Name

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

www.PapaCambridge.com 5090/02 **BIOLOGY**

Paper 2

October/November 2003

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

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.

Section A

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Section B

Answer all the questions including questions 6, 7 and 8 Either or 8 Or.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

At the end of the examination,

- fasten all your work securely together;
- write an E (for Either) or an O (for Or) next to the number 8 in the grid below to indicate which question you have answered.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are advised to spend no longer than one hour on Section A and no longer than 45 minutes on Section B.

If you have been given a label, look at the details. If any details are incorrect or missing, please fill in your correct details in the space given at the top of this page.

Stick your personal label here, if provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE				
Section A				
Secti	on B			
6 7 8 TOTAL				

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

1 Fig. 1.1 shows a cell from an organism.



Fig. 1.1

(a)	(i)	In which type of living organism are cells similar to the one shown in Fig. normally found?	1.1
			[1]
	(ii)	State two reasons for your choice of living organism in (i).	
		1	
		2	[2]

Fig. 1.2(a) shows the same cell after it had been placed in solution $\bf A$ for ten minutes. The cell was then transferred to solution $\bf B$ and Fig. 1.2(b) shows how it appeared after a further ten minutes.



Fig. 1.2(a)

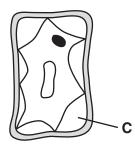


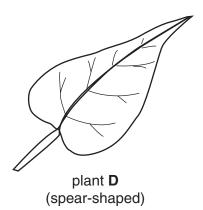
Fig. 1.2(b)

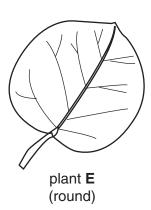
(b)	Explain what has occurred to cause the cell to appear as it does in Fig. 1.2(a).
	01

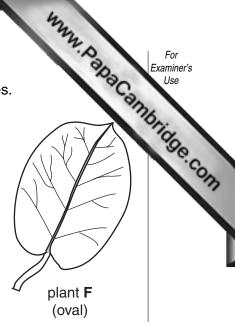
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(c)	Compared with the water potential of the cell, what can be deduced about solution A	AMB. OSE
	solution A	Tage
	solution B[2	,com
(d)	What will be found in region C in Fig. 1.2(b) at the end of the experiment?	
		.
	Explain your answer.	
	[2	9
	[Total : 10	ן [י

Fig. 2.1 shows leaves from three plants, \mathbf{D} , \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{F} , of the same species. 2







[5]

Fig. 2.1

In this species of plant, leaf shape is controlled by two alleles, \mathbf{S}^1 and \mathbf{S}^2 . Plants \mathbf{D} and \mathbf{E} are both homozygous for leaf shape and plant **F** is heterozygous.

- (a) State the phenotype of the heterozygous plant.[1]
- In the space below, construct a genetic diagram to show how a particular cross will (b) (i) always result in all offspring having a different phenotype from both parents.

(ii)	Suggest an explanation for the offspring in your answer to (b)(i) always have leaves of a different shape from either of the parent plants.	aving

www.PapaCambridge.com (c) In some cases when two plants shown in Fig. 2.1 are crossed, the offspring plants have two different leaf shapes in a ratio of 1:1.

In the space below, construct a genetic diagram to show how this happens.

[3]

[Total : 11]

3 Fig. 3.1 represents part of a starch molecule.



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		6 AM. Day	-
−ig.	3.1 ı	represents part of a starch molecule.	10
		represents part of a starch molecule. Fig. 3.1	
		Fig. 3.1	
(a)	(i)	Name the enzyme in the human alimentary canal that digests this molecule.	
		[1	1]
	(ii)	In the space below, draw a diagram to show the result of this enzyme's action of the starch molecule.	n
		[1	1]
	(iii)	List the regions in the alimentary canal where this enzyme is active.	
		[2	2]
b)	The	stra is a synthetic, edible fat similar to naturally-occurring saturated (animal) fats human alimentary canal and associated organs cannot produce an appropriate yme to act on it.	
	(i)	State a process that all fats, including olestra, undergo in the alimentary canal.	
		[1	1]
	(ii)	State two processes that all fats, other than olestra , undergo in the alimentar canal.	ry
		1	
		2[2	2]
c)	Sug	gest two health-related advantages of using olestra in food preparation.	
	1		
	2	[2	2]
(d)	Sug	gest a possible disadvantage of using olestra.	
		[1	1]
		[Total : 10	0]

Fig. 4.1 shows apparatus used in the manufacture of an antibiotic. 4

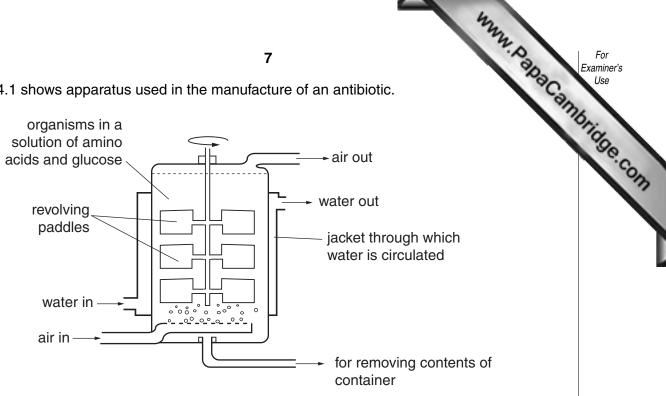


Fig. 4.1

(a)	(i)	Name the type of organism used in the manufacture of antibiotics.
		[1]
	(ii)	Name an antibiotic that is manufactured in this way[1]
(b)		manufacturing process involves the presence of a solution containing both amino is and glucose.
	Ехр	lain the value of these to the organism.
	ami	no acids
	aluc	cose
	9	[4]
(a)	Evn	
(c)	⊏xp	lain why
	(i)	air is introduced into the apparatus;
		[1]
	(ii)	the air enters through very many small holes, rather than one large one.
		[1]
(d)	Sug	gest the importance of the water circulating in the jacket around the container.
		[2]
		[Total · 10]

www.papaCambridge.com Fig. 5.1 shows an outline of the upper part of a human body and the positions of some 5 internal organs.

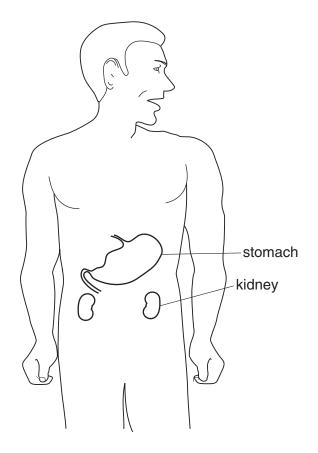


Fig. 5.1

Name the group of chemical substances produced by endocrine glands.

(a) Some glands (endocrine glands) produce chemical substances that alter the activity of target organs.

11

- (b) (i) On Fig. 5.1, use the letters G and H and label lines to indicate the positions of two different endocrine glands.
 - (ii) Complete Table 5.1 for glands **G** and **H**.

Table 5.1

	name of gland	chemical produced	effect on the body
G			
н			

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(c)	Suggest an explanation for the fact that the chemicals produced by endocrine are usually in the form of small molecules.	No.
	[2]	
	[Total : 9]	

Section B

						The state of the s
					10	To a
					Section B	TO COL
			An	swer all the	questions including questions 6, 7 and 8 Eit	ther or 8 Or.
				Write you	r answers on the separate answer paper pro	ther or 8 Or.
6	(a)	(i)			e structure of a named fruit or seed that is named fruit or seed that is animal-disperse	wind-dispersed differs from
		(ii)			seeds you have described in (i), explain how method of dispersal.	their structure adapts each [5]
	(b)	-	ggest minat	• • •	er and (ii) a suitable temperature are impor	rtant in the process of seed [5]
						[Total : 10]
7	(a)	Exp	olain v	ith details ho	ow the transpiration rate of a plant is affecte	d by
		(i)	deci	easing the h	umidity of the surrounding air	
		(ii)	incre	asing the te	mperature of the surrounding air.	[7]
	(b)	Sug	ggest	now transpira	ation is of value to a plant.	[3]
						[Total : 10]
Q	uesti	on 8	is in t	ne form of ar	n Either/Or question. Only answer question	8 Either or question 8 Or.
8	Eitl	her	(a)	Explain how	the following are involved in the process of	breathing.
				(i) the diap	phragm	[4]
				(ii) intercos	stal muscles	[4]
			(b)	Describe the	e function of the cilia in the trachea.	[2]
						[Total : 10]
	Or		Des	ribe how the	e following help to maintain a constant interr	nal environment.
			(a)	the skin		[7]
			(b)	the kidneys		[3]
						[Total : 10]

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