A

AQA

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE
BIOLOGY

H

Higher Tier Paper 1H

8461/1H

Tuesday 12 May 2020 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]

For this paper you must have:

- **a ruler**
- **a pencil**
- **a scientific calculator.**

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Pencil should only be used for drawing.**
- **Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.**
- **If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).**
- **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.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

0 1

This question is about photosynthesis.

0 1 . 1

Complete the word equation for photosynthesis. [2 marks]

_____ **+** _____ **→**

_____ **+ oxygen**

0 1 . 2

Describe how energy for the photosynthesis reaction is gained by plants. [2 marks]

Students investigated the effect of temperature on the rate of photosynthesis.

The students shone light from a lamp onto pondweed and measured the volume of oxygen produced per hour.

TABLE 1, on the opposite page, shows the results.

TABLE 1

Temperature in °C	Rate of photosynthesis in cm^3/hour			
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Mean
20	18.5	19.3	19.5	X
25	32.6	34.1	32.9	33.2
30	41.9	45.2	44.9	44.0
35	38.6	39.8	44.0	40.8
40	23.1	20.5	22.4	22.0
45	1.9	14.2	2.2	2.1

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF TABLE 1

Temperature in °C	Rate of photosynthesis in cm^3/hour			
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Mean
20	18.5	19.3	19.5	X
25	32.6	34.1	32.9	33.2
30	41.9	45.2	44.9	44.0
35	38.6	39.8	44.0	40.8
40	23.1	20.5	22.4	22.0
45	1.9	14.2	2.2	2.1

0 1 . 3

Calculate mean value X. [2 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

X = _____ cm^3/hour

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF TABLE 1

Temperature in °C	Rate of photosynthesis in cm^3/hour			
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Mean
20	18.5	19.3	19.5	X
25	32.6	34.1	32.9	33.2
30	41.9	45.2	44.9	44.0
35	38.6	39.8	44.0	40.8
40	23.1	20.5	22.4	22.0
45	1.9	14.2	2.2	2.1

The students identified one anomalous result in TABLE 1.

0 1 . 4

Draw a ring around the anomalous result in TABLE 1, on the opposite page. [1 mark]

0 1 . 5

Suggest one possible cause of the anomalous result. [1 mark]

_____

_____

_____

[Turn over]

0 1 . 6

How did the students deal with the anomalous result? [1 mark]

0 1 . 7

Give ONE factor the students should have kept constant in this investigation. [1 mark]

0 1 . 8

Why did the rate of photosynthesis decrease from 35 °C to 45 °C? [1 mark]

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF TABLE 1

Temperature in °C	Rate of photosynthesis in cm^3/hour			
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Mean
20	18.5	19.3	19.5	X
25	32.6	34.1	32.9	33.2
30	41.9	45.2	44.9	44.0
35	38.6	39.8	44.0	40.8
40	23.1	20.5	22.4	22.0
45	1.9	14.2	2.2	2.1

0 1 . 9

Complete FIGURE 1, on page 17, using data from TABLE 1.

You should:

- **label the y-axis**
- **use a suitable scale for the y-axis**
- **plot the mean data from TABLE 1 for temperatures from 25 °C to 45 °C**
- **draw a line of best fit.**

[5 marks]

[Turn over]

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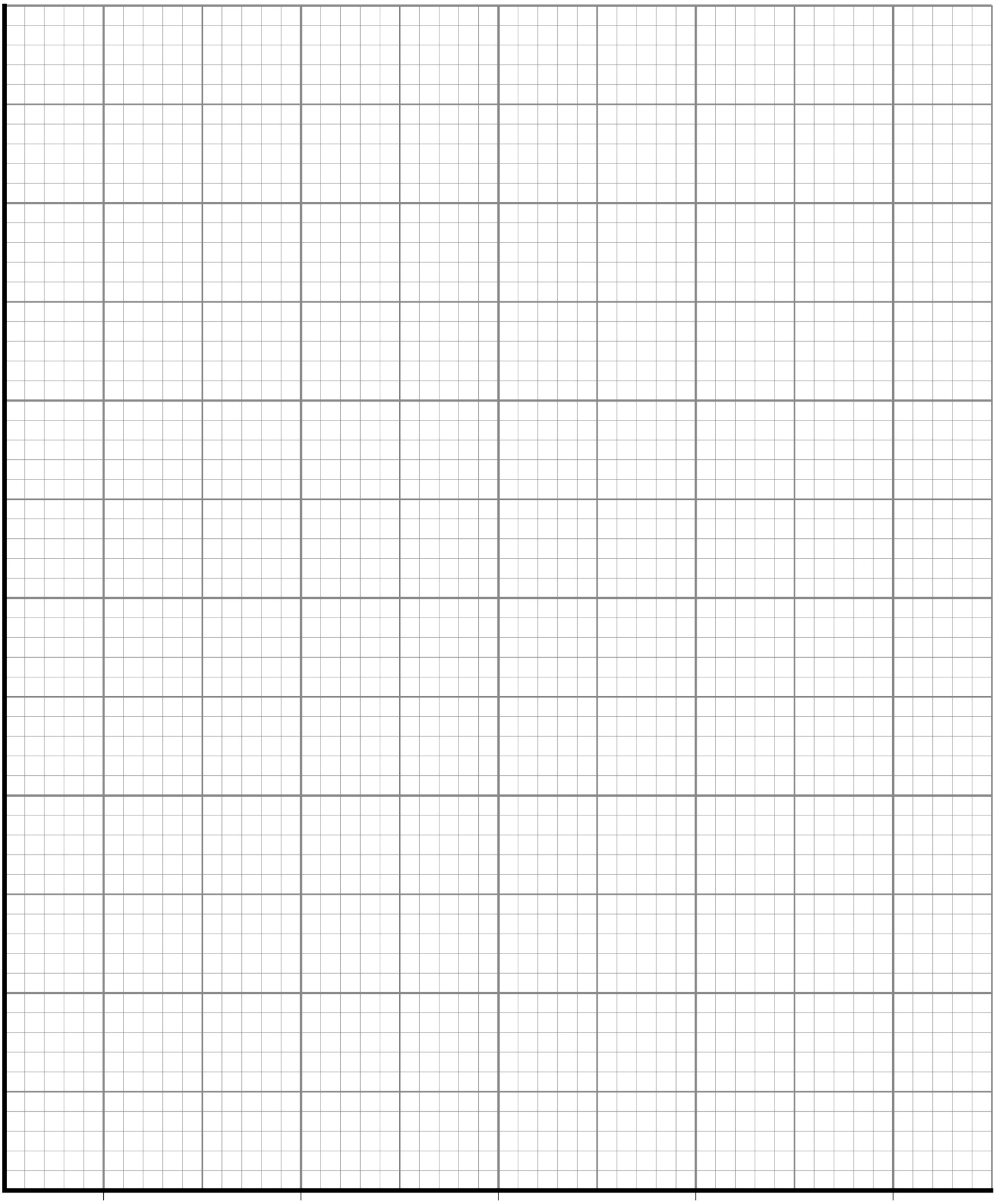
FIGURE 1



0 2

Diffusion is an important process in animals and plants.

0 2 . 1

What is meant by the term diffusion?
[2 marks]

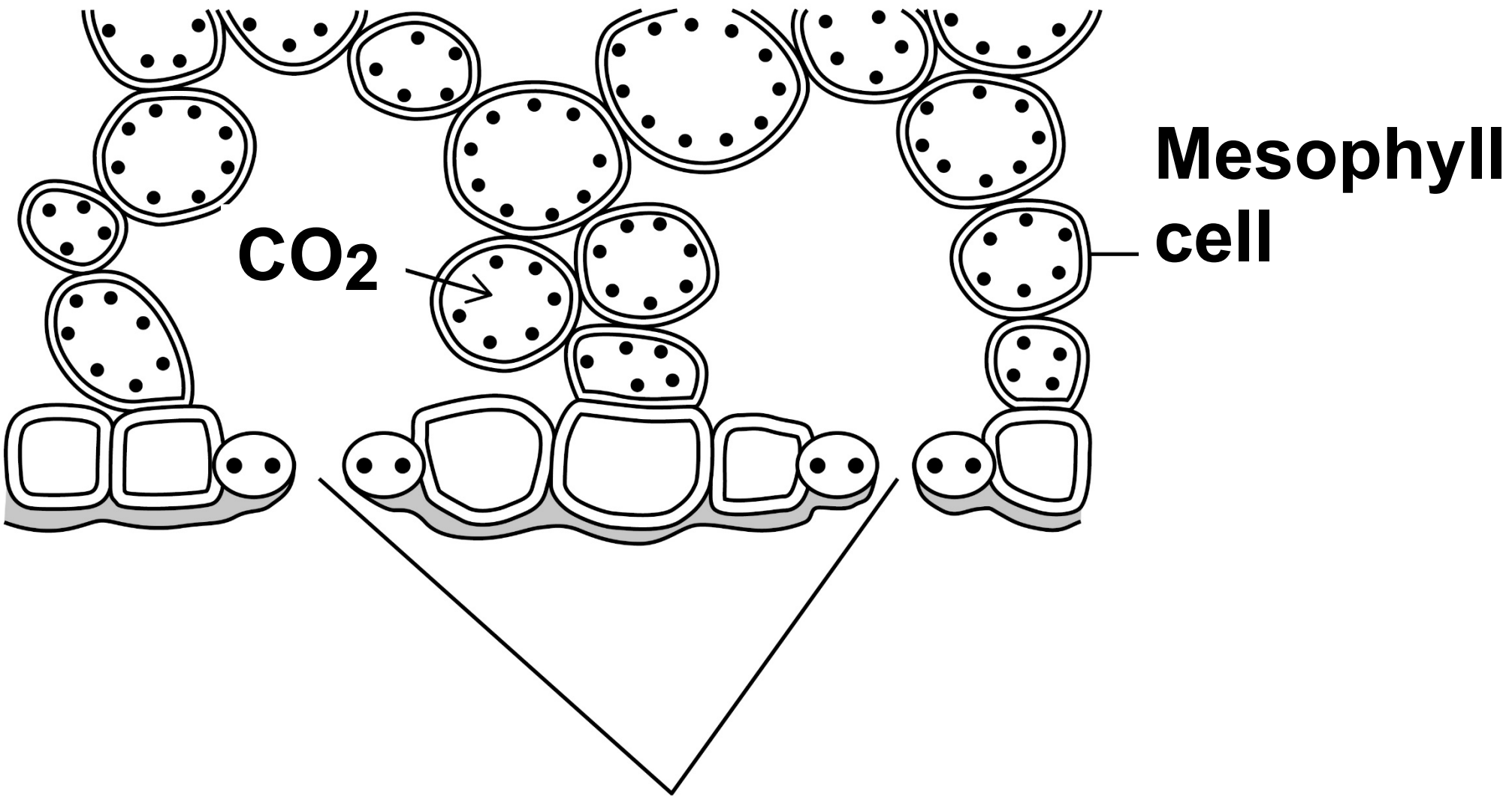
BLANK PAGE

[Turn over]

0 2 . 2

FIGURE 2 shows part of a leaf.

FIGURE 2



Molecules of carbon dioxide diffuse from the air into the mesophyll cells.

Which TWO changes will increase the rate at which carbon dioxide diffuses into the mesophyll cells? [2 marks]

Tick (✓) TWO boxes.

- ☐ **Decreased number of chloroplasts in the cells**
- ☐ **Decreased surface area of cells in contact with the air**
- ☐ **Increased carbon dioxide concentration in the air**
- ☐ **Increased number of stomata that are open**
- ☐ **Increased oxygen concentration in the air**

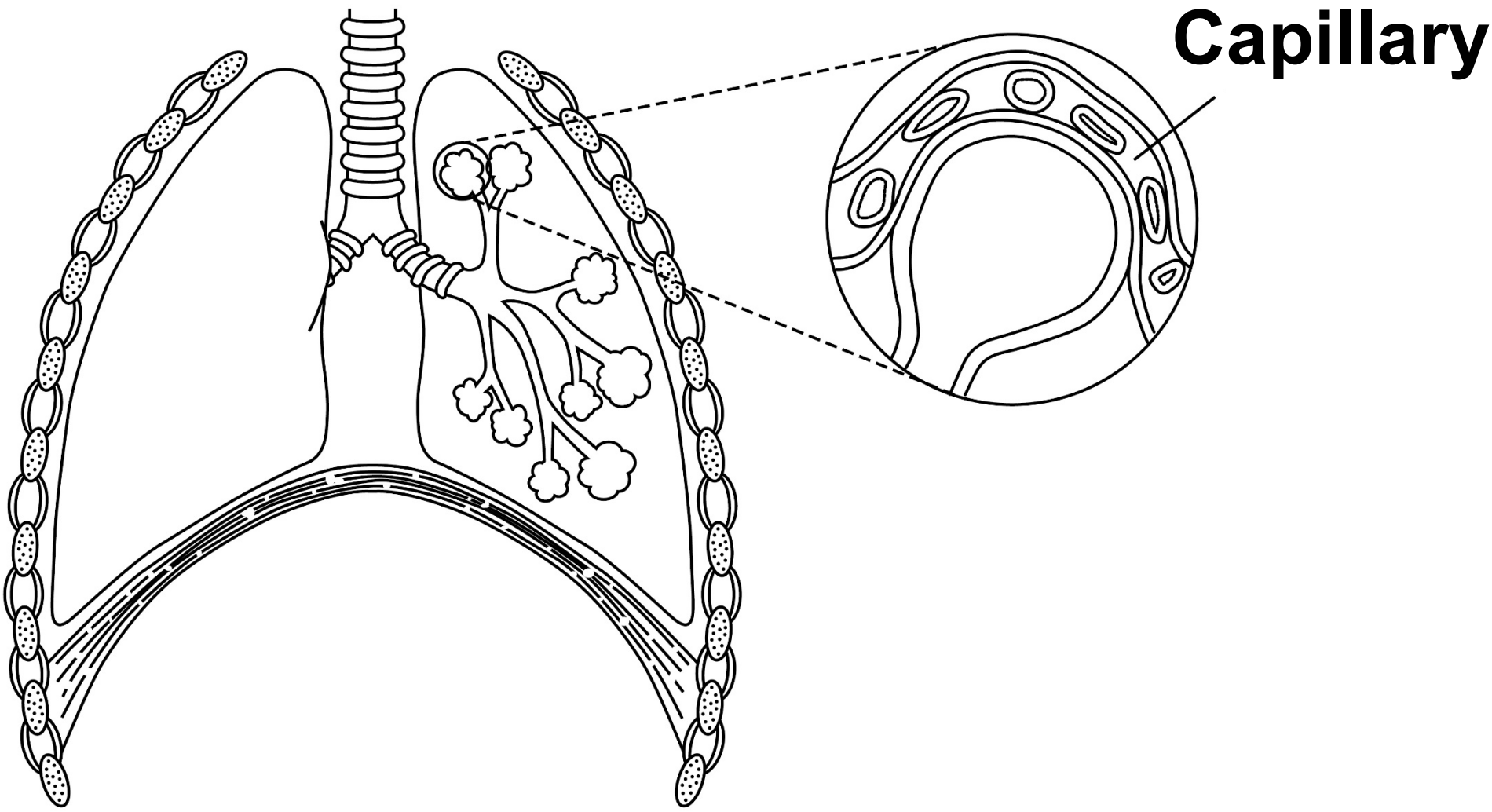
[Turn over]

0 2 . 3

Diffusion also happens in the human lungs.

FIGURE 3 shows the human breathing system.

FIGURE 3



Explain how the human lungs are adapted for efficient exchange of gases by diffusion. [6 marks]

24

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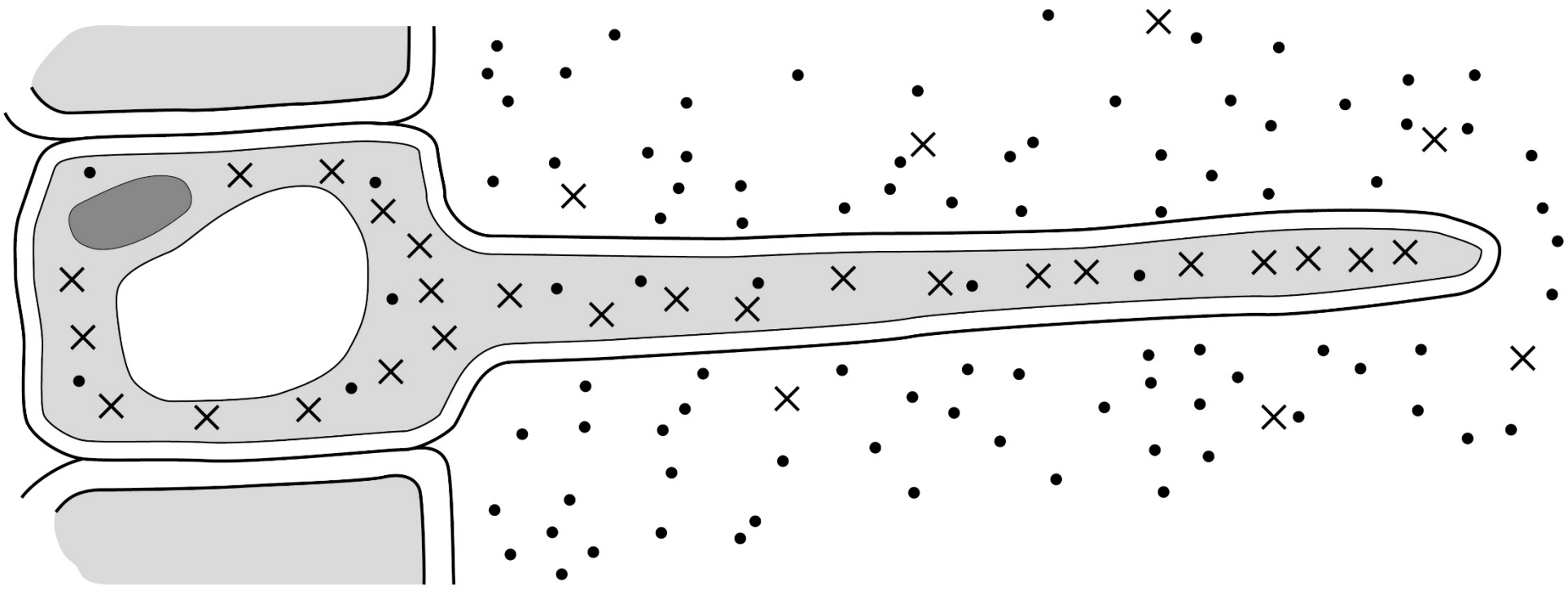
[Turn over]

FIGURE 4 shows a root hair cell.

FIGURE 4



KEY

∴ **Water molecules**

× **Nitrate ions**

0 2 . 4

Name the process by which water molecules enter the root hair cell.
[1 mark]

0 2 . 5

Nitrate ions need a different method of transport into the root hair cell.

Explain how the nitrate ions in FIGURE 4, on the opposite page, are transported into the root hair cell.

Use information from FIGURE 4 in your answer. [3 marks]

Name of process _____

Explanation _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

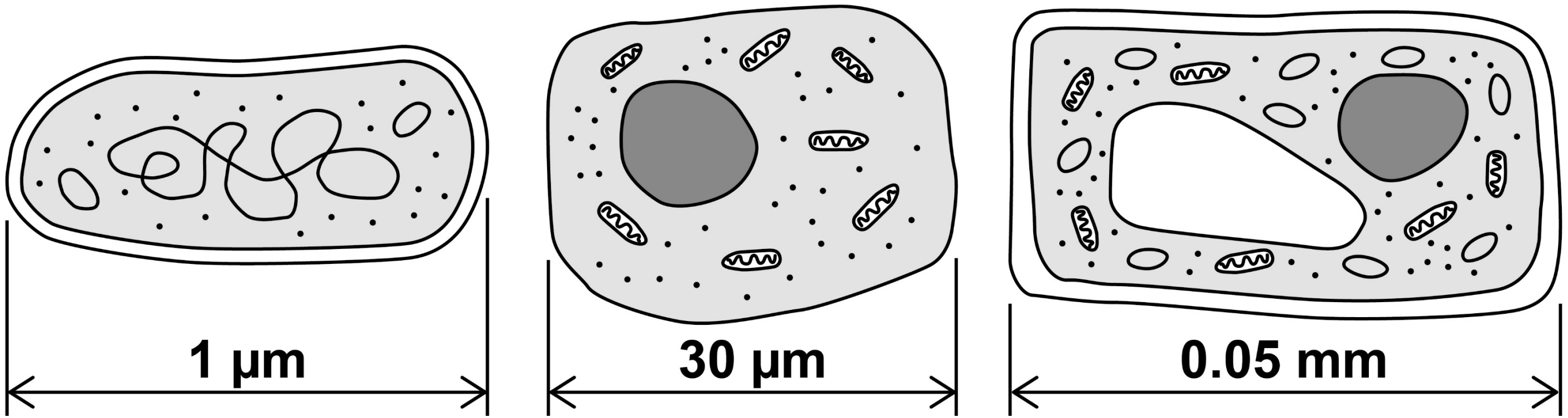
_____

_____

0 3

FIGURE 5 shows three types of cell.

FIGURE 5



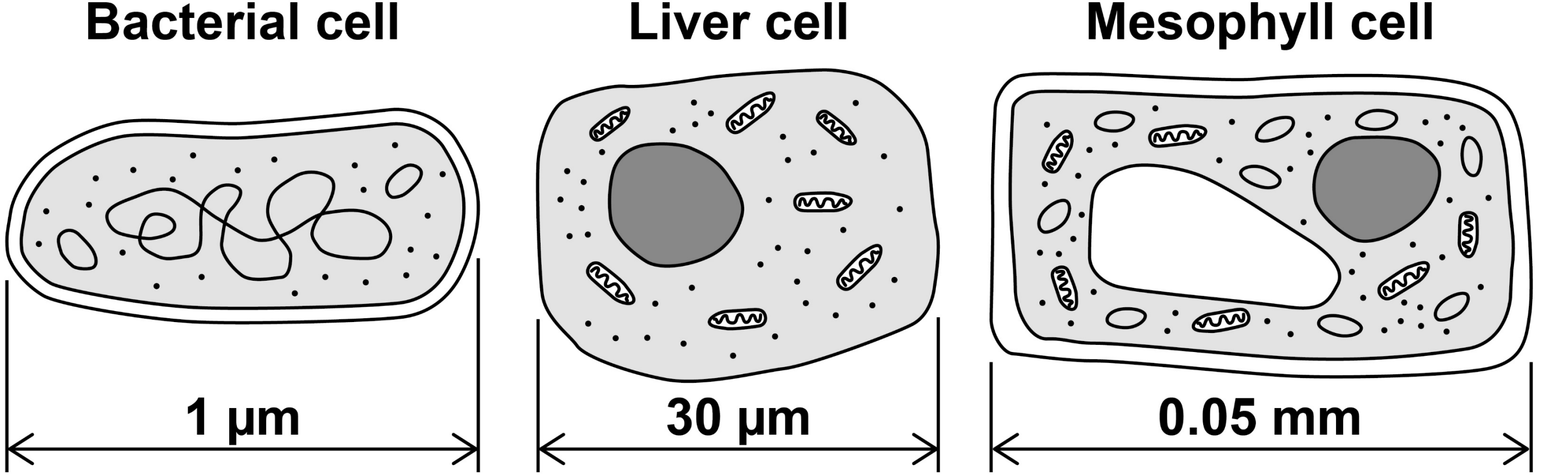
0 3 . 1

Give TWO similarities between the prokaryotic cell and the eukaryotic cells in FIGURE 5. [2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

REPEAT OF FIGURE 5



0 3 . 2

Give THREE differences between the prokaryotic cell and the eukaryotic cells in FIGURE 5. [3 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

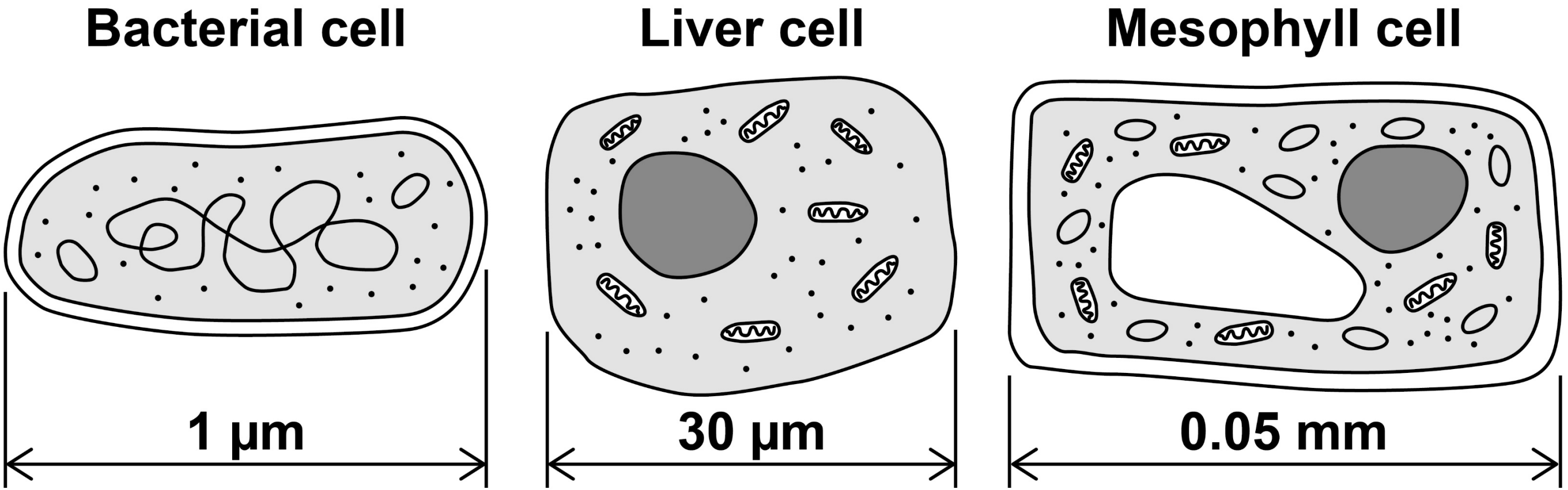
_____

3 _____

_____

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF FIGURE 5



0 3 . 3

Calculate the ratio of the size of the bacterial cell to the size of the mesophyll cell. [2 marks]

_____

_____

_____

Ratio = 1 : _____

0 3 . 4

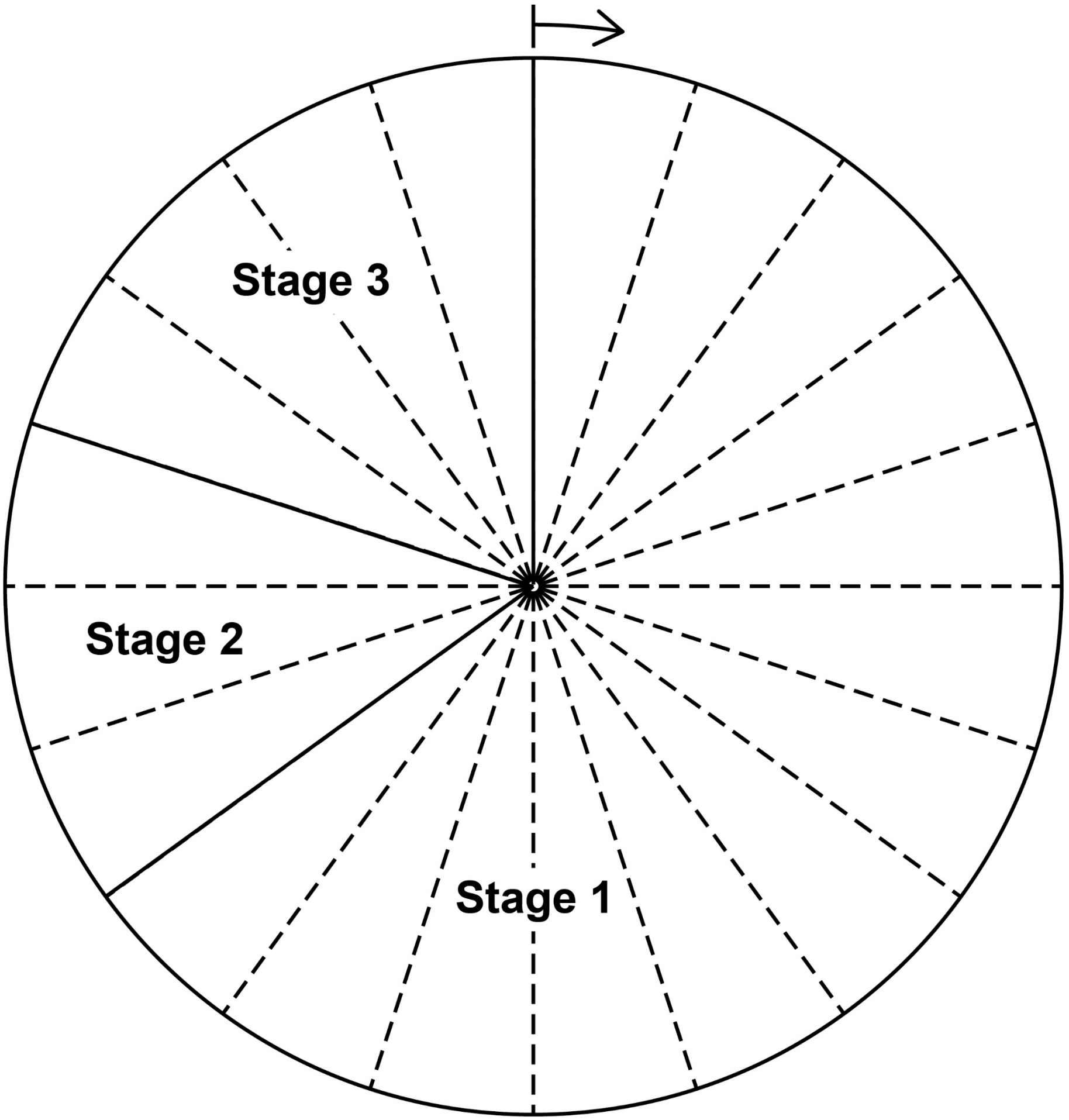
Name the type of cell division that produces genetically identical body cells for growth and repair. [1 mark]

_____

[Turn over]

FIGURE 6 shows a cell cycle.

FIGURE 6



0 3 . 5

What percentage of the time for one cell cycle is represented by stage 2 and stage 3 together? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

- ☐ **7%**
- ☐ **35%**
- ☐ **40%**
- ☐ **65%**

[Turn over]

0 3 . 6

Describe what happens during each stage of the cell cycle. [4 marks]

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

13

0 4 . 1

Lipases break down lipids.

Which TWO products are formed when lipids are broken down? [2 marks]

Tick (✓) TWO boxes.

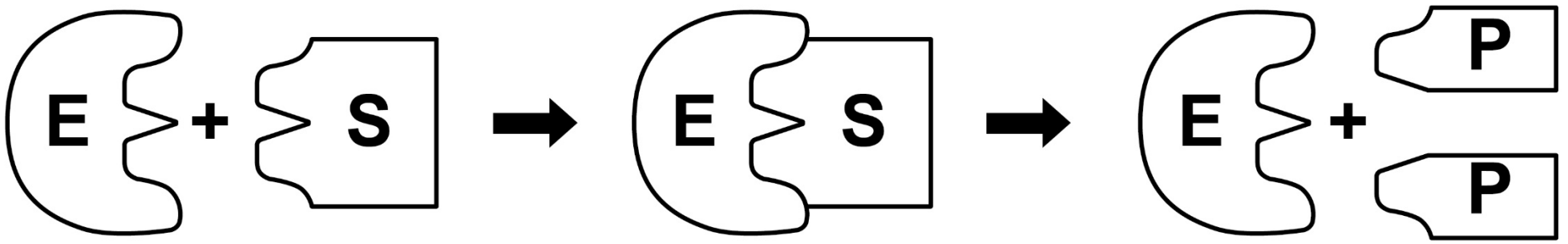
- ☐ **Amino acids**
- ☐ **Fatty acids**
- ☐ **Glucose**
- ☐ **Glycerol**
- ☐ **Glycogen**

[Turn over]

One model used to explain enzyme action is the 'lock and key theory'.

FIGURE 7 shows a model of the theory.

FIGURE 7



KEY
E Enzyme
S Substrate
P Product

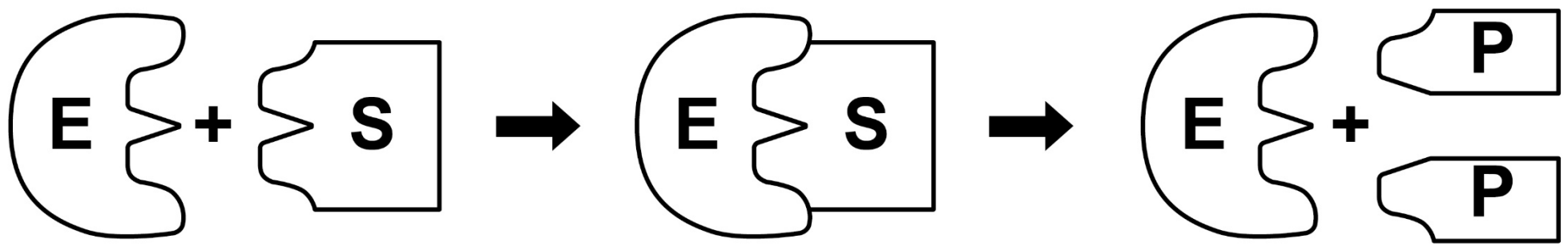
0 4 . 2

Explain the 'lock and key theory' of enzyme action.

Use information from FIGURE 7 in your answer. [3 marks]

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF FIGURE 7



KEY
E Enzyme
S Substrate
P Product

0 4 . 3

There are many different types of lipase in the human body.

Why does each different type of lipase act on only ONE specific type of lipid molecule? [1 mark]

BLANK PAGE

[Turn over]

Students investigated the presence of starch and glucose in the leaves of geranium plants.

This is the method used.

1. **Place two identical geranium plants on a bench near a sunny window for two days.**
2. **After two days:**
   - **leave one plant near the window for two more days.**
   - **place one plant in a cupboard with no light for two more days.**
3. **Remove one leaf from each plant.**
4. **Crush each leaf to extract the liquid from the cells.**
5. **Test the liquid from each leaf for glucose and for starch.**

0 4 . 4

Describe how the students would find out if the liquid from the leaf contained glucose. [3 marks]

BLANK PAGE

0 4 . 5

Describe how the students would find out if the liquid from the leaf contained starch. [2 marks]

TABLE 2 shows the students' results.

TABLE 2

Test	Leaf from plant kept in light for four days	Leaf from plant kept in light for two days and then no light for two days
Glucose	Strong positive	Weak positive
Starch	Positive	Negative

0 4 . 6

Explain why the leaf in the light for four days contained both glucose and starch. [2 marks]

0 4 . 7

Explain why the leaf left in a cupboard with no light for two days did contain glucose but did NOT contain starch.
[3 marks]

0 4 . 8

Suggest ONE way the students could develop the investigation to find out more about glucose and starch production in plants. [1 mark]

17

0 5

Many plants have evolved defence mechanisms.

FIGURE 8 shows part of a gorse plant and part of a deadly nightshade plant.

FIGURE 8

Gorse plant

Deadly nightshade plant

0 5 . 1

The gorse plant has evolved to have sharp thorns.

What type of defence response are thorns? [1 mark]

0 5 . 2

How do thorns defend the gorse plant? [1 mark]

[Turn over]

0 5 . 3

The deadly nightshade plant has poisonous berries.

What type of defence response are poisonous berries? [1 mark]

---

0 5 . 4

A scientist noticed that in one area the gorse plants had yellow leaves and had stunted growth.

One reason for yellow leaves and stunted growth is a deficiency of nitrate ions in the soil.

Explain TWO other possible reasons for the yellow leaves and stunted growth.

Do NOT refer to nitrate ions in your answer. [5 marks]

Reason 1

Explanation

Reason 2

Explanation

[Turn over]

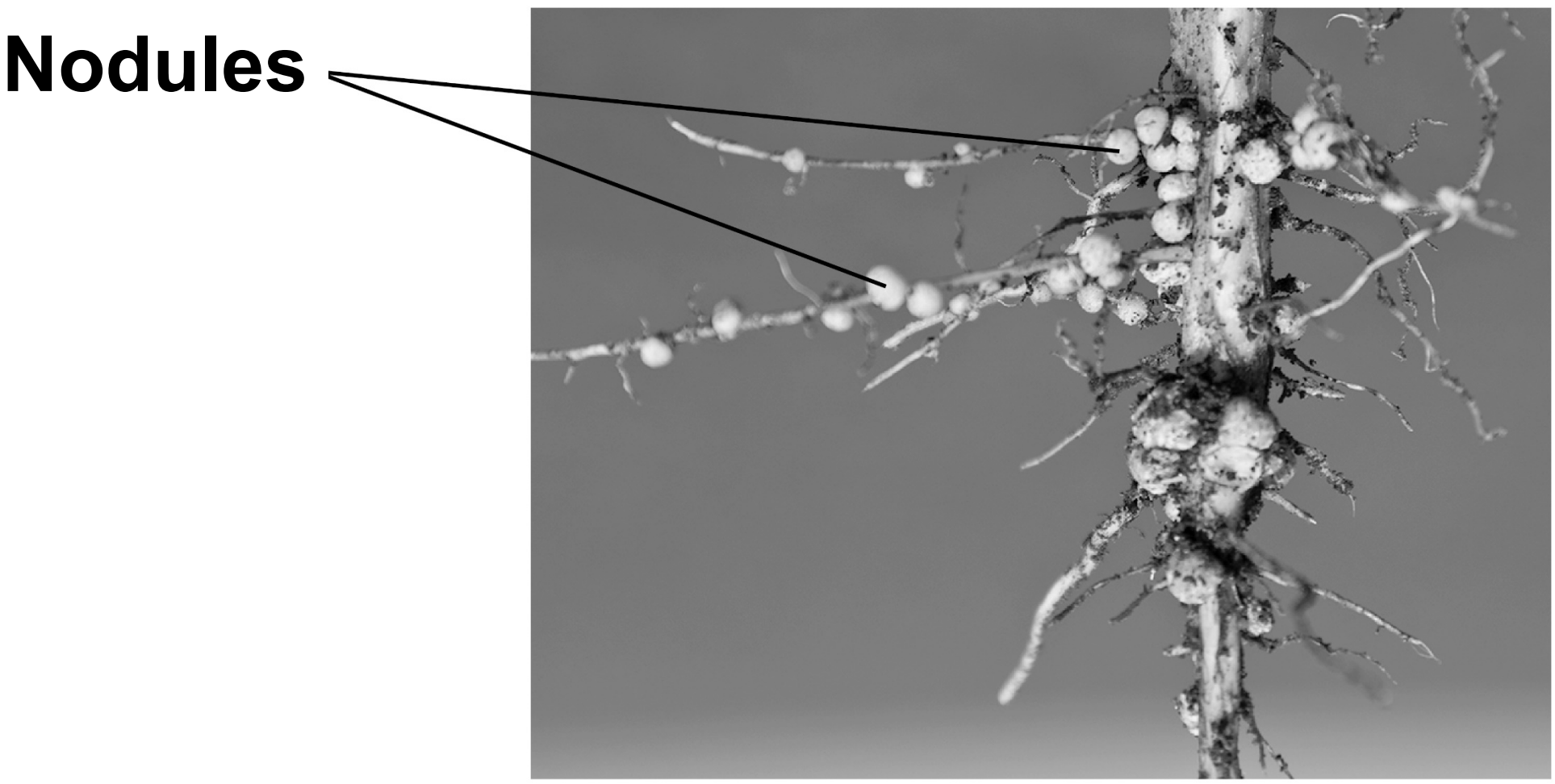
The gorse plant has nodules on its roots.

The nodules are part of the living root tissue.

Bacteria which convert nitrogen gas into soluble nitrate ions live in the nodule tissue.

FIGURE 9 shows the nodules on the roots.

FIGURE 9



0 5 . 5

Suggest how the nodules benefit the bacteria. [2 marks]

0 5 . 6

Explain how the nodules benefit the gorse plant. [2 marks]

0 5 . 7

For many years drugs have been extracted from plants.

Which plant material was chewed as a painkiller? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

☐ **Blackcurrant berries**

☐ **Foxglove leaves**

☐ **Rose petals**

☐ **Willow bark**

[Turn over]

13

0 6

Data from 'The Million Women' survey in the UK was collected for over 15 years.

Scientists analysed the data to study the effect of consuming alcohol on liver disease.

The scientists:

- **included 400 000 women who regularly consumed alcohol**
- **included 400 000 women who did NOT consume alcohol**
- **excluded women who already had a liver disease.**

0 6 . 1

Age and gender were two factors controlled in this analysis.

Many other factors were also controlled.

Suggest TWO other factors which the scientists would have controlled.
[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

_____

2 _____

_____

[Turn over]

The data was analysed for:

- women who drank alcohol with meals
- women who drank alcohol NOT with meals
- women who did NOT drink alcohol.

During the survey approximately 1500 women developed a liver disease called cirrhosis of the liver.

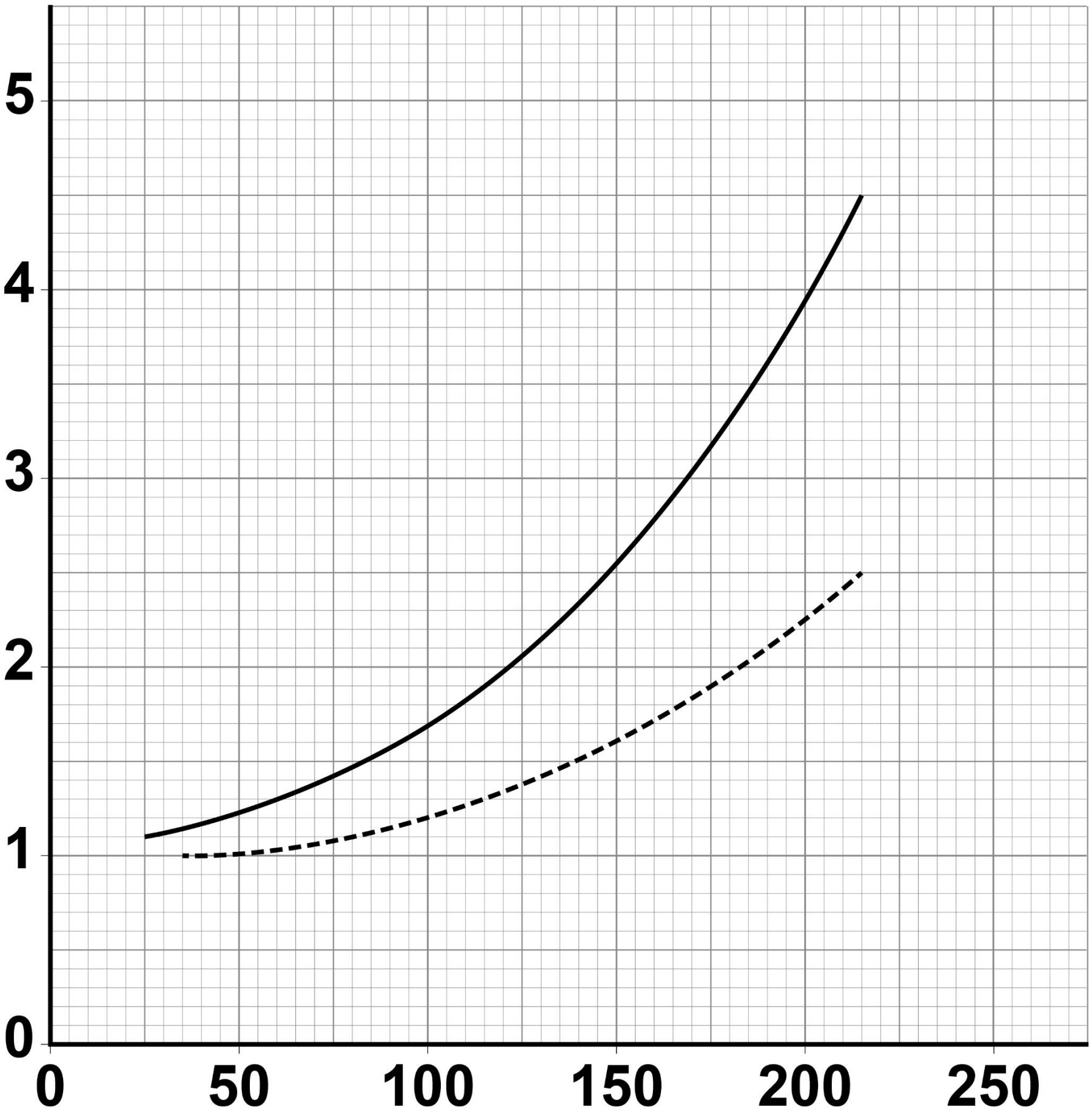
Scientists calculated the relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver for each group who consumed alcohol.

A relative risk of 1.0 means there was no statistical difference between the groups who did consume alcohol and the group who did NOT consume alcohol.

FIGURE 10, on the opposite page, shows a summary of the results.

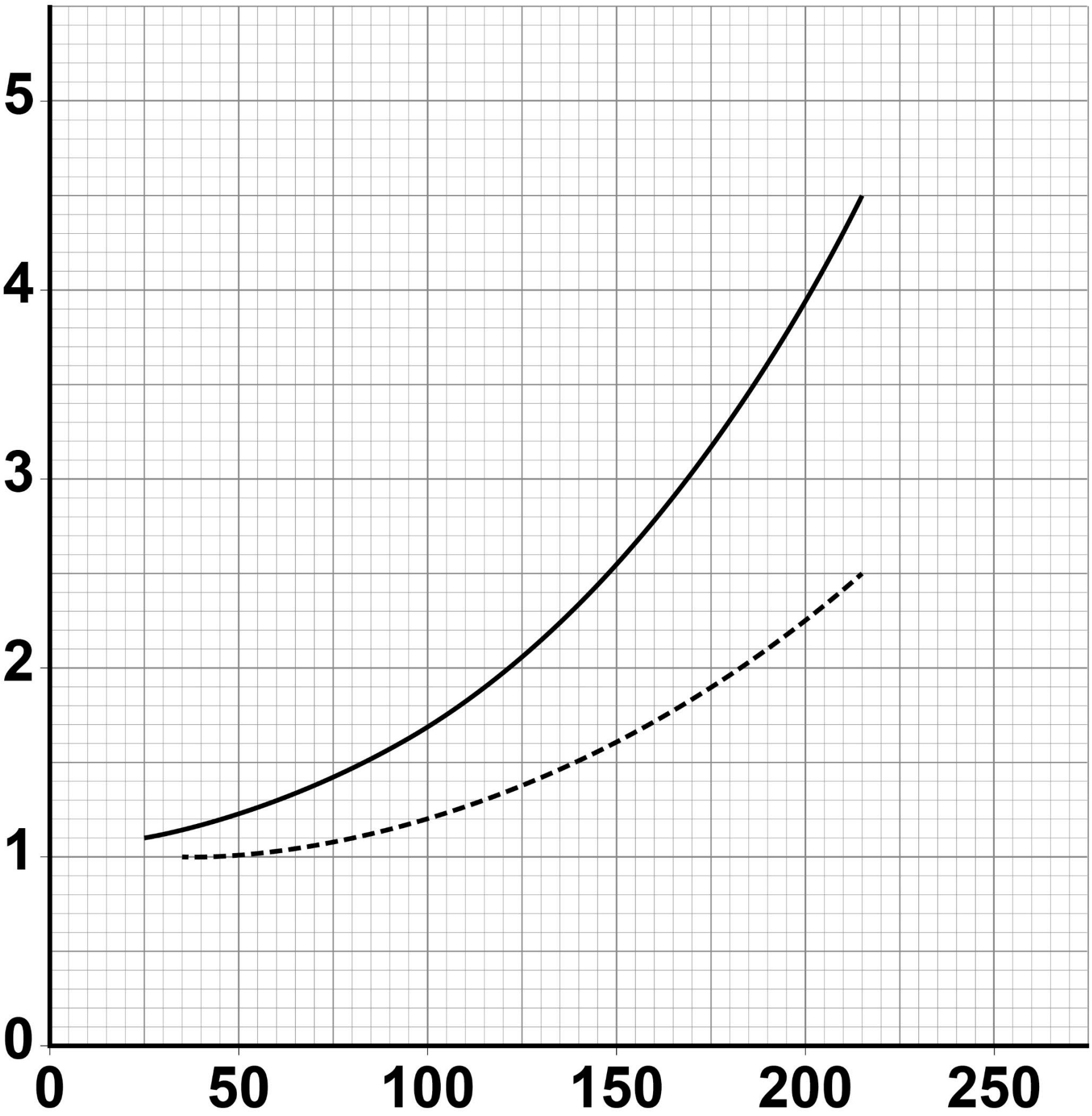
FIGURE 10

Relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver



REPEAT OF FIGURE 10

Relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver



KEY

——— Consumed alcohol not with meals

------ Consumed alcohol with meals

0 6 . 2

A woman drinks 150 g of alcohol per week NOT with meals.

The woman decides to change to drinking 150 g of alcohol per week with meals.

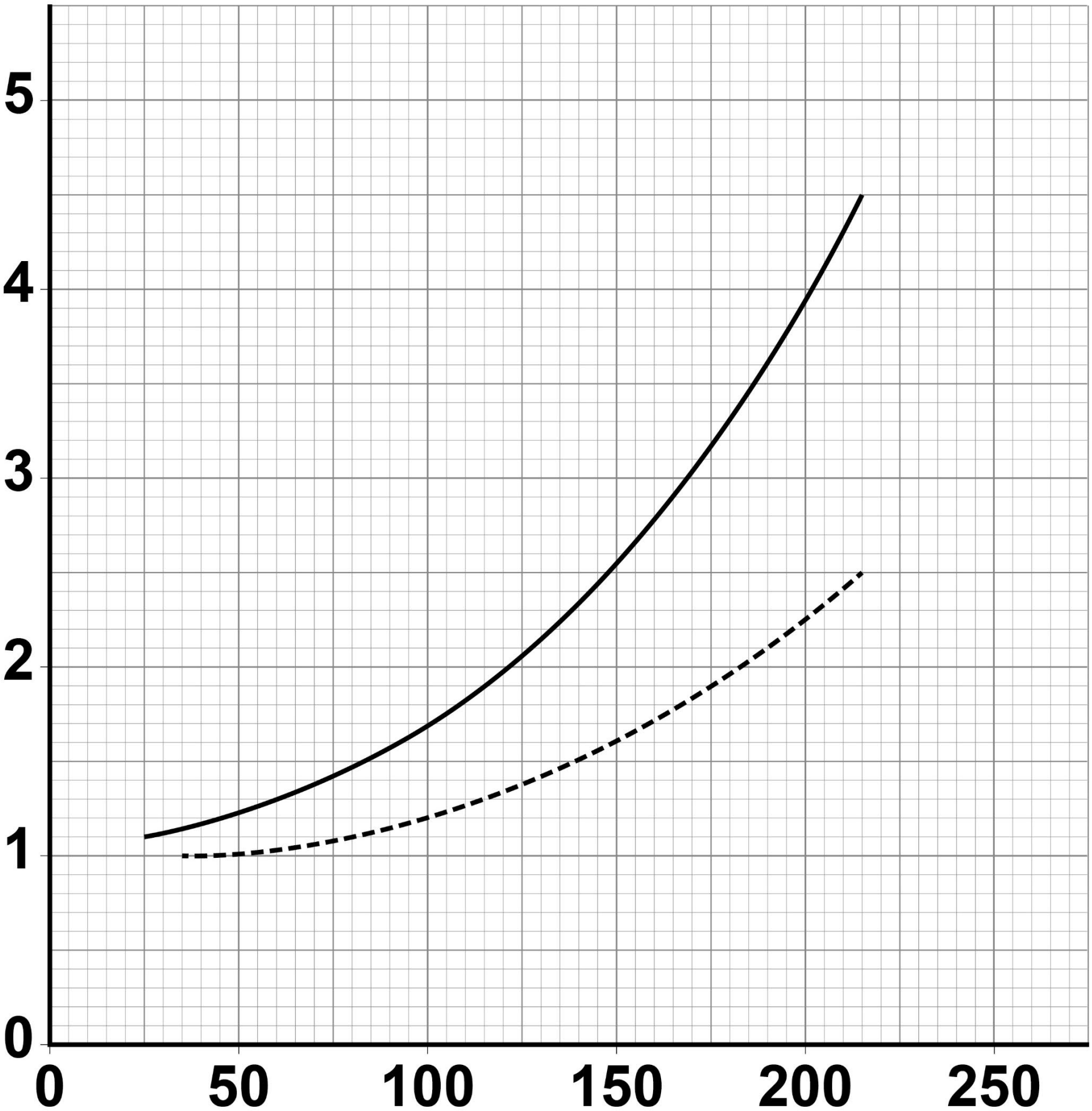
Calculate the percentage decrease in relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver for this woman. [2 marks]

Percentage decrease = _____ %

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF FIGURE 10

Relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver



KEY

——— Consumed alcohol not with meals

------ Consumed alcohol with meals

0 6 . 3

One glass of wine contains 12 g of alcohol.

A different woman drinks two glasses of wine each day with her meals.

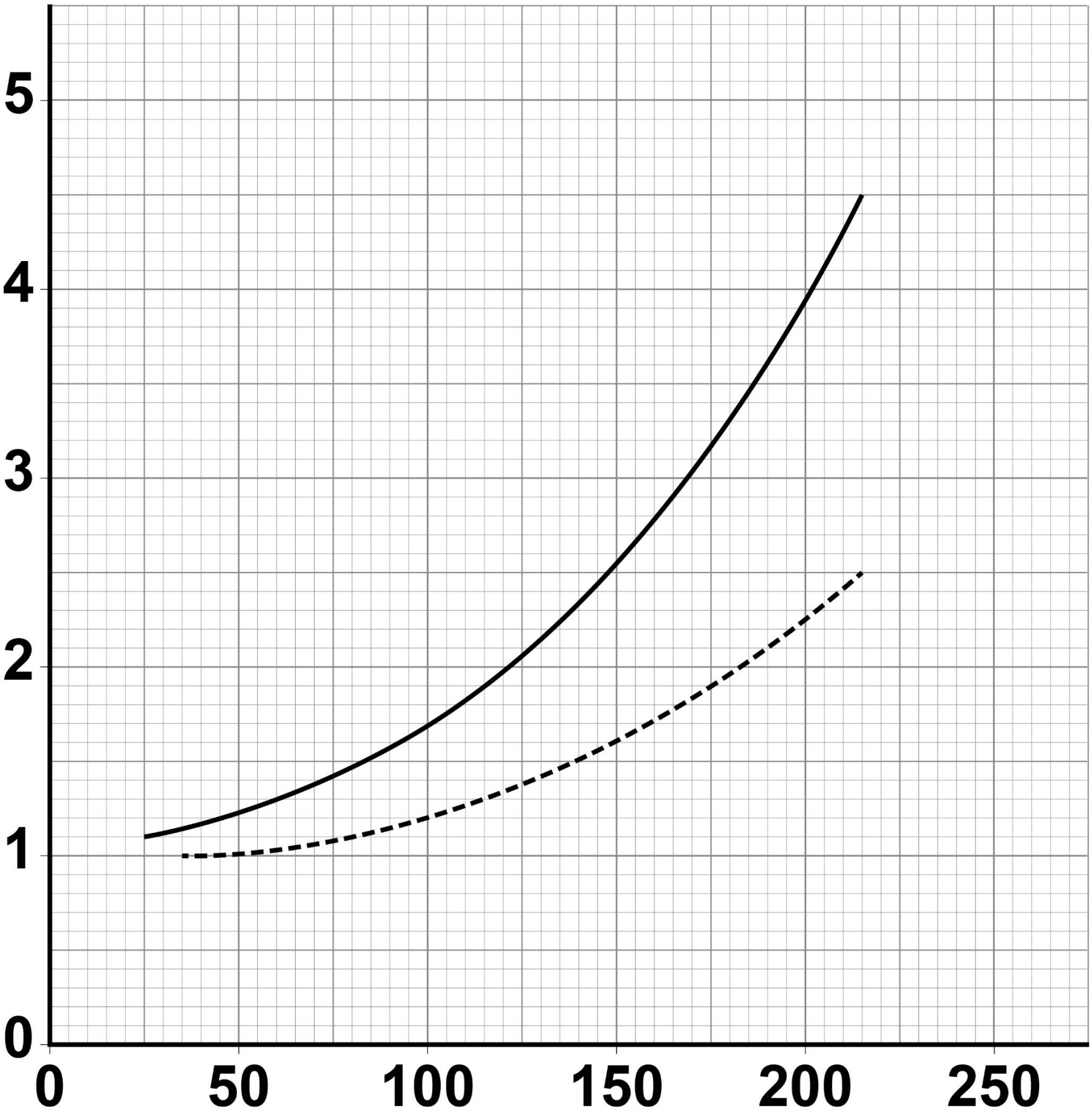
Calculate the relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver for this woman.
[2 marks]

Relative risk = _____

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF FIGURE 10

Relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver



0 6 . 4

Consuming alcohol with meals instead of not with meals decreases the relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver.

Give TWO other conclusions about the relative risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver related to alcohol consumption.

Use data from FIGURE 10, on the opposite page, in your answer.
[2 marks]

1

2

[Turn over]

0 6 . 5

Suggest TWO reasons why the data is considered to be valid. [2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

_____

0 6 . 6

Suggest ONE aspect of the survey which might reduce validity. [1 mark]

_____

_____

_____

0 6 . 7

Cirrhosis of the liver leads to liver failure.

Describe the effects of liver failure on the human body. [4 marks]

0 7

Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) are usually made using mouse lymphocytes.

‘Candida albicans’ infection produces serious symptoms in patients with a poor immune system.

Recently scientists have produced mAbs to ‘Candida albicans’ using human lymphocytes produced naturally after an infection.

0 7 . 1

‘Candida albicans’ lives in the throat of infected patients.

A sample is taken from the throat of a patient with a suspected ‘Candida albicans’ infection.

The sample is transferred onto a microscope slide.

Describe how the mAbs and a fluorescent dye could be used to see any 'Candida albicans' pathogens on the slide. [3 marks]

In a laboratory the human lymphocyte mAbs were injected into animals infected with 'Candida albicans'.

The mAbs caused increased phagocytosis of the 'Candida albicans' pathogens.

Doctors intend to start a trial to give the mAbs to patients severely ill with 'Candida albicans'.

0 7 . 2

Explain how increased phagocytosis of the 'Candida albicans' pathogen will help the patient. [2 marks]

[Turn over]

0 7 . 3

It has been shown that this mAbs treatment is effective in the laboratory using both:

- **infected tissue culture cells**
- **infected live animals.**

The mAbs treatment for 'Candida albicans' is now ready for clinical trials on people.

Describe how the clinical trials should be carried out. [6 marks]

[Turn over]

0 7 . 4

Scientists have also used human lymphocytes to make mAbs to other pathogens and to some types of cancer cells.

Suggest ONE reason why these new mAbs have been more successful in treating diseases in humans than mAbs made using mice. [1 mark]

END OF QUESTIONS

12

Additional page, if required.

Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

Additional page, if required.

Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

Additional page, if required.

Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

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For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
TOTAL	