Q1.Figure 1 shows an image of a small section of DNA.

Figure 2 shows the structure of a small section of DNA.

Figure 1

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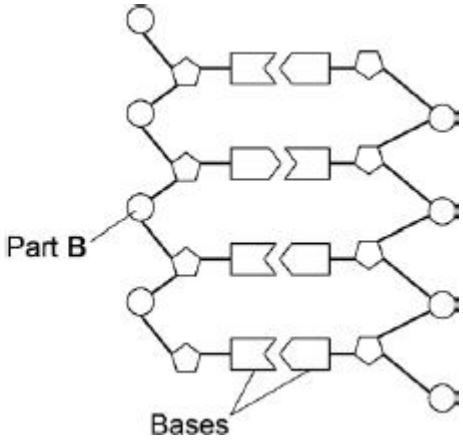
Figure 2



(a) What is Part **B**?

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(1)

(b) In **Figure 1** the structure of DNA shows four different bases.

There are four different bases and they always pair up in the same pairs.

Which bases pair up together?

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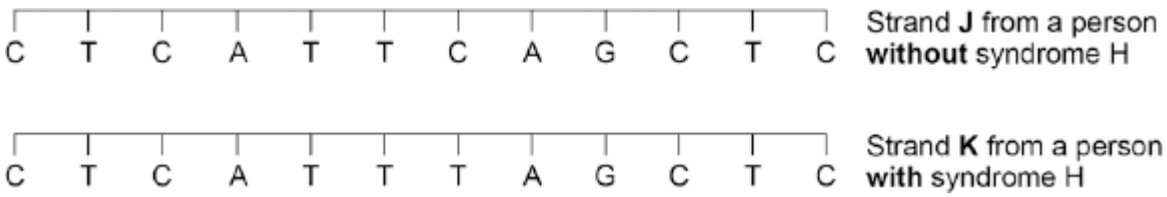
(1)

(c) Syndrome H is an inherited condition.

People with syndrome H do **not** produce the enzyme IDUA.

Figure 3 shows part of the gene coding for the enzyme IDUA.

Figure 3



Strand **K** shows a mutation in the DNA which has caused syndrome H.

The enzyme IDUA helps to break down a carbohydrate in the human body.

The enzyme IDUA produced from Strand **K** will not work.

Explain how the mutation could cause the enzyme **not** to work.

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(5)

(d) A recessive allele causes syndrome H.

A heterozygous woman and a homozygous recessive man want to have a child.

Draw a Punnett square diagram to determine the probability of the child having syndrome H.

Identify any children with syndrome H.

Use the following symbols:

A = dominant allele

a = recessive allele

Probability = ... %

(5)

(Total 12 marks)

Q2.(a) A healthy diet should be balanced.

What is meant by a balanced diet?

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(2)

(b) Cholesterol has important functions in the body.
Some cholesterol is produced by the liver.
Cholesterol is needed in the body to make the hormone oestrogen.

(i) Name the organ in the body which produces oestrogen.

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(1)

(ii) What effect does oestrogen have on the female reproductive cycle?

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(1)

(iii) Oestrogen is a naturally occurring steroid hormone.

Give **one** artificial use of a steroid hormone in the body.

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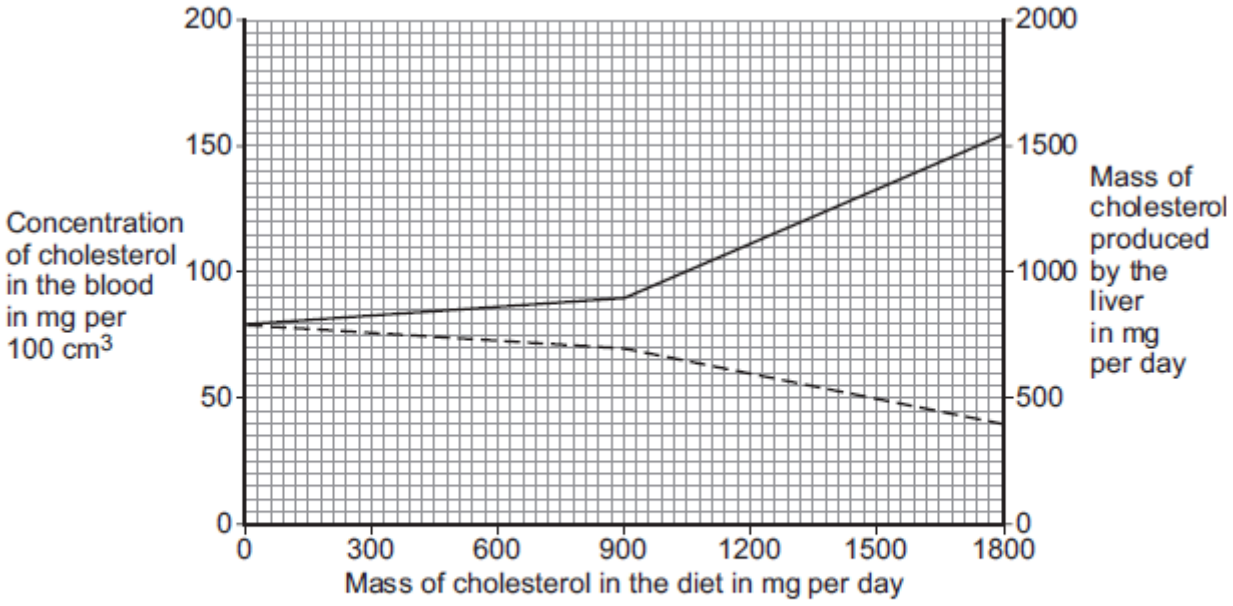
(1)

(c) The graph below shows the effect of the mass of cholesterol in the diet on:

- the concentration of cholesterol in the blood
- the mass of cholesterol produced by the liver.



Describe the effect of increasing the mass of cholesterol in the diet on the mass of cholesterol produced by the liver.

To gain full marks you should include data from the graph in your answer.

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(2)

(d) Large amounts of cholesterol in the diet switch off the production of an enzyme called reductase, in the liver.

An increase of the enzyme reductase increases the production of cholesterol by the liver.

(i) Which part of a liver cell is responsible for controlling the production of reductase?

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(1)

(ii) High blood cholesterol concentrations increase the likelihood of heart and circulatory diseases.

Doctors can prescribe statins to control the concentration of cholesterol in the blood.

Suggest how statins work.

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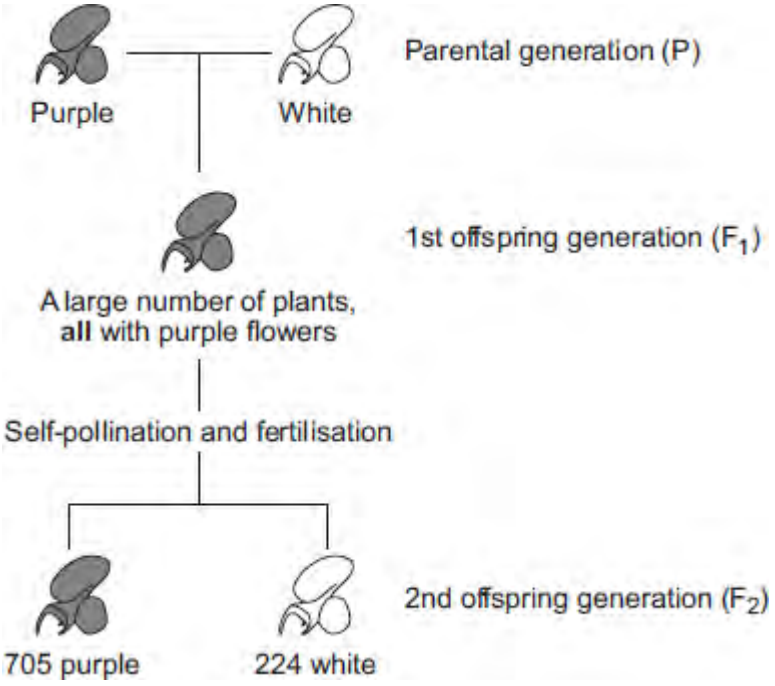
(1)
(Total 9 marks)

Q3. In 1866, Gregor Mendel published the results of his investigations into inheritance in garden pea plants.

The diagram below shows the results Mendel obtained in one investigation with purple-flowered and white-flowered pea plants.



(a) (i) Calculate the ratio of purple-flowered plants to white-flowered plants in the F_2 generation.

Ratio of purple : white = ...

(1)

(ii) There was a total of 929 plants in the F_2 generation.

Mendel thought that the production of a large number of offspring plants improved the investigation.

Explain why.

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(2)

(b) (i) Some of the plants in the diagram are homozygous for flower colour and some are heterozygous.

Complete the table to show whether each of the plants is homozygous or heterozygous. For each plant, tick (✓) **one** box.

	Homozygous	**Heterozygous**
Purple-flowered plant in the P generation		
White-flowered plant in the P generation		
Purple-flowered plant in the F_1 generation		

(2)

(ii) Draw a genetic diagram to show how self-pollination of the F_1 purple-flowered plants produced mainly purple-flowered offspring in the F_2 generation together with some white-flowered offspring.

Use the following symbols:

N = allele for purple flower colour
n = allele for white flower colour

(3)

(c) When Mendel published his work on genetics, other scientists at the time did not realise how important it was.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

1.....

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2.....

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(2)
(Total 10 marks)

Q4. Read the information.

Insects can be both useful and harmful to crop plants.
Insects such as bees pollinate the flowers of some crop plants. Pollination is needed for successful sexual reproduction of crop plants.
Some insects eat crops and other insects eat the insects that eat crops.

Corn borers are insects that eat maize plants.
A toxin produced by the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* kills insects.
Scientists grow *Bacillus thuringiensis* in large containers. The toxin is collected from the containers and is sprayed over maize crops to kill corn borers.

A company has developed genetically modified (GM) maize plants. GM maize plants contain a gene from *Bacillus thuringiensis*. This gene changes the GM maize plants so that they produce the toxin.

(a) Describe how scientists can transfer the gene from *Bacillus thuringiensis* to maize plants.

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(3)

(b) Would you advise farmers to grow GM maize plants?

Justify your answer by giving advantages and disadvantages of growing GM maize plants.

Use the information from the box and your own knowledge to help you.

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(4)
(Total 7 marks)

Q5. Phenylketonuria (PKU) is an inherited condition. PKU makes people ill.

(a) PKU is caused by a recessive allele.

(i) What is an allele?

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(1)

(ii) What is meant by recessive?

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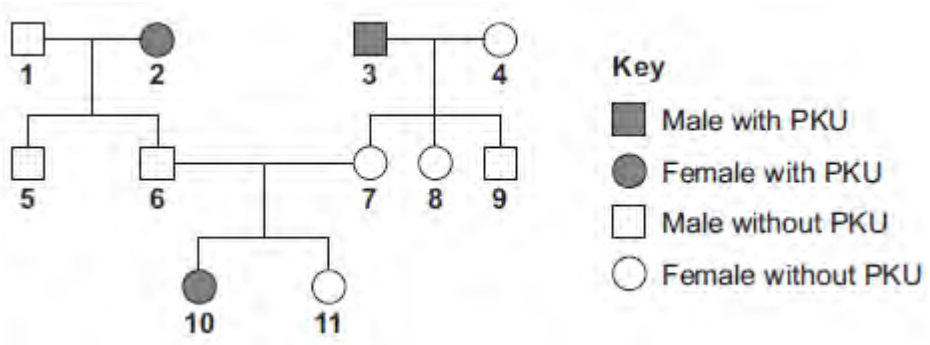
(1)

(b) The diagram below shows the inheritance of PKU in one family.



(i) Give **one** piece of evidence from the diagram that PKU is caused by a recessive allele.

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(1)

(ii) Persons **6** and **7** are planning to have another child.
Use a genetic diagram to find the probability that the new child will have PKU.

Use the following symbols in your answer:

N = the dominant allele for **not** having PKU

n = the recessive allele for PKU.

Probability = ...

(4)

(c) Persons **6** and **7** wish to avoid having another child with PKU.

A genetic counsellor advises that they could produce several embryos by IVF treatment.

(i) During IVF treatment, each fertilised egg cell forms an embryo by cell division.

Name this type of cell division.

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(1)

(ii) An embryo screening technique could be used to find the genotype of each embryo.

An unaffected embryo could then be placed in person **7**'s uterus.

The screening technique is carried out on a cell from an embryo after just three cell divisions of the fertilised egg.

How many cells will there be in an embryo after the fertilised egg has

divided three times? ☐

(1)

(iii) During embryo screening, a technician tests the genetic material of the embryo to find out which alleles are present.

The genetic material is made up of large molecules of a chemical substance.

Name this chemical substance.

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(1)

(d) Some people have ethical objections to embryo screening.

(i) Give **one** ethical objection to embryo screening.

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(1)

(ii) Give **one** reason in favour of embryo screening.

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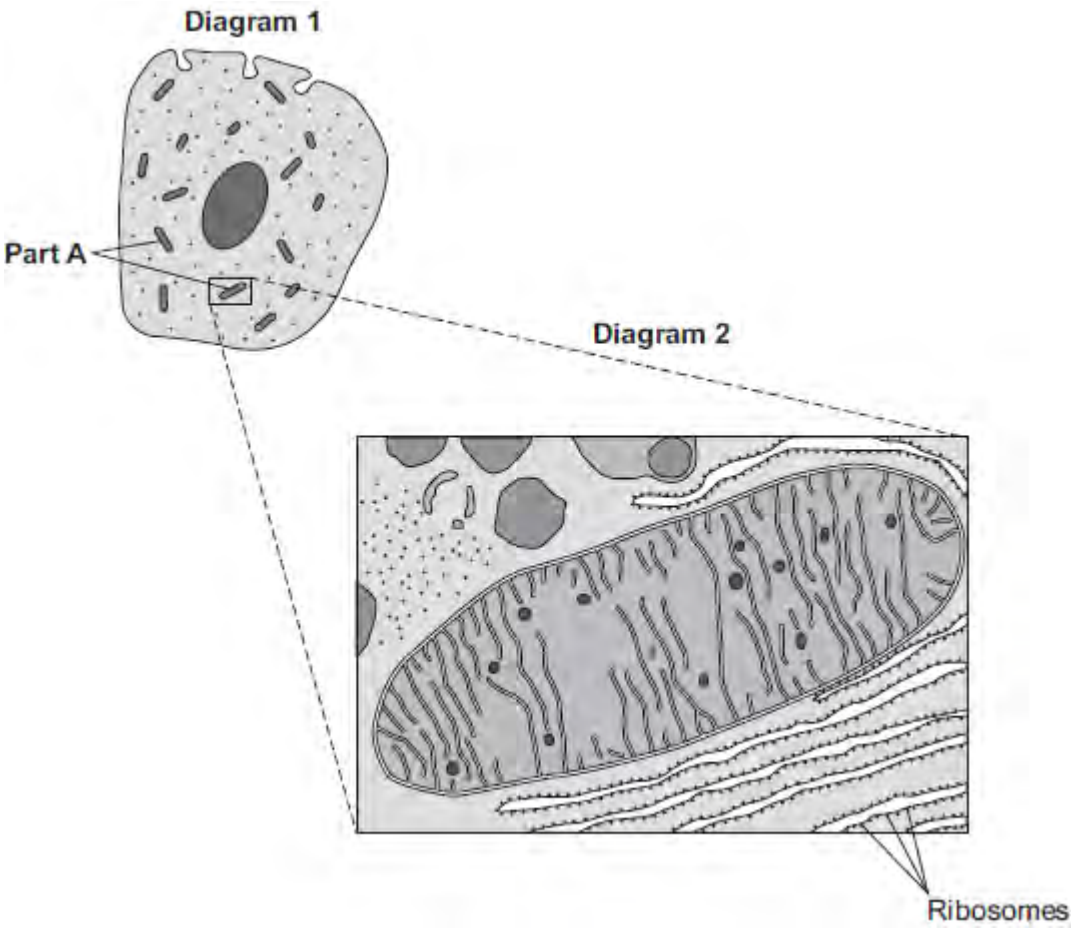
(1)

(Total 12 marks)

Q6.Diagram 1 shows a cell from the pancreas.

Diagram 2 shows part of the cell seen under an electron microscope.



Part **A** is where most of the reactions of aerobic respiration happen.

(a) (i) Name part **A**.

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(1)

(ii) Complete the equation for aerobic respiration.

glucose + oxygen ⟶ ..... + ... (+ energy)

(2)

(iii) Part **A** uses oxygen.

Explain how oxygen passes from the blood to part **A**.

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(3)

(b) The pancreas cell makes enzymes.

Enzymes are proteins.

Describe how the ribosomes and part **A** help the cell to make enzymes.

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(3)
(Total 9 marks)