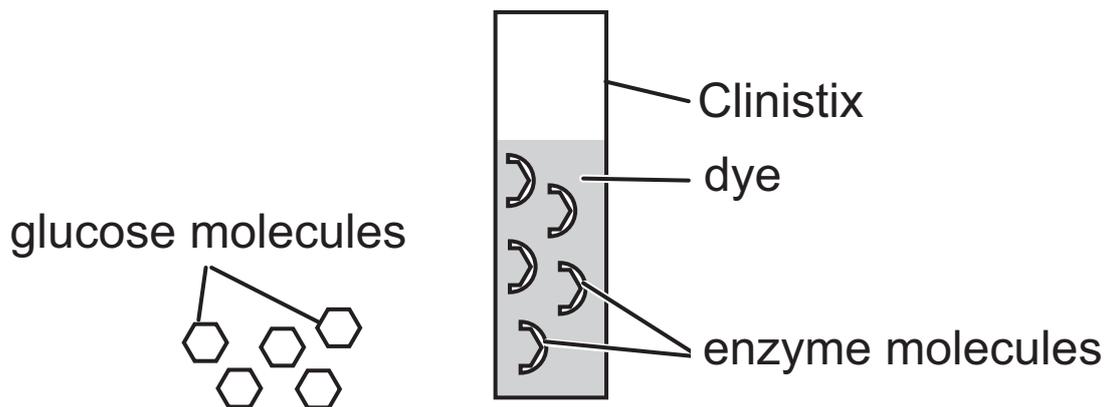
(b) If blood glucose levels drop below normal a different hormone is produced. This hormone acts in the opposite way to insulin.

Suggest **two** ways in which the liver responds to this hormone. [2]

(c) One symptom of diabetes is the presence of glucose in the urine. Using a Clinistix strip is a method of testing for glucose in the urine.

A Clinistix strip has large numbers of molecules of an enzyme and a dye embedded in it.

When dipped in urine containing glucose, the dye changes colour. The dye will become darker as more glucose molecules combine with enzyme molecules.

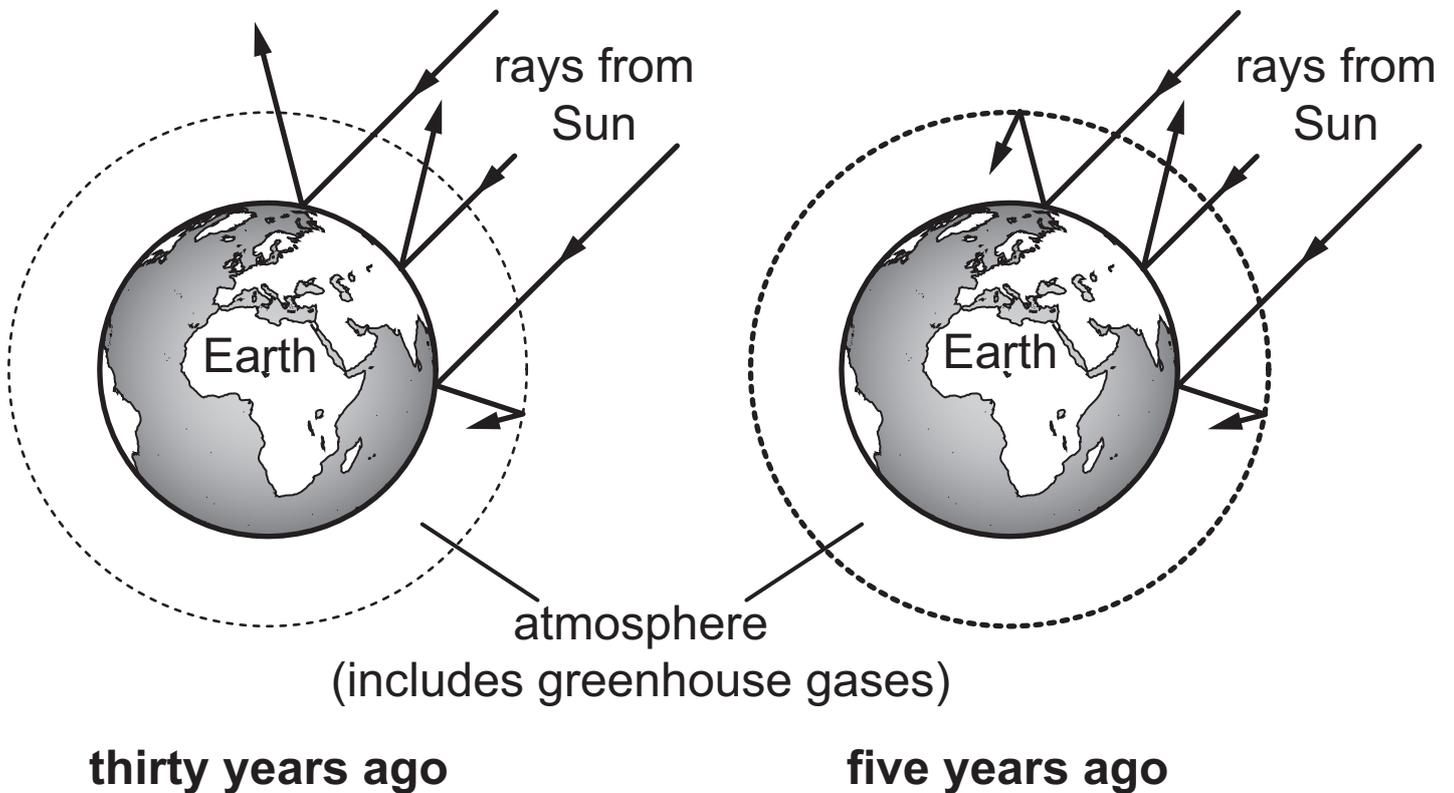


(i) Using the diagram and your knowledge, name the model that describes the mechanism of enzyme action. [1]

(ii) Explain why the Clinistix will only produce a colour change when glucose is present in the urine. [1]

(iii) The Clinistix also provides information on the **amount** of glucose in the urine. How does it do this?
[1]

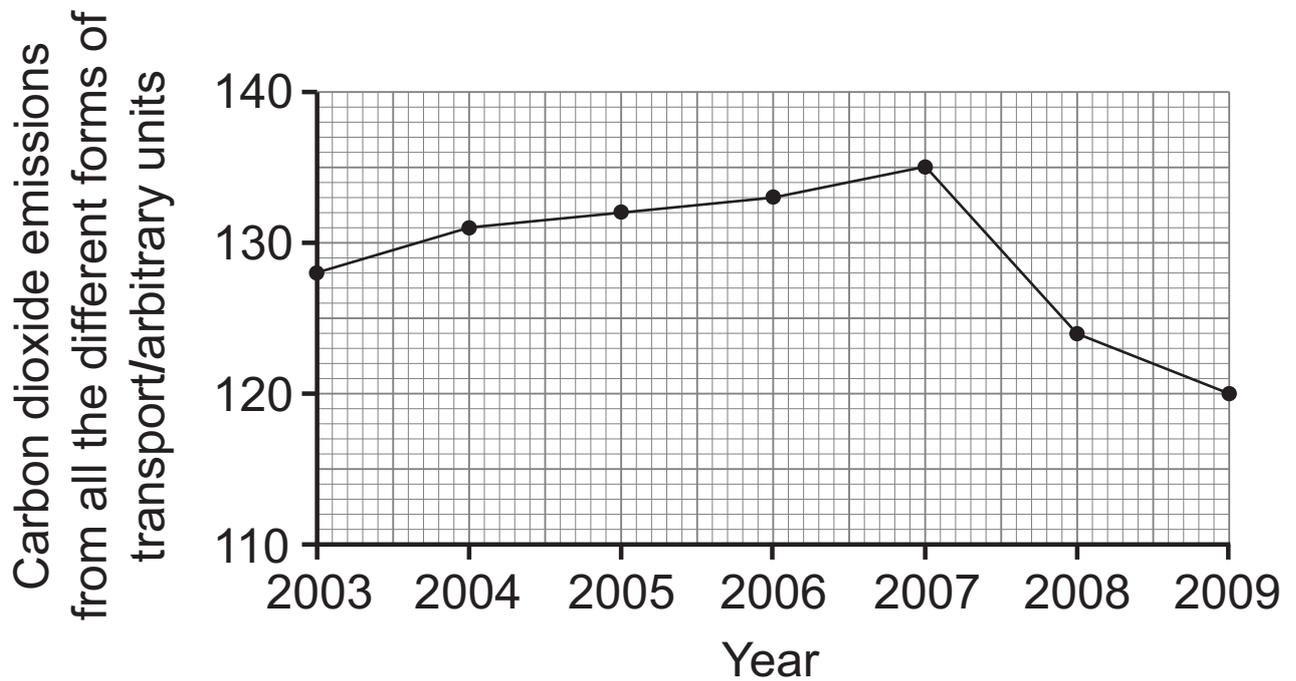
3 The diagram represents what happened to rays of sunlight when they entered the Earth's atmosphere thirty years ago and five years ago.



(a) (i) Use the diagram, and your knowledge, to explain how global warming occurs. [2]

(ii) Give **one** environmental consequence of global warming. [1]

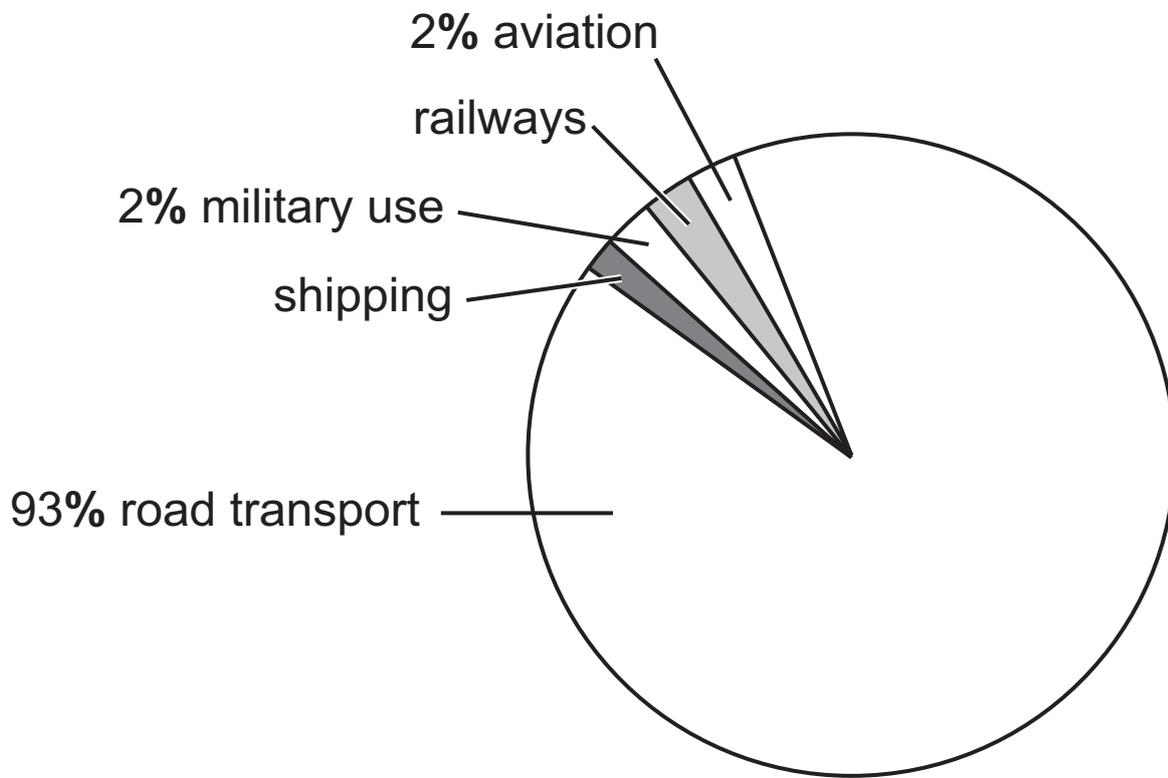
The graph shows carbon dioxide emissions from all the different forms of transport in the UK during the period 2003–2009.



(b) Describe the trend in carbon dioxide emissions from transport between 2003–2009.

Use evidence from the graph to support your answer. [2]

The pie chart shows the percentage of carbon dioxide emissions from each of the different forms of transport in the UK in 2009.



(c) Railways produce twice the amount of carbon dioxide emissions than shipping does.

Use this information and the pie chart to calculate the percentage of carbon dioxide emissions produced by the railways.

Show your working. [3]

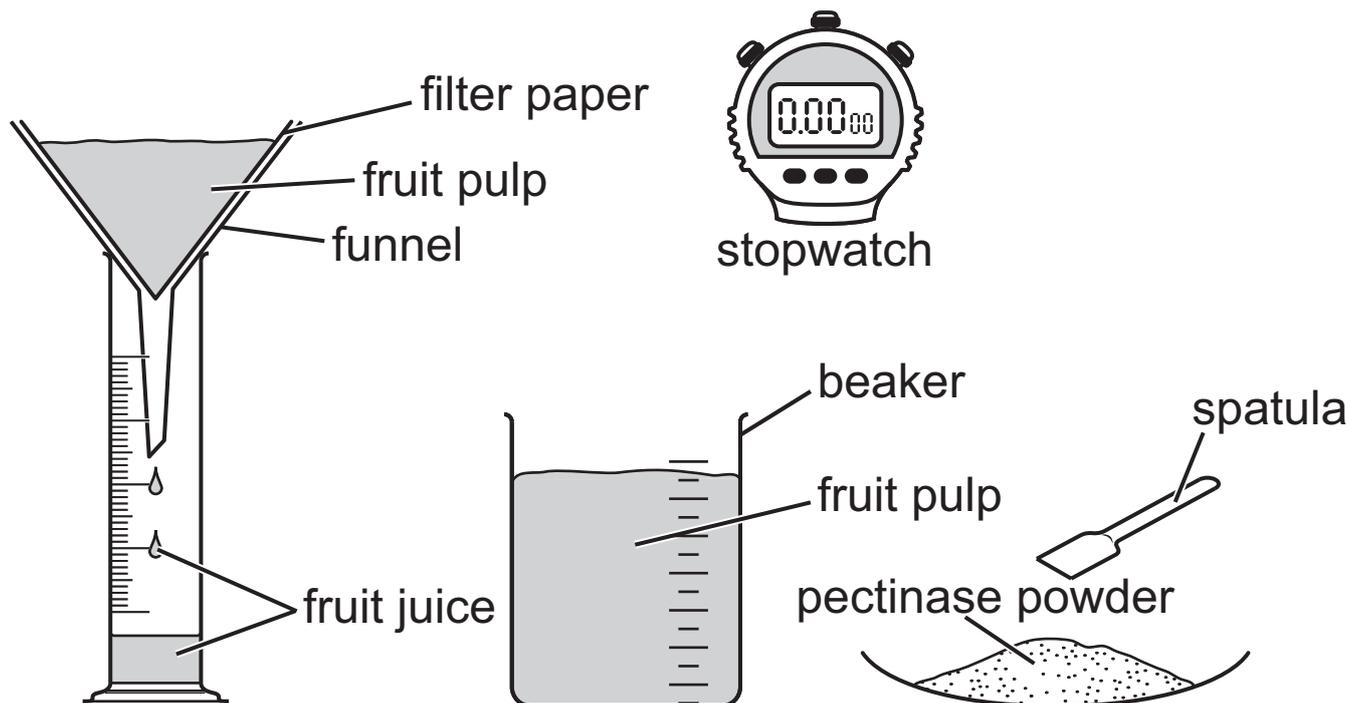
_____ %

(d) (i) Suggest **one** way of reducing the carbon dioxide levels produced by road transport. [1]

(ii) Give **one** other source of carbon dioxide emissions apart from those produced by transport. [1]

- 4 (a) Fruit juice is normally obtained from fruit pulp. Fruit pulp is obtained by squeezing the fruit. The pulp is then treated by adding the enzyme pectinase, which breaks down pectin in the walls of fruit cells. This allows the fruit juice to be released more quickly from the cells.

The diagram shows some of the apparatus you may need.



- (i) Describe how you would carry out an investigation to compare how quickly fruit juice is released from fruit pulp with **and** without pectinase. [6]

In this question you will be assessed on your written communication skills, including the use of specialist scientific terms.

- (b) (i) Enzymes speed up digestion in the body. Complete the diagram with the name of the appropriate enzyme and **draw** the products produced when this protein molecule is broken down in the digestive system. [3]

Protein molecule Name of enzyme Products



- (ii) Where in the digestive system does digestion of proteins take place? [2]

_____ and _____

- (iii) Where in the digestive system does absorption of digested food take place? [1]

- (iv) State **one** way that the digestive system is adapted for absorption. [1]

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(Questions continue overleaf)

- 5 (a) A market gardener wanted to increase his yield of lettuces by increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in his glasshouse.

However, he had read that high concentrations of carbon dioxide may harm humans. He researched this and found the two tables below which gave him the information he required.

The table below shows how different concentrations of carbon dioxide affect the yield of lettuces in a glasshouse at 35°C.

Carbon dioxide concentration in glasshouse/ppm	Yield of lettuces/%
700	100
950	100 + extra 25
1250	100 + extra 35

The table below shows how different concentrations of carbon dioxide could affect the health of humans.

Carbon dioxide concentration in glasshouse/ppm	Effect on health of humans
700–999	None
1000–1250	Possible dizziness and appearance of symptoms for people with asthma or respiratory conditions

Using the information in both tables, give the most suitable concentration of carbon dioxide to grow lettuces in the glasshouse. [3]

Explain your choice.

Concentration _____ ppm

Explanation _____

(b) Suggest **one** environmental factor, other than carbon dioxide, that helps the growth of lettuces in a glasshouse. [1]

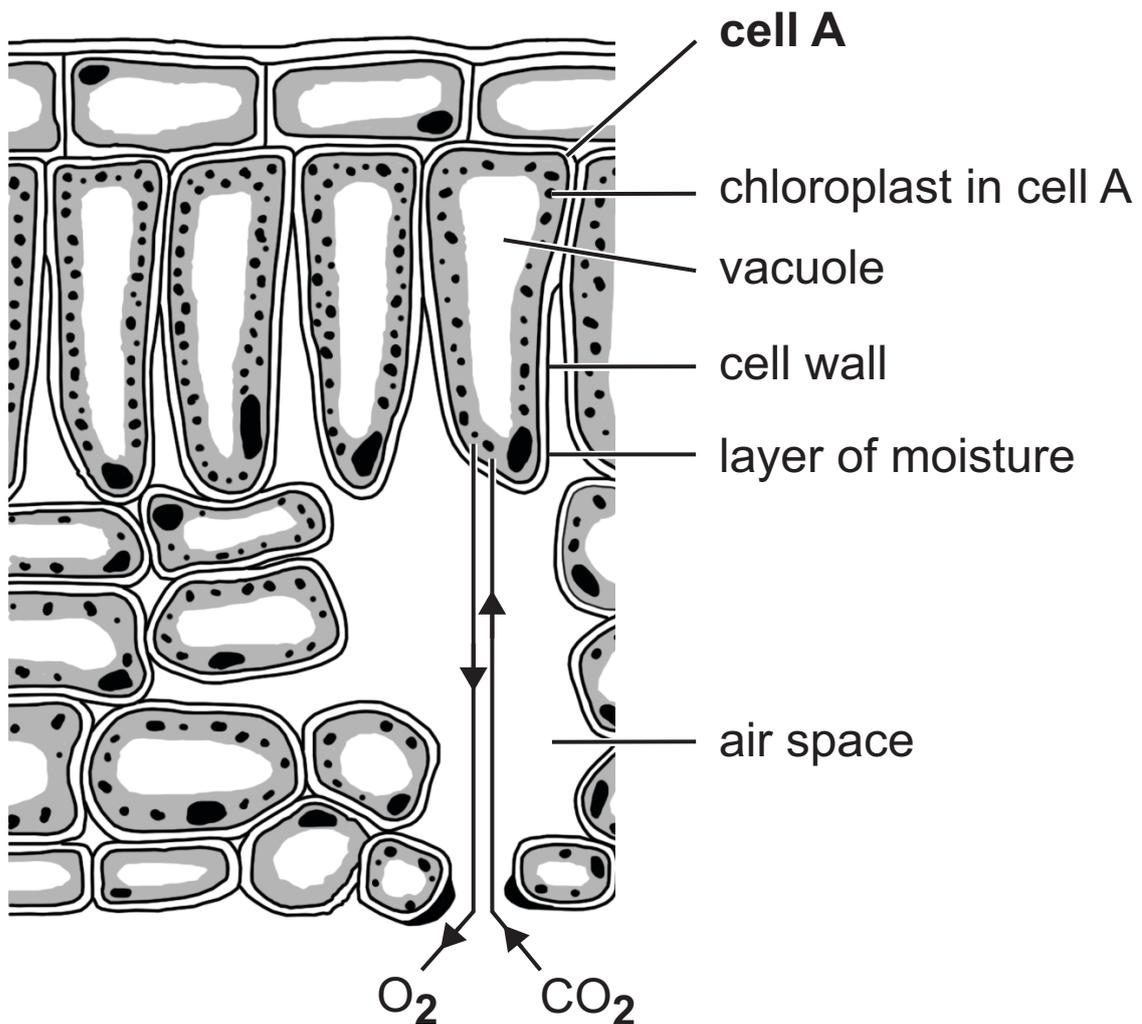
(c) Give **one** economic factor the market gardener should consider when growing his lettuces in a glasshouse. [1]

6 (a) (i) Respiratory surfaces occur in animal lungs and plant leaves.

Give **one** way in which the respiratory surface in animals is adapted for respiration. [1]

(ii) Explain what causes the oxygen to move quickly across the respiratory surface in the lungs into the blood and the carbon dioxide to move quickly in the reverse direction. [1]

(b) The diagram shows a cross section of part of a leaf.



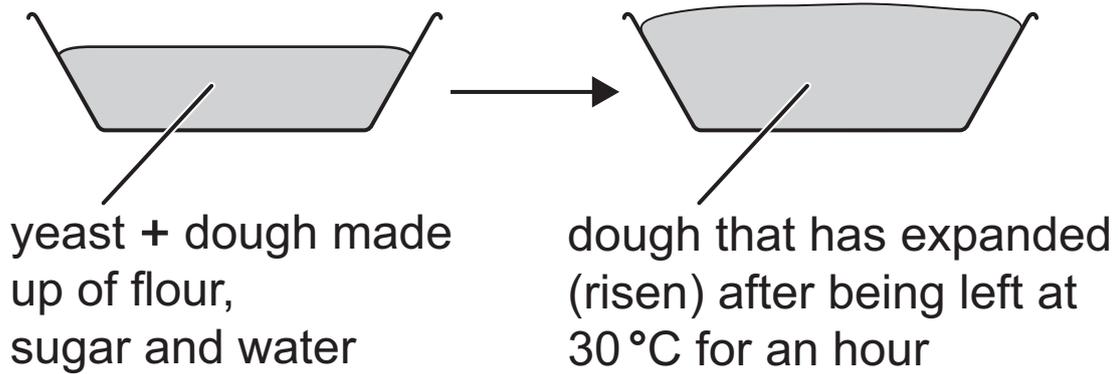
(i) Name the process occurring in the leaf in **cell A** that uses carbon dioxide and produces oxygen. [1]

(ii) Give two ways that **cell A** is adapted for gas exchange. [2]

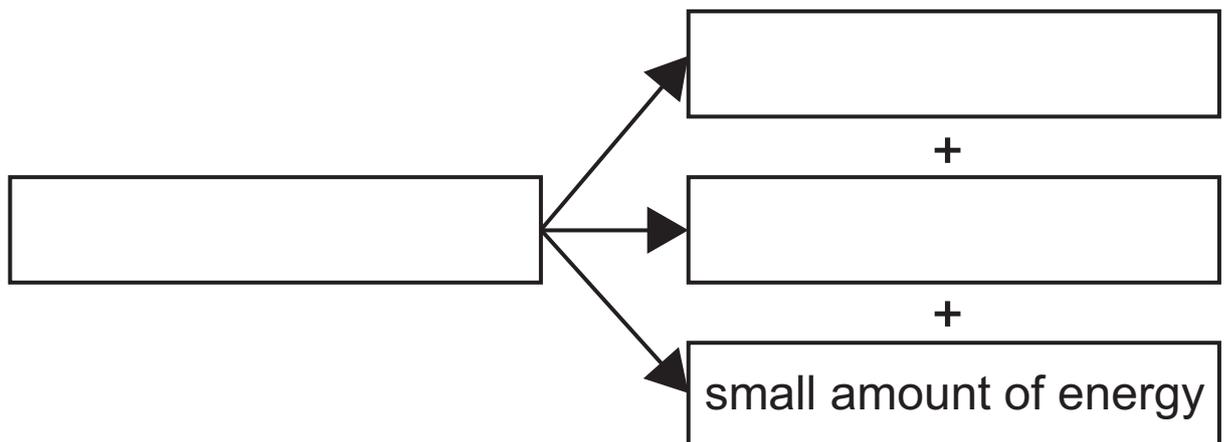
1. _____

2. _____

(c) Anaerobic respiration occurs when yeast is added to dough.



(i) Complete the equation for anaerobic respiration in yeast. [2]



(ii) Using your completed equation, suggest why the dough would expand (rise) faster at 30 °C than 20 °C. [2]

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(Questions continue overleaf)

(b) During the two year period the farmer does not add any fertiliser or manure to the soil in the field.

(i) Explain why this would result in less eutrophication in a stream adjacent to the field. [1]

(ii) Explain fully the role of bacteria in eutrophication in a stream. [3]

(iii) What are the consequences of eutrophication on aquatic animals? [1]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

SOURCES

Pg 8, Q2(c), Diagram of Clinistix Strip. Source: Principal Examiner

Pg 10, Q3, Diagram representing earth's atmosphere when sun rays enter it. Source: Principal Examiner

Pg 7, Q3(b), Graph showing carbon dioxide emissions from all the different form of transport in the UK during the period 2003-2009

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Pg 8, Q3(c), Pie chart showing the percentage of carbon dioxide emissions from each different form of transport in the UK in 2009:

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Pg 14, Q4(a), Diagram showing apparatus for squeezing fruit pulp. Source: Principal Examiner

Pg 14, Q6(b) , Diagram showing a cross section of part of a leaf: © GCSE Science for CCEA by R McIlwaine & J Napier, published by Hodder & Stoughton, 2003. ISBN 0340858257. "Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education".

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Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
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Total Marks	

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