1 Fig. 3.1 shows a female lion in a game reserve.



Fig. 3.1

(a) (i) State one feature, visible in Fig. 3.1, which identifies the lion as a mammal.

.....[1]

(ii) State **one** other feature, **not** visible in Fig. 3.1, which distinguishes mammals from all other vertebrate groups.

[1]

(b) Study the eyes of the lion in Fig. 3.1.

	(i)	Suggest and explain what the light conditions were when the photograph wat taken.	as
		light conditions	
		explanation	
			[2]
	(ii)	Explain the importance of the eyes reacting to light in this way.	
			[2]
(c)	Scie	entists say that lions are unable to see in colour.	
	Sug	gest how a study of a lion's retina would provide evidence for this statement.	
			[1]
(d)	The mov	e lion in Fig. 3.1 was observing tourists nearby. It turned its head to see zebra ving in the distance.	as
	Des	scribe how the eyes of the lion would adjust to focus on the zebras.	
			[3]
(0)	The	lion was photographed in a game reserve in Namihia	
(6)	Eve		
	Εxμ	main why the conservation of animals in game reserves is important.	
			[3]

[Total:13]

- 2 If the glucose in the blood rises above its normal concentration, insulin is secreted to bring the concentration back to normal.
 - (a) (i) Suggest one explanation for a rise in the concentration of glucose in the blood.

	[1]		
(ii)	Name the organ that secretes insulin.		
	[1]		
(iii)	Describe the role of the liver in bringing the concentration of glucose in the blood back to normal.		
(iv)	State the term that describes how a substance, such as glucose, in the body is maintained at a constant level.		
	[1]		
(b) Dia	betics are unable to control their blood glucose levels naturally		
Hur	nan insulin can now be made using bacteria that have been genetically engineered.		
(i)	Insulin is a protein. Suggest why insulin has to be injected rather than taken by mouth.		
	[2]		
(ii)	Explain how bacteria can be genetically engineered and used to make human insulin.		
	[4]		
	[Total: 11]		