Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



New GCSE

4461/01

SCIENCE A FOUNDATION TIER BIOLOGY 1

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 30 May 2012

l hour

For Examiner's use only			
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded	
1	7		
2	6		
3	8		
4	8		
5	7		
6	6		
7	4		
8	7		
9	7		
Total	60		

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 that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answer to question 8.

Answer all questions.

1. (a) Using a ruler draw lines to join each organism to its correct group.

[4]

Organism

Earthworm

Group

Flowering plant

45 cm

7cm



Micro-organism

85 cm



Invertebrate animal

10 cm



Vertebrate animal

0·001 mm



Dandelion

Non-flowering plant

Algae

(b)	Give one difference between vertebrates and invertebrates.	[1]
(c)	Name one type of micro-organism <i>not</i> shown on the diagram.	[1]
(d)	Why do scientists need to give scientific names to organisms rather than using commames?	non [1]

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- **2.** Read the following information about hens.
 - Many farmers keep hens for egg production.
 - Large numbers of hens can be kept indoors. Some are kept in battery cages.



Caged hen



Non-caged hen

	Caged hens	Non-caged hens
Eggs produced per year by each hen	310	250
Food provided	less	more
Labour costs	less	more
Broken bones	often	rare
Movement	very restricted	not restricted
Space available per hen	560 cm ²	840 cm ²

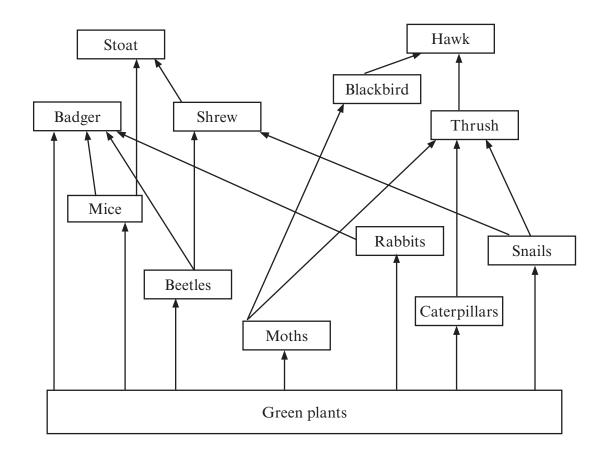
From this information:

(a) (i) Over two years, how many more eggs are produced by a **caged hen**? Show your working. [2]

Answer

	(11) Other than producing more eggs, give one advantage to a farmer of using cages for hens.
(b)	Suggest one reason for the difference in broken bones found in caged and non-caged hens.
(c)	State one way, shown in the photographs, in which the health of caged hens is poorer. [1]
(d)	From 2012 a new European law will require battery cages to have 750 cm ² for each hen How will this make life better for the hens?

3. (a) Use the information in the food web below to answer the questions.



From the diagram:

(1) Name)

I.	one third stage consumer;		[1]
----	---------------------------	--	-----

II. two herbivores; [1]

III. the producer. [1]

(ii) Name **one** animal which is *both* a first stage and a second stage consumer. State what it eats. [1]

Animal

Food eaten

(iii) What is the source of energy for the producer? [1]

(iv) How is the flow of energy shown in the food web? [1]

(b) The table below shows some trees and the number of herbivore species which feed on them.

Tree type	Number of herbivore species
oak	284
birch	229
ash	42
beech	64

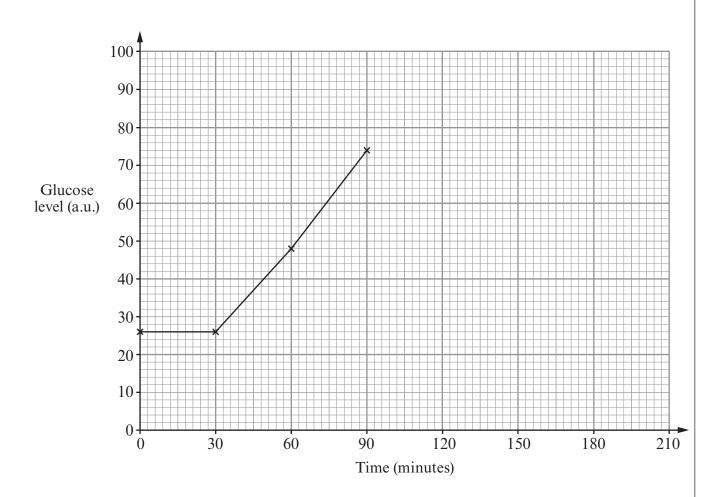
From the table:

(i)	What would happen to the number of herbivore species in a park if birch	trees
	were replaced by ash trees?	[1]

(ii)	Suggest one reason why an oak woodland has more carnivore species than	a beech
, ,	woodland.	[1]

4. (a) The level of glucose in a person's blood was measured every 30 minutes for three and a half hours. During this time the person was given a drink containing glucose. The results are shown below.

Time (minutes)	Glucose level (a.u.)
0	26
30	
60	
90	74
120	90
150	65
180	43
210	28



	(i)	Use the graph opposite to complete the table of results above it.	[1]	
	(ii)	Complete the graph by plotting the results from 90 to 210 minutes. Join the plots with a ruler.	[3]	
(b)	Fron	n the graph:		
	(i)	At what time did the person take the glucose drink?	[1]	
	(ii)	How does the level of glucose change between 60 and 150 minutes?	[1]	
(c) The level of glucose in the blood is controlled by a hormone.				
	(i)	Name the hormone.	[1]	
	(ii)	Some people have a medical condition where they do not produce enough of hormone. Name the condition.	this [1]	

5.	(a)	Compl	ete the sei	ntences using	some of	the terms	s below.			[4]
		pai	irs	proteins	inh	erited	DNA	A ge	enes	
		Chrom	nosomes ir	n body cells ar	e found i	n		Th	ey are long st	rands
		of mol	ecules of			Chro	omosomes	have		
		which	determine	:		char	acteristics			
	<i>(b)</i>	Each h	uman boo	dy cell has 46	chromos	somes inc	cluding a p	pair of sex ch	romosomes	•
		There	are two ty	pes of sex chi	romosom	ies X and	Υ.			
		(i) (Complete :	the table belo	Humar	Y D n Sex Chr	romosome	S		[1]
				Sex			Chromoso	omes		
			Female				and			
			Male				and			
		(ii) I	How many	chromosomo	es are pro	esent in a	human sp	perm cell?		[1]
		(iii) V		e is given to c	cells such	as sperm	n and egg	cells?		[1]

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6. In cats, the allele for short hair **(D)** is dominant to the allele for long hair **(d)**.

A cat with short hair was mated with a cat with long hair. All the offspring (F1) had short hair.





(a) (i) Complete the following to show the genotypes of the parents.

[1]

- I. The cat with short hair.
- II. The cat with long hair.
- (ii) Complete the Punnett square to show the cross between the cat with short hair and the cat with long hair. [2]

Gametes	

F1

(b)	(i)		Complete the Punnett square to show the offspring produced on selfing (breedin ogether) two of the F1 generation.				
			Gametes				
		F2					
	(ii)		e following to the F2 generation		of the differe	nt types of offspring	

homozygous dominant: heterozygous: recessive

Turn over

6

7. In 1982 the same species of pine tree was planted on both sides of a river valley in Wales. In 2011 the trees were surveyed at points **A**, **B** and **C** and the average heights of the trees were recorded.

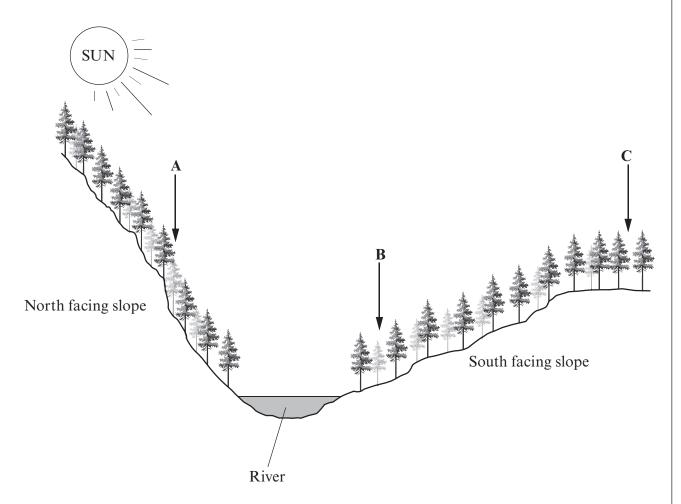
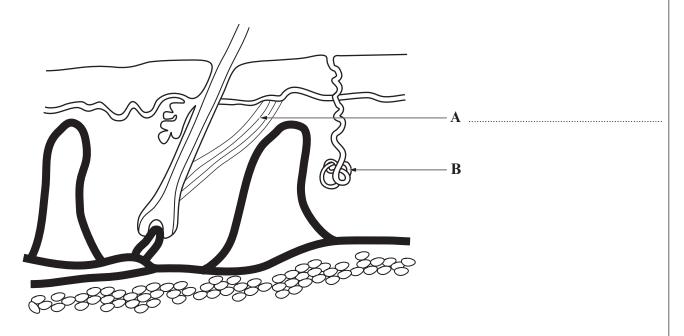


Table showing the average heights of the trees at survey points A, B and C.

Survey point	Average height of trees (m)
A	8.6
В	11.4
С	10.7

(a)	What term is used to describe the differences found between members of the same species? [1]
(b)	Suggest two environmental reasons for the differences in the average height of the trees growing at survey points A and B . [2]
	(ii)
(c)	All the trees growing at survey point C were growing under exactly the same environmental conditions, but the difference in height between the individual trees was as much as 0.5 m. Suggest a reason for this difference. [1]

8. The diagram shows a section through the skin.



(a)	Label part A on the diagram.	[1]
(b)	Explain, in detail, the role part B plays in lowering the body temperature in conditions.	warm
		QWC]
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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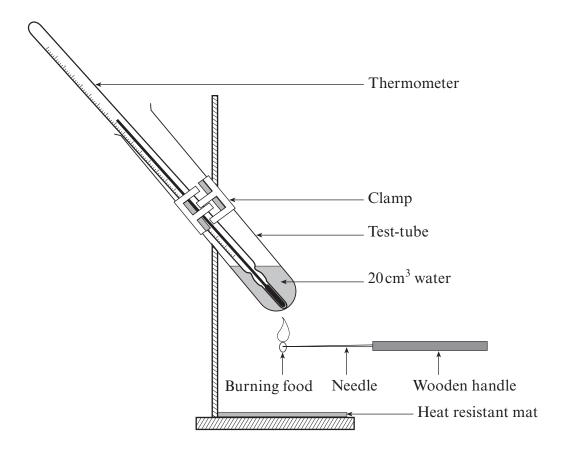
9. The table below shows the information on the packaging of two different breads, *Multi-Seeded* and *White sliced*.

	Multi-Seeded (100g)	White Sliced (100g)	Guideline Daily Amount (GDA) for an adult
Energy (kJ)	1110	992	8400
Protein (g)	10.5	9.5	45
Total carbohydrates (g)	33.5	15.7	230
Sugars (g)	4.1	4.2	90
Total fat (g)	9.9	1.3	70
Saturated fat (g)	1.5	0.1	20
Salt (g)	0.85	0.4	6

(a) Use the information in the table to calculate the mass of a White Sliced loaf which an adult would have to eat to reach their GDA of energy. [2]

			Answer	
(b)	Whi	ch of the breads would you recommend to:		
	(i)	a person suffering from coronary heart disease;		[1]
		Bread		
		Reason		
	(ii)	a person suffering from high blood pressure?		[1]
		Bread		
		D.		

(c) Bethan wanted to check the energy content of the *Multi-Seeded* bread. She set up the apparatus shown below.



(i)	Apart from the volume of water used, state two other measurements that B must take in order to find the energy content of the bread.	ethan [2]
	I	
	II.	
(ii)	Why will the apparatus which Bethan uses not give an accurate reading of energy content of the bread?	of the
		•••••••••

THERE ARE NO MORE QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION.