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General Certificate of Secondary Education 2010–2011

Science: Single Award (Modular)

Human Activity and Health Module 2

Higher Tier

[GSC22]

FRIDAY 20 MAY 2011, MORNING



TIME

45 minutes.

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 six** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 45.

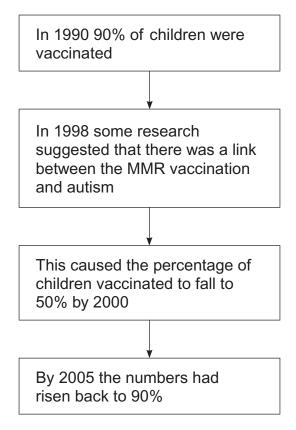
Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

For Examiner's use only			
Question Number	Marks		
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

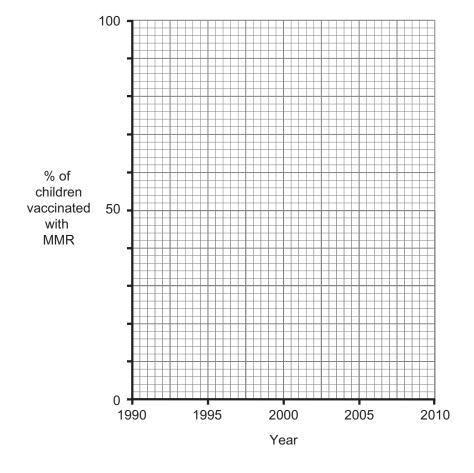


1 (a) The following flowchart outlines how the number of children being vaccinated for MMR changed between 1990 and the present.





(i) Use the information provided to complete the graph below to show the change in percentage of children being vaccinated.



2

[2]

	(ii) Explain why the percentage of children being vaccinated for N has returned to the 1990 level.		Examiner Only Marks Remark
(b)	Explain how the following help defend against harmful microbes. Mucous membranes in the nasal cavity		
	Blood clotting		
(c)	Explain how antibodies protect against disease.		
		_ [3]	

2 (a) The primrose plant used to be very common in Northern Ireland; it has pretty flowers and people picked them in large numbers. It grows best in natural unfertilised grassland where it is not in the shade of other plants.

Examiner Only		
Marks	Remark	



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Its numbers have decreased for a number of reasons including the use of fertiliser to increase grass growth for cattle.

(i)	Explain fully how the widespread use of fertiliser could lead to a reduction in primroses.		
		[2]	
(ii)	Apart from reducing the use of fertiliser on grassland, suggest two things that can be done to help protect the primroses from extinction.	_	
		[2]	
	me one other endangered species and suggest one reason why at risk of extinction.	it	
		 [2]	

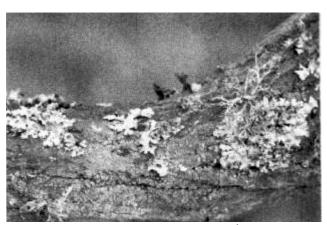
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(b)

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(Questions continue overleaf)

3 The environment can be monitored through counting the number of lichens growing on trees.



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Lichen is an example of a biotic factor.

(a) What is meant by a biotic factor?

[4]	
[1]	

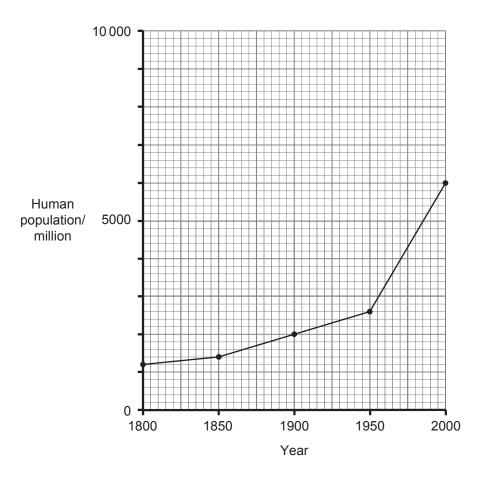
 (b) John investigated the number of lichen plants on ash trees at different distances from two towns (Leafyacre and Coalville).
 He only counted lichens up to 2 metres from ground level and only 5 trees at each distance.

His results are shown in the table below.

	Average number of lichens on each tree			
Distance from town centre/km	Leafyacre	Coalville		
0	8	0		
5	7	2		
10	9	3		
15	8	4		
20	9	5		

Lichens do not grow in very industrial (polluted) areas and grow best when pollution levels are low.

(i)	Describe the results for Coalville and give a suggested explanation.		Examiner Only Marks Remark
		[2]	
(ii)	Describe the results for Leafyacre and give a suggested explanation.		
(iii)	State two things John could have done to increase the reliabil of his results.		
	1. 2.		



Most governments are becoming concerned about the potential conflict between human population growth and harm caused to the planet.

(i) State two ways in which the human population growth harms the planet.

1. ______[1]

2. _____[1]

Many governments are trying to reduce the rate of increase in human population growth, but without real success.

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why it is proving very difficult to slow down the increase in human population.

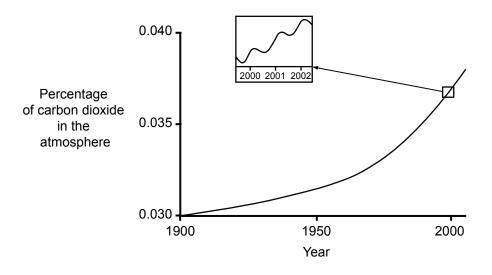
_____[1]

	[2]	

(a)		sed to be common practice that intensively farmed animals were tinely given antibiotics even though they were not ill.	Examin Marks	Remark
	(i)	Suggest how this benefits the farmer.		
		[1]		
	(ii)	The practice of giving antibiotics to healthy livestock has been banned in most European countries. Apart from being regarded as unethical it can contribute to the development of antibiotic resistance in bacteria.		
		Explain how antibiotic resistance in bacteria develops.		
		[3]		
(13)		ggest one reason why antibiotic resistant bacteria are particularly ly to cause epidemics and pandemics.		
		[1]		

(c)		The development of medicines and drugs involve a number of stages. These include: Examiner Only Marks Remarks Remark						
	clir	nical testing : in vitro testing : licensing : animal testing						
	(i)	Place the stages in the correct order.						
	(ii)	Apart from ethical considerations give one argument for and one argument against testing new drugs on animals.						
		For						
		Against						
		[1]						

6 (a) The following graph shows how atmospheric carbon dioxide levels are rising.



(i) Give **one** reason for the increase in the **rate** of atmospheric carbon dioxide build-up.

_____[1]

(ii) Suggest an explanation for seasonal fluctuations in carbon dioxide levels as shown between 2000–2002.

_____[2

(b)) Global warming is caused by heat radiation from the Sun being trapped in the 'greenhouse blanket' created due to the build-up of carbon dioxide.							
	(i) Complete the diagram below to show how heat radiation from the Sun is trapped within the Earth's atmosphere.							
		Sun						
		Atmosphere						
		[1]						
	(ii) The Kyoto agreement was an attempt by governments to reduce global warming.							
		Explain fully why there have been recent attempts to replace the Kyoto agreement.						
		[2]						
(c)	(c) Most scientists argue that global warming is harming the biodiversity on Earth.							
	(i)	Explain what is meant by the term biodiversity. [1]						
	(ii)	Explain fully how global warming can reduce biodiversity.						
		[2]						

			_
		[2]	
THIS IS THE END OF THE (QUESTION F	PAPER	

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