AQA

GCSE
BIOLOGY

H

Higher Tier   Paper 1H

Tuesday 15 May 2018   Afternoon   Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:
- a ruler
- a scientific calculator.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- 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.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

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.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
TOTAL	

There are no questions printed on this page

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

0 1 Eating food containing *Salmonella* bacteria can cause illness.

0 1 . 1 Two symptoms of infection by *Salmonella* are vomiting and diarrhoea.

What causes these symptoms?

[1 mark]

toxins

0 1 . 2 Give **two** ways a person with a mild infection of *Salmonella* can help prevent the spread of the bacteria to other people.

[2 marks]

1   wash hands after being sick

        -Isolation

2   Isolate infected person   -Avoid preparing food

0 1 . 3 In very serious infections of *Salmonella*, a doctor can prescribe drugs to kill the bacteria.

What type of drug can the doctor prescribe to kill the bacteria?

[1 mark]

Antibiotics

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

0 1 . 4 A person with AIDS may take longer than a healthy person to recover from a *Salmonella* infection.

Explain why.

[2 marks]

Immune system is damaged/weaker, and white blood cells cannot kill Salmonella as effectively as in a healthy person.

Turn over ▶

0 1 . 5 *Salmonella* bacteria can be transmitted from chickens to humans. Chickens can be vaccinated to prevent the transmission of *Salmonella* bacteria to humans.

Suggest **one** other way farmers could prevent the transmission of *Salmonella* from chickens to humans.

[1 mark]

−Isolate infected chickens   −Slaughter infected chickens

−Antibiotics given to chickens

A restaurant owner employed a scientist to test the effectiveness of two kitchen cleaning liquids.
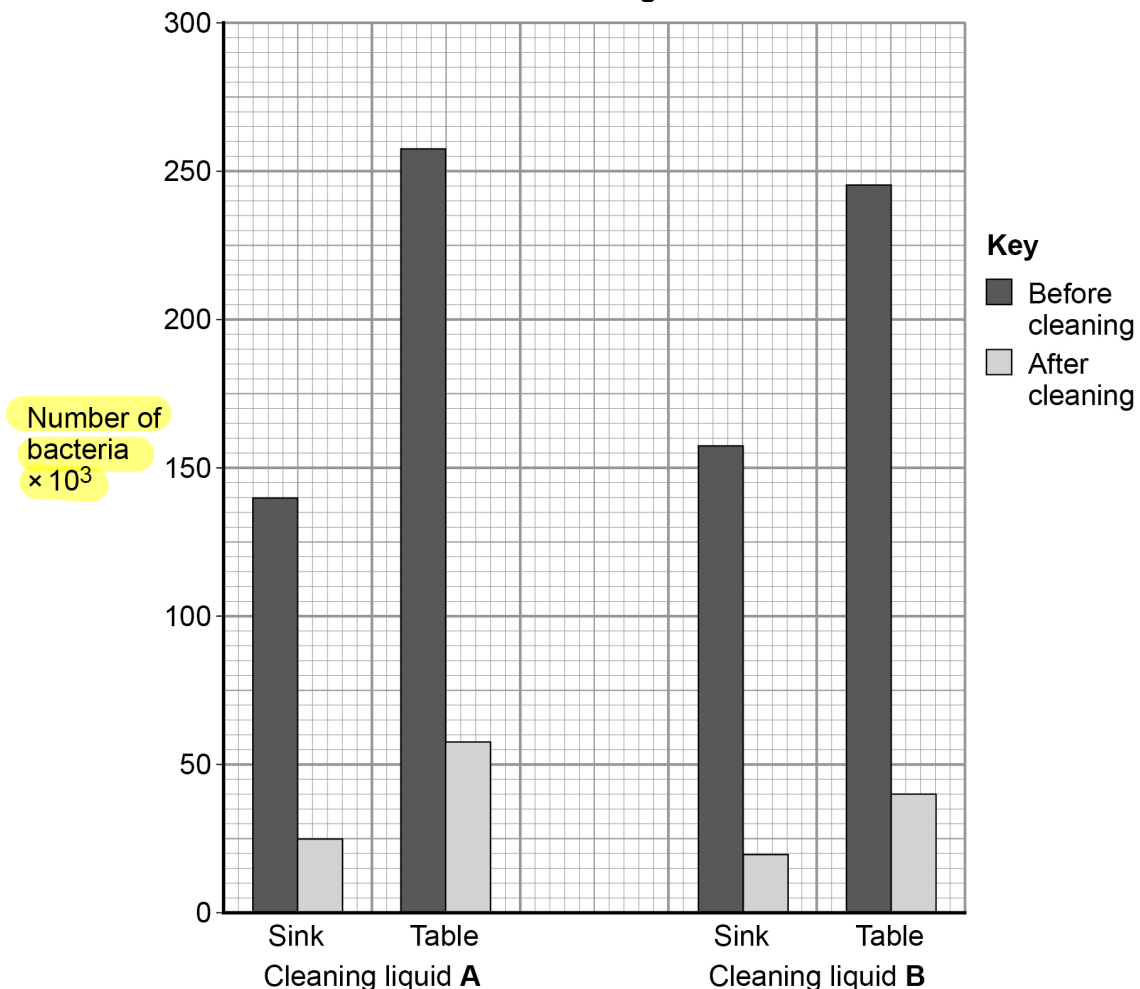
The scientist took samples from two work surfaces:
- before the surfaces had been cleaned with the cleaning liquids
- after the surfaces had been cleaned with the cleaning liquids.

The samples were then analysed for the number of bacteria they contained.

The results are shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1

0 1 . 6 Which cleaning liquid is the more effective?

Give a reason for your answer.

[1 mark]

Cleaning Liquid ___B___
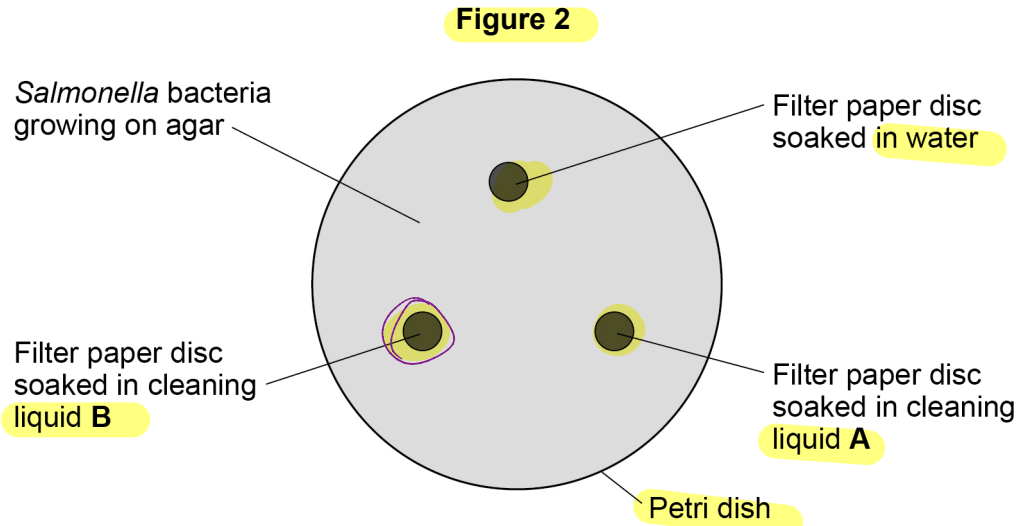
Reason ___Greater reduction in the number of bacteria___

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

The scientist investigated the effect of cleaning liquid **A** and cleaning liquid **B** on *Salmonella* bacteria grown in a laboratory.

Figure 2 shows the way the investigation was set up.

Figure 2

Salmonella bacteria growing on agar

Filter paper disc soaked in water

Filter paper disc soaked in cleaning liquid **B**

Filter paper disc soaked in cleaning liquid **A**

Petri dish

The Petri dish was placed in an incubator at 25 °C for 48 hours.

After 48 hours, the scientist calculated the area around each paper disc where no bacteria were growing.

The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Filter paper disc	Area around disc with no bacteria growing in cm²
Water	0
Cleaning liquid **A**	11
Cleaning liquid **B**	13

0 1 . 7 What measurement would the scientist need to take to calculate the area where no bacteria were growing?

[1 mark]

πr^2 ← radius

Radius

(diameter) = 2×r

0 1 . 8 Give **one** change to the investigation that would allow the scientist to check if the results are repeatable. → Same person repeats same experiment with same method to get the same result

[1 mark]

Do experiment again (repeat) to see if the results are similar

0 1 . 9 The scientist showed the results to the restaurant owner.

Both cleaning liquids cost the same per dm^3.

Suggest **one** other factor the restaurant owner should consider when choosing which cleaning liquid to use.

[1 mark]

- Toxicity of product
  └ or harmful side effects

- Interactions with other cleaners
- Ease of use

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Turn over ▶

0 2 Metabolism is the sum of all the chemical reactions in the cells of the body.

One metabolic reaction is the formation of lipids.

0 2 . 1 Give **one** other metabolic reaction in cells.

-formation / breakdown
of glycogen / proteins

[1 mark]

-Respiration

-Photosynthesis   - formation of urea

Table 2 shows the mean metabolic rate of humans of different ages.

Table 2

Age in years	Mean metabolic rate in kJ/m²/hour	
	Males	**Females**
5	53	53
15	45	42
25	39	35
35	37	35
45	36	35

0 2 . 2 What **two** conclusions can be made from the data in **Table 2**?

[2 marks]

As age increases, mean metabolic rate of males and females increases. ✗ ☐

Males have a higher metabolic rate than females after five years of age. ☑

The mean metabolic rate of females decreases faster than males up to 25 years of age. ☑

The mean metabolic rate of males and females decreases more quickly after the age of 35. ✗ ☐

There is no relationship between age and mean metabolic rate. ✗ ☐

0 2 . 3 Calculate the percentage decrease in the mean metabolic rate of males between 5 years and 45 years of age.

Use the equation:

$$\text{percentage decrease} = \frac{\text{decrease in metabolic rate}}{\text{original metabolic rate}} \times 100$$

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

[3 marks]

53 − 36 = 17

$\dfrac{17}{53} \times 100 = 32.075412 \cdots$

Percentage decrease = 32.1

Turn over ▶

Regular exercise can increase metabolic rate.

Two people did five minutes of gentle exercise from rest.

Table 3 shows the effect of the exercise on their heart rates.

Table 3

Time in minutes	Heart rate in beats per minute	
	Person R	Person S
0 (at rest)	60	78
1	76	100
2	85	110
3	91	119
4	99	129
5	99	132

- Rate of increase

- Plateau/ Levelling off

- Overall change

0 2 . 4 Describe **two** differences in the response of person **R** and person **S** to the exercise.

Use information from **Table 3**.

[2 marks]

1 Person S's heart rate increased faster than that of person R

2 Person R's heart rate
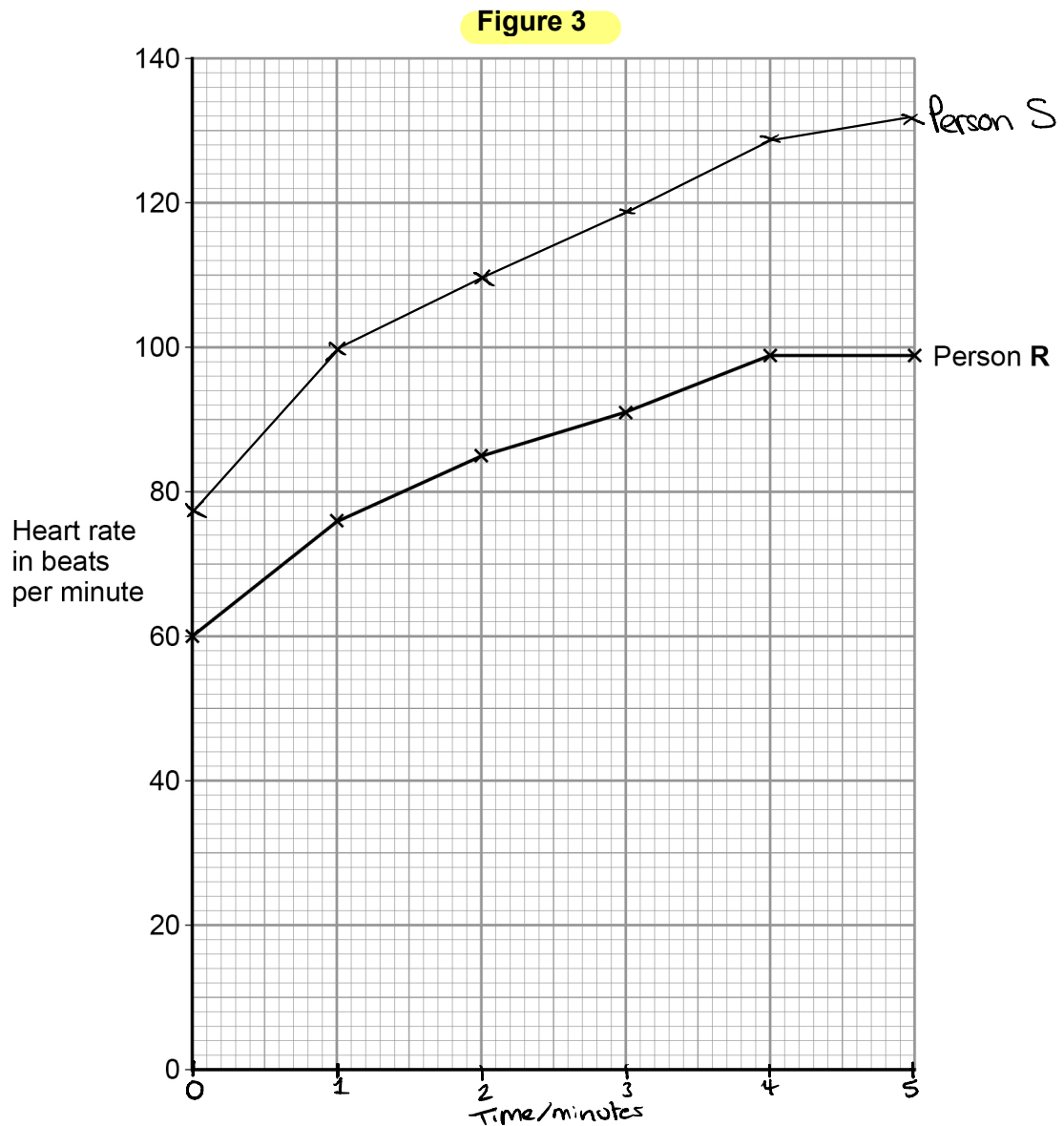
0 2 . 5 Complete the line graph in **Figure 3** for person **S**.

You should:

• add the scale to the x axis

• label the x axis.

[4 marks]

Do not write outside the box

Figure 3

0 2 . 6 After five minutes of exercise, the heart rate of person **S** was 132 beats per minute. When person **S** rested, his heart rate decreased steadily at a rate of 12 beats every minute.

Calculate how much time it would take the heart rate of person **S** to return to its resting rate.

[2 marks]

$$\frac{132-78}{12} = 4.5 \checkmark$$

Time = _____ 4.5 _____ minutes ✓

Turn over ▶

0 2 . 7 A student made the following hypothesis about the heart rate of smokers and non-smokers during exercise.

"During exercise, the heart rate of smokers increases more than the heart rate of non-smokers."

Design an investigation that would allow you to test this hypothesis.

[6 marks]

- Get two groups of people, one group smokers and the other non-smokers. Each group should have at least five people. ✓

controlled variable

- Get both groups to do the same exercise for the same amount of time. ✓

controlled variable

- Ensure groups are of the same health, age and gender ✓

Dependent variable

- Measure the heart rate of each person before and after exercise ✓

- Calculate the change in each person's heart rate and compare the results of each group ✓

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0 3 The circulatory system is composed of the blood, blood vessels and the heart.

0 3 . 1 Urea is transported in the blood plasma.

Name **two** other substances transported in the blood plasma.

[2 marks]

1 – Carbon Dioxide   – Glucose   – Amino acids

2 – Water   – Lactic acid

0 3 . 2 Some athletes train at high altitude.

Training at high altitude increases the number of red blood cells per cm^3 of blood.

Explain why having more red blood cells per cm^3 of blood is an advantage to an athlete.

[3 marks]

– More red blood cells means more haemoglobin present ✓

– Therefore more oxygen can be transported ✓ respiration in the presence of O_2

– More oxygen allows for more aerobic respiration of muscle cells ✓

(giving them more energy)

0 3 . 3 Which **two** blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood?

blood without oxygen

[2 marks]

Tick **two** boxes.

Aorta ✗   ☐ ← delivers oxygenated blood to body

Coronary artery ✗   ☐ ← delivers oxygenated blood to heart
  heart

Pulmonary artery   ☑ ← delivers deoxygenated blood to lungs

Pulmonary vein ✗   ☐ ← delivers oxygenated blood to heart (to later go on to body)

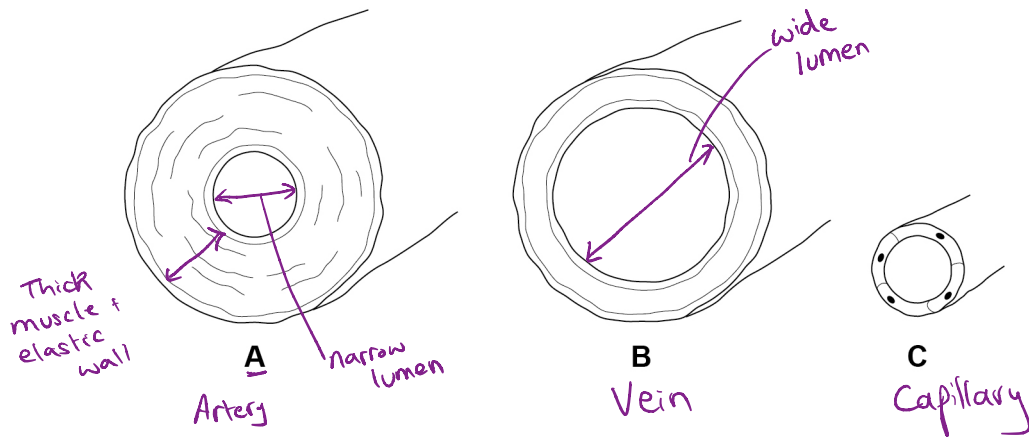Vena cava   ☑ ← delivers deoxygenated blood to heart (to later go on to lungs)

Turn over ▶

Figure 4 shows the three types of blood vessel.

Figure 4

wide lumen

Thick muscle + elastic wall

A
Artery

narrow lumen

B
Vein

C
Capillary

0 3 . 4 Which type of blood vessel carries blood into the right atrium?

vein

[1 mark]

Tick **one** box.

A [ ]   B [✓]   C [ ]

- Wall → elasticity / thickness
- Size of lumen
- Valves

0 3 . 5 Compare the structure of an artery with the structure of a vein.

[3 marks]

- Arteries have a thicker layer of muscle than veins ✓
- Arteries have a narrower lumen than veins ✓
- Veins have valves ; arteries don't ✓
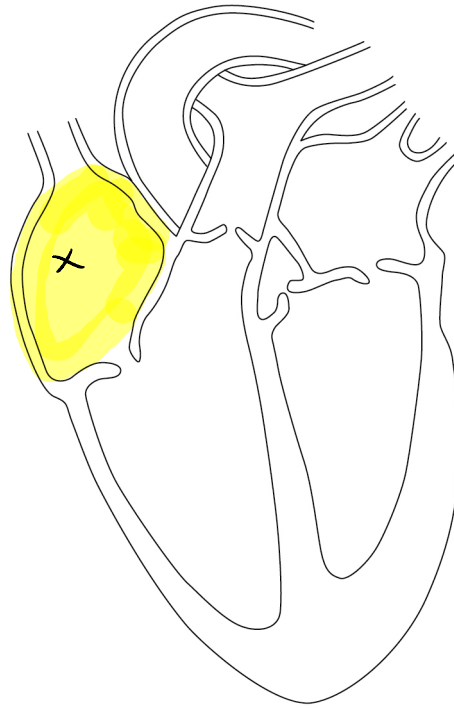- Arteries have more/ thicker elastic tissue (✓)

0 3 . 6 Heart rate is controlled by a group of cells. This group of cells act as a pacemaker.

Figure 5 shows a section through the heart.

Draw an **X** on **Figure 5** to show the position of the pacemaker.

[1 mark]

Figure 5

0 3 . 7 A patient may be fitted with an artificial pacemaker.

What condition may be treated using an artificial pacemaker?

[1 mark]

- An irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia

13

Turn over ▶

0 4   A student carried out an investigation using chicken eggs.

This is the method used.

1. Place 5 eggs in acid for 24 hours to dissolve the egg shell.

2. Measure and record the mass of each egg.

3. Place each egg into a separate beaker containing 200 cm³ of distilled water.

4. After 20 minutes, remove the eggs from the beakers and dry them gently with a paper towel.

5. Measure and record the mass of each egg.

Table 4 shows the results.

Table 4

Egg	Mass of egg without shell in grams	Mass of egg after 20 minutes in grams	
1	73.5	77.0	3.5
2	70.3	73.9	3.6
3	72.4	75.7	3.3
4	71.6	73.1	1.5
5	70.5	73.8	3.3

0 4 . 1   Another student suggested that the result for egg 4 was anomalous.

Do you agree with the student?

Give a reason for your answer.

[1 mark]

Yes, because mass change is much lower than others

0 4 . 2 Calculate the percentage change in mass of egg **3**.

[2 marks]

$$\frac{\text{final} - \text{initial}}{\text{initial}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{75.7 - 72.4}{72.4} \times 100 \checkmark$$

Percentage change in mass = _____ 4.6% ✓ _____

0 4 . 3 Explain why the masses of the eggs increased.

[3 marks]

- Mass increased because water entered by osmosis ✓

- (Water has moved) from the dilute solution in the beaker to the concentrated solution in the egg ✓

- Through a partially permeable membrane ✓
  → only certain substances can pass through

0 4 . 4 Explain how the student could modify the investigation to determine the concentration of the solution inside each egg.

[3 marks]

- Use at least five concentrations of sugar/salt solution ✓

- (Leave eggs in solution) and plot the percentage change in mass on a graph ✓

- Determine the concentration where the curve crosses zero percent change ✓

This tells you when the concentration on either side of the membrane is equal, as no osmosis is occuring

Turn over ▶

Chicken egg shells contain calcium. Calcium ions are moved from the shell into the cytoplasm of the egg.

Table 5 shows information about the concentration of calcium ions.

Table 5

Location	Concentration of calcium ions in arbitrary units
Egg shell	0.6
Egg cytoplasm	2.1

(Handwritten annotations:) — Area of lower concentration — Area of higher concentration → Active Transport

0 4 . 5 Explain how calcium ions are moved from the shell into the cytoplasm of the egg.

[3 marks]

(Handwritten answer:)

- Ions are moved from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration ✓
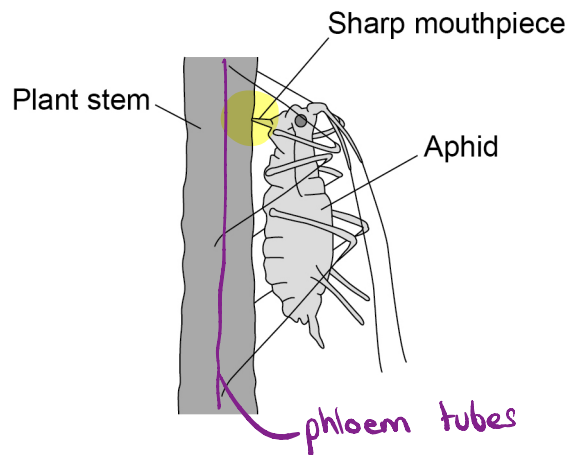- (By) Active transport ✓
- (which) requires the use of energy ✓

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0 5 Plants can be infected by fungi, viruses and insects.

Aphids are small insects that carry pathogens.

Figure 6 shows an aphid feeding from a plant stem.

Figure 6

Sharp mouthpiece

Plant stem

Aphid

phloem tubes

0 5 . 1 An aphid feeds by inserting its sharp mouthpiece into the stem of a plant.

Give the reason why the mouthpiece of an aphid contains a high concentration of dissolved sugars after feeding.

[1 mark]

Aphid has been feeding from the phloem

Turn over ▶

0 5 . 2   Plants infected with aphids may show symptoms of magnesium deficiency.

helps plant make chlorophyll

Magnesium deficiency symptoms include:
- yellow leaves
- stunted growth.

Explain how a deficiency of magnesium could cause these symptoms.

[5 marks]

- Yellow leaves due to lack of chlorophyll ✓
- Less light therefore absorbed by chlorophyll ✓
- Lower rate of photosynthesis ✓
- Plant makes less glucose ✓
- Less glucose converted into protein ✓

↳ less glucose converted into cellulose (which makes the cell wall)

↳ less energy for protein synthesis

Results in stunted growth

0 5 . 3 A farmer thinks a potato crop is infected with potato virus Y (PVY).

The farmer obtains a monoclonal antibody test kit for PVY.

To make the monoclonal antibodies a scientist first isolates the PVY protein from the virus.

Describe how the scientist would use the protein to produce the PVY monoclonal antibody.

[4 marks]

- Inject the protein into a mouse ✓
- Combine lymphocytes, with cancer cells to make hybridoma cells ✓ └→ type of white blood cell
- Find a hybridoma making monoclonal antibodies specific to PVY ✓ └→ 'hybrid' → fusion of lymphocytes and tumor cells
- Hybridoma is cloned to produce many cells ✓ (to make the antibody)

10

Turn over ►

0 6 Cystic fibrosis (CF) is a genetic disorder caused by a change in a gene.

0 6 . 1 What molecule are genes made of?

[1 mark]

DNA   (deoxyribonucleic acid)

0 6 . 2 CF affects the cell membranes of cells in the lungs and digestive system.

What is the function of the cell membrane?

[1 mark]

Controls the movement of substances in and out of the cell

0 6 . 3 In a person with CF, cells lining the lungs and digestive system create too much mucus.

The mucus can:
- block the duct leading from the pancreas to the small intestine
- block the tubes leading to the alveoli in the lungs.

— releases digestive enzymes

→ allows diffusion of O_2 into blood

Explain why children with CF grow more slowly than children without CF.

[6 marks]

— Logical structure, detail & listed points required for 6/6

- fewer digestive enzymes enter small intestine, so enzyme breaking down less food ✓
- Therefore less absorption of nutrients ✓
- fewer amino acids can enter the bloodstream ✓
- Less protein is made (for growth) ✓

(Regarding pancreas ↑)
(Regarding alveoli ↓)

—Less oxygen entering blood and available for respiration
- So less energy available for growth

Table 6 shows information about people in the UK in 2015.

Table 6

	Median age in years
People with CF	19
Whole population	40

0 6 . 4 Describe how the median age of a group of people can be determined.

[2 marks]

- Put ages in chronological order ✓ and find the middle value ✓

0 6 . 5 Suggest **one** reason why the median age for people with CF is lower than the median age for the whole population.

[1 mark]

- Most common in young people

- (more) don't live to an old age

Turn over ▶

0 6 . 6 People with a lung function below 30% may need a lung transplant.

Table 7 gives information about people with CF in 2015.

Table 7

Lung Function (%)	Percentage of people with CF
>75	22
51 – 75	72
30 – 50	4
<30	2

(handwritten annotation: 2% need transplants, circling the <30 row and the value 2)

In 2015, the total number of people with CF in the UK was 10 800.

Calculate how many people with CF in the UK in 2015 would **not** need a lung transplant.

[2 marks]

(handwritten working:)
100% − 2% = 98% = 0.98

0.98 × 10 800 = 10 584 ← don't need transplant

Number of people = 10 584

0 6 . 7 Lung transplants from donors have risks. One risk is organ rejection.

Scientists are researching how to solve the problem of organ rejection and hope to use stem cells to create healthy lungs.

The healthy lungs can then be transplanted into CF patients without the risk of organ rejection.

Describe how scientists may use stem cells to create healthy lungs that are **not** rejected by the CF patient.

[4 marks]

-Take stem cells from patient ✓ (bone marrow/skin)

- Remove/correct CF gene ✓

- Create embryo using these stem cells ✓

- Remove stem cells from embryo and stimulate differentiation into lung cells ✓

0 6 . 8 Some people disagree with the use of stem cells because of the risk of cancer.

Give **one other reason** why some people disagree with the use of stem cells to create new organs for transplants.

[1 mark]

Ethical / religious concerns; embryo is a potential human life

18

Turn over ▶

| 0 | 7 | | **Table 8** shows information about some food components in cow's milk.

Table 8

	Value per 500 cm³	Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) for a typical adult
Energy in kJ	1046	8700
Fat in g	8.4	70.0
Salt in g	0.5	6.0
Calcium in mg	605	1000
Vitamin B-12 in µg	4.5	2.4

| 0 | 7 | . | 1 | | How much **more** milk would a typical adult have to drink to get their RDA for calcium compared with the amount of milk needed to get their RDA for vitamin B-12?

[3 marks]

$$\frac{500}{605} \times 1000 = 826.446281 \text{ cm}^3 \checkmark$$
$$\hookrightarrow \text{calcium}$$

$$\frac{500}{4.5} \times 2.4 = 266.67 \text{ cm}^3 \checkmark$$
$$\hookrightarrow \text{Vitamin B-12}$$

$$826.4462\ldots - 266.67 = 559.77\ldots$$

Volume of milk = ___560___ $\checkmark$ cm³

0 7 . 2 Describe how a student could test cow's milk to show whether it contains protein and different types of carbohydrate.

[6 marks]

✗ mention all three tests in order to get full marks

allows CuSO₄ and NaOH

- Biuret reagent tests for protein ✓

- Add Biuret reagent to milk ✓ solution will turn from blue to lilac if positive ✓

- Iodine solution tests for starch ✓

- Add iodine solution to milk ✓ solution will turn from orange to blue/black if positive ✓

- Benedict's reagent tests for sugars ✓

- Add Benedict's reagent to milk and boil (heat to 60°C +) ✓ solution will turn from blue to red /brown /orange /yellow/ green if positive ✓

✗ Explain each point and have a logical structure

don't need to list all of these

Turn over ▶

A scientist investigated the effect of bile on the breakdown of fat in a sample of milk.

The scientist used an indicator that is colourless in solutions with a pH lower than 10, and pink in solutions with a pH above 10.

This is the method used.

1. Add 1 drop of bile to a test tube and one drop of water to a second test tube.

2. Add the following to each test tube:
   * 5 cm^3 of milk
   * 7 cm^3 of sodium carbonate solution (to make the solution above pH 10)
   * 5 drops of the indicator
   * 1 cm^3 of lipase.

3. Time how long it takes for the indicator in the solutions to become colourless.

The results are shown in **Table 9**.

Table 9

	Time taken for the indicator to become colourless in seconds
Solution with bile	65
Solution without bile	143

0 7 . 3   Explain why the indicator in both tubes became colourless.

[3 marks]

Enzyme → -Lipase breaks down fats into fatty acids (and glycerol) ✓

-fatty acids lower the pH ✓   → Acids have pH < 7

- When fatty acids cause the pH to drop below 10 the indicator becomes colourless ✓

0 7 . 4 Give the reason why the measurement of the time taken for the indicator to become colourless might be inaccurate.

[1 mark]

Observation of colour change is subjective / opinion based

0 7 . 5 Explain the difference in the results for the two test tubes in **Table 9**.

[3 marks]

- Bile emulsifies fat ✓
    → breaks fat from larger droplets to smaller droplets

- This creates a larger surface area of fat ✓

- So lipase can break down fat to produce fatty acids more quickly ✓

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