# <u>Specimen Paper</u>

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Centre Number				Candidate Number			
Surname							
Other Names							
Candidate Signature							



General Certificate of Secondary Education Foundation Tier

**Biology 1F** 

### Science A

Unit Biology B1

### Biology

Unit Biology B1

#### For this paper you must have:

a ruler.
You may use a calculator.

#### Time allowed

• 60 minutes

#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the space provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

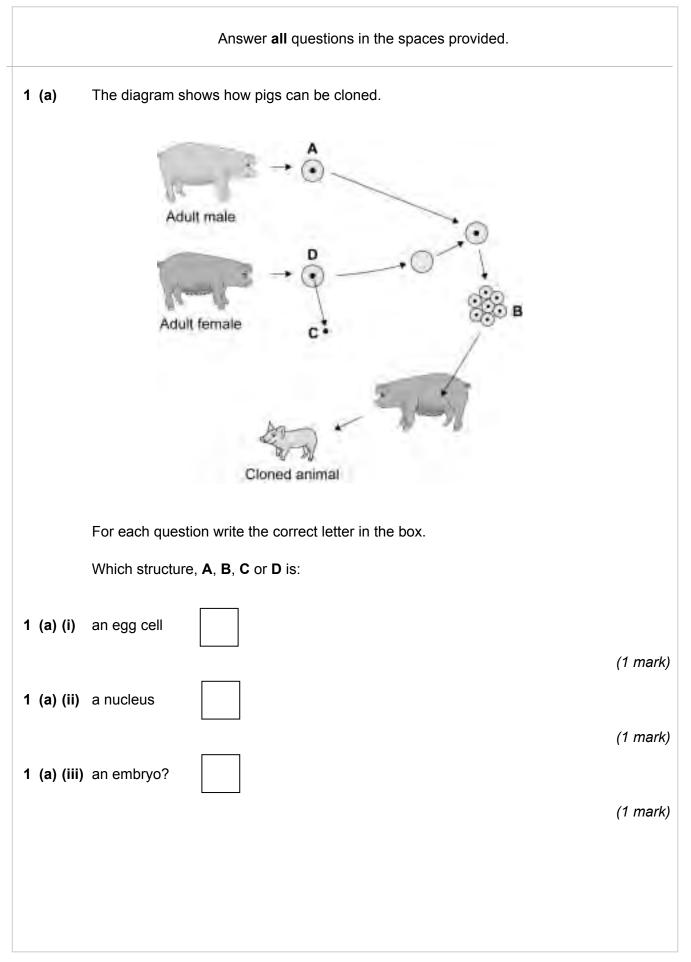
#### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
- Question 13 should be answered in continuous prose. In this question you will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

#### Advice

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

For Examiner's Use					
Examine	Examiner's Initials				
Question	Mark				
1					
2					
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11					
12					
13					
TOTAL					



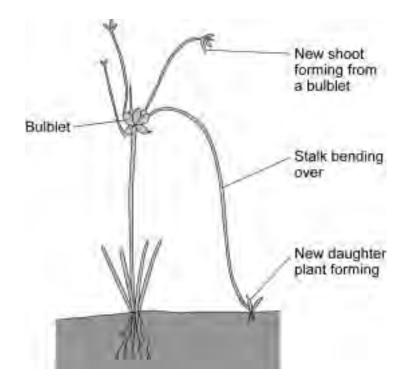
Do not write

outside the box

1 (b) Walking onion plants grow a bunch of bulblets (tiny bulbs).

The bulblets start to grow and the stalks bend over with the weight of the new growth.

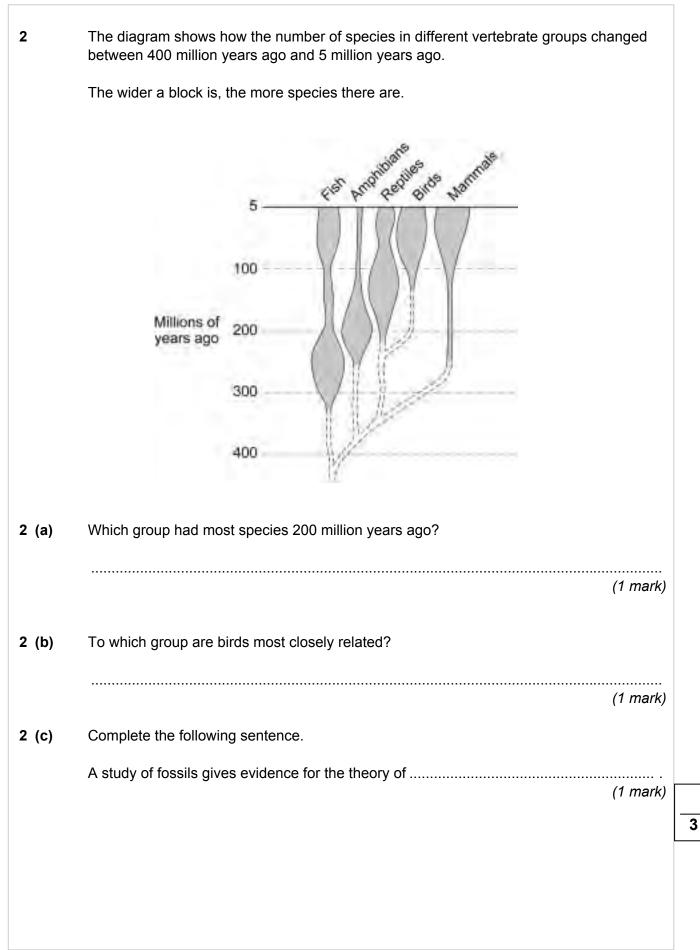
This makes the onion plant seem to walk across the garden.



Producing plants in this way is called asexual reproduction.

Use words from the box to complete the following sentences.

chromosome	clone	gamete	gene	parent		
Asexual reproductior	n needs only o	ne				
Asexual reproductior	n does not invo	olve production	of a			
The daughter plant is	s called a				(3 marks)	-
	Turn over fo	r the next ques	tion			
	Asexual reproductior Asexual reproductior	Asexual reproduction needs only on Asexual reproduction does not involution does not involution the daughter plant is called a	Asexual reproduction needs only one Asexual reproduction does not involve production The daughter plant is called a	Asexual reproduction needs only one	Asexual reproduction needs only one Asexual reproduction does not involve production of a The daughter plant is called a	Asexual reproduction needs only one



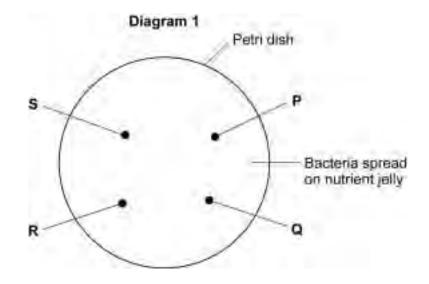
3	Gardeners often collect fallen leaves in autumn and place them on compost he	aps.
	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \\ \hline $	
3 (a)	Over the next year the leaves decay.	
	Which living things cause leaves to decay?	
		(1 mark)
3 (b)	The leaves decay more quickly in summer than in winter.	
	Give <b>one</b> reason why.	
3 (c)	The compost heap has holes in its sides to allow gases to enter.	
	Which gas is needed for decay?	
		(1 mark)
	Turn over for the next question	

Do not write

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#### 4 Students investigated how well antibacterial mouthwashes worked. They tested four different mouthwashes, **P**, **Q**, **R** and **S**.

- They spread bacteria on nutrient jelly in a Petri dish.
- They soaked identical discs of filter paper in mouthwashes P, Q, R or S.
- They placed the discs on the growing bacteria as shown in **Diagram 1**.
- They covered the Petri dish.
- They incubated the Petri dish for two days.



**4 (a)** The nutrient jelly was heated to 120 °C before being poured into the Petri dish.

Why is this necessary?

Tick (✓) one box.

Statement	Tick (✔)
To make bacteria grow more quickly.	
To kill microorganisms.	
To make the nutrients dissolve.	

(1 mark)

## **4 (b)** What is the maximum temperature at which bacteria should be incubated in a school laboratory?

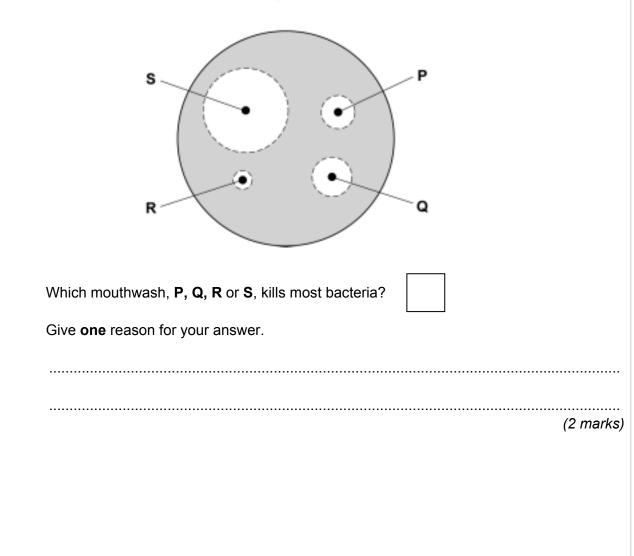
Tick (✓) **one** box.

Temperature	Tick (√)
15°C	
25 °C	
37 °C	

(1 mark)

4 (c) **Diagram 2** shows the appearance of the Petri dish after two days.

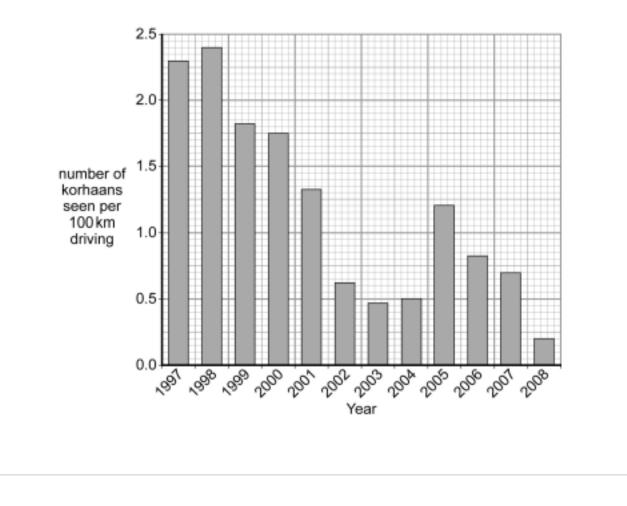
Diagram 2



The photograph shows a bird called the korhaan. Korhaans live in South Africa.



- Scientists have studied changes in the numbers of korhaans since 1997.
- The scientists asked volunteer drivers to record the number of korhaans they see for every 100 km they drive on particular roads.
- The bar chart shows changes in the numbers of korhaans seen by the volunteers between the start of 1997 and the end of 2008.



# **5 (a)** This method of counting korhaans could have led to an inaccurate estimate of the number of korhaans.

9

Explain how.

**5 (b)** Which statement best describes the change in the number of korhaans between 1997 and 2008?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Statement	Tick (✓)
There was a steady fall in the number of korhaans.	
The number of korhaans went up and down, but there was an overall fall in numbers.	
The number of korhaans went up and down, and there was no overall trend.	

(1 mark)

**5 (c)** Korhaans live only amongst tall vegetation in areas of the country where there are few people.

Which is the most likely explanation for the change in the numbers of korhaans between 1997 and 2008?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

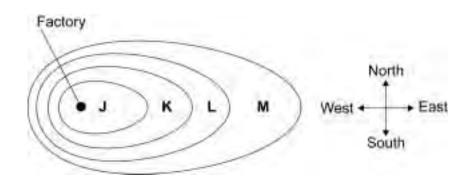
Statement	Tick (✓)
Many korhaans have been killed by cars.	
Many korhaans have been killed by people for food.	
The habitat of the korhaans is disappearing.	

(1 mark)

Do not write

	10		outside th box
6	Lichens are pollution indicators.		
6 (a)	Complete the following sentence.		
	Lichens are indicators of the gas	(1 mark)	
	The chart shows how much pollution different lichens can t	olerate.	
	Parmelia		
	Degelia		
	Bryoria		
	Lichen Physconia		
	species Ramalina		
	Lecanora		
	Diploicia		
	Xanthoria		
	Very low Low Moderate	High	
	Level of pollution	•	

6 (b) The diagram shows the areas, J, K, L and M, in which different lichen species grew around a factory. The factory burns coal.



6 (b) (i) In which direction does the wind blow the pollution from the factory?

Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) one box.

Wind direction	Tick (✓)
From the factory towards the north	
From the factory towards the east	
From the factory towards the south	
From the factory towards the west	

(1 mark)

6 (b) (ii) Which row in the table shows a correct distribution of lichens?

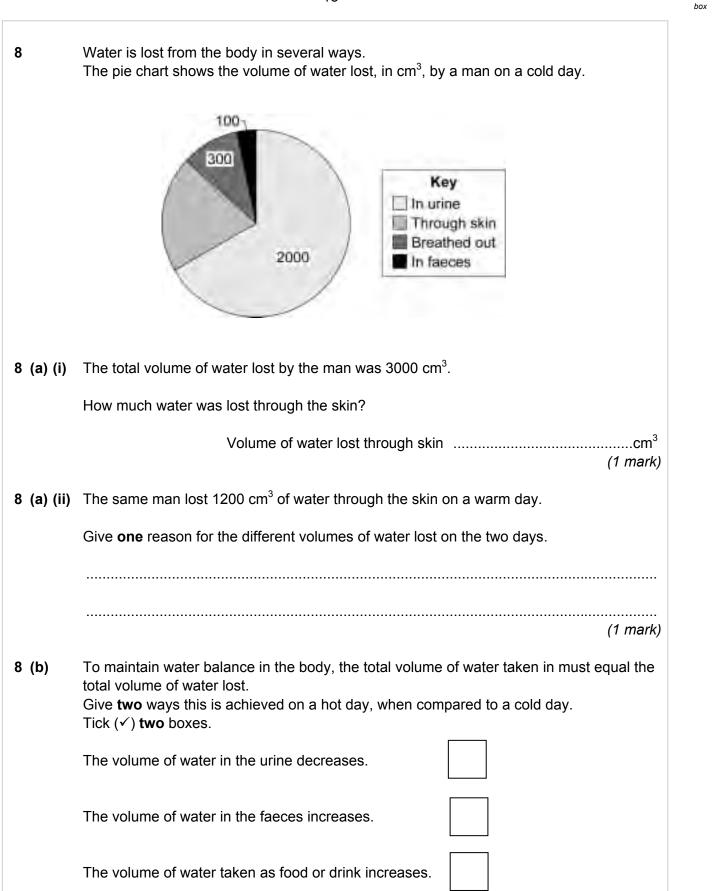
Tick (✓) **one** row.

Lichen in area J	Lichen in area K	Lichen in area L	Lichen in area M	Tick (✓)
Xanthoria	Diploicia	Parmelia	Ramalina	
Degelia	Bryoria	Lecanora	Xanthoria	
Xanthoria	Lecanora	Bryoria	Parmelia	

(1 mark)

3

7 Emperor penguins have adaptations that help them to survive in very cold antarctic conditions. Oily feathers Streamlined body Layer of fat under the skin Emperor penguins catch fish in the sea. Use this information and information from the drawing to explain how the Emperor penguin is adapted to survive in the antarctic. ..... ..... (3 marks)



The volume of water breathed out decreases.

(2 marks)



Do not write

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**9** Dr Semmelweiss collected data about the number of deaths in the two maternity wards in the hospital where he worked.

- From 1833 to 1838 there were the same number of doctors and midwives delivering babies in both **Ward 1** and **Ward 2**.
- From 1839 to 1847 medical students and doctors delivered babies in **Ward 1**; midwives delivered babies in **Ward 2**.

Dr Semmelweiss also noticed that doctors often came straight from examining dead bodies to the delivery ward.

The table shows the number of patients and the number of deaths in the two wards.

Years	Ward	Number of patients	Number of deaths	Death rate as deaths per 1000 patients
1833–1838	Ward 1	23 509	1505	64.0
	Ward 2	13 097	731	55.8
1839–1847	Ward 1	20 204	1989	98.4
	Ward 2	17 791	691	

**9 (a) (i)** Use the formula

#### death rate = number of deaths x 1000 number of patients

to calculate the death rate for **Ward 2** in the years 1839–1847.

\_\_\_\_\_

Death rate = ......deaths per thousand (2 marks)

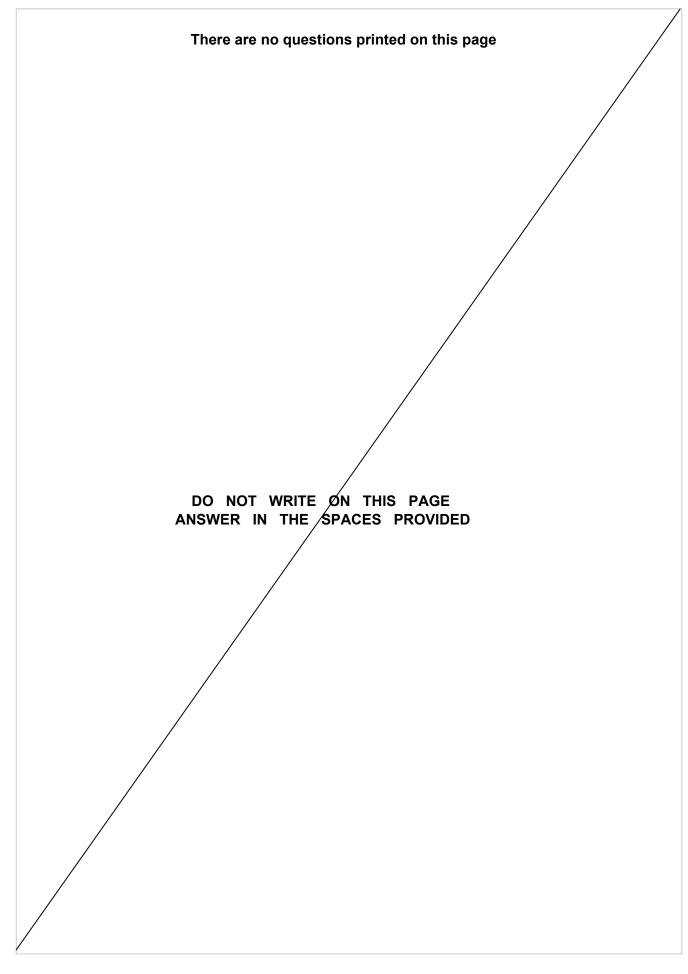
**9 (a) (ii)** Suggest a hypothesis for the difference in the death rates on **Ward 1** and **Ward 2** in the years 1839–1847.

Do not write outside the box

9 (b)	Antibiotics are now used in hospitals.	
	What is an antibiotic, and what does it do?	
		(2 marks)
9 (c)	MRSA is causing problems in hospitals.	
	Give <b>one</b> reason why.	
		(1 mark)
9 (d)	How can the work of Semmelweiss help to reduce the problems caused	by MRSA?
		(1 mark)
	Turn over for the next question	







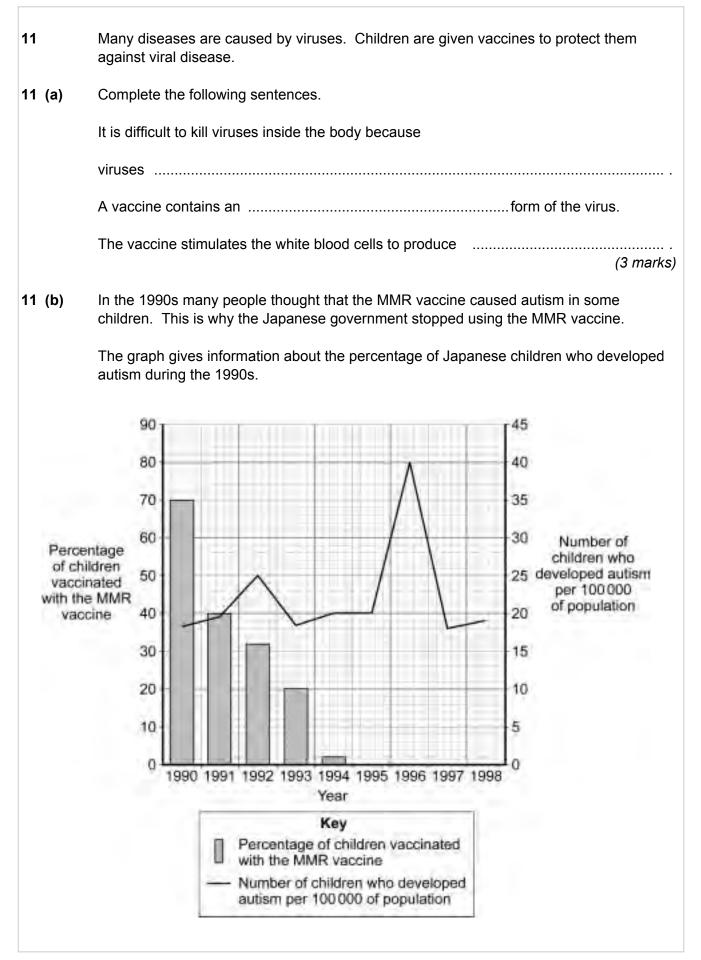
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10	A student grew a plant in an upright pot.	
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She then put the pot in a horizontal position and left the plant in the dark for two days.

Diagram **3** shows the potted plant after two days in the dark.

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00		ap.	
	18886	THE	
Plant growing upright	Plant put horizontal in the dark	Plant after 2 days in the dark	
Explain fully why th	ne plant responded in this way.		
			(4 marks
	Turn over for the next quest	ion	



11 (b)	The data in the graph support the view that there is <b>no</b> link between MMR vaccination and autism.		
	Explain why.		
	Turn over for the next question		

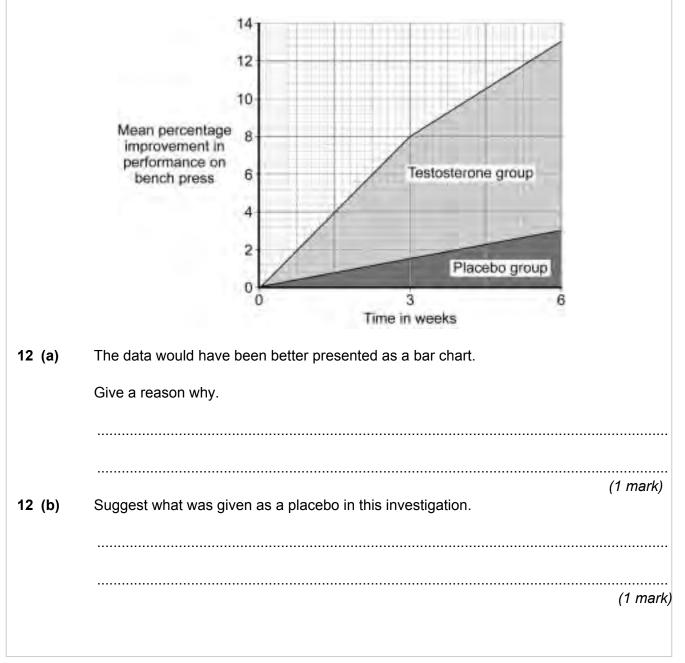
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### **12** Some athletes use drugs containing the steroid testosterone to improve their performance.

In an investigation:

- scientists monitored the performance of 18 male athletes over a 6 week training programme
- 9 athletes were given weekly injections of testosterone with the dose of 3.5 milligrams per kilogram of body mass, for 6 weeks
- the other 9 athletes were given a placebo
- the athletes' performance on a bench press exercise was measured at 3 weeks and 6 weeks.

The graph shows the results of the investigation.



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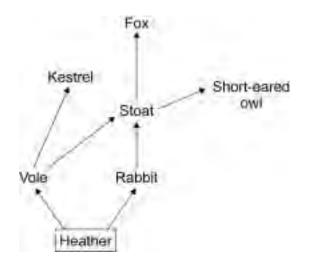
12 (c)	Describe the results of the investigation.	
	(2 marks)	
12 (d)	Most internet advertisements for testosterone state that athletes need to use testosterone for at least 10 weeks to significantly improve performance.	
	Do the results of this investigation support the statement in the advertisements?	
	Give <b>one</b> reason for your answer.	
		,
	Turn over for the next question	

In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.

13

22

The diagram below shows a food web for some of the organisms that live on moorland.



Only a small percentage of the Sun's energy captured by the heather is eventually incorporated into the body tissues of the fox.

Explain, as fully as you can, what happens to the rest of the energy captured by the heather.

END OF QUESTIONS					
	(6	i marks)			



