

## ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS) General Certificate of Education 2019

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### **Biology**

Assessment Unit AS 2 assessing



Organisms and Biodiversity

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#### FRIDAY 24 MAY, MORNING

#### 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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#### **Section A**

I			e-kingdom classification system consisting of kingdoms Prokaryotae, ista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia is widely used by many scientists.	
	(a)	Des	scribe <b>three</b> features of kingdom Prokaryotae.	
		1		
		2		
				[3]
	(b)	Sta	te the term for a group of similar and closely related species.	[1]
	(c)	(i)	Cell structure is one source of evidence used to classify organisms. State <b>two</b> other sources used for this purpose.	
			1.         2.	[2]
		(ii)	Suggest <b>one</b> reason why the classification of organisms can change.	
				 [1]

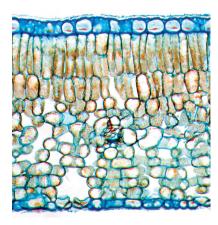
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2 Organisms are adapted to survive in different environments. The photomicrographs below (A, B and C) show transverse sections through xerophytic, mesophytic and hydrophytic plant leaves.

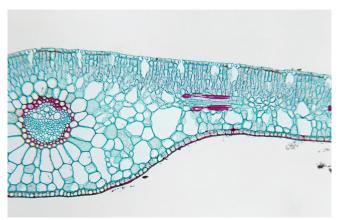
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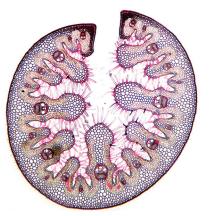
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	(ii)	Identify <b>two</b> adaptations of xerophytic leaves visible in the photomicrog  1	
		2.	
	(iii)	Explain how <b>one</b> of these adaptations can reduce water loss.	
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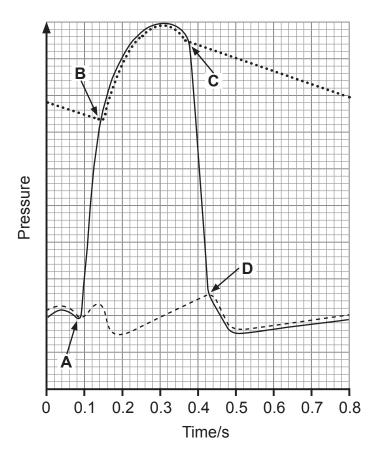
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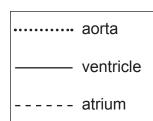
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3 The graph below shows pressure changes which take place in the left side of the heart during one complete cardiac cycle.





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- (a) (i) State which letter, A, B, C or D, represents the following events in the cardiac cycle:
  - the closing of the atrioventricular valves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  - the opening of the semilunar valves [2]



	•	the increase in ventricular pressure between 0.1 and 0.3s
	•	the increase in atrial pressure between 0.1 and 0.14s
Тое	nable v	of the heart is initiated by electrical activity within the cardiac muscle. entricular contraction, the wave of excitation passes down the septum the bottom of the ventricles.
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4 Cuilcagh Mountain in Co. Fermanagh has a range of habitats and species. One such habitat is blanket bog, which is a rare habitat with specific ecological niches.

Walking is a popular activity and a wooden boardwalk has recently been constructed to span the blanket bog, as shown in **Photograph 1** below.

#### Photograph 1



Source: Principal Examiner

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(a)	(i)	Define the term 'ecological niche'.	
	(ii)	The function of the boardwalk is to protect the blanket bog habitat. Suggest why it is particularly important to protect this habitat.	
			[1]
(b)		ere are several initiatives in Northern Ireland to conserve habitats and mote biodiversity. Name <b>one</b> of these initiatives.	
			_ [1]



(c) Photograph 2 below shows sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum papillosum*) and hare's-tail cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). These plant species thrive in the waterlogged conditions of the blanket bog.

#### Photograph 2



Hare's-tail cotton grass

[Turn over

Source: Principal Examiner

(i)	Name <b>two</b> edaphic factors which may affect the distribution of plant species in the bog.
	[2]
(ii)	Suggest how <b>one</b> of these factors results in a limited variety of plant species thriving in the blanket bog.
	[2]



Cuilcagh Mountain is also an important breeding site for the golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*). These birds make shallow nests on the ground, usually in a patch of vegetation lined with grasses and moss. Conservation scientists monitored the number of breeding pairs of birds over a 12-year period.

The table below shows some of their results. The boardwalk was completed in 2015.

Year	Number of breeding pairs
1995	12
2006	4
2017	7

 (d) (i) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of breeding pairs of golden plover in the area from 1995 to 2006. (Show your working.)

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5 Transport of water and organic solutes in flowering plants is carried out by two types of vascular tissue, xylem and phloem. The diagram below represents a longitudinal section from the stem of a flowering plant.

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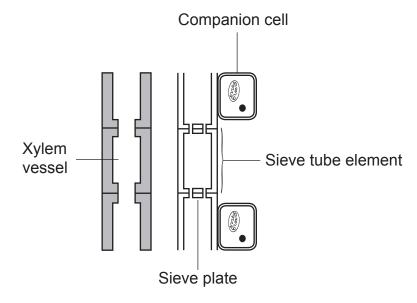
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(a)	(i)	State the	function	of com	nanion	cells

(ii)	State two ways in which the proce	ess of transport in the xylem differs from
	that in the phloem.	

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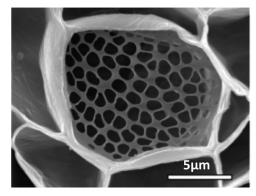
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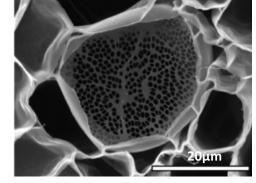
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**(c)** The scanning electron micrographs below show sieve plates from two different plant (bean) species. As shown, the images do not have the same magnification.

The number and size of sieve plate pores affect the rate of translocation within phloem tissue.





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Phaseolus vulgaris × 4000

Ricinus communis × 1500

© American Society of Plant Biologists. Article by Daniel L. Mullendore, Carel W. Windt, Henk Van As, Michael Knoblauch. http://www.plantcell.org/content/22/3/579

The table below provides additional information on structure and function of phloem tissue in the two species.

Species	Average pore radius/µm	Average number of pores per sieve plate	Average length of one sieve tube element/µm	Time taken for contents to flow through sieve tube element/s
P. vulgaris	0.7	95	200	
R. communis	0.5	372	302	1.01



<ul> <li>(i) The contents of the sieve tube elements travel at an average rate of 300 μms<sup>-1</sup>. Using the information provided in the table, calculate the time taken for the contents to flow through a sieve tube element of <i>P. vulgaris</i>. (Show your working.)</li> <li>s [2]</li> <li>(ii) <i>P. vulgaris</i> and <i>R. communis</i> are similar sized plants and, despite the difference in their phloem tissue, they maintain similar rates of translocation around the plant. Using the information from the table, suggest how the features of their phloem tissue result in similar rates of translocation.</li> </ul>		
(ii) P. vulgaris and R. communis are similar sized plants and, despite the difference in their phloem tissue, they maintain similar rates of translocation around the plant. Using the information from the table, suggest how the features of their phloem tissue result in similar rates of translocation.	(i)	300 µm s <sup>-1</sup> . Using the information provided in the table, calculate the time taken for the contents to flow through a sieve tube element of <i>P. vulgaris</i> .
difference in their phloem tissue, they maintain similar rates of translocation around the plant. Using the information from the table, suggest how the features of their phloem tissue result in similar rates of translocation.		s [2]
	(ii)	difference in their phloem tissue, they maintain similar rates of translocation around the plant. Using the information from the table, suggest how the
		[2]

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6		bal warming is associated with increased atmospheric carbon dioxide $({\rm CO_2})$ centration and can cause disruption to weather patterns.
	bird	island of Mauritius is inhabited by the Mauritian kestrel ( <i>Falco punctatus</i> ), a of prey which is found in the evergreen forests on the island and feeds on other all birds, mammals, lizards and insects.
	kes	the island, spring is traditionally a relatively dry season, and this is when the trels usually breed. This ensures the offspring are at least several months old by mer, when heavy rain and storms are common.
	that	ently, rainfall in early spring has increased on the island, and it has been noted kestrel breeding has been delayed until late spring or early summer. This results ne offspring being very young when the summer storms arrive.
	(a)	Suggest how increased early spring rainfall may affect the size of the kestrel population on Mauritius. Explain your answer using information from the passage and your knowledge of factors that affect population size.
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Evidence suggests that atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration remained relatively stable for millions of years. Between 1960 and 1970, the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration increased by an average of 0.7 ppm (parts per million), whereas between 2015 and 2016 it increased by an average of more than 2.0 ppm. There is evidence that the last time the Earth experienced atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels similar to 2016 was 3–5 million years ago, when global temperatures were 2–3°C higher than at the present time. (b) It is widely accepted by the scientific community that human activity has caused the recent dramatic increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. However, there are some who believe that the increase is a natural occurrence. Select information from the passage above which provides evidence for each point of view. Evidence that human activity is the cause of increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels Evidence that increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels is a natural occurrence (c) Outline how global warming could result in a shift of the ecological range of a species. [Turn over



7 The diagram below represents a transverse section of the aorta of a mammal.

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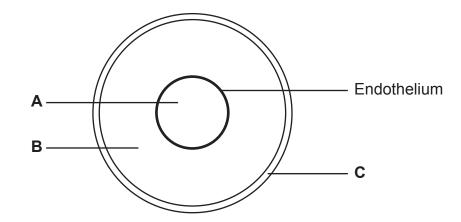
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(a)	(i)	Identify	A,	В	and	C
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В			
С			

(ii)	Vasodilation alters the size of the part labelled <b>A</b> on the diagram.	Describe
	how vasodilation occurs and explain its effect on blood flow.	

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 	 	 <del></del>
		[3]



Histamine is a chemical that causes vasodilation and can be used to treat high blood pressure. Histamine receptors can be found within the endothelium of arteries.

An experiment was carried out to investigate the effect of increasing histamine concentration on vasodilation in the aorta.

Sections of rat aorta, some with the endothelium removed, were suspended in a bath of sodium hydrogencarbonate. Two types of stimulus were applied to the aorta sections. The extent of vasodilation which occurred in the aortas was measured.

(b)	(i)	Suggest the role of sodium hydrogencarbonate in this experiment.	
			. [1
	(ii)	Other than ethical reasons, suggest why rat aorta sections were used instead of mouse aorta sections.	
			F.4

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The results of the experiment are shown in the table below.

		Average vasodilation/arbitrary units					
		Stimulus A		Stimulus B			
Histamine concentration /M		With endothelium	Without endothelium	With endothelium	Without endothelium		
	10 <sup>-7</sup>	64	0	0	0		
ing	10 <sup>-6</sup>	72	0	3	0		
reas	10 <sup>-5</sup>	75	0	10	0		
Increasing concentration	10 <sup>-4</sup>	75	1	25	1		
	10 <sup>-3</sup>	75	2	32	2		

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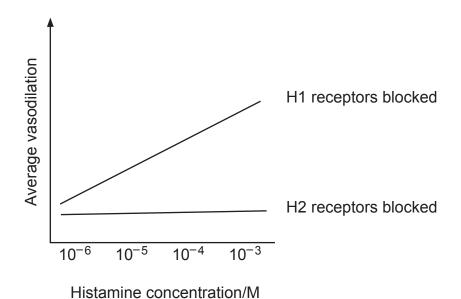
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i)	Identify the trends shown by these results.



(c) In the endothelium, histamine binds to two receptors, H1 and H2. When each of these receptors was blocked with inhibitors, investigators were able to determine its importance for the vasodilation of the aorta when histamine was present. During the experiment the aorta received stimulus A only. The results are summarised below.



(i) Describe the effect of increasing histamine concentration on average vasodilation when H1 receptors are blocked.

(ii) State **one** conclusion that can be drawn from these results regarding the role of histamine receptors in vasodilation.

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#### **Section B**

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Quality of written communication will be assessed in this section.

Fick's Law describes the relationship between the factors that affect the rate of diffusion.

The gas exchange structures of plants and mammals are adapted to maximise the rate of diffusion leading to high rates of gas exchange. However, smoking can reduce gas exchange by affecting the factors described in Fick's Law.

8	State Fick's Law and describe how the gas exchange structures of <b>plants</b> and <b>mammals</b> are adapted to maximise diffusion of gases. Your answer should include the effect of smoking on the lungs with reference to the factors in Fick's Law. [15]
	State Fick's Law and describe how the gas exchange structures of <b>plants</b> and <b>mammals</b> are adapted to maximise diffusion of gases. Your answer should include the effect of smoking on the lungs with reference to the factors in Fick's Law.



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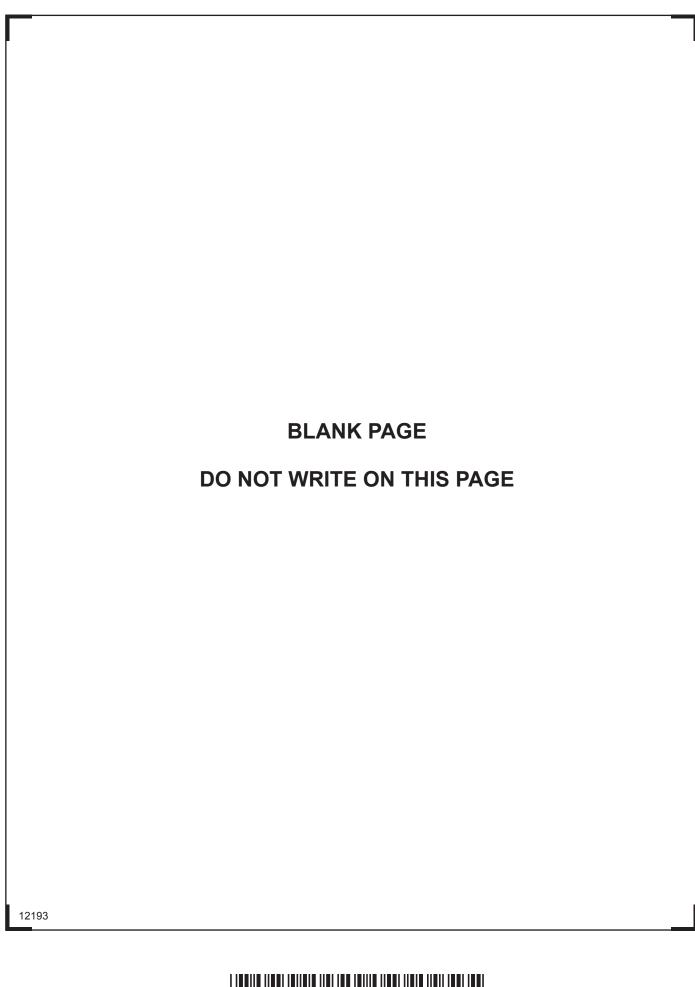
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