Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education 2014-2015

## Double Award Science: Biology

Unit B1<br>Foundation Tier

[GSD11]

## WEDNESDAY 12 NOVEMBER 2014, MORNING

## TIME

1 hour.

## 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 seven questions.

## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 70 .
Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.
Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question 7(d).

1 (a) The diagram shows part of a food chain.
(i) Draw arrows in the boxes to complete this food chain.
(ii) Name the producer in the food chain.
$\qquad$
(iii) What is the energy source for the producer?
$\qquad$
(iv) What would happen to the rabbit population if a disease killed all the foxes?
$\qquad$
(b) Giant pandas eat only bamboo.

What is the danger to a population of animals like giant pandas that have only one food source?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

2 The photographs show four different types of leaf.

© AndreaAstes/iStock/Thinkstock
Leaf A

© Bjorn Svensson/Science Photo Library
Leaf C

© Elena Solodovnikova/iStock/Thinkstock
Leaf D

The key below can be used to identify each leaf.

Top of leaf pointed


Lime

Top of leaf rounded


Alder


More than 10 leaflets present


Rowan


Less than 10 leaflets present

(a) Use the key to identify each leaf.

A

B
C $\qquad$

D
(b) The diagram shows an experiment to test if light is needed for photosynthesis.

(i) The plant had been left in the dark for 48 hours before the experiment.

Why was this done?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(ii) What is the function of the black card on leaf Y ?
(iii) The plant was then left in light for four hours. Leaf $\mathbf{X}$ and leaf $\mathbf{Y}$ were tested for starch.
Shade the areas on both drawings that will give a positive starch result.

leaf $\mathbf{X}$

leaf $\mathbf{Y}$
(c) (i) Write in the boxes to complete the word equation for photosynthesis.
$\square$
[3]
(ii) Plants produce glucose during photosynthesis.

Give two ways plants use glucose.

1. $\qquad$
2. 

3 (a) The diagram shows the carbon cycle.


Name Process A, Process B and Process C in the diagram.
A
B $\qquad$
C
(b) (i) Respiration takes place in all living organisms.

What is the function of respiration?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(ii) Name the two substances used in respiration.

1. $\qquad$
2. 

What is the function of respiration?
$\qquad$
(c) The Maldives are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean.

The highest point on the islands is only 2.4 metres above sea level. The photograph shows one of these islands.

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(i) Use the information and your knowledge to explain how global warming may cause the islands to flood.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(ii) International treaties help to reduce global warming.

Give one way in which international treaties do this.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

4 (a) A man trips on a footpath. He is immediately aware that he has tripped. About three seconds later his heart rate increases and he
(ii) A chemical messenger, called adrenaline, causes his heart rate to increase.

What type of chemical is adrenaline?
$\qquad$
(iii) Suggest how adrenaline is transported around the body.
$\qquad$
(b) Insulin is a chemical messenger used to control blood glucose levels.
(i) Where is insulin made in the body?
$\qquad$
(ii) Describe how insulin lowers blood glucose levels.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(c) Diabetes is a condition in which the blood glucose control mechanism fails.

The graph shows how blood glucose levels change for Tom and Amy, after they have eaten an identical meal.
Tom does not have diabetes.


Give two pieces of evidence from the graph which suggest Amy may have diabetes.

1. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. $\qquad$
$\qquad$

5 Harry and James investigated the energy content of four different snack foods.

The diagram shows how they carried out their investigation.


They measured the temperature of $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of water before and after completely burning 2 grams of each snack food. They calculated the rise in temperature for each snack food.

The table shows the results obtained.

| Snack food | Temperature of $\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}}$ of water/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |  | Rise in <br> Temperature $/{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Before burning | After burning |  |
| Cheesy crackers | 19 | 47 | 21 |
| Potato crisps | 19 | 40 | 35 |
| Plain biscuit | 19 | 37 |  |
| Chocolate biscuit | 19 | 54 |  |

(a) (i) Complete the table to show the rise in water temperature for the plain biscuit.
(ii) The equation below is used to calculate how much energy 1 gram of each snack food contains.

| Energy in food |
| :---: |
| $/ \mathrm{J}$ per gram |$=\frac{$|  Rise in water  |
| :---: |
|  temperature $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |$\times$|  Volume of  |
| :--- |
|  water $/ \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ |$\times 4.2}{\text { Mass of food burned in grams }}$

Use this equation to calculate the energy content in 1 gram of the potato crisps.

Show your working.
(iii) Before Harry and James calculated the energy content of the snack foods, Harry looked at the table of results and said "I think the chocolate biscuit has the highest energy content."

What information from the table of results supports Harry's statement?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(iv) James suggested repeating the chocolate biscuit experiment three times.

What is the advantage of doing this?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) The energy content of 1 gram of potato crisps is much higher than the value calculated by Harry and James.

Suggest a reason why the experimental result is lower.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(c) Give one health problem that could result from eating too many snack foods.

6 (a) The photograph shows an oak tree.

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Read the following passage.

| Scientists in North America are concerned that mature oak trees | Line |
| :--- | :---: |
| are not being replaced by oak seedlings but by seedlings of |  |
| other types of trees. | 3 |

One reason suggested for this is competition from the seedlings of other types of trees. These seedlings are better adapted than the oak seedlings to grow in the shady conditions on the forest floor.

Another suggestion is that oak seedling roots are eaten by voles, which are small animals living in the forest.

Any decrease in the size of oak forests will cause a problem for the timber industry, which uses the oak wood. It will also affect biodiversity, as a large wildlife population lives in oak forests.
(i) Read lines 1-6 of the passage.

Use only the information in the passage to suggest what the oak
seedlings and seedlings of other types of tree are competing for.
(ii) Read lines 7-8 of the passage.

What trophic level are the voles feeding at?
$\qquad$
(iii) Read lines 9-11 of the passage.

Name one economic problem and one environmental problem which would result from the oak seedlings not growing into oak trees.

Economic $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Environmental $\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) (i) A pitfall trap can be used to collect insects living on the forest floor.
Draw and label a diagram of a pitfall trap.
(ii) Describe how a pitfall trap would be used to collect a sample of insects living on the forest floor.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

7 A student carried out an experiment to find out which food groups are in a cheese sandwich.
(a) Complete the table by writing in the missing information.

| Food group | Test reagent | Colour of test <br> reagent at start | Colour of test <br> reagent if food <br> group present |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Starch |  | Yellow/brown |  |
| Protein | Biuret solution |  | Purple |

(b) Describe how the student would test for fat in a sample of the cheese sandwich. Give the positive result for a fat test.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(c) Amylase is the enzyme that breaks down starch.

Another student investigated how pH affects the breakdown of starch.
The table shows the results of this investigation.

| $\mathbf{p H}$ | Percentage of starch <br> broken down/\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 |
| 5 | 10 |
| 6 | 64 |
| 7 | 96 |
| 8 | 68 |
| 9 | 12 |
| 10 | 0 |
| 11 | 0 |

(i) Plot a line graph on the grid, using the data in the table opposite. Four plots have been done for you.

(ii) What is the best pH for amylase to break down starch?
$\qquad$
(iii) Use data from the graph to describe the trend shown.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(d) The diagram shows part of the human digestive system.

The pH of some parts is shown.
Food stays only a very short time in the mouth.


Use the graph on page 15, the diagram above and your knowledge of enzymes to:

- Describe the activity of amylase in the - mouth
- stomach
- small intestine
- Explain why it is important that amylase is made in the small intestine as well as in the mouth.

In this question you will be assessed on your written communication skills, including the use of specialist scientific terms.
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## THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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