Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number ________________________  Candidate number ________________________
Surname ________________________________________________________________________
Forename(s) ___________________________________________________________________
Candidate signature ________________________________________________________________

GCSE
COMBINED SCIENCE: SYNERGY
Foundation Tier  Paper 2  Life and environmental sciences

Wednesday 23 May 2018  Afternoon  Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials
For this paper you must have:
• a ruler
• a scientific calculator
• the periodic table (enclosed)
• the Physics Equations Sheet (enclosed).

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 not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
• 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
• The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
• 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL
An argon atom can be represented as $^{40}_{18}\text{Ar}$.

What does the number 40 represent in $^{40}_{18}\text{Ar}$? [1 mark]

How many protons does this atom of argon have? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

- 18
- 22
- 40
- 58

How many neutrons does this atom of argon have? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

- 18
- 22
- 40
- 58
**Figure 1** shows the energy levels (shells) in a neon atom.

Figure 1

A neon atom has 10 electrons.

Complete **Figure 1** to show the electronic structure of a neon atom.

Use x to represent an electron.

[1 mark]

The nucleus of a neon atom has a charge.

What is the charge?

Tick one box.

- Negative
- Neutral
- Positive

[1 mark]
A neon atom has 10 protons, 10 electrons and 10 neutrons. Explain why there is no overall charge on a neon atom. [2 marks]

There are two different types of neon atom. What are these different types of atom called? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

- Compounds
- Ions
- Isotopes
- Molecules

Neon is a gas. The states of matter can be shown by a simple particle model. Draw one line from each state of matter to the correct particle model. [2 marks]
Muscle cells divide to form new muscle cells.

Which two cell components are copied before the muscle cells start to divide? [2 marks]

Tick two boxes.
- Cytoplasm
- Mitochondria
- Plasmids
- Ribosomes
- Vacuole

Why do muscle cells need to divide by mitosis more often than most other cells? [1 mark]

Tick one box.
- To contract the muscles
- To repair the muscles
- To supply more oxygen to the muscles
- To transmit nerve impulses

Question 2 continues on the next page
Mitosis is part of the cell cycle.

**Figure 2** shows the percentage of time taken by each stage of a cell cycle.

The cell cycle shown in **Figure 2** takes 21 hours in total.

Cell division takes 5% of the total time.

Calculate how many hours cell division takes.

\[
\text{Time taken} = \frac{5}{100} \times 21 \text{ hours} = 1.05 \text{ hours}
\]

What percentage of time is spent copying DNA in the cell cycle shown in **Figure 2**?

\[
\text{Percentage} = \frac{10}{100} \times 100 = 10\%
\]
A sperm cell from a dog contains 39 chromosomes. How many chromosomes are there in each dog muscle cell? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

39  
78  
156 
312 

A sperm cell fuses with an egg cell. What is this process called? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

Fertilisation 
Meiosis  
Ovulation 
Respiration 

Turn over for the next question
In 2017 more than 420 million people worldwide had diabetes.

Table 1 shows how the percentage of the population with diabetes has changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low-income countries</th>
<th>High-income countries</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use data from Table 1 to complete the graph in Figure 3.

You should:
- plot the data for the low-income countries
- draw a line of best fit for the low-income countries.

The lines for high-income countries and the world have been drawn for you.

[3 marks]
03.2 Predict the percentage of the world population with diabetes in 2022 if the current pattern were to continue.

You should extend the line of best fit for the world on the graph in Figure 3. [2 marks]

Percentage = _____________ %

03.3 The trend may not continue in the same pattern after 2010.

Suggest one reason why the trend may change. [1 mark]

________________________________________________________________________

03.4 Give two conclusions from the data shown in Figure 3. [2 marks]

1 _____________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

2 _____________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Question 3 continues on the next page
Table 1 shows that the percentage of people with diabetes in the world has changed. What are **two** possible reasons for this change? [2 marks]

Tick **two** boxes.

- People are becoming more obese
- People are doing more exercise
- People are eating less salt
- People are eating more sugar
- People are smoking less
Chickenpox is a disease. Many children get chickenpox. Most children recover quickly with no serious long term effects. Chickenpox cannot be treated with antibiotics.

What type of pathogen causes chickenpox? [1 mark]

People can pay for their child to be vaccinated against chickenpox. The vaccination stimulates the production of antibodies.

Which part of the blood produces antibodies? [1 mark]
Tick one box.

- Plasma
- Platelets
- Red blood cells
- White blood cells

Question 4 continues on the next page
The vaccination involves two injections.

**Figure 4** shows how the concentration of antibodies in a child’s bloodstream changes.

![Figure 4](image)

Concentration of antibodies in the child’s bloodstream in arbitrary units

First injection

Day

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Suggest on what day the second injection was given.

0 4 3

Day = 

On which day is the child’s ability to defend against chickenpox at its peak?

0 4 4

Day =
Children can only have the chickenpox vaccination if their parents pay for the vaccine.

Some people think the vaccination should be free to all children.

If more people were vaccinated the number of children getting chickenpox would decrease.

What are two possible reasons for the decrease? (2 marks)

Tick two boxes.

- Drugs to treat chickenpox are no longer effective
- Children are less likely to come into contact with someone with the disease
- More people will have the correct antibodies
- People may catch the disease from the vaccination
- People may have a weakened immune system

The government needs to decide whether to make the chickenpox vaccination free to all children.

Suggest two factors the government should consider when making this decision. (2 marks)

1

2

Turn over for the next question
All living organisms are classified into groups.  

**Table 2** shows the classification of one species of wheat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phylum</td>
<td>Angiosperms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Monocotyledons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Commelinids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Triticum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>spelta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the binomial name for the wheat in **Table 2**?  

Tick one box.

- Angiosperm monocotyledons
- Poaceae triticum
- Species spelta
- Triticum spelta
Modern classification systems compare the similarity between the DNA of organisms.

The more similar the DNA code, the more closely the organisms are related.

**Table 3** shows DNA codes in five different organisms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DNA Codes</th>
<th>Human</th>
<th>Pig</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Yeast</th>
<th>Chicken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of differences in DNA code compared with the human sequence</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeast</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

05.2 Complete the final column of **Table 3** for Pig and for Wheat.

05.3 Which organism in **Table 3** appears to be most closely related to humans?

05.4 Give one reason why conclusions about the similarities between organisms should not be made using only the DNA codes in **Table 3**.

**Question 5 continues on the next page**
Chickens can be bred either for meat or for laying eggs.

**Figure 5** gives some information about different types of chicken.

**Figure 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chicken bred for meat</th>
<th>Chicken bred for laying eggs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average weight in kg</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of eggs laid per week</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**0 5.5** Describe how selective breeding has been used to produce chickens bred for meat.

[3 marks]

**0 5.6** Give one advantage of selective breeding to the farmer.

[1 mark]
Selective breeding can lead to disadvantages for the chickens.

What is a possible disadvantage of selective breeding for the chickens bred for meat in Figure 5? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

- The chickens will be genetically identical
- There will be less food to feed people
- The chickens may weigh too much to be able to stand
- The chickens will be kept in better conditions

Turn over for the next question
Two large semi-precious stones are discovered. A student is asked to find out what material each of the two stones is made of. The student does this by determining the density of the material of each stone. **Figure 6** shows the two stones.

**Figure 6**

The student wants to measure the volume of stone A. Stone A cannot be measured using a metre rule as the stone is an irregular shape.

Describe how the student could determine the volume of stone A by putting it into water. **[3 marks]**

The student makes measurements of stone B using a metre rule. The measurements of stone B are shown in **Figure 7**.

**Figure 7**
Which piece of equipment could the student use to get a more accurate measurement of the length of stone B? [1 mark]

Tick one box.

Electronic balance
Microscope
Newtonmeter
Vernier callipers

Use the following equation to calculate the volume of stone B in cm³

volume = length x width x height [1 mark]

Volume = __________ cm³

The mass of stone B is 56 grams.

Use your answer from Question 06.3 to calculate the density of stone B in g/cm³

Use the following equation.

density = \frac{mass}{volume} [2 marks]

Density = __________ g/cm³

Question 6 continues on the next page
The student calculates the density of the material stone A is made of as 5.2 g/cm$^3$.

The student looks up the density of some materials in a text book. **Figure 8** shows this information.

**Figure 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Density in g/cm$^3$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>1.1 – 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubic Zirconia</td>
<td>5.5 – 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnet</td>
<td>3.8 – 3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haematite</td>
<td>5.1 – 5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What material is stone A made of? **[1 mark]**

Tick one box.

- Amber
- Cubic Zirconia
- Garnet
- Haematite
Osmosis is the movement of water through partially permeable cell membranes.

A group of students investigated the effect of temperature on the rate of osmosis in potato cells. The students used five potato chips all cut to the same size.

**Figure 9** shows one chip.

![Figure 9](image)

This is the method used.

1. Half fill a boiling tube with distilled water.
2. Heat the water to 25 °C
3. Place one potato chip in the boiling tube.
4. Keep the boiling tube and potato chip at 25 °C for 30 minutes.
5. Repeat steps 1–4 at four other temperatures.

All of the potato chips gained water by osmosis.

Explain how the students would find out the rate of water uptake by osmosis in each potato chip.

[3 marks]

---

One of the students used a knife to cut the potato chips.

Suggest how the student could improve the method of cutting the potato chips to make sure they are all the same size.

[1 mark]
Another student cut their potato chips as shown in Figure 10.

![Figure 10](image)

Suggest how the rate of water uptake by osmosis in this investigation was different from the investigation with the chips shown in Figure 9.

Give a reason for your answer. [2 marks]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prediction</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The students carried out the experiment at 25 °C, 30 °C, 35 °C, 40 °C and 45 °C.

Predict what you would expect the results to show as the temperature increases.

Give a reason for your answer. [2 marks]

Prediction

Reason
There are no questions printed on this page

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED
Water is important to all living organisms. In some parts of Africa getting potable water may be difficult.

What is potable water?

Biosand units are one method of purifying water used in some parts of Africa. Figure 11 shows a Biosand unit.

Figure 11

Describe the role of the fine sand.

Question 8 continues on the next page
Another method of purifying water is Solar Disinfection (SODIS).

Table 4 gives some information about both methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage reduction in pathogens that cause diarrhoea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biosand unit</td>
<td>Before use, it needs to be left for 2 weeks for the bacteria in the unit to grow. Can treat 40 litres of water per hour. Made of concrete. Needs replacing every 10 years.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIS</td>
<td>Plastic bottles are filled with water and left in sunlight. Ultraviolet (UV) kills bacteria. Bottles need to be left in sunlight for at least 8 hours. Bottles have to be replaced every 6 months.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 1 litre bottle for SODIS costs 29p. Each litre bottle needs replacing after 6 months.

A family uses 6 litres of potable water per day.

Calculate the cost per year of using SODIS for the family.

[2 marks]

Cost per year = £ ________________
Other than cost, give two disadvantages of using the Biosand unit instead of SODIS. [2 marks]

1. 

2. 

Give two advantages of using the Biosand unit instead of SODIS. [2 marks]

1. 

2. 

SODIS uses UV light to sterilise water.

Give one other method of sterilising water. [1 mark]

Turn over for the next question
There are no questions printed on this page

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED
A solar water bag can be used to heat water for an outdoor swimming pool.

A student wanted to find out if the colour of the solar water bag affects the temperature increase of the water inside the bag.

**Figure 12** shows some of the equipment used.

![Figure 12](image)

Black bag | Pale blue bag | Pale green bag | White bag

This is the method used.

1. Fill each bag with water.
2. Place the four bags on the ground outside.
3. After three hours, measure the temperature of the water inside each bag.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 on the next two days.

**09.1** Suggest three changes the student should make to this method to get valid results. [3 marks]

1. 

2. 

3. 

**Question 9 continues on the next page**
The student repeated the investigation using an improved method.

The results obtained were valid.

**Table 5** shows the results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour of bag</th>
<th>Temperature increase in °C</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale blue</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale green</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The student used a thermometer to measure the temperature of the water inside each bag.

What was the resolution of the thermometer?

[1 mark]

Resolution = ____________ °C

Suggest one reason why the temperatures increased less on Day 2 than on Day 1 and Day 3.

[1 mark]

_________________________________________________________
Calculate the mean temperature increase for the white bag. [1 mark]

Mean temperature increase = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ °C

Which colour of bag would be best to use to heat water? [2 marks]

Colour

Reason

Turn over for the next question
1.0 Dravet syndrome is caused by a genetic mutation.

Dravet syndrome causes epileptic seizures. An epileptic seizure is caused by unusual brain activity.

1.0.1 Mutations often happen when cells divide.

Give one other cause of genetic mutations. [1 mark]

1.0.2 Scientists have transferred the mutated gene for Dravet syndrome into zebrafish using genetic engineering.

This means the scientists could test a new drug to treat Dravet syndrome on the zebrafish.

Which two of the following are used during the process of genetic engineering? [2 marks]

Tick two boxes.

- Enzymes
- Placebos
- Vaccines
- Vectors
- White blood cells
Scientists used the genetically engineered zebrafish to test the new drug.

Describe the processes that then need to happen to test the new drug before it can be used to treat all children with Dravet syndrome.

[6 marks]
A man with breathing difficulties goes to hospital. **Figure 13** shows his lung scan and chest X-ray.

**Figure 13**

Lung scan

Chest X-ray

1. What is part A?

Tick one box.

- Bronchus
- Capillary
- Trachea
- Vein

2. Give one advantage of using the lung scan, rather than the chest X-ray, to diagnose problems with the man’s breathing system.

[1 mark]
11.3 Give one advantage of using the chest X-ray, rather than the lung scan, to diagnose problems with the man’s breathing system. [1 mark]

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

11.4 Aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration are the two types of cell respiration. Give three differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration. [3 marks]

1 __________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

2 __________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

3 __________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

Question 11 continues on the next page
A health website contains the following advice:

**Stop smoking and you will be healthier and live longer.**

Explain why stopping smoking will improve a person's health. **[6 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**

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