Candidate	Centre	Candidate
Name	Number	Number
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# **GCSE**

235/01

# SCIENCE FOUNDATION TIER BIOLOGY 1

A.M. THURSDAY, 13 January 2011

45 minutes

For Examiner's use only					
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded			
1	7				
2	4				
3	7				
4	6				
5	11				
6	6				
7	6				
8	3				
Total	50				

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper you may require a calculator and a ruler.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

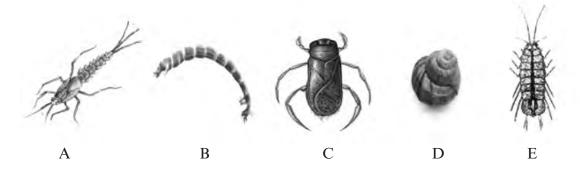
## Answer all questions.

- 1. Using only the information given, answer the questions that follow.
  - Some penguins live in the Antarctic, where it is very cold.
  - Their bodies are streamlined.
  - They have webbed feet and wings that act as flippers.
  - They have lots of fat under their skin.
  - On land they huddle together in large groups.
  - The feathers have a layer of oil to waterproof them.
  - The black feathers absorb heat from the sun.

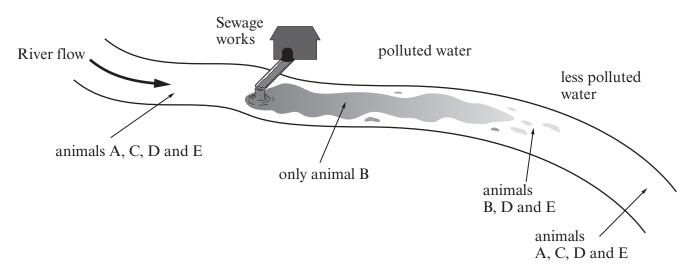


Source: wildwildweather.com

(a)	State	e two ways in which penguins keep warm.	[2]
	(i)		
	(ii)		
<i>(b)</i>	State	e three ways in which penguins are adapted for swimming.	[3]
	(i)		
	(ii)		
	(iii)		
(c)	(i)	Underline <b>one</b> of the following statements to suggest why it is an advantage penguins to have heavy, solid bones.	for [1]
		<ul><li>I. to help them fly</li><li>II. so they can stay under water</li><li>III. to keep them warm</li></ul>	
	(ii)	Suggest one reason why most other birds have light, hollow bones.	[1]



The diagram shows where each animal is found.



- (a) Which of the animals A-E, is best able to survive in polluted water? [1]
- (b) (i) Using the letters A-E, which **two** of these animals cannot live in polluted water? [2]
  - and .....
  - (ii) These two animals tell us whether the water is polluted or not.
    Underline the correct answer below.
    They are known as:

Endangered species

Indicator species

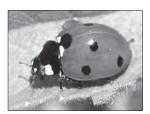
Sample species

Rare species

4

Turn over.

3. Ladybirds feed on greenfly. Some ladybirds have 7 spots and are larger than the ones with 6 spots.



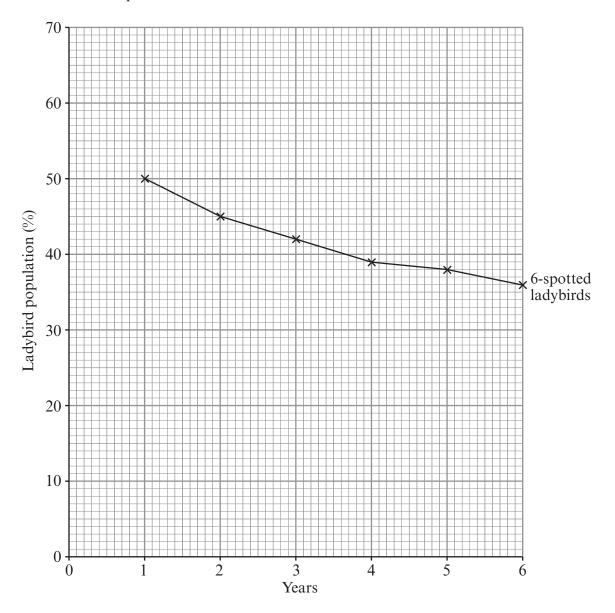
A number of 6-spotted ladybirds were introduced into a field where a population of 7-spotted ladybirds already lived.

The table shows the results in the changes in the populations over 6 years.

	Ladybird population (%)			
Year	6-spotted	7-spotted		
1	50	50		
2	45	55		
3	42	58		
4	39	61		
5	38	62		
6	36	64		

Plot the results for the 7-spotted ladybirds. (a) The graph for the 6-spotted ladybirds has been done for you. Join the plots with a ruler.

[3]



*(b)* What has happened to the populations of

/ • ·		1 . 1
(i	) 6-spotted lady	hirde
11	i 0-spolicu iauv	onus.

[1]

7-spotted ladybirds? (ii)

[1]

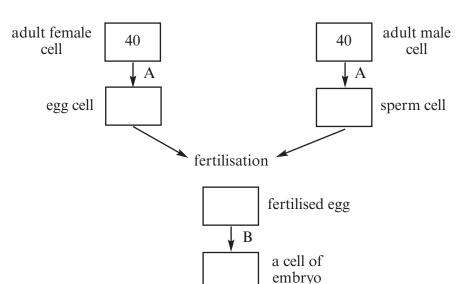
Suggest why the numbers of the two types of ladybirds are changing.

[2]

4.	When Gareth heard a sudden loud noise, he jumped up out of his seat.								
	His r	espon	ise was a re	eflex action.					
	(a)	State	e <b>two</b> featu	res that show i	t was a reflex	action.		[2]	
		(i)							
		(ii)							
	<i>(b)</i>	(i)	Fill in th	e blanks by us	ing some of th	e words below.		[3]	
			eyes	sound	ears	light	receptors		
			The stim	ulus in Gareth	's reflex was		······································		
			The stim	ulus was detec	ted by		in Gareth's		
					<b>.</b>				
		(ii)	In what f	form is the info	ormation trans	ferred to the bra	ain?	[1]	

**5.** (a) Ferret body cells contain 40 chromosomes. Put the correct number of chromosomes in each box below.

[2]





Ferret

(b)	Name	the type	of cell	division	that is	taking	place at:
0)	1 (ullic	the type	OI CCII	G1 1 151 C11	tiiat is	tunting	prace at.

[2]

- (i) A .....
- (ii) B .....
- (c) Chromosomes control inherited characteristics. Fill in the blanks using some of the words below.

[3]

DNA	genes	cytoplasm	nucleus
	8	5	

They are found in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a cell.

(d) The table shows some of the features of a ferret.

Place ticks  $(\checkmark)$  in the table to show whether the features are due to inheritance, environment or **both**. [4]

Feature	Inherited	Environmental
female		
white fur on ears		
broken leg		
mass 350 g		

Turn over.

11

6. In tigers the normal fur colour is mainly orange with black stripes. This orange colour is caused by a dominant allele  $\mathbf{R}$ .

Tiger



Source: Google Images

Over a number of years, a pair of heterozygous orange tigers named Sashi and Ravi produced 13 cubs in a Zoo in India. Three of these cubs were white. (White with black stripes).

( <i>a</i> )	(1)	State the genotypes of Sashi and Ravi.	[1
		Sashi Ravi	
	(ii)	Complete the Punnett square below to show how the white cubs were produced	1.
			[2]

Gametes	

(b) Complete the Punnett square below to show how an orange tiger mated with a white tiger could produce offspring **all** of which were orange. [2]

Gametes	

The orange tigers and the white tigers are the same species ( <i>Panthera tigris</i> ).	
What name is given to the differences that are found between organisms of the	he same
species?	[1]
	What name is given to the differences that are found between organisms of t

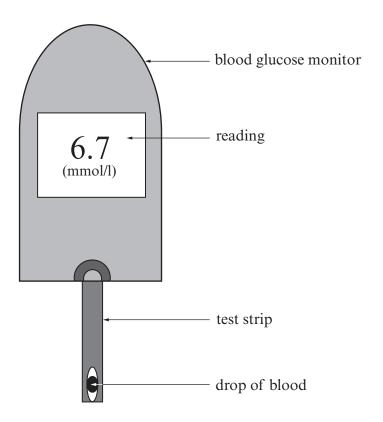
.....

6

(235-01) **Turn over.** 

7.	(a)	(i)	Name the organ in the body which produces insulin.	[1]
		(ii)	I. How does insulin reduce the concentration of glucose in the blood?	[1]
			II. In which organ in the body does this take place?	[1]

(b) Owen has diabetes. He measures his blood glucose level using a monitor.



Owen injects himself with a measured dose of insulin before each meal. The dose depends on his blood glucose reading. If the glucose reading is high, Owen injects a higher dose of insulin.

Owen monitors his blood glucose regularly throughout each day. He records his readings in a diary. He tries to keep his blood glucose reading within the normal range of 4.0 - 7.0 (mmol/l).

The table below shows a section from Owen's diary over a 3 day period.

	Owen's blood glucose level (mmol/l)						
Date	Before breakfast	2 hours after breakfast	Before midday meal	2 hours after midday meal	Before evening meal	2 hours after evening meal	Before bed
29 Jan 09	7.0		9.1	6.8	4.3	14.2	12.9
30 Jan 09	9.0	7.5	7.1		6.2		7.9
31 Jan 09	5.3		7.4		2.9		8.2

(i)	Suggest a reason for:						
	I.	the high reading 2 hours after the evening meal on 29 Jan (circled);	[1]				
	II.	the low reading before the evening meal on 31 Jan (circled).	[1]				
(ii)	Sugg	gest why Owen always measures his blood glucose before bedtime.	[1]				

6

(Questions continue over page.)

8. Some people are at higher risk of heart attack because their blood contains a high level of cholesterol.

Simvastatin and Pravastatin are drugs which lower the cholesterol in the blood.

A trial was carried out to find out which of the 2 drugs was more effective in reducing heart attacks.

- The same number of patients were given either Simvastatin, Pravastatin or a placebo (a pill containing neither drug).
- The patients did not know which pill they were taking.
- The level of cholesterol in the blood of the patients at the start of the trial was the same

The results are shown in the table below.

Treatment	People who had heart attacks (%)
Simvastatin	26
Pravastatin	11
Placebo	33

(a)	Suggest what conclusion the researchers came to at the end of the trial.	[1]
(b)	Suggest one reason why a placebo was used in this trial.	[1]
(c)	Give one way in which the trial was kept fair.	[1]

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