Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

BIOLOGY **9700/04**

Paper 4

October/November 2003

1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.
No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Total	

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **all** the questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 Large trees produce sun leaves on the outside of the canopy and shade leaves inside the canopy. Fig. 1.1 shows the rate of carbon dioxide uptake or production of a sun leaf and a shade leaf when exposed to increasing light intensity.

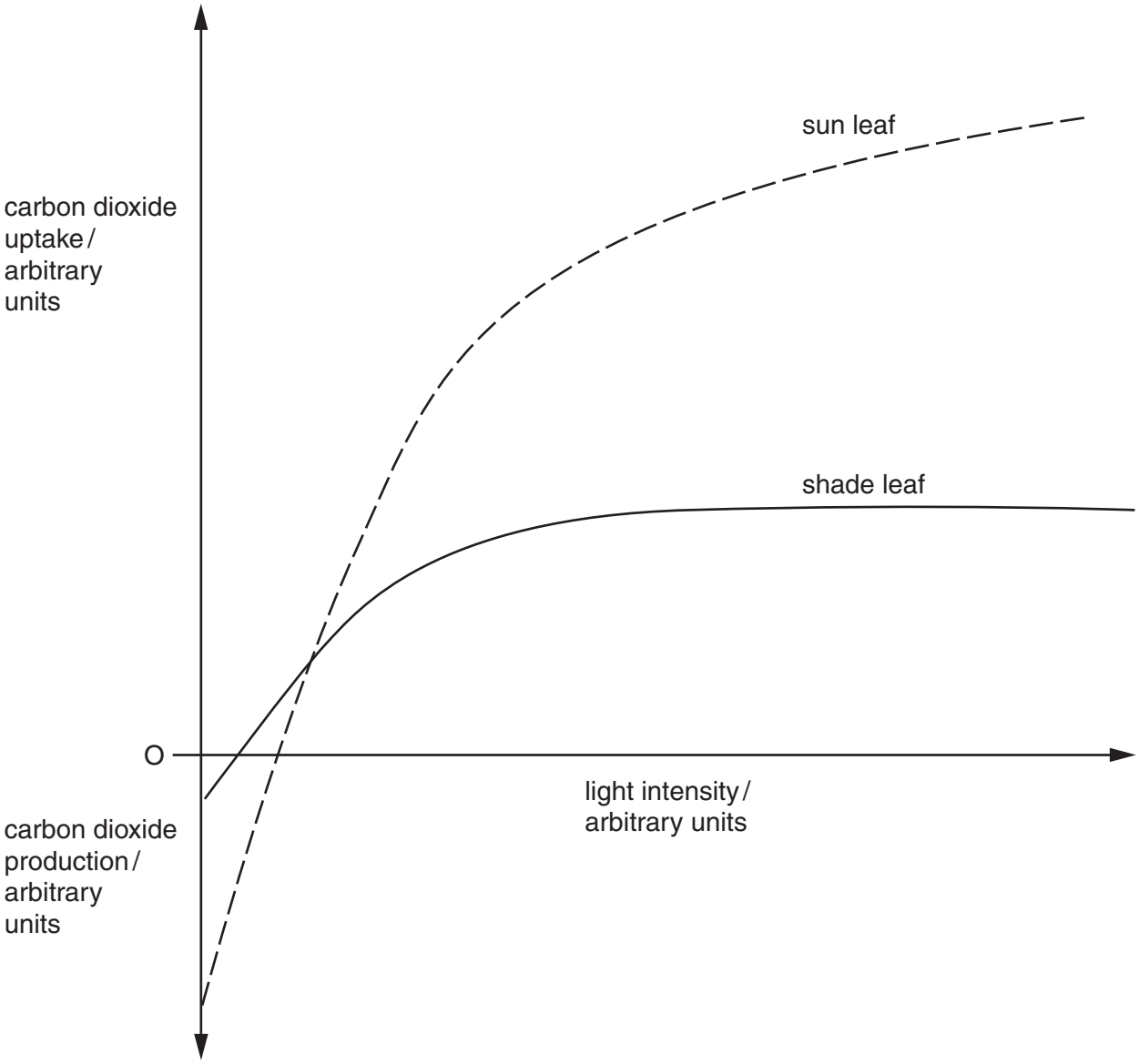

Fig. 1.1

(a) With reference to Fig. 1.1, describe three ways in which the sun and shade leaf their response to increasing light intensity.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....[3]

(b) Explain why the carbon dioxide uptake levels off in the shade leaf as the light intensity increases.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(c) The results shown in Fig. 1.1 were taken at a temperature of 20 °C.

Describe briefly how increasing the temperature to 25 °C would affect the results in the sun leaf.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

[Total : 9]

2 Fig. 2.1 shows the reduction of NAD that occurs during respiration.

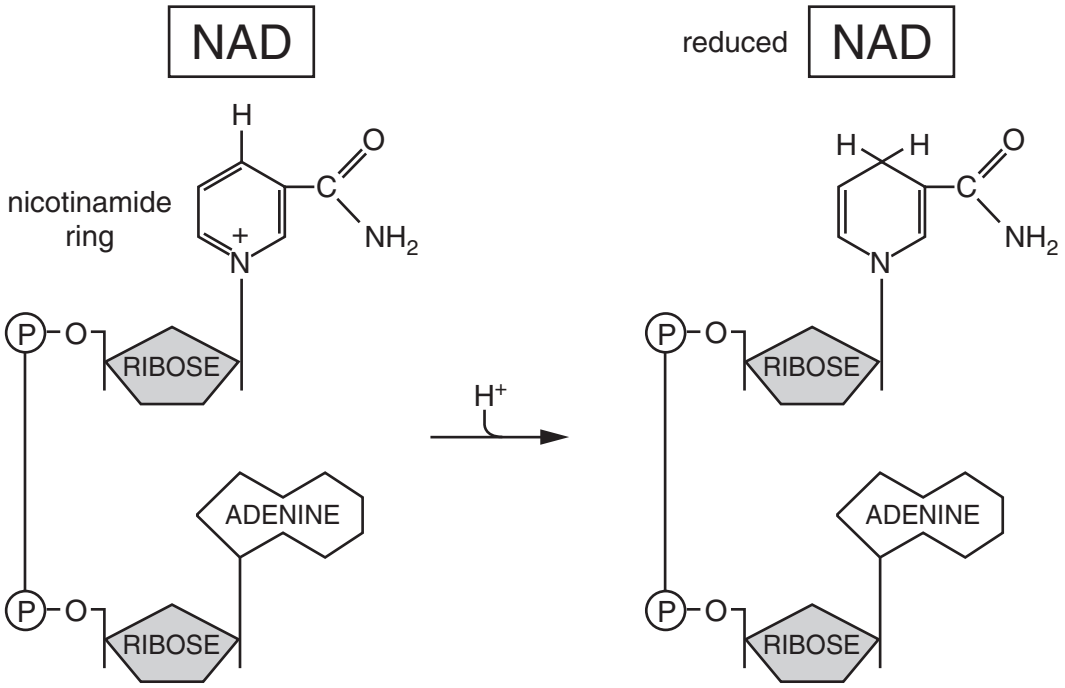

Fig. 2.1

(a) State two specific places in the eukaryotic cell where NAD is reduced.

.....

.....

.....[2]

(b) Describe the role of NAD in cellular respiration.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(c) Explain why NAD cannot be regenerated from reduced NAD in mitochondria in the absence of oxygen.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(d) Yeast can respire aerobically and anaerobically. When there is insufficient oxyge cells switch from aerobic to anaerobic respiration. This results in a significant incr in the rate of glucose uptake and glycolysis in the yeast cells.

Suggest why the rate of glycolysis increases significantly when yeasts cells switch from aerobic to anaerobic respiration.

.....

.....

.....[2]

[Total : 10]

3 Figs 3.1 and 3.2 show the concentration of glucose and insulin in blood plasma bef after a glucose drink.

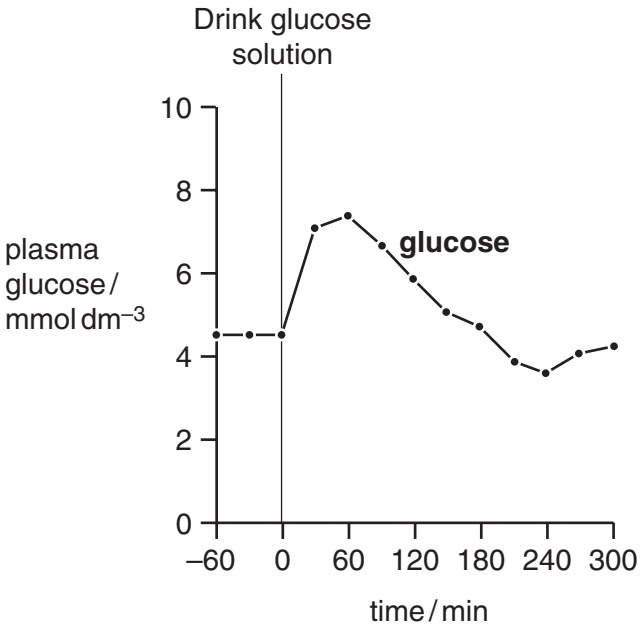

Fig. 3.1

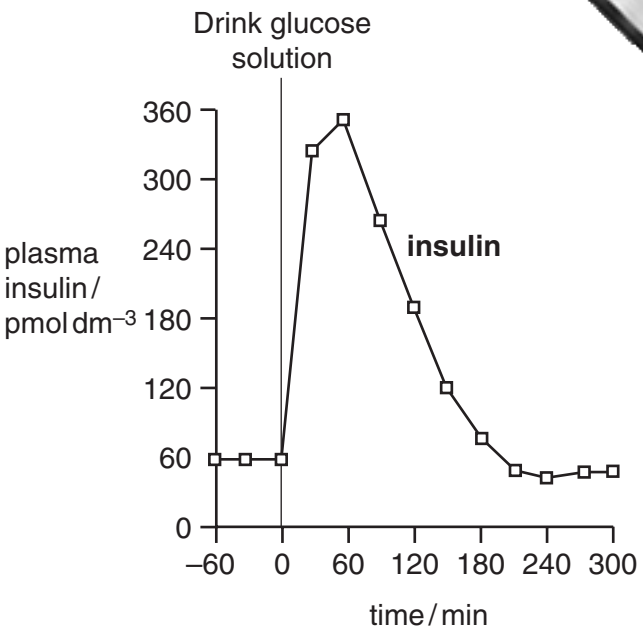

Fig. 3.2

(a) With reference to Fig. 3.1, describe the changes in blood glucose concentration after the glucose drink.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(b) With reference to Fig. 3.1 and Fig. 3.2, explain how the changes in blood glucose cause:

(i) an increase in the concentration of insulin in the plasma;

.....

.....

.....[2]

(ii) a subsequent fall in the concentration of insulin in the plasma.

.....

.....

.....[2]

(c) Describe the role of the hormone glucagon in maintaining the concentration of glucose.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

[Total : 10]

4 Resistance to the widely used poison warfarin is now extremely common in rats. W interacts with vitamin K to prevent its normal functions in the blood clotting mechan Normal rats fed on warfarin suffer a fatal haemorrhage. Resistant rats apparently do not us vitamin K in the same way and maintain normal blood clotting times, even when they have eaten large amounts of warfarin. Warfarin resistance in rats is determined by a single dominant allele. Animals carrying the allele for resistance need large quantities of vitamin K.

genotype	resistance to warfarin	quantities of vitamin K required
homozygous recessive	not resistant (susceptible)	normal
heterozygous	resistant	slightly higher
homozygous dominant	resistant	extremely large

When warfarin is used continually the percentage of resistant rats remains at about 50% of the total rat population.

(a) Using the symbols **R** for the allele that confers warfarin resistance and **r** for the allele that produces no resistance, draw a genetic diagram to explain how resistant rats can produce warfarin susceptible offspring.

[4]

(b) Suggest why homozygous dominant rats are unlikely to survive in the wild.

.....

.....[1]

(c) Describe how natural selection operates to maintain the proportion of resistant rats at about 50% of the total population.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(d) Explain, with an example, how a mutation that results in the substitution of a single base may affect the phenotype of an organism.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

[Total : 11]

5 Fig. 5.1 is a drawing of a section of a liver lobule that has been injected with ink. The [illegible]s are clearly visible as a result of taking up carbon particles from the ink by phagocytosis.

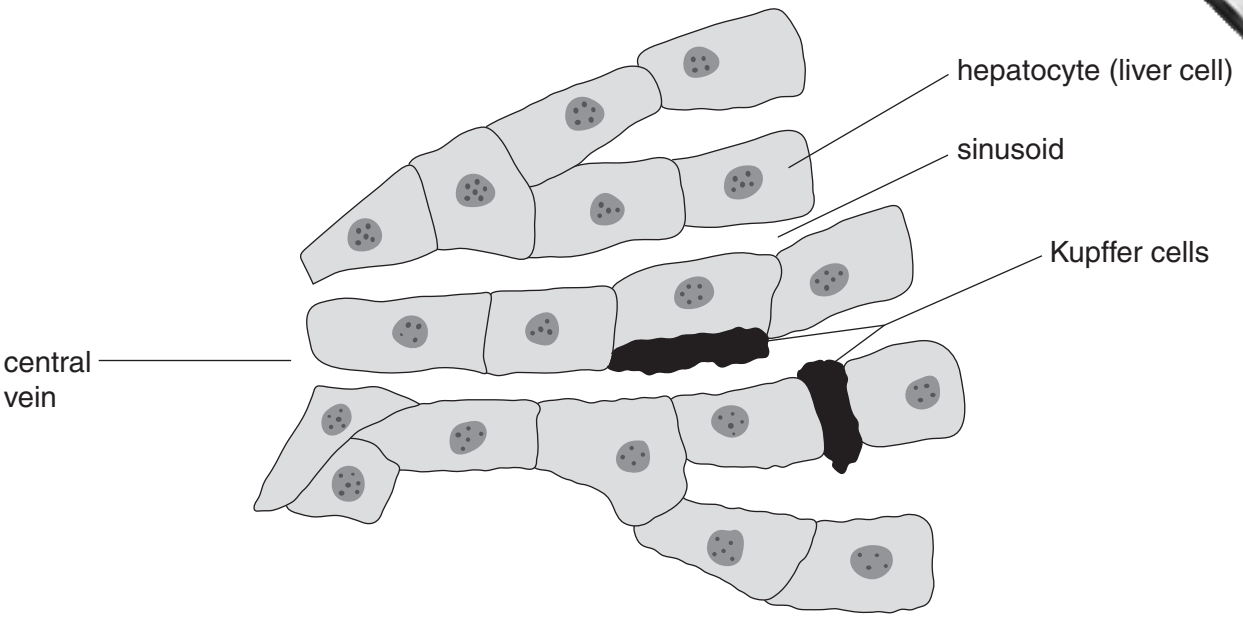

Fig. 5.1

(a) The Kupffer cells remove damaged red blood cells from the blood in the sinusoids. Explain what happens to the haemoglobin.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(b) Describe how excess amino acids are deaminated by the hepatocytes.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(c) Outline the function of the hepatocytes in detoxification of a **named** toxic compo

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

[Total : 10]

BLANK PAGE