

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS) General Certificate of Education 2018

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Biology

Assessment Unit AS 2
assessing
Organisms and Biodiversity



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WEDNESDAY 30 MAY, AFTERNOON

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Do not write outside the boxed area on each page or on blank pages.

Complete in black ink only. Do not write with a gel pen.

Answer all eight questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 75.

Section A carries 60 marks. Section B carries 15 marks.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Use accurate scientific terminology in all answers.

You should spend approximately 20 minutes on Section B.

You are expected to answer Section B in continuous prose.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Section B.





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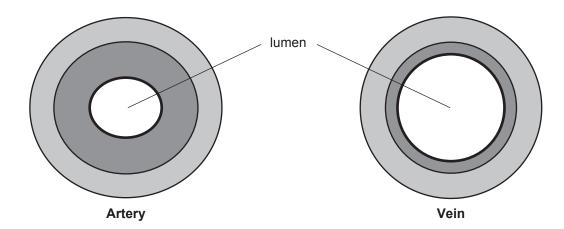
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1	Αv	ariety of substances are required by living organisms in order to function.
	lde	ntify the substances described below:
	•	reduces surface tension in the moisture layer in the alveoli.
	•	directly converts fibrinogen to fibrin.
	•	waterproof component of the Casparian strip in the endodermis.
	•	an oxygen store in red muscle.
	•	carbohydrate transported by the phloem.

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2 The diagram below represents sections through an artery and a vein.



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(a) Describe and explain **two** structural differences shown between the artery and vein.

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(b)	(i)	Distinguish between the terms 'atherosclerosis' and 'atheroma', and their effect on blood flow in the artery.	d explain
			[3]
	(ii)	The blood vessels of the heart can be investigated to diagnose atherosclerosis by injecting radioactive dye and taking an X-ray.	
		Name this procedure and the blood vessels involved.	
		Test	
		Blood vessels	[2
(c)	Cap	pillaries are involved in the production of tissue fluid.	
	Sta	te the difference in composition between tissue fluid and blood.	
			[1



3	Fic	x's Law shows how three factors affect the rate of diffusion:
		diffusion rate $\propto \frac{\text{surface area} \times \text{difference in concentration}}{\text{thickness of membrane}}$
	(a)	Compare and contrast one factor from Fick's Law as it relates to the gas exchange organs in plants and mammals. In your answer make reference to the structures involved.
		Compare
		Contrast

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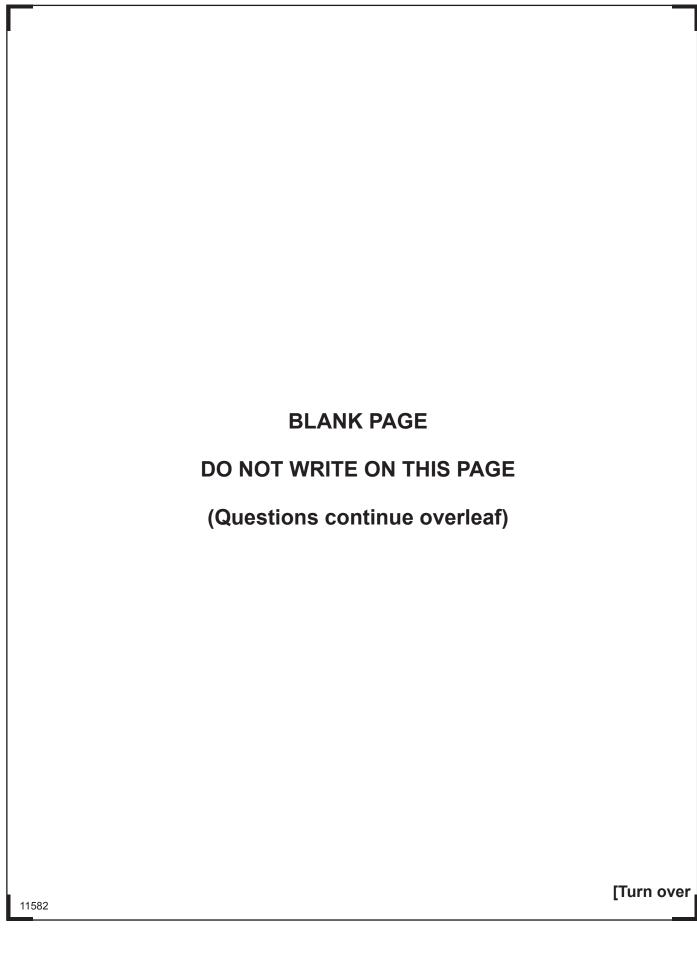
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(b) Below is a partially drawn graph showing the net carbon dioxide intake by a plant over the first 12 hours of a 24-hour period.

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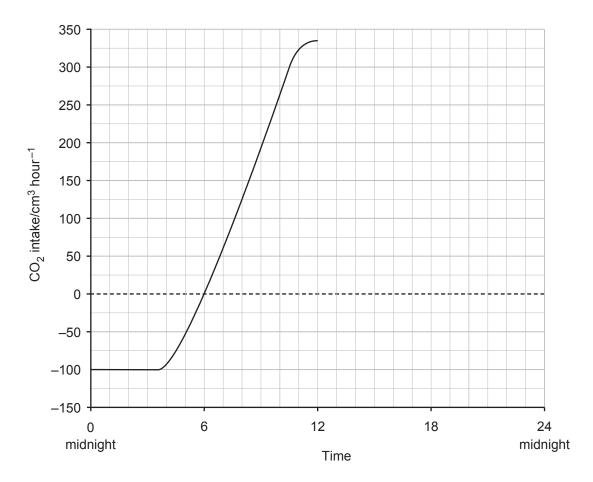
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i)	Complete the graph to show the expected carbon dioxide intake for 12–24 hours.	[2]
ii)	Describe and explain the carbon dioxide intake shown for 0–12 hours.	
		_ [4
iii)	Shade on the graph the area which represents a net gain in glucose.	
	Explain your answer.	
		_ [2



4 Biodiversity can be measured using Simpson's Index. An investigation was carried out to assess the biodiversity of plant species in three fields. Five 1m² quadrats were used in each field and the mean numbers of plants of five species were calculated. The results of the investigation and the calculated Simpson's Index for two of the fields are shown in the table below.

Diant anasias	Me	Mean number of plants				
Plant species	Field A	Field B	Field C			
common daisy	2	8	2			
dandelion	1	13	1			
meadow buttercup	2	9	5			
white clover	8	11	15			
rye grass	21	12	5			
Simpson's Index	0.43	0.19				

The formula for calculating Simpson's Index is:

$$D = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} n_i (n_i - 1)}{N(N - 1)}$$

where N = the total number of all organisms n_i = the number of organisms of each individual species

(a) (i) Using the values given and the formula above, calculate the Simpson's Index for **Field C**.

(Show your working.)



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(111)	Although Field A and Field B each contains all five species investigated, they are not considered equally diverse. Explain why.	,
) Sud		-
	ggest two possible sources of error in this investigation.	_
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(c)	State the term used to describe an external structural adaptation and suggest
	how the adaptation described above helps the dandelion survive in this habita

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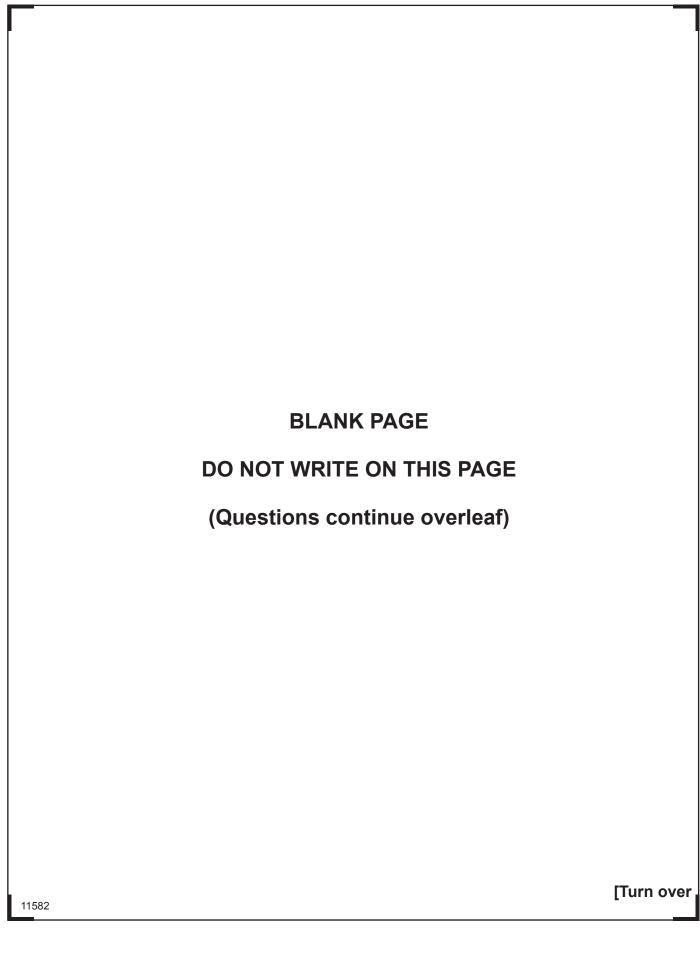
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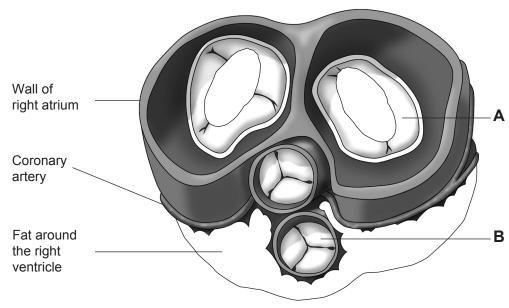


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5 When a mammalian heart is sectioned in a particular plane, all four valves can be observed as shown below.



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(a)	(i)	Identify	the parts	labelled A	A and B.

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(ii)	Describe the state of the valves shown above and suggest which stage of
	the cardiac cycle is represented.

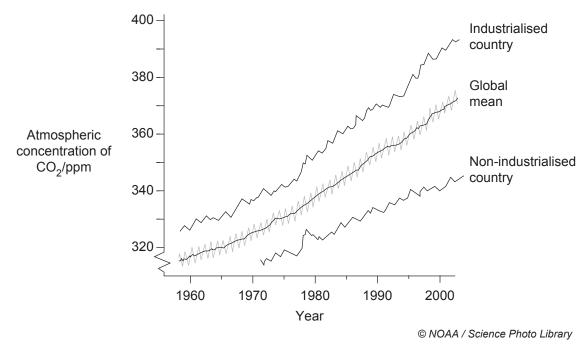
 ······································
 [2]



	neart condition called hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is characterised b	
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thi Su	neart condition called hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is characterised be ckened muscle in the ventricle wall, reducing the space inside the ventricle. Ifferers may experience dizziness, fainting or tiredness.	by
thi Su	neart condition called hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is characterised be ckened muscle in the ventricle wall, reducing the space inside the ventricle. Ifferers may experience dizziness, fainting or tiredness. Iggest an explanation for these symptoms.	by
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6 In recent decades, global temperatures have been steadily increasing, a change which has been linked to rising global CO₂ levels. The graph below shows trends in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations in different parts of the world and the global mean.



(a) It has been claimed that human activity is responsible for the change in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations. From the data, provide **one** piece of evidence to support this claim and **one** to reject it.

	 			
	 			
	 	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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(b)	in so the g in bo tend	outhern parts of Britain. It was first cla group of related genera called <i>Nymp</i>	egeria) is commonly found in woodland assified by Carl Linnaeus in 1758 into halidae. The species shows variation a northern parts of the ecological range classification of the speckled)
		Kingdom		
			Arthropoda	
Class Insecta				

	Family		
	Genus		
	Species		[3]
(ii)	When Linnaeus classified <i>P. aegeria</i> rank. In 1990 an updated classificati Carl Woese, to include the rank of d State the domain for <i>P. aegeria</i> .	•	
		[[1]
(iii)	How could it be determined that butt same species?	erflies of different body colours are the	<u>;</u>
			_
		[[1]

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(c)	Suggest two ways in which the increased ecological range of <i>P. aegeria</i> cou
	impact on other species.
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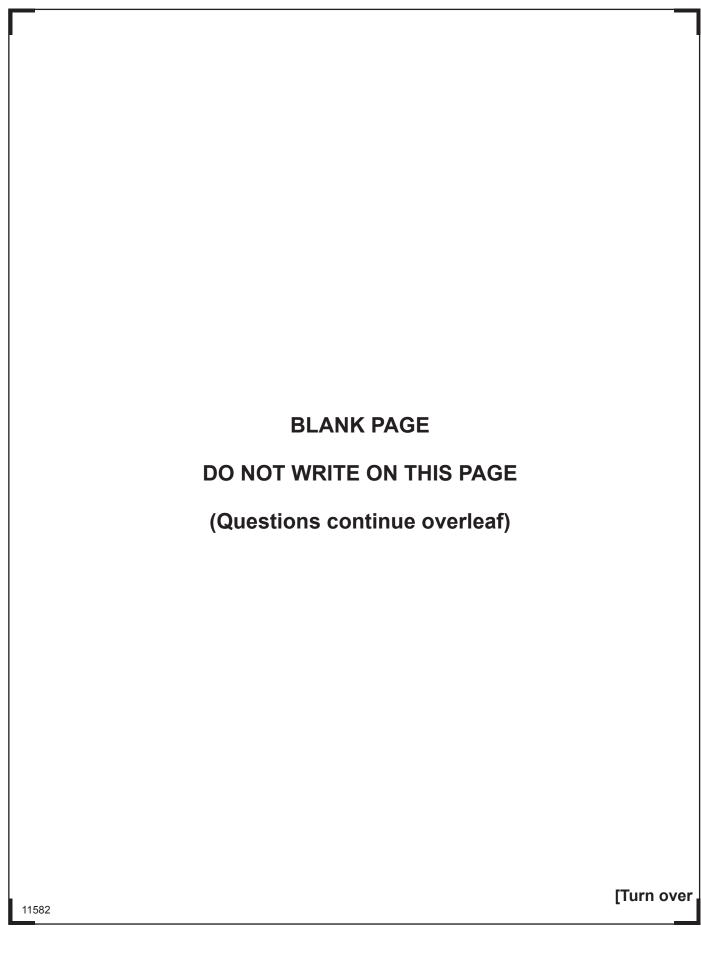
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7 Transpiration can be measured using a weight potometer as shown below.

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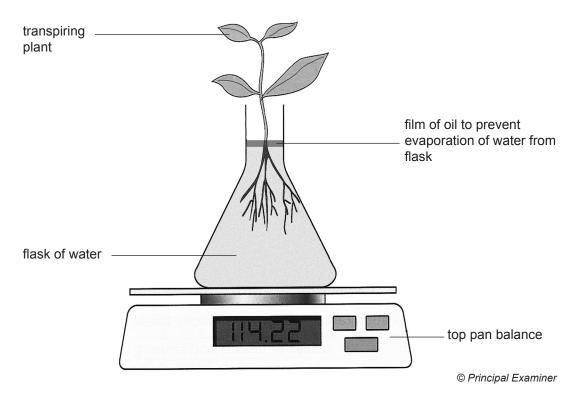
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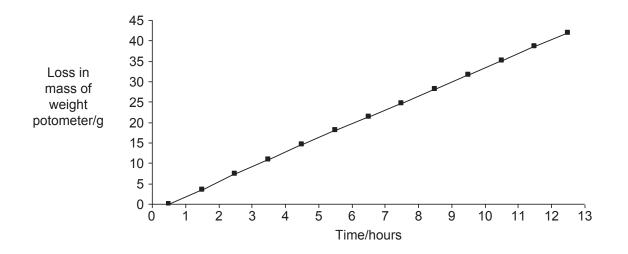
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A weight potometer was set up in a laboratory and the loss of mass was recorded at intervals over 12 hours in bright light, as shown below.

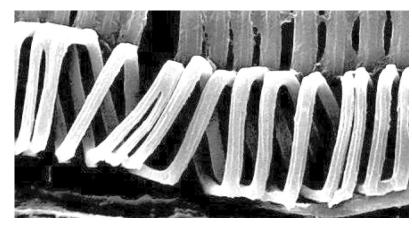




	(a)	(i)	Describe and explain the trend shown.	
				[3]
		/ii\	Identify the evidence from the graph which suggests that the environme	ental
		(11)	Identify the evidence from the graph which suggests that the environme conditions in the laboratory remained constant during the investigation.	rilai
				 [1]
	(b)	(i)	On the graph, sketch the results you would expect if the investigation was carried out with this plant in a laboratory where the temperature was 5°C lower.	[1]
		(ii)	Explain your answer.	
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The image below is a scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of xylem from a sweetgum plant. Transpiration involves the movement of water through this tissue. This movement of water creates strong forces within the xylem.



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(c)	(i)	Explain how strong forces arise within the xylem and describe how it is adapted to withstand these forces.
		[3]



(ii)	Identify evidence from the SEM that this is a young xylem vessel. Explain the advantage of the feature identified.	
	[2]	

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Section B

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Quality of written communication will be assessed in this section.

8 Farming can have a negative impact on biodiversity. In the last 30 years, farmers in Northern Ireland have been encouraged to adopt a range of practices to help promote biodiversity on their land. In addition to these agricultural practices, several other initiatives have been introduced to conserve habitats and promote biodiversity, such as Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI).

Describe and explain how agricultural practices can have a negative impact on biodiversity and name two other initiatives that have been introduced to conserve				
habitats and promote biodiversity in Northern Ireland. [1				



		
		
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