

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
BIOLOGY A**

A222/02

Unit 2: Modules B4 B5 B6 (Higher Tier)

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)

**Monday 25 January 2010
Afternoon**

Duration: 40 minutes



Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
--------------------	--	-------------------	--

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
---------------	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--

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 **42**.
- This document consists of **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Answer **all** the questions.

1 This question is about kidneys.

(a) The kidneys excrete excess water from the body in urine.

Put a (ring) around **three** other ways in which water can be lost.

- breathing drinking eating producing faeces**
respiring sweating

[1]

(b) The kidneys filter some chemicals out of the blood.

Some chemicals are reabsorbed and others leave the body in the urine.

Complete the table to show what happens to each of these chemicals.

Put ticks (✓) in the correct boxes.

One row has been done for you.

	filtered out of the blood	found in the urine
salt	✓	✓
sugar		
urea		
water		

[2]

(c) Kidneys can produce **concentrated** or **dilute** urine.

Different conditions affect the concentration of urine.

State the type of urine produced (**concentrated** or **dilute**) for these two conditions and explain why this happens.

- **high external temperature**

type of urine produced

explanation

.....

- **eating too much salty food**

type of urine produced

explanation

..... [2]

[Total: 5]

Turn over

2 Steven climbs mountains.



The temperature of the atmosphere will drop as he climbs higher and higher.

His normal body temperature is 37°C.

He must avoid hypothermia.

(a) Complete this sentence

Hypothermia is when core body temperature falls below °C. [1]

(b) What causes **hypothermia**?

Use ideas about **heat balance** in your answer.

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

(c) This question is about maintaining a constant internal temperature.

(i) Complete this sentence.

Use words from this list.

cerebral cortex

effectors

hypothalamus

neurons

pituitary gland

receptors

The temperature of the blood is detected by

in the

[1]

(ii) Complete these sentences.

Put a **ring** around the correct **bold** words.

During vasoconstriction, blood flow through the skin capillaries **is decreased** / **is increased** / **stays the same**.

Energy loss from the skin **is decreased** / **is increased** / **stays the same**. [1]

[Total: 4]

3 Anna is investigating the effect of temperature on enzyme activity.

(a) She asks five of her friends to explain the **lock and key model**.

Millie
The enzyme and substrate molecules collide with each other.

Jimmy
Only molecules with the correct shape can fit into the enzyme.

Rachel
The enzyme is permanently changed by the reaction.

Gordon
Enzymes collide with a range of molecules.

Maria
Enzyme molecules have an active site.

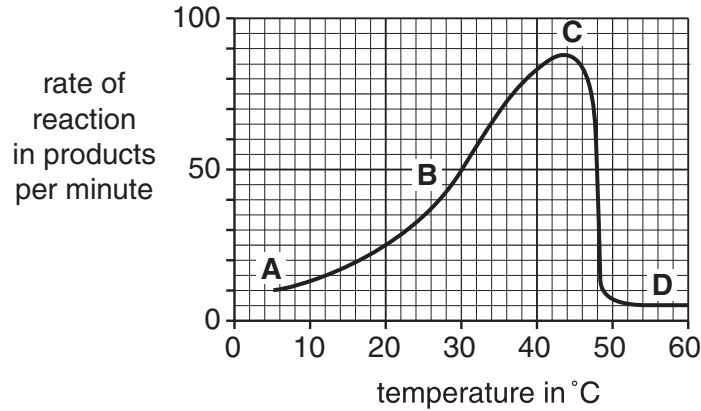
(i) Which friend gives the **best** explanation?

answer [1]

(ii) Which friend describes something that does **not** happen?

answer [1]

(b) Anna plots a graph showing the results of her investigation.



What is the correct statement for each of the stages, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**?

Draw a straight line to link each **stage** with the correct **statement**.

stage	statement
A	There is a clear positive correlation between temperature and the reaction rate.
B	The collision rate between the enzyme and substrate molecules is at its lowest.
C	The collision rate between the enzyme and substrate molecules is at its highest.
D	Any further increase in temperature will change the shape of the enzyme's active site.

[2]

(c) What is the temperature range over which the rate of reaction is greater than or equal to 50 products per minute?

Use the graph to find the answer.

from °C to °C [1]

(d) Temperature can change the shape of the active site.

Which other factor can do this?

Put a (ring) around the correct answer.

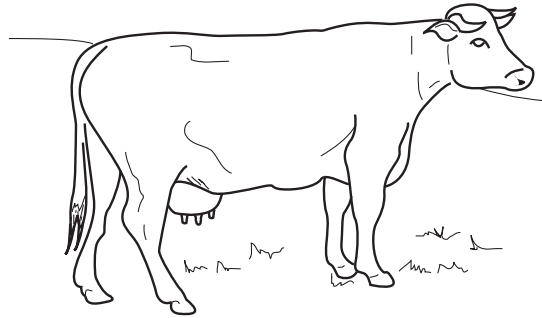
- enzyme
concentration
- pH of
the solution
- substrate
concentration
- type of
product

[1]

[Total: 6]

4 Joe is a farmer.

He is very proud of his prize cow because she produces good quality milk.



Joe would like his cow to give birth to calves that could also produce good quality milk.

(a) The cow's egg cells are fertilised by sperm from a bull.

Complete the sentences.

Use words from this list.

all

fertilisation

half

meiosis

mitosis

most

The egg cells and sperm cells are gametes and are produced by

An egg cell and a sperm cell fuse to form a zygote.

The zygote will contain of the chromosomes found in the cow's egg cell. **[2]**

(b) The zygote will grow to form an embryo.

Joe finds out that scientists can take individual cells from an embryo and make identical copies of the embryo.

This is not successful after a certain stage of embryo development.

Why is this?

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

The cells have become ...

... larger.

... older.

... smaller.

... specialised.

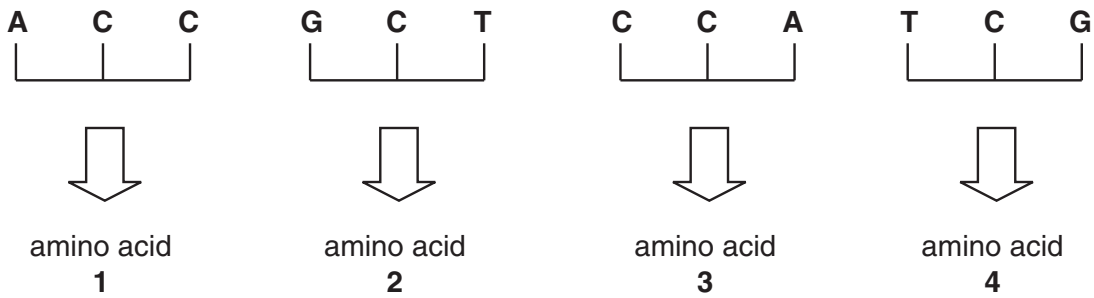
[1]

[Total: 3]

5 This question is about protein synthesis and the genetic code.

- Genes in a nucleus have a unique sequence of the bases A, T, C and G.
- The bases operate in triplets.
- Each triplet codes for an amino acid.
- The order of the amino acids determines the protein produced.
- This means that genes code for the production of proteins.

The diagrams show how this works.



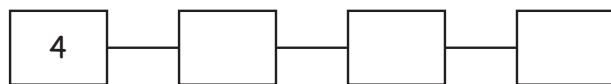
(a) What would be the order of amino acids forming a protein if the sequence of bases in a DNA molecule was as shown in the diagram?



Direction of reading the bases of the DNA molecule (from left to right)

Write the amino acid numbers, 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the boxes.

One has been completed for you.



first amino acid in chain

[1]

(b) What would be the amino acid order if the bases of the original DNA molecule were read in the **opposite direction** (from right to left)?

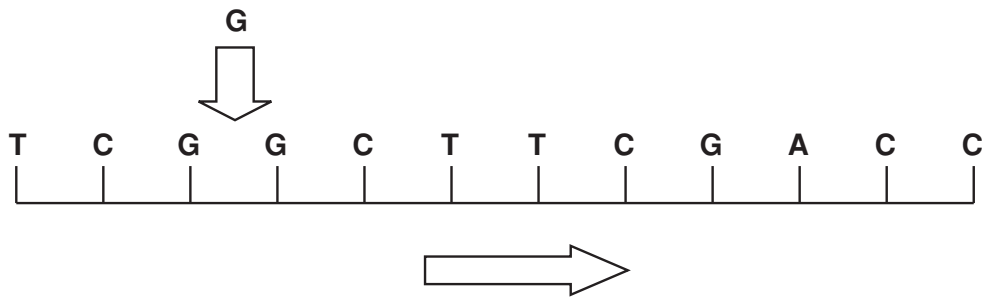


first amino acid in chain

[1]

(c) **Mutations** can occur in the genetic code.

A mutation could cause another **base G** to be inserted into the original DNA molecule **between bases G and G**.



The genetic code is read in the original direction (from left to right).

How many of the amino acids would **not** be affected by this mutation?

answer [1]

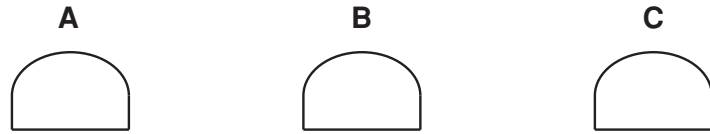
[Total: 3]

6 Oliver is studying growth in plant shoots.

He sets up three different plant shoots, **A**, **B** and **C**.

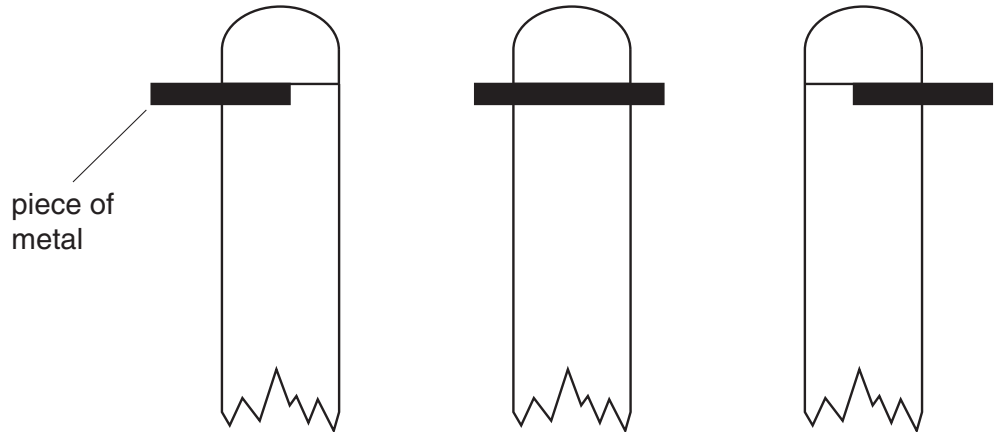
Step 1

Oliver cuts the tips off three growing shoots.



Step 2

He places the tips back onto the shoots with a thin piece of metal in position.



(a) The three shoots are left in the dark for three days.

What happens to each of the shoots, **A**, **B** and **C**?

(i) Put the correct shoot, **A**, **B** or **C**, next to each statement.

- The shoot stops growing.
- The shoot grows to the right.
- The shoot grows to the left.

[1]

(ii) Oliver's friends talk about the results.

Laani
The metal stopped auxin diffusion.

Joe
Auxin diffused into the lower stem and spread evenly.

Liz
Auxin stopped the growth of shoots.

Chris
Auxin diffused down one side in some shoots and increased the growth on that side.

Joan
Auxin collected on one side in some shoots and slowed the growth in the shoot underneath.

Which **two** friends' ideas, when put together, correctly explain the results?

answer and [2]

(b) What is phototropism and why is it important for plants?

.....

.....

.....

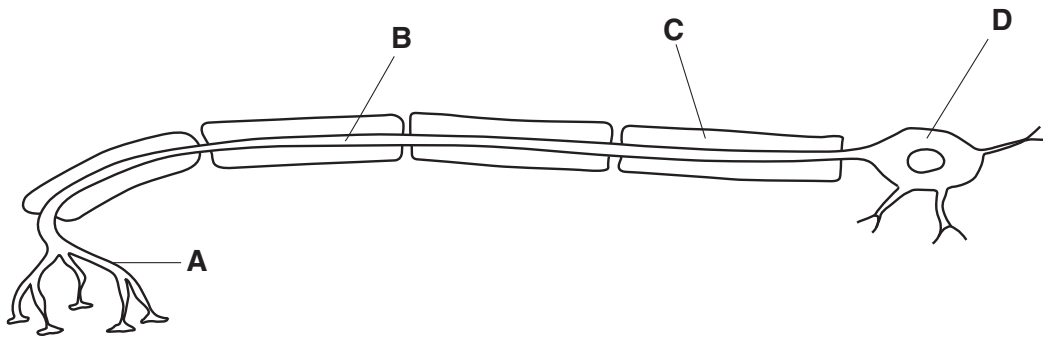
.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 6]

7 The diagram shows a motor neuron.



(a) Which structure, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, is the **axon**?

answer [1]

(b) Write about the fatty sheath.

In your answer include

- where it is
- what job it does.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 4]

8 Roger is learning Japanese in an evening class.



(a) Roger must remember some Japanese words for his next lesson.

(i) What do you understand by the word **memory**?

Complete the sentence.

Memory is the and of information. [2]

(ii) Which part of the brain is the centre for memory?


..... [1]

(b) Describe **three** ways in which information is more likely to be remembered.

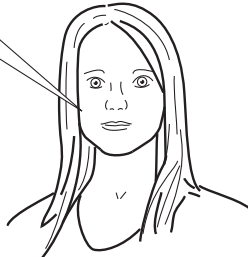
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) Roger asks four students in his class to describe the link between neuron pathways and learning.


Chris
Certain neuron pathways become more likely to transmit impulses than others.




Sarah
During development, new neuron pathways are formed as we interact with the environment.



Edward
Some neurons transmit impulses more quickly than others.



Charlotte
Some pathways stop working because the neurons are used too often.

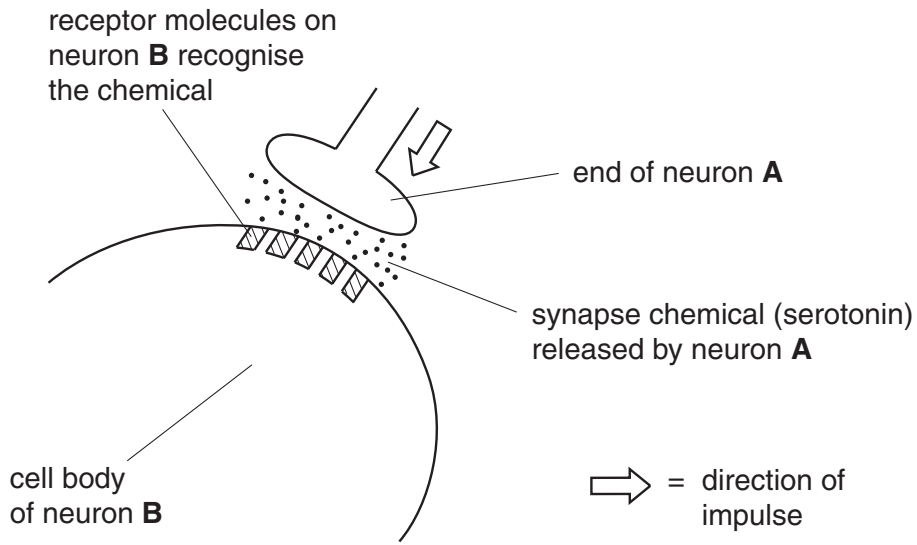


Which students correctly describe this link?

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

9 The diagram shows a synapse between two neurons, **A** and **B**, in the brain.



(a) Suggest what happens to the speed of a nerve impulse when it reaches a synapse.

Put a ring around the correct answer.

- no effect** **slows down** **speeds up** **stops**

[1]

(b) Use the diagram to explain why synapses can only transmit impulses in one direction.

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

(c) Some drugs such as Ecstasy prevent the synapse chemical, serotonin, from returning to neuron **A**.

How does this affect the concentration of serotonin at the synapse?

Complete this sentence.

The concentration of serotonin at the synapse [1]

[Total: 4]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

18
BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

19
BLANK PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations, is given to all schools that receive assessment material and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.