

GCSE BIOLOGY

Foundation Tier Paper 2F



Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Specimen 2018

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler
- a calculator.

Instructions

- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- There are 100 marks available on this paper.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
- When answering questions 09.5, 10.3, 11.4 and 12.3 you need to make sure that your answer:
 - is clear, logical, sensibly structured
 - fully meets the requirements of the question
 - shows that each separate point or step supports the overall answer.

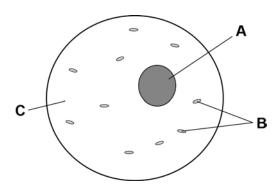
Advice

In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

| Please write clea | rly, in b | lock c | apita | als. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|
| Centre number | | | | (| Can | dida | ate | nu | mb | er | | | | | | | |
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| Candidate signat | ure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - <i>)</i> |

0 1 Figure 1 shows a human body cell.

Figure 1



0 1 . 1 Which part in Figure 1 contains chromosomes?

[1 mark]

Tick one box.

A B C

0 1 . 2 Humans have pairs of chromosomes in their body cells.

Draw **one** line from each type of cell to the number of chromosomes it contains.

[2 marks]

Type of cell Number of chromosomes

Human body cell

Sperm cell

10

23

46

60

92

Humans have two different sex chromosomes, \boldsymbol{X} and \boldsymbol{Y} .

Figure 2 shows the inheritance of sex in humans.

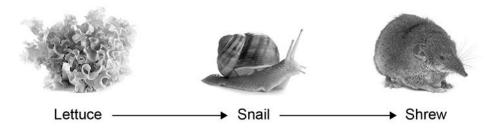
Figure 2

| | Mother | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | x | X | | | | |
| Father | Х | xx | XX | | | | |
| | Υ | XY | XY | | | | |

| 0 1 . 3 | Circle a p | eart of Figure | • 2 that shows a | an egg cell. | | [1 mark] |
|---------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 0 1 . 4 | Give the ç | genotype of n | nale offspring. | | | [1 mark] |
| 0 1 . 5 | | ne chance tha | | The woman is poalso be a boy? | regnant with a thir | d child. [1 mark] |
| | 0% | | | | | |
| | 25% | | | | | |
| | 50% | | | | | |
| | 100% | | | | | |

0 2 Figure 3 shows a food chain in a garden.

Figure 3



0 2 . 1 Name one consumer shown in Figure 3.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 2 Name one carnivore shown in Figure 3.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 3 A disease kills most of the shrews in the garden.

Suggest why the number of snails in the garden may then increase.

[1 mark]

| | Question 2 continues on the next page |
|---------|---|
| | Energy = kJ |
| | Calculate the energy transferred to the snails from the lettuces. [1 mark] |
| | Only 10% of this energy was transferred to the snails. |
| | The lettuces contained 11 000 kJ of energy. |
| 0 2 . 6 | Some snails ate some lettuces. |
| | Shrew Snail Snail Lettuce B C |
| 0 2 . 5 | Which pyramid of biomass is correct for the food chain shown in Figure 3 ? [1 mark] Tick one box. |
| | Territory |
| | Population |
| | Ecosystem |
| | Community |
| | Tick one box. [1 mark] |
| 0 2 . 4 | What is the name given to all the snails in the garden shown in Figure 3 ? |

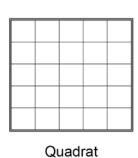
| 0 2 . 7 | Give one reason why only 10% of the energy in the snails. Tick one box. | the lettuces is transferred to | [1 mark] |
|---------|--|--------------------------------|----------|
| | The lettuces carry out photosynthesis | | |
| | The snails do not eat the roots of the lettuces | | |
| | Not all parts of a snail can be eaten | | |
| | | | |
| 0 2 . 8 | Abiotic factors can affect the food chain. | | |
| | Wind direction is one abiotic factor. | | |
| | Name one other abiotic factor. | | [1 mark] |

0 3

A student was asked to estimate how many clover plants there are in the school field.

Figure 4 shows the equipment used.

Figure 4







Identification key

Not drawn to scale

This is the method used.

- 1. Throw a quadrat over your shoulder.
- 2. Count the number of clover plants inside the quadrat.
- 3. Repeat step 1 and step 2 four more times.
- 4. Estimate the number of clover plants in the whole field.

| 0 3 | . 1 | What is the tape in Figure 4 used for in this investigation? | |
|-----|-----|---|----------|
| | | | [1 mark] |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| 0 3 . 2 | The teacher told the student that throwing the quadrat o was not random. | ver his shoulder |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| | The method could be improved to make sure the quadra | ats were placed randomly. |
| | Suggest one change the student could make to ensure randomly. | · |
| | | [1 mark] |
| | | |
| | | |
| 0 3 . 3 | How could the student improve the investigation so that be made? | a valid estimate can [2 marks] |
| | Tick two boxes. | |
| | Weigh the clover plants | |
| | Compare their results with another student's results | |
| | Count the leaves of the clover plants | |
| | Place more quadrats | |
| | Place the quadrats in a line across the field | |

Question 3 continues on the next page

Table 1 shows the student's results.

Table 1

| Quadrat number | Number of clover plants counted |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 11 |
| 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 11 |
| 4 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 |
| Total | 40 |

| 0 3 . 4 | The area of the school field was 500 m^2 . The quadrat used in Table 1 had an area of 0.25 m^2 . | |
|---------|--|------|
| | Calculate the estimated number of clover plants in the school field. [3 ma | rks] |
| | | |
| | Estimated number of clover plants = | |

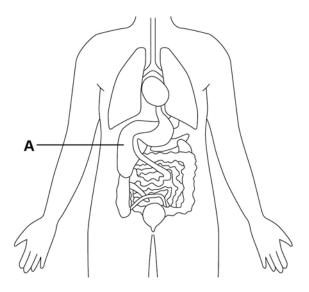
| 0 3 . 5 | What was the mode for the results in Table 1 ? | [4 mark] |
|---------|--|----------|
| | Tick one box. | [1 mark] |
| | 1 | |
| | 8 | |
| | 11 | |
| | 40 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 0 3 . 6 | Suggest which quadrat could have been placed under the shade of a large tr | ee. |
| | Give one reason for your answer. | F4 |
| | | [1 mark] |
| | Quadrat number | |
| | Reason | |
| | | |

0 4

Humans control their internal environment in many ways.

Look at Figure 5.

Figure 5



0 4 . 1 Name organ A.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 2 Organ A stores glucose.

People with Type 1 diabetes cannot effectively control the levels of glucose in their blood.

Name the hormone people with Type 1 diabetes have to inject to decrease their blood glucose level.

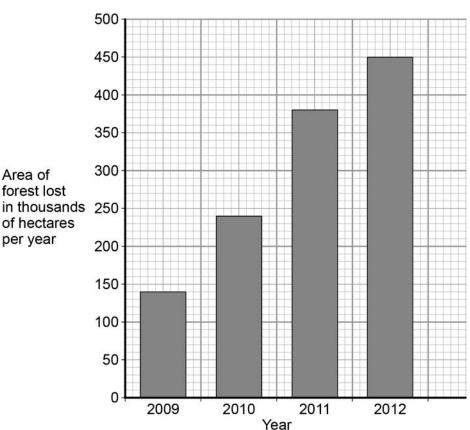
[1 mark]

| 0 4 . 3 | Which organ produces urine? | [1 mark] |
|---------|---|-----------|
| | Tick one box. | [1 mark] |
| | Brain | |
| | Lungs | |
| | Kidney | |
| | Thyroid | |
| 0 4 . 4 | Marathon runners often drink sports drinks during a race. | |
| | Explain why. | [2 marks] |
| | | |
| | | |

0 5

Figure 6 shows the area of forest lost in Madagascar from 2009 to 2012.





0 5 . 1 The area of forest lost each year in Madagascar increased between 2009 and 2012.

Determine the total area of forest lost from the start of 2009 to the end of 2012.

[1 mark]

Total area of forest lost =

thousand hectares

| 0 5 . 2 | What are the possible reasons for the change in the area of forest los between 2009 and 2012? Tick two boxes. The local people stop growing rice Fewer new houses are needed for the population The local people decided to farm cattle More trees have been planted | [2 marks] |
|---------|---|-----------|
| 0 5 . 3 | A company starts growing plants for biofuels More forest was lost in 2012 than in 2009. Use words from the box to complete the sentences. | [2 marks] |
| | carbon dioxide excretion nitrogen oxygen photosynthesis respiration The increase in the area of forest lost has caused an increase in the gas . The increase of this gas has been caused because less of the gas is absorbed by plants for the process of | being |

Question 5 continues on the next page

| 0 5 . 4 | Deforestation can have negative effects on our ecosystems. | | |
|---------|---|--------------|------------|
| | What are the negative effects of deforestation? | | 2 marks] |
| | Tick two boxes. | L | z iliarksj |
| | Animals and birds migrate because there is less food | | |
| | More habitats are destroyed | | |
| | There is less acid rain | | |
| | There is more biodiversity | | |
| | The global temperature decreases | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 0 5 . 5 | Scientists try to reduce the negative effects of human activity on | our ecosyste | ems. |
| | One way is to protect rare habitats. | | |
| | Give one other way of reducing the negative effects of human a | ctivity on | |
| | our ecosystems. | | [1 mark] |
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0 6

Hormones called auxins control plant growth.

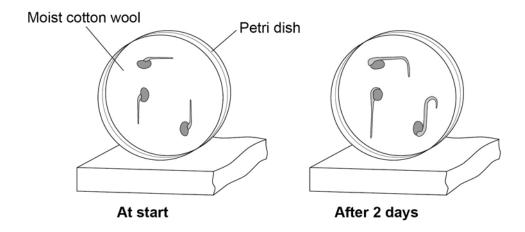
A student investigated plant growth responses in roots.

This is the method used.

- 1. Grow three bean seeds until their roots are 1 cm long.
- Attach the three bean seeds to moist cotton wool in a Petri dish.
 Each bean seed root should point in a different direction.
- 3. Fix the Petri dish vertically for 2 days in the dark.

Figure 7 shows the results.

Figure 7



| 0 6 . 1 | Describe the direction of growth of the bean roots after 2 days. | |
|---------|---|-----------|
| | Give one reason for this growth response. | [2 marks] |
| | Direction of root growth | |
| | Reason | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 0 6 . 2 | The student then noticed the shoots growing from the seeds. | |
| | He then: | |
| | 1. put a light above the Petri dish but did not move the seeds | |
| | 2. allowed the seeds to grow for 2 more days. | |
| | Predict the direction of growth of the bean shoots after 2 days. | |
| | Give one reason for your prediction. | [2 marks] |
| | Direction of growth | |
| | Reason | |

Question 6 continues on the next page

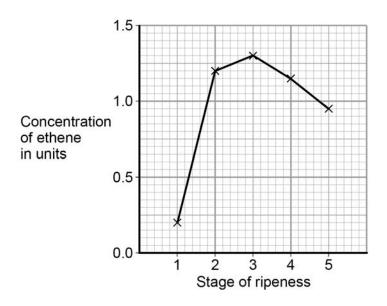
Ethene is a plant hormone.

Ethene causes fruit to ripen.

Scientists measured the concentration of ethene found in fruit at different stages of ripeness.

Figure 8 shows the results.

Figure 8



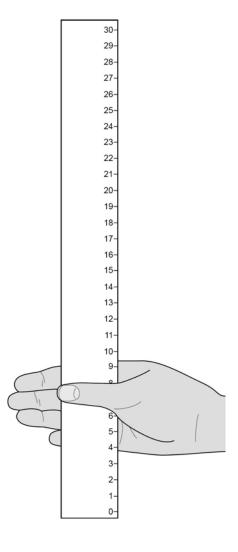
| 0 6 . 3 | At which stage of ripeness is there most ethene? | | [1 mark] | |
|---------|--|--|------------|--|
| | Tick one box. | | [1 IIIark] | |
| | Stage 1 | | | |
| | Stage 2 | | | |
| | Stage 3 | | | |
| | Stage 4 | | | |
| | Stage 5 | | | |

| 0 6 . 4 | Suggest how the scientists can find out if the result for Stage 1 was an anomaly. [1 mark] |
|---------|--|
| | |
| | |
| 0 6 . 5 | Gibberellins are a different type of plant hormone. |
| | Farmers growing cotton plants in cold climates sometimes soak their seeds in a solution of gibberellins before planting the seeds. |
| | Suggest an advantage of soaking seeds in a gibberellin solution in cold climates. [1 mark] |
| | |

| 0 7 | Two students investigated reflex action times. | |
|------|---|----------|
| | This is the method used. | |
| | 1. Student A sits with his elbow resting on the edge of a table. | |
| | 2. Student B holds a ruler with the bottom of the ruler level with the thumb of Student A . | |
| | 3. Student B drops the ruler. | |
| | 4. Student A catches the ruler and records the distance. | |
| | 5. Steps 1 to 4 are then repeated. | |
| | The same method was also used with Student A dropping the ruler and Student B catching the ruler. | |
| 07.1 | Give two variables the students controlled in their investigation. | [2 marks |
| | 1 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
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Figure 9 shows one of the results for the Student A.

Figure 9



| 0 7 . 2 | What is the reading shown in Figure 9 ? | [1 mark] |
|---------|--|----------|
| | Reading on ruler = | cm |

Question 7 continues on the next page

Table 2 shows the students' results.

Table 2

| Test | Distance ruler dropped in cm | | |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| number | Student A | Student B | |
| 1 | 9 | 12 | |
| 2 | 2 | 13 | |
| 3 | 6 | 13 | |
| 4 | 7 | 9 | |
| 5 | 7 | 8 | |
| Mean | 7 | Х | |

| 0 7 . 3 | Circle the anomalous result in Table 2 for Student A. | [1 mark] |
|---------|---|----------|
| 0 7 . 4 | What is the median result for Student B ? Tick one box. | [1 mark] |
| | 8 | |
| | 11 | |
| | 12 | |
| | 13 | |

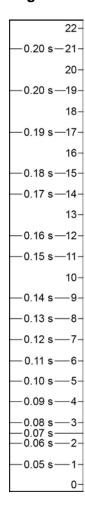
Calculate the value of X in Table 2.

[1 mark]

Mean distance ruler dropped = cm

0 7 . 6 Figure 10 shows the scale used to convert distance of the ruler drop to reaction time.

Figure 10



Calculate how much faster the reaction time of Student ${\bf A}$ was compared to Student ${\bf B}$.

Use Figure 10 and Table 2.

[2 marks]

Answer = s

Question 7 continues on the next page

| 0 7 . 7 | What improvement could the students make to the memore valid? Tick one box. | ethod so the results are |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Use alternate hands when catching the ruler Carry out more repeats Use a longer ruler for catching Use more than two students to collect results | |
| 0 7 . 8 | Student A carried out a second investigation to see the | e effect of caffeine on the |

Table 3 shows his results.

reflex action.

Table 3

| Test | Distance ruler dropped in cm | | |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| number | Without caffeine | With caffeine | |
| 1 | 9 | 5 | |
| 2 | 6 | 5 | |
| 3 | 9 | 4 | |
| 4 | 6 | 7 | |
| 5 | 10 | 4 | |
| Mean | 8 | 5 | |

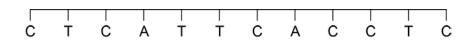
| Give o | ne conclusion | about the effect of o | caffeine on refl | ex actions | 5. [1 mark |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| | | | | | |

| | Scientist | [3 m |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Scientist | Description of significant work |
| | | Carried out breeding experiments on pea plants. |
| | Charles Darwin | |
| | | Wrote 'On the origin of species'. |
| | Alfred Russel Wallace | |
| | | Worked on plant defence systems. |
| | Gregor Mendel | |
| | Gregor mender | Worked on warning colouration in animals. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 8 . 2 | In the mid-20th century the structure | o of DNA was discovered |

Figure 11 shows one strand of DNA.

The strand has a sequence of bases (A, C, G and T).





| 0 8 . 3 | 3 How many amino acids does the strand of DNA in Figure 11 code for? | | [4 mauk] |
|---------|--|------|----------|
| | Tick one | box. | [1 mark] |
| | 2 | | |
| | 3 | | |
| | 4 | | |
| | 6 | | |

Question 8 continues on the next page

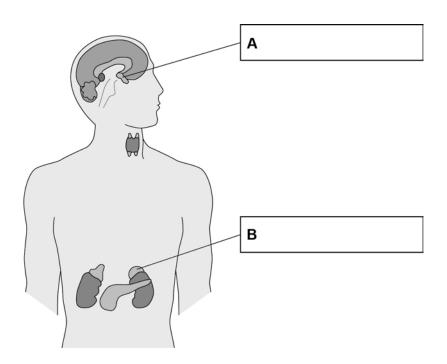
| | Mutations of DNA cause so | ome in | herite | diso | rders. | | | |
|---------|--|----------|---------|---------|------------|------------|---|-----------|
| | One inherited disorder is cy | ystic fi | brosis | (CF). | | | | |
| | A recessive allele causes C | CF. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 0 8 . 4 | Complete the genetic diagr | am in | Figur | e 12. | | | | |
| | Identify any children with | n CF. | | | | | | |
| | Give the probability of an | ny chil | ldren h | aving | , CF. | | | [3 marks] |
| | Each parent does not have | CF. | | | | | | |
| | The following symbols have | e beer | n used | : | | | | |
| | D = dominant allele for not | | | | | | | |
| | d = recessive allele for hav | ing CF | = | | | | | |
| | | Fic | gure 1 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | jaio i | _ | | | | |
| | | ı | Mothe | r | | | | |
| | | | D | d | | | | |
| | Father | D | DD | | - | | | |
| | | d | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | Prob | ability | of a child | with CF | = | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 0 8 . 5 | What is the genotype of the | e moth | ner sho | wn in | Figure 1 | 2 ? | | |
| | Tick one box. | | | | | | | [1 mark] |
| | Heterozygous | | | | | | | |
| | Homozygous dominant | | | | | | | |
| | Homozygous recessive | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

- **0 9** Glands in the body produce hormones.
- 0 9 . 1 Use words from the box to label gland A and gland B on Figure 13.

[2 marks]

| Adrenal | Pancreas | Pituitary | Testis | Thyroid |
|---------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|
|---------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|

Figure 13



| 0 9 . 2 | Which gland produces oestrogen? | | [4 mork] |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| | Tick one box. | | [1 mark] |
| | Ovary | | |
| | Pancreas | | |
| | Testis | | |
| | Thyroid | | |

Table 4 shows some methods of contraception.

Table 4

| Type of contraception | Percentage (%) of pregnancies prevented |
|-----------------------|---|
| Oral pill | >99 |
| Implant | 99 |
| Condom | 98 |
| Diaphragm | <96 |

| 0 9 . 3 | Which method of contraception in Table 4 is least effective at preventing pregnancy? [1 mark] |
|---------|--|
| 0 9 . 4 | Which method of contraception in Table 4 will protect against sexually transmitted diseases like HIV? [1 mark] |
| | |

Question 9 continues on the next page

Another method of contraception is called the intrauterine device (IUD).

There are two main types of IUD:

- copper
- plastic.

Both types of IUD are more than 99% effective.

Look at Table 5.

Table 5

| | Copper IUD | Plastic IUD |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| How the IUD works | releases copper copper changes the fluids in the uterus to kill sperm | releases a hormone hormone thickens mucus from the cervix so the sperm have more difficulty swimming to the egg |
| Benefits | prevents pregnancy for up to 10 years can be removed at any time can be used as emergency contraception | prevents pregnancy for up to 5 years can be removed at any time |
| Possible side effects | very painful periods heavy periods or periods which last for a long time feeling sick, back pain | painful periods light periods or no periods feeling sick, headaches, breast pain, acne hormones may affect mood ovarian cysts |

| 0 9 . 5 | Evaluate the use of the plastic IUD as a contraceptive compared to the copper IUD. |
|---------|--|
| | Use the information in Table 5 . [4 marks] |
| | |
| | |
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| | |

1 0 Charles Darwin proposed the theory of natural selection.

Many people at the time did not accept his theory.

1 0 . 1 There was a different theory at the same time as Darwin's theory.

The different theory said that changes in an organism during its life could be inherited.

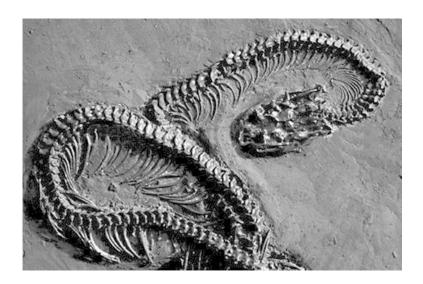
Who proposed this theory?

[1 mark]

1 0 . 2 Studying fossils helps scientists understand how living things have evolved.

Figure 14 shows a fossilised snake.

Figure 14



| Explain now the rossii in Figure 14 may have formed. | [3 marks] |
|---|-----------|
| | |
| | |
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| | |

Question 10 continues on the next page

There are many types of rat snake in the world.

Table 6 shows two types of rat snake.

Table 6





| Type of snake | Japanese rat snake | Texas rat snake |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Colour of snake | Green | Pale brown |
| Type of environment | Grass | Dry and dusty |

| 1 0 . 3 | The different types of rat snake have evolved from similar ancestors. | |
|---------|--|-----------|
| | The rat snakes have evolved to to suit their environments. | |
| | Explain how the Japanese rat snake evolved to be different from the Texas rat snake. | [4 marks] |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 1 0 . 4 | Many species of snake have become extinct. | |
| | Give one reason why a species might become extinct. | [1 mark] |
| | | |

Turn over for the next question

| 1 1 | A gardener wants to add compost to the soil to increase his yield of strawberries. |
|---------|---|
| | The gardener wants to make his own compost. |
| 1 1 . 1 | An airtight compost heap causes anaerobic decay. |
| | Explain why the gardener might be against producing compost using this method. [2 marks] |
| | |
| | |
| | |

The gardener finds this research on the Internet:

'A carbon to nitrogen ratio of 25:1 will produce fertile compost.'

Look at **Table 7**.

Table 7

| Type of material to compost | Mass of carbon in sample in g | Mass of nitrogen in sample in g | Carbon:nitrogen ratio |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Chicken manure | 8.75 | 1.25 | 7:1 |
| Horse manure | 10.00 | 0.50 | 20:1 |
| Peat moss | 9.80 | 0.20 | Х |

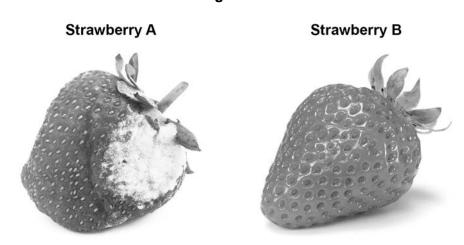
| 1 1 . 2 | Determine the ratio X in Table 7. [1 mark] |
|---------|--|
| | Ratio |
| 1 1 . 3 | Which type of material in Table 7 would be best for the gardener to use to make his compost? |
| | Justify your answer. [1 mark] |
| | |

Question 11 continues on the next page

| 1 1 . 4 | Some of the leaves from the gardener's strawberry plant die. | |
|---------|---|-----------|
| | The dead leaves fall off the strawberry plant onto the ground. | |
| | The carbon in the dead leaves is recycled through the carbon cycle. | |
| | Explain how the carbon is recycled into the growth of new leaves. | [6 marks] |
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- 1 1 . 5 Figure 15 shows two strawberries.
 - Both strawberries were picked from the same strawberry plant.
 - Both strawberries were picked 3 days ago.
 - The strawberries were stored in different conditions.

Figure 15



Give three possible reasons that may have caused strawberry A to decay.

[3 marks]

| 1 _ | | <u>-</u> | |
|-----|--|----------|--|
| | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| | | | |

Turn over for the next question

| 1 2 | Many different types of animals are produced using selective breeding. | |
|---------|--|--|
| | Some cats are selectively bred so that they do not cause allergies in people. | |
| 12.1 | Suggest two other reasons why people might selectively breed cats. [2 marks] | |
| | 1 | |
| | 2 | |
| | | |
| 1 2 . 2 | Selective breeding could cause problems of inbreeding in cats. | |
| | Describe one problem inbreeding causes. [1 mark] | |

| 1 2 . 3 | Many people have breathing problems because they are allergic to cats. | |
|---------|--|-----------|
| | The allergy is caused by a chemical called Fel D1. | |
| | Different cats produce different amounts of Fel D1. | |
| | A cat has been bred so that it does not produce Fel D1. | |
| | The cat does not cause an allergic reaction. | |
| | Explain how the cat has been produced using selective breeding. | [4 marks] |
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END OF QUESTIONS

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