



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2014–2015

Centre Number

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Candidate Number

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

Science: Single Award

Unit 1 (Biology)
Foundation Tier

[GSS11]

TUESDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2015, MORNING



TIME

1 hour.

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 nine** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question **9(a)**.

| For Examiner's use only | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Question Number | Marks |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| Total Marks | |

BLANK PAGE

1 (a) Complete the table below about microorganisms that cause disease.

Choose from:

tuberculosis bacteria flu fungi

| Type of microorganism | Disease |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| | athlete's foot |
| virus | |
| | chlamydia |

[3]

(b) Complete the following sentences.

Choose from:

poisoned hair skin trapped

The _____ acts as a barrier to prevent most microorganisms entering the body. Microorganisms that enter through the mouth and nose are _____ by mucous membranes.

[2]

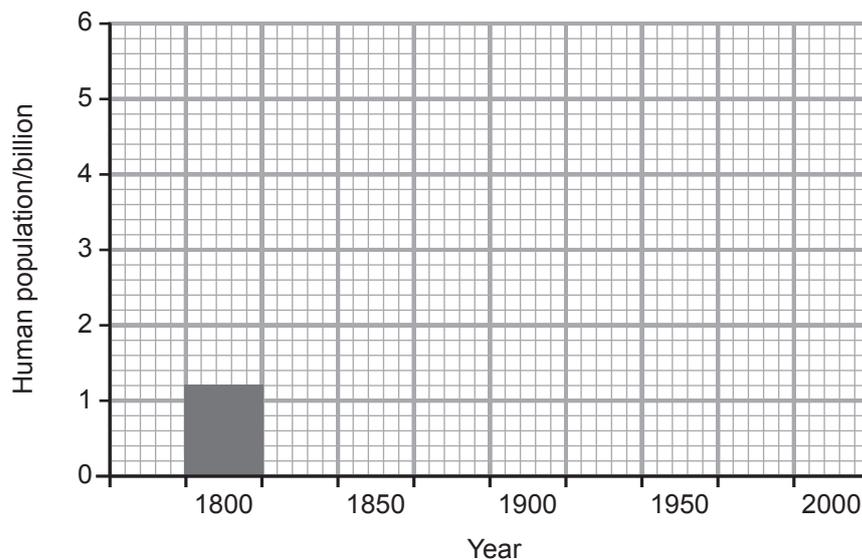
| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

2 The following table shows the change in human population between the years 1800 and 2000.

| Year | Human population/ billion |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1800 | 1.2 |
| 1850 | 1.4 |
| 1900 | 1.8 |
| 1950 | 2.4 |
| 2000 | 6.0 |

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

(a) Using the information in the table, complete the bar chart below.



[2]

(b) Describe the trend shown by this information.

[1]

3 (a) The following table gives information about some pupils in a class.

| Pupil | Characteristic | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Can roll tongue | Height/cm | Weight/kg | Eye colour |
| Maeve | yes | 141 | 39 | blue |
| Mary | yes | 152 | 37 | brown |
| Sean | yes | 152 | 41 | brown |
| John | yes | 155 | 46 | blue |
| Katrina | no | 146 | 42 | blue |

(i) Which **two** characteristics show continuous variation?

_____ and _____ [1]

(ii) Calculate the percentage of pupils that have brown eyes.

(Show your working out.)

_____ % [2]

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

(b) The photograph below shows some swans in a small shallow lake.



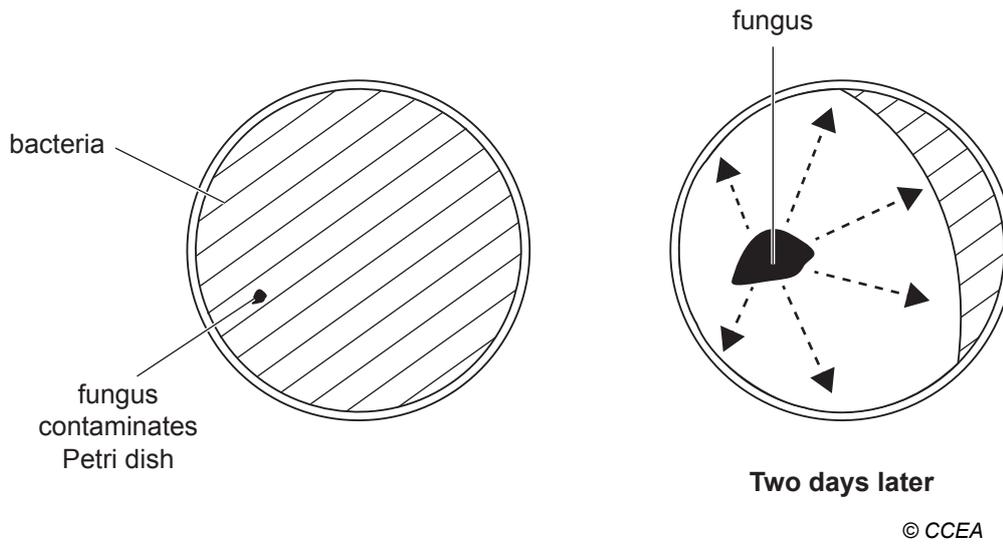
Source: Chief Examiner

The swans feed on plants, insects and water snails from the bottom of the lake. Using only the information provided, explain fully **one** way the swans are adapted for feeding.

[2]

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

4 (a) The diagram below shows what can happen if a Petri dish containing bacteria is contaminated by fungus.



(i) Describe and explain the effect of contamination by the fungus.

_____ [2]

(ii) Name the scientist who first observed the effect of fungus on bacteria.

Choose from:

- Pasteur Wilson Fleming**

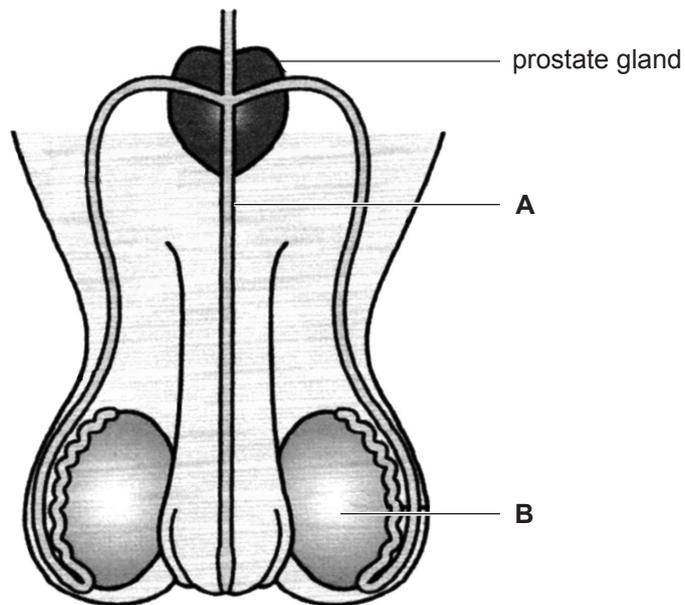
_____ [1]

(iii) Name the antibiotic developed from this fungus.

_____ [1]

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

5 (a) The diagram below shows the male reproductive system.



© GCSE Science Single Award For CCEA by James Napier, Alyn G. McFarland, Roy White, publisher Hodder Education (2013). ISBN: 9781444195729. Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education.

(i) Name the structures labelled **A** and **B**.

A _____

B _____

[2]

(ii) On the diagram, mark with an **X** a structure that is cut during a vasectomy.

[1]

(iii) What is the function of the prostate gland?

Choose from:

makes sperm : feeds sperm : stores urine

_____ [1]

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

(b) The table below shows information about some methods of contraception.

| Method of Contraception | Permanent | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| Condom | no | protects against sexually transmitted diseases | mainly reliable but could fail |
| Contraceptive pill | no | very reliable | can cause side-effects such as weight gain |
| Male and female sterilisation | yes | almost 100% reliable | very difficult or impossible to reverse |

(i) Explain how the condom prevents pregnancy.

[2]

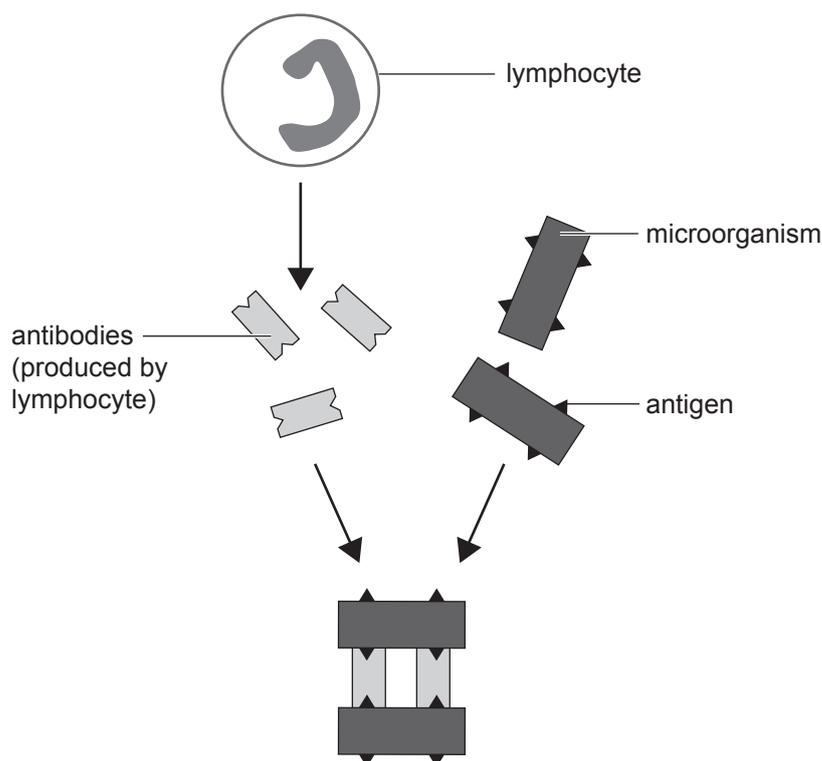
(ii) Using the information in the table, explain why many just-married 20 year olds prefer condoms, rather than the pill or sterilisation, as a contraceptive method.

[3]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

- 6 (a) The diagram below shows how lymphocytes (white blood cells) produce antibodies in response to infection by microorganisms.



© GCSE Science Single Award For CCEA by James Napier, Alyn G. McFarland, Roy White, publisher Hodder Education (2013). ISBN: 9781444195729. Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education.

- (i) Using the diagram and your knowledge, describe and explain how antibodies fight infection.

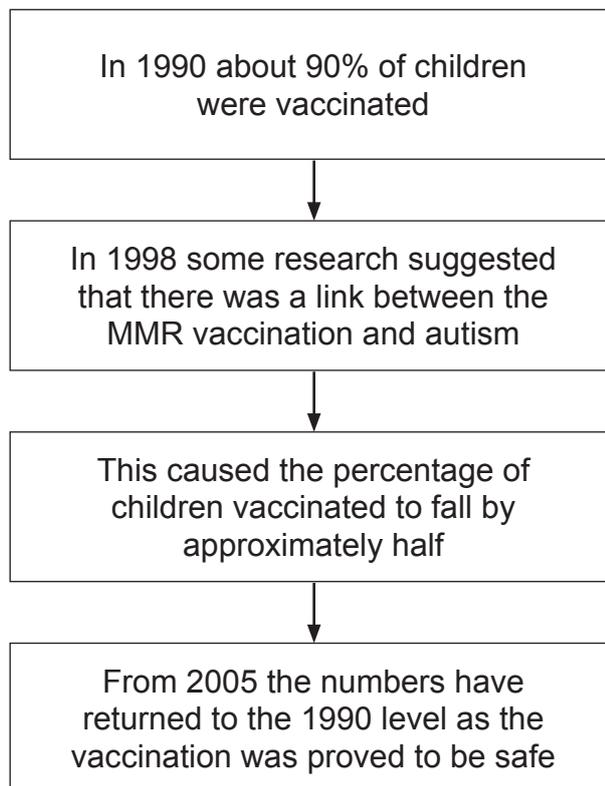
[3]

- (ii) Another type of white blood cell also fights infection by phagocytosis. Describe the process of 'phagocytosis'.

[2]

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

- (b) The following flow chart outlines how the number of children being vaccinated for MMR changed between 1990 and the present.



- (i) Describe how the number of children having the MMR vaccination changed between 1990 and today.

[2]

- (ii) How does the information suggest that not all parents are convinced that the MMR vaccination is safe today?

[1]

- (c) Name the type of immunity produced by vaccinations.

[1]

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

- 7 (a) Albinism is an inherited condition in which affected individuals are unable to make the skin pigment melanin. The melanin gives skin its colour, but more importantly, helps protect against the Sun's harmful UV rays.

Albinism is caused by a mutation in the gene that controls the production of melanin.

- (i) Name the core component in a gene that is damaged in a mutation.

_____ [1]

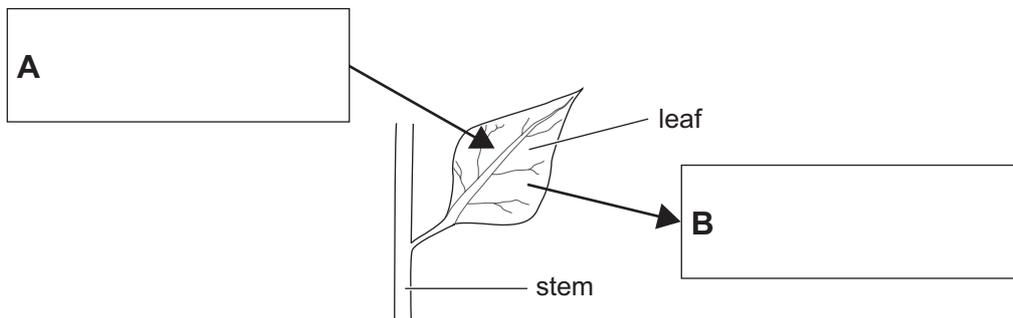
- (ii) Explain fully why people with albinism are advised to stay out of strong sunlight.

_____ [2]

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

8 (a) The diagram below shows a leaf from a plant in darkness.

(i) Complete the diagram by naming the gases that enter (A) and leave (B) the leaf during **darkness**.

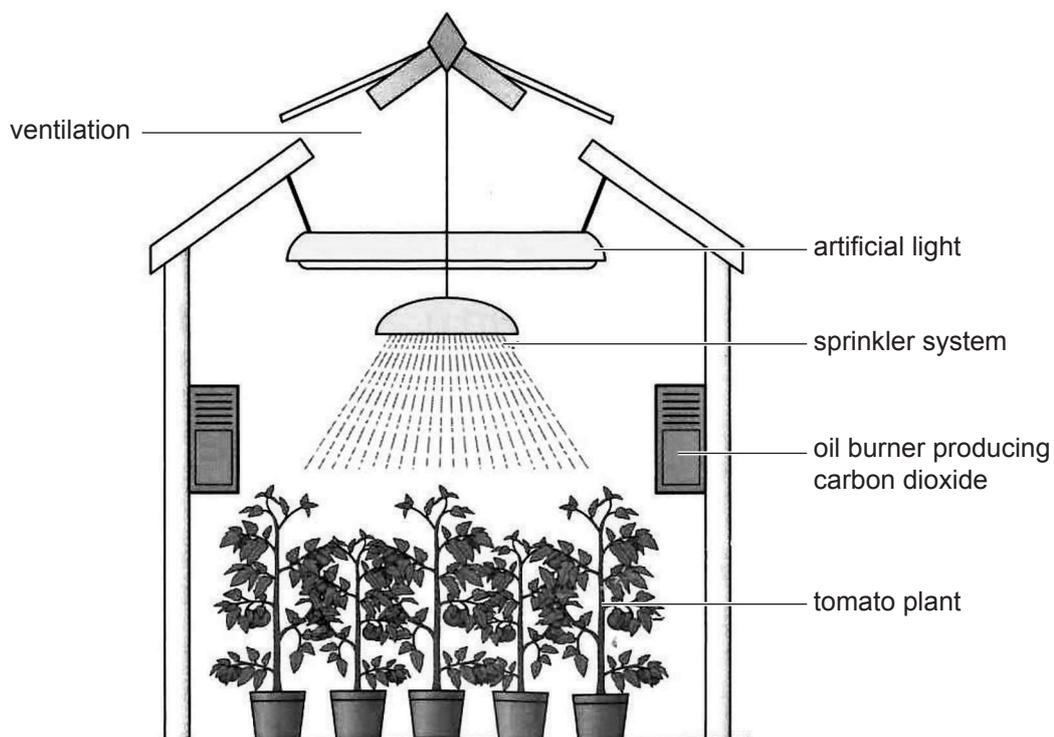


[1]

(ii) Name the process that causes this gas exchange.

[1]

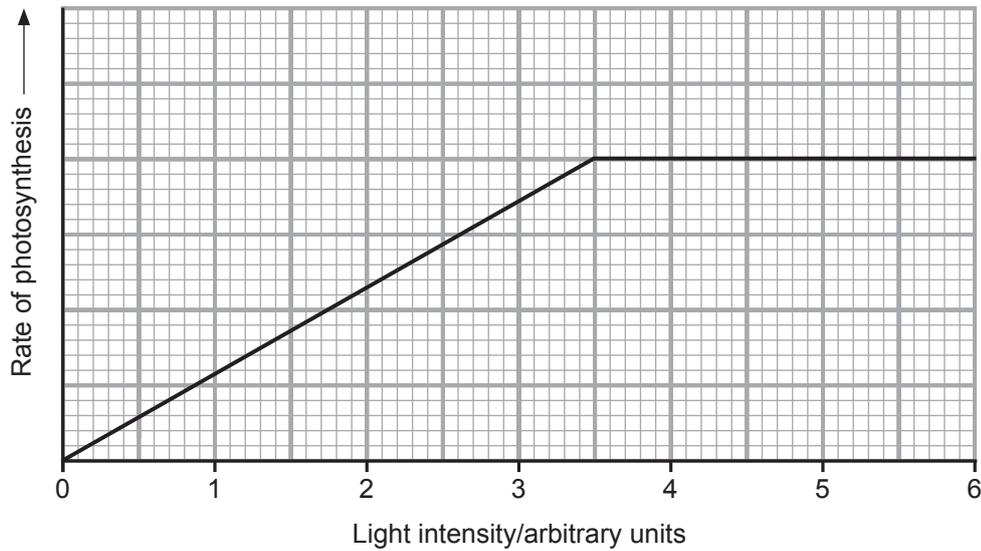
(b) The diagram below shows tomato plants growing in a glasshouse.



© GCSE Biology for CCEA by James Napier, publisher Hodder Education (2011). ISBN: 9780340983805. Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education.

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

The graph below shows the effect of light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis in tomato plants in a glasshouse. In glasshouses, the light intensity can be increased by using artificial lighting.



| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

- (i) From the graph, state the best light intensity to use that would give the most profit if the tomatoes were grown for sale. Explain your choice.

Light intensity _____ arbitrary units

Explanation _____

 _____ [2]

- (ii) Apart from artificial lighting to increase light intensity, explain **one** other way in which glasshouses are adapted for increasing the rate of plant growth.

 _____ [1]

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for.
In some cases, efforts to contact copyright holders may have been unsuccessful and CCEA
will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgement in future if notified.