

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**  
**GATEWAY SCIENCE**  
**BIOLOGY B**

Unit 1 Modules B1 B2 B3 (Foundation Tier)

**B631/01**



Candidates answer on the Question Paper  
A calculator may be used for this paper

**OCR Supplied Materials:**  
None

**Other Materials Required:**

- Pencil
- Ruler (cm/mm)

**Thursday 14 January 2010**  
**Morning**

**Duration: 1 hour**



Candidate Forename						Candidate Surname					
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Centre Number							Candidate Number				
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**MODIFIED LANGUAGE**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

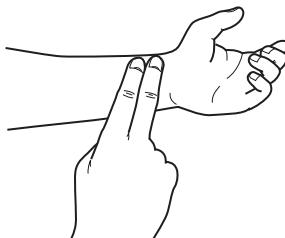
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This document consists of **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** the questions.

**Section A – Module B1**

1 Nathan is a GCSE Biology student.

Nathan is investigating how pulse rates change during exercise.



(a) Nathan measures the pulse rates of four students while they are at rest.

All the students then do the same type of exercise for the same amount of time.

Nathan then measures their pulse rates again immediately after their exercise.

The table shows his results. Some of the results are missing.

(i) Complete the table to show the missing results.

student name	resting pulse rate in beats per minute	pulse rate after exercise in beats per minute	increase in pulse rate during exercise in beats per minute
Alex	68	100	32
Jody	82	130	.....
Nicola	75	125	50
Rejna	70	.....	35

[2]

(ii) Look at the results table.

Write down the name of the student whose pulse rate increased the most during exercise.

..... [1]

**(b)** Pulse rates increase during exercise.

This means the blood flows more quickly to and from the muscles.

Explain why it is important that blood flows more quickly during exercise.

In your answer include

- the names of the substances carried to and from the muscles
- why the substances need to be carried to and from the muscles.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

**[Total: 6]**

2 Annabelle is feeling unwell.

She is suffering from the symptoms of flu.  
These include a fever, sore throat and a runny nose.



(a) Flu is an infectious disease caused by a pathogen.

What type of pathogen causes flu?

Put a (ring) around the correct answer in the list.

bacteria

fungus

protozoa

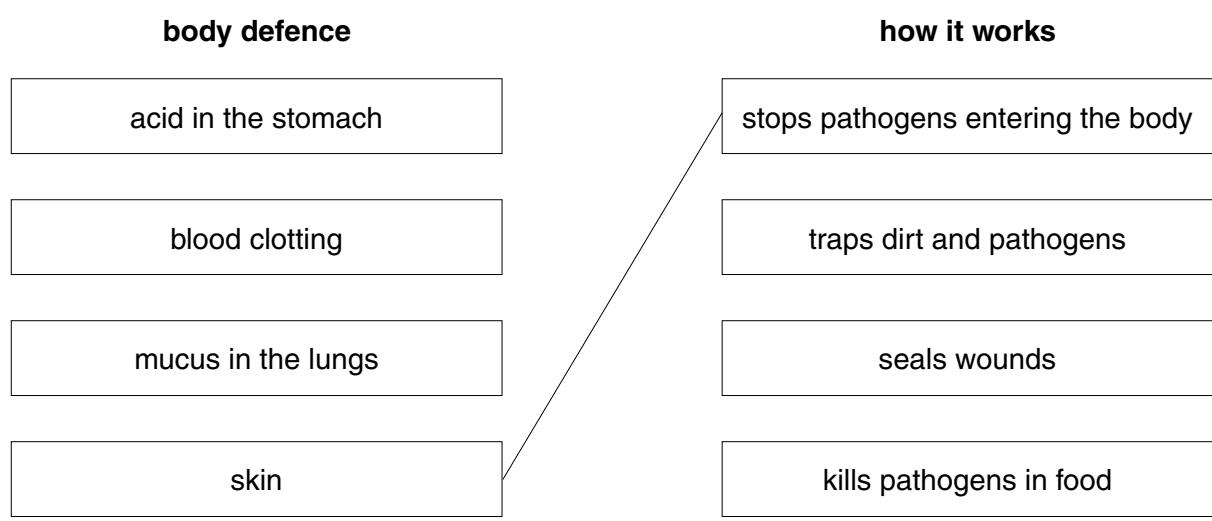
virus

[1]

(b) Annabelle's body has several ways of defending itself from infection by pathogens.

Draw straight lines to connect each **body defence** to **how it works**.

One line has been drawn for you.



[2]

(c) Annabelle's body can also defend itself by producing antibodies when a pathogen invades.

Her antibodies give her immunity if the same pathogen invades again.

This is called **active immunity**.

People can also have **passive immunity**.

Write about how passive immunity is different from active immunity.

.....

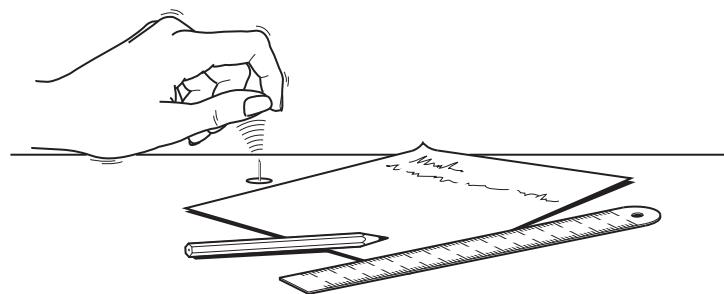
.....

.....

[1]

[Total: 4]

3 This question is about the nervous system.



Jeanette is cleaning her desk.

She accidentally puts her finger on the point of a drawing pin.

Without thinking, she quickly pulls her hand away from the drawing pin.

(a) What type of response is shown by Jeanette?

..... [1]

(b) In this response

(i) what is the stimulus?

..... [1]

(ii) what is the effector?

..... [1]

(c) Jeanette has a headache. She decides to take a painkiller.

(i) Look at the list of drugs.

Which one is a painkiller?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

aspirin

ecstasy

LSD

nicotine

[1]

(ii) How does the painkiller stop Jeanette feeling pain?

.....

..... [1]

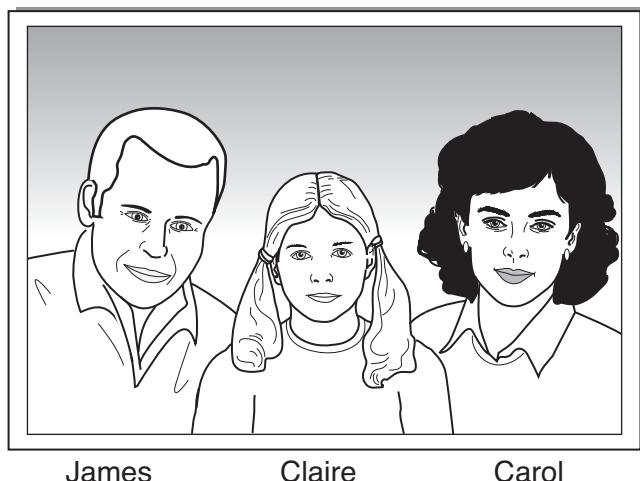
[Total: 5]

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**Question 4 begins on page 8.**

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

4 This question is about reproduction and inheritance.



(a) James and Carol have a daughter called Claire.

Carol needed fertility treatment before Claire was born.

This is because her ovaries did not produce enough of one type of cell.

(i) Name the cell that Carol needed to produce in her ovaries.

..... [1]

(ii) Carol needed sex hormone treatment to become fertile.

How do sex hormones travel to the ovaries?

..... [1]

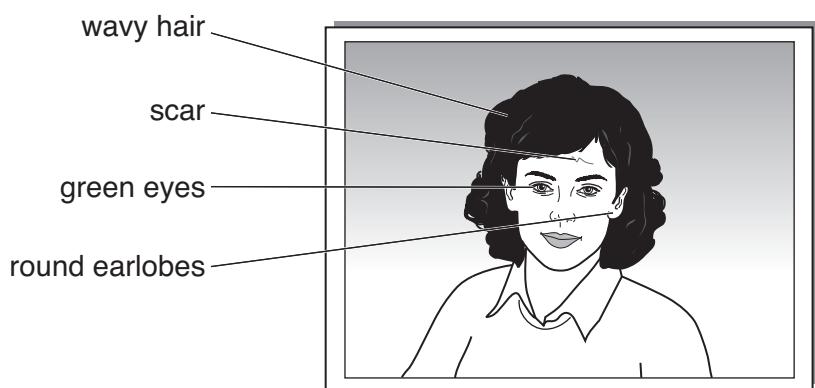
(b) Claire has inherited characteristics from James and Carol.

The information for these characteristics is carried on chromosomes.

How many chromosomes are found in **one** of Claire's skin cells?

..... [1]

(c) Look at the picture of Carol.



Write down **one** characteristic of Carol shown in the picture that can **only** be caused by her environment.

..... [1]

(d) Claire is a girl.

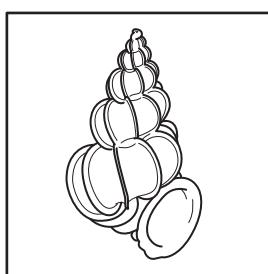
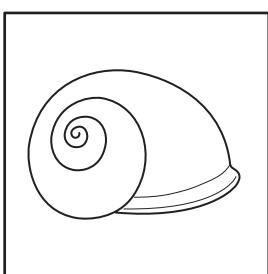
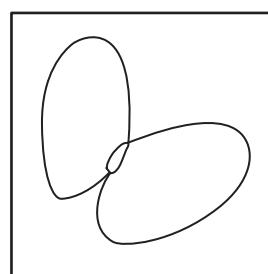
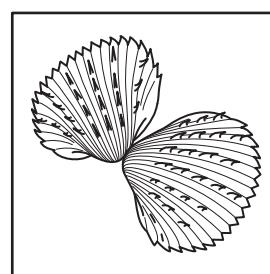
What sex chromosomes does she have?

..... [1]

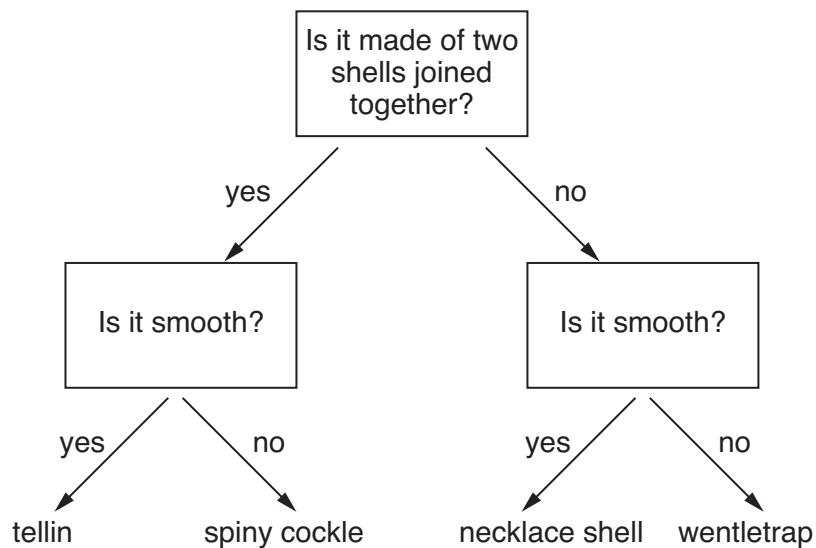
**[Total: 5]**

## Section B – Module B2

5 Cathy collects some shells from the sea shore.

**A****B****C****D**

(a) Use the key to name shell **A** and shell **C**.



The name of shell **A** is .....

The name of shell **C** is ..... [2]

(b) The shells come from a group of animals called molluscs.

Molluscs do **not** have a backbone.

What group of animals do molluscs belong to?

..... [1]

(c) Cathy reads a guide book to find out more about the shells.

Most **molluscs** feed on tiny plants called **algae**.

The **molluscs** themselves are eaten by sea birds such as **gulls** and other animals such as **crabs**.

**Gulls** also sometimes eat **crabs**.

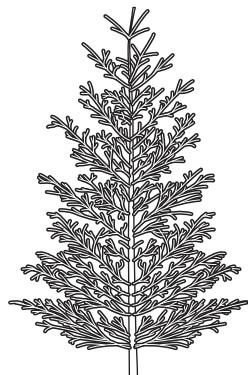
Put ticks (✓) in the table to show which of the organisms described in the article are predators.

organism	predator
algae	
crab	
gull	
mollusc	

[2]

[Total: 5]

6 Look at the pine tree.



(a) Pine trees make food by photosynthesis.

(i) What type of food is made by photosynthesis?

..... [1]

(ii) What gas is made by photosynthesis?

..... [1]

(b) Some pine trees are grown for wood.

Wood is an example of a **sustainable resource**.

Explain what is meant by a sustainable resource.

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

(c) Pine trees grow faster in the summer than the winter.

Write down **one** reason why.

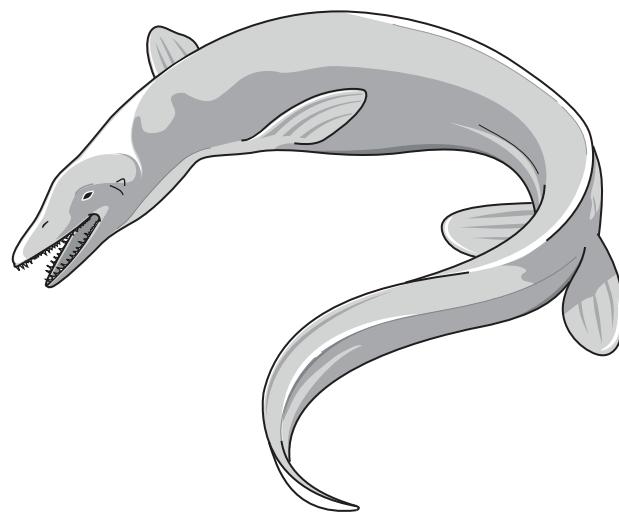
.....  
..... [1]

[Total: 5]

7 Mosasaurs are animals that lived in the sea around 65 to 70 million years ago.

They were about 15 m long.

The picture shows what scientists think a mosasaur looked like.



(a) Scientists think that mosasaurs were predators.

Look at the picture.

Describe **two** ways, that you can see, that mosasaurs were adapted as predators.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

..... [2]

(b) There are no mosasaurs alive today.

(i) What word describes animal species that have not survived?

..... [1]

(ii) What evidence did scientists use to work out what mosasaurs looked like?

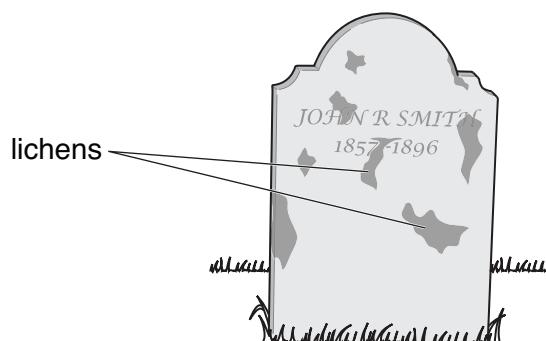
..... [1]

**[Total: 4]**

8 Lichens are an example of an indicator species.

As the level of sulfur dioxide pollution rises, lichens are less likely to be found.

Lichens grow on surfaces such as rocks, walls and gravestones.



(a) Iain is investigating how many lichens are growing in different parts of the country.

He does this by looking at gravestones in three different towns.

These are his results.

	town		
	Smithton	Hughesly	Chapmanstow
total number of gravestones looked at	80	45	64
number of gravestones with lichens	12	9	16
percentage of gravestones with lichens	15%		25%

(i) Calculate the percentage of gravestones with lichens in Hughesly.

answer ..... %

[2]

(ii) Which town is likely to have the **least** sulfur dioxide pollution?

.....

[1]

15

(b) Lichens are made of fungi and algae.

The fungi absorb water and minerals from whatever they are growing on and give them to the algae.

The algae make food by photosynthesis and give the food to the fungi.

What term is used to describe the relationship between the fungi and the algae?

..... [1]

(c) Lichens are found on surfaces such as rocks, walls and gravestones.

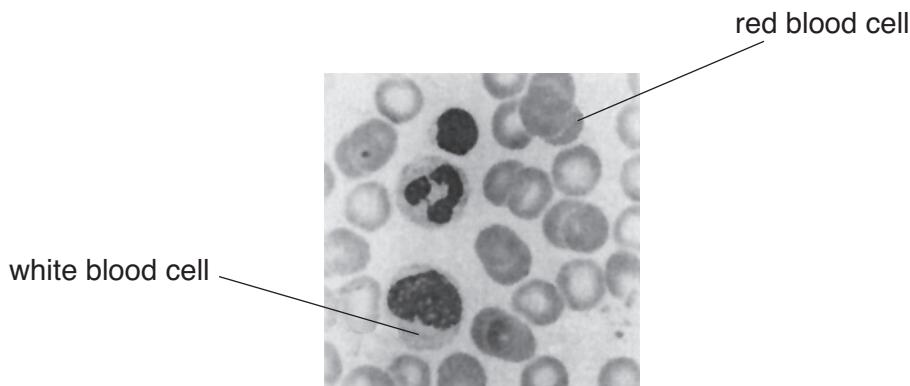
Suggest why they are **not** usually found on soil.

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

[Total: 6]

9 Look at the picture.

It shows cells in human blood.



(a) Write down the job of red blood cells.

..... [1]

(b) Blood is moved around the body in blood vessels called arteries.

Write down the name of **one other** type of blood vessel.

..... [1]

(c) Write down the name of the organ that pumps blood around the body.

..... [1]

(d) Each white blood cell contains a nucleus.

Write down the job of the nucleus in a cell.

..... [1]

(e) Look at the statements.

Which **one** is a correct statement about substances in the blood?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct statement.

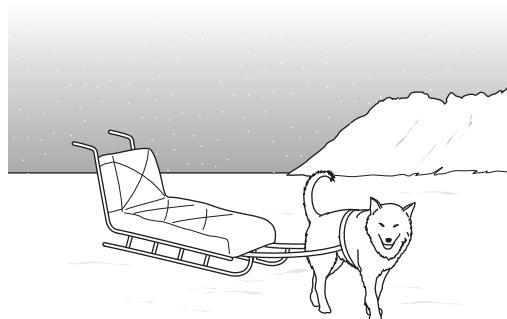
Carbon dioxide leaves the blood in the lungs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food enters the blood in the lungs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oxygen enters the blood in the small intestine.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oxygen leaves the blood in the lungs.	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

**[Total: 5]**

10 Butch is a husky dog.

Huskies, like Butch, are a breed of dog used for pulling sledges.



(a) Husky dogs are produced by selective breeding.

They need to be strong to pull sledges.

To breed the best huskies the strongest females are bred with the strongest males.

Describe the next stages in selective breeding.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(b) Scientists could clone Butch.

Which term best describes **cloning**?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

**asexual reproduction**

**cell division**

**meiosis**

**sexual reproduction**

[1]

(c) The dog cloned from Butch will have the same characteristics as Butch.

Explain why.

.....

[1]

**[Total: 4]**

11 Look at the picture. It shows a chicken embryo at different stages of growth.



(a) Cell division is needed for the chicken embryo to grow.

Cell division will continue even after the chicken is fully grown.

Write down **one other** reason, apart from growth, why cells divide.

..... [1]

(b) Adult male chickens produce sperm cells which are needed for fertilisation.

Sperm cells have different features that help them to do their job.

Write about **two** features that sperm cells have and why they have them.

1. feature .....

..... reason .....

2. feature .....

..... reason .....

[2]

(c) Chicken embryos contain lots of different cells.

The cells do different jobs.

What process best describes making different types of cells?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

**cell differentiation**

**cell division**

**mitosis**

[1]

(d) Chicken embryos contain **stem cells**.

Write down the meaning of the term stem cells.

..... [1]

**[Total: 5]**

12 This question is about plant hormones.

(a) Hormones control growth in plants.

Look at the list. Which **one** of the processes is also controlled by plant hormones?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

diffusion	<input type="checkbox"/>
flowering	<input type="checkbox"/>
photosynthesis	<input type="checkbox"/>
respiration	<input type="checkbox"/>

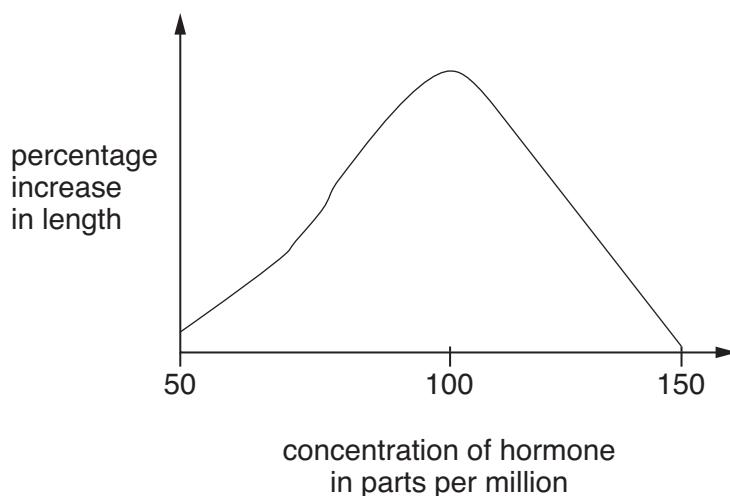
[1]

(b) Pat investigates the effect of plant hormone concentration on shoot growth.

She puts shoots of the same length in different concentrations of plant hormone.

Pat then measures the increase in length of the shoots.

The graph shows her results.



Describe the pattern in the results.

In your answer include information from the graph.

.....

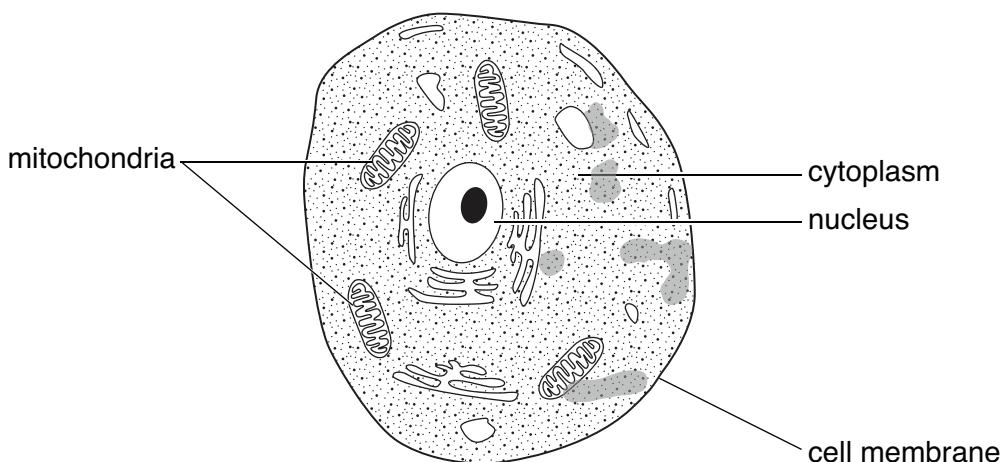
.....

.....

[2]

[Total: 3]

13 Look at the picture of an animal cell.



(a) Write down the name of the process that takes place in the mitochondria.

..... [1]

(b) The cytoplasm contains enzymes.

Write down the effect of enzymes on the speed of chemical reactions.

..... [1]

(c) Proteins are made in the cytoplasm.

Write down what the proteins are used for.

..... [1]

**[Total: 3]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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