



**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**I declare this is my own work.**

**GCSE**

**BIOLOGY**

**H**

**Higher Tier Paper 2H**

**8461/2H**

**Monday 1 June 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 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 the decay of milk.**

**0 1 . 1**

**Name TWO types of microorganism that cause decay. [2 marks]**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



01.2

**Cows' milk is pH 6.6.**

**As milk decays, lipids in the milk are broken down.**

**One of the products of the breakdown of lipids causes the pH of milk to decrease.**

**Name the product that causes the pH to decrease. [1 mark]**

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**[Turn over]**

**A student investigated the effect of temperature on the time taken for different types of milk to decay.**

**This is the method used.**

- 1. Put cows' milk in six test tubes.**
- 2. Keep each test tube at a different temperature.**
- 3. Measure the pH of the milk in each tube every day for 12 days.**
- 4. Record the number of days taken to reach pH 5.**
- 5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 with goats' milk and with almond milk.**

**0 1 . 3**

**Give ONE way the pH can be measured.  
[1 mark]**

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**01.4**

**Give TWO control variables the student should have used in this investigation.  
[2 marks]**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

**[Turn over]**



**The student improved the investigation to produce valid results.**

**FIGURE 1, on the opposite page, shows the results.**

**0 1 . 5**

**Which type of milk stays fresh the longest at 10 °C? [1 mark]**

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**KEY**

**———— Cows' milk**

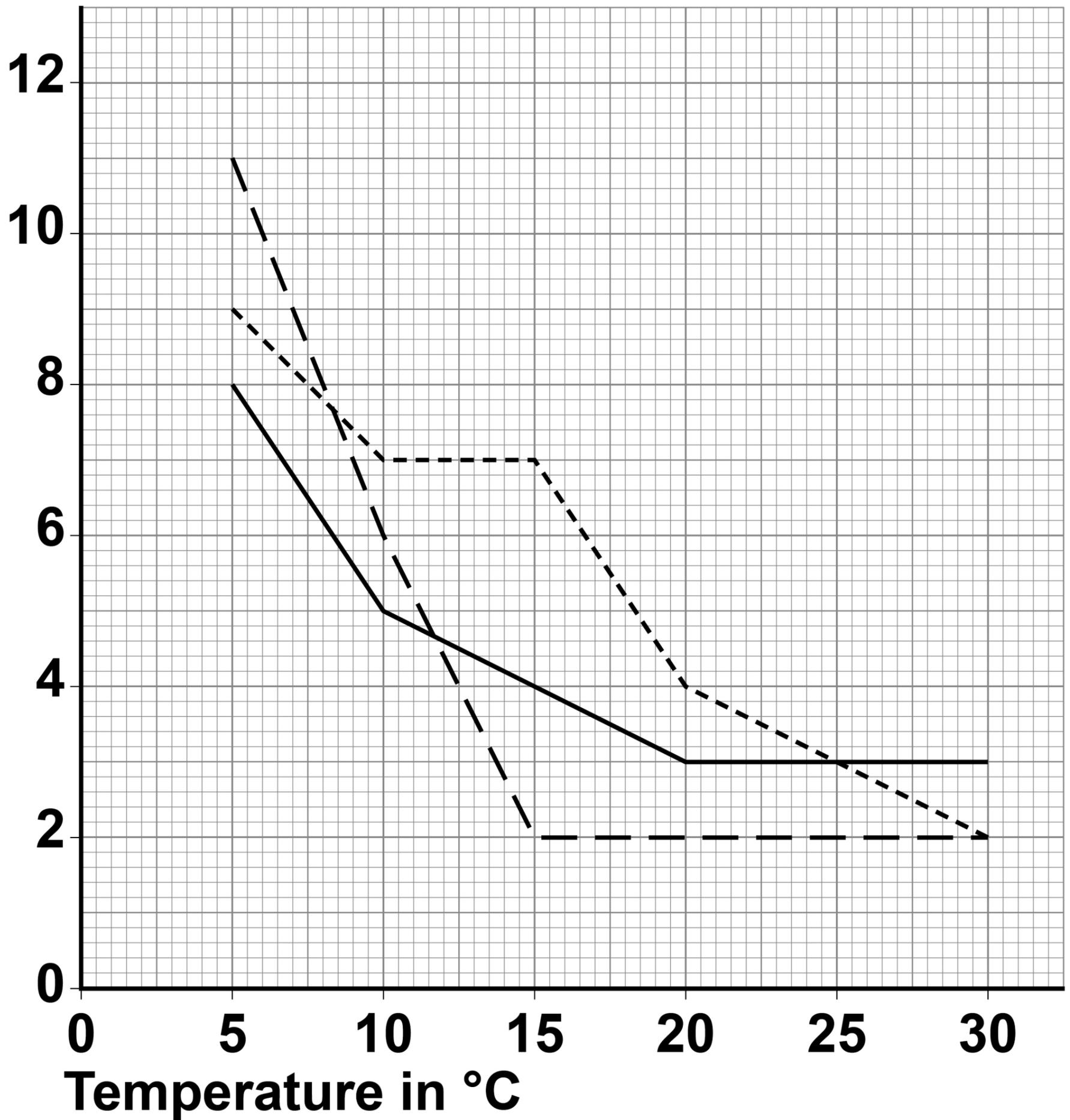
**- - - - Goats' milk**

**----- Almond milk**



**FIGURE 1**

**Time taken  
to reach pH 5  
in days**

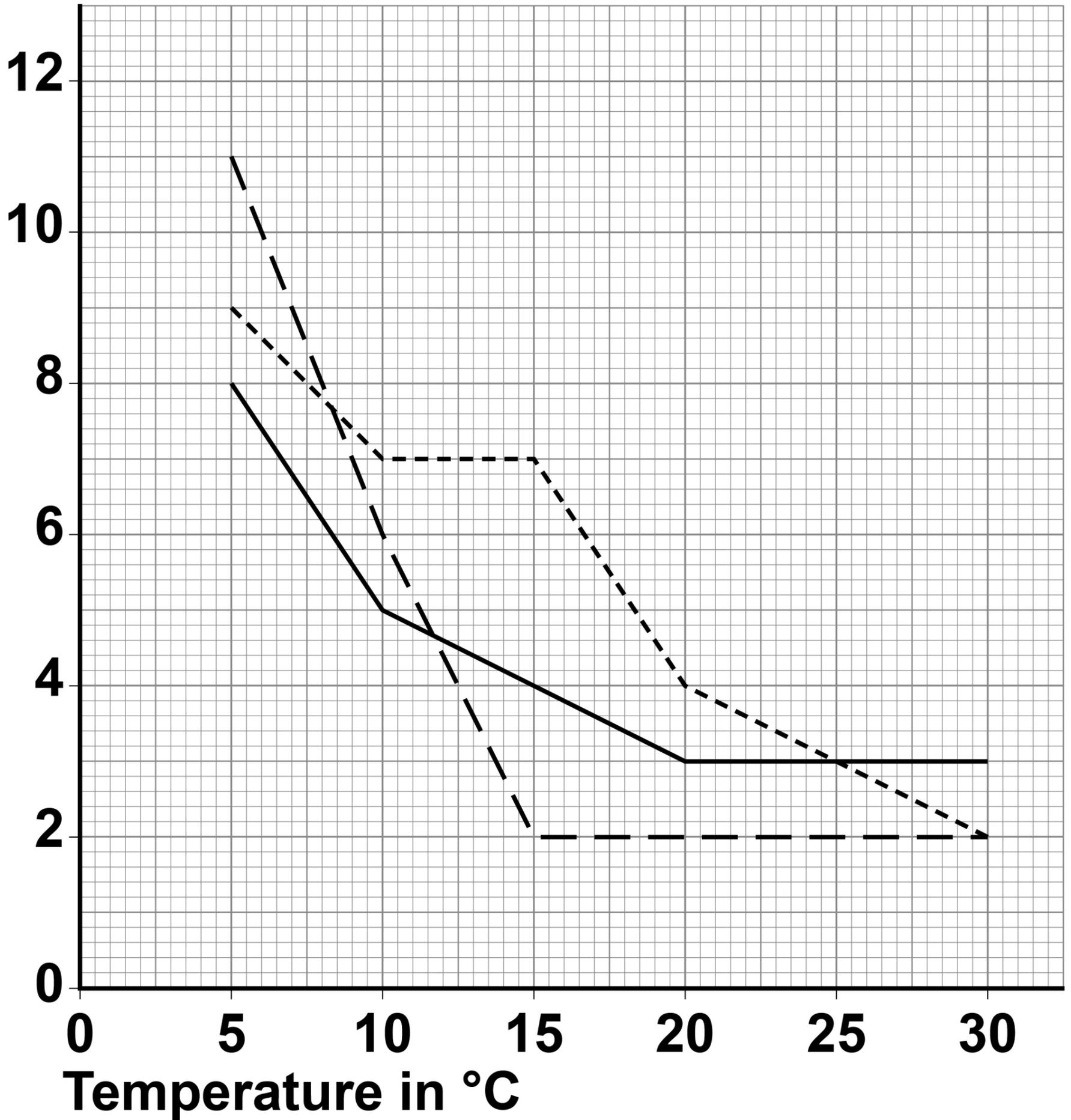


**[Turn over]**



REPEAT OF FIGURE 1

Time taken  
to reach pH 5  
in days



**KEY**

———— Cows' milk

- - - - Goats' milk

----- Almond milk

**0 1 . 6**

**Describe the effect of temperature on the time taken for GOATS' milk to reach pH 5.**

**Use data from FIGURE 1 in your answer.  
[2 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



0	1	.	7
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**The time taken for cows' milk to reach pH 5 at 10 °C is less than the time taken for cows' milk to reach pH 5 at 5 °C.**

**Suggest ONE reason why. [1 mark]**

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0 1 . 8

**Suggest TWO reasons why the different types of milk took different lengths of time to reach pH 5. [2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**[Turn over]**



**0 1 . 9****The student said:****‘The temperature milk is stored at affects how likely the milk is to cause food poisoning.’****How can the investigation be developed to find out if the student is correct?  
[1 mark]****Tick (✓) ONE box.****Determine the types of bacteria present in the milk****Record the pH every 12 hours****Use more than three different types of milk**

<b>13</b>



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**[Turn over]**



0	2
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**FIGURE 2, on the opposite page, shows the human population from 1600 to 2010.**

**In 1900 the human population was 1.6 billion.**

0	2	.	1
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**Calculate how many times greater the human population was in the year 2000 compared with the year 1900. [2 marks]**

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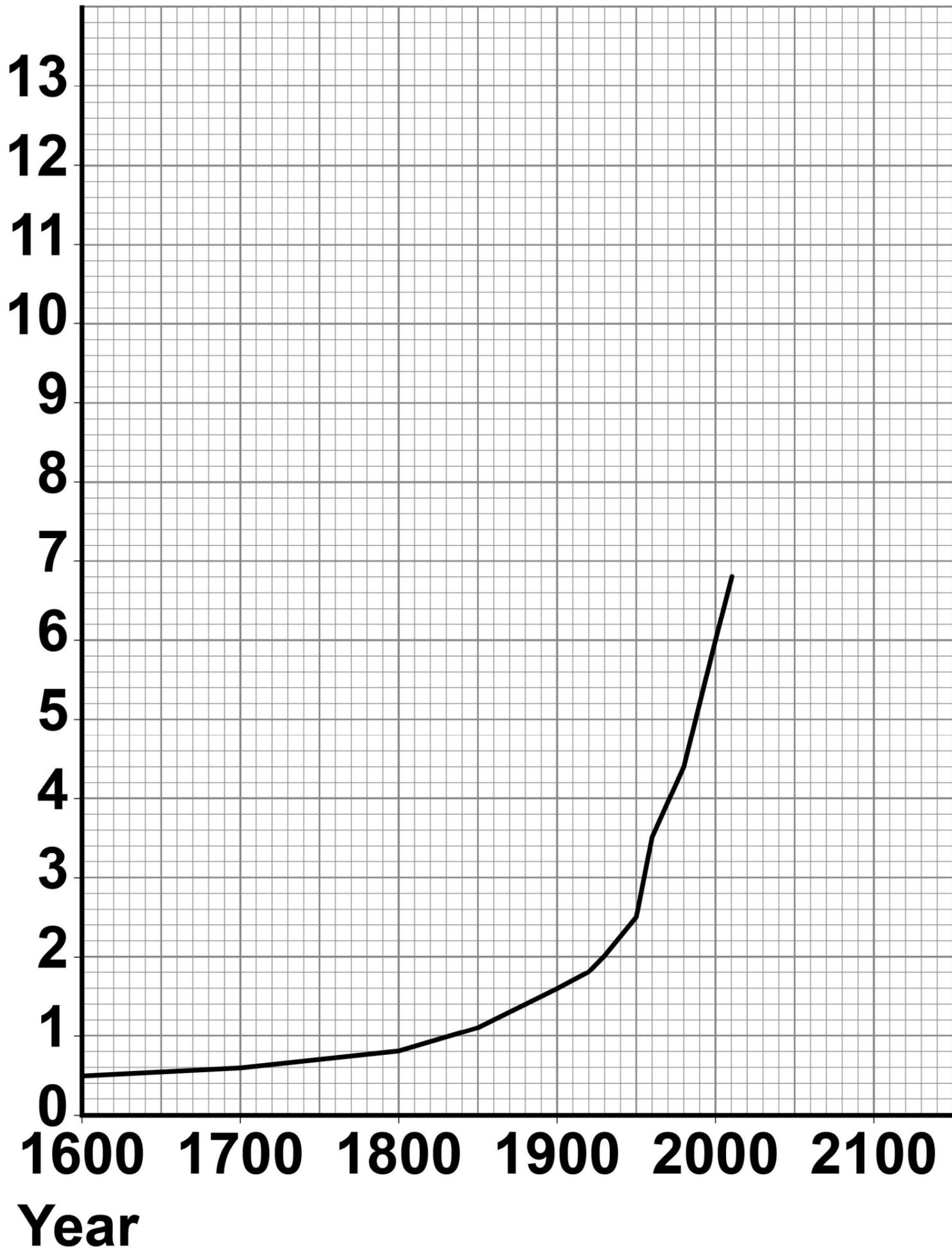
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**Number of times greater = \_\_\_\_\_**



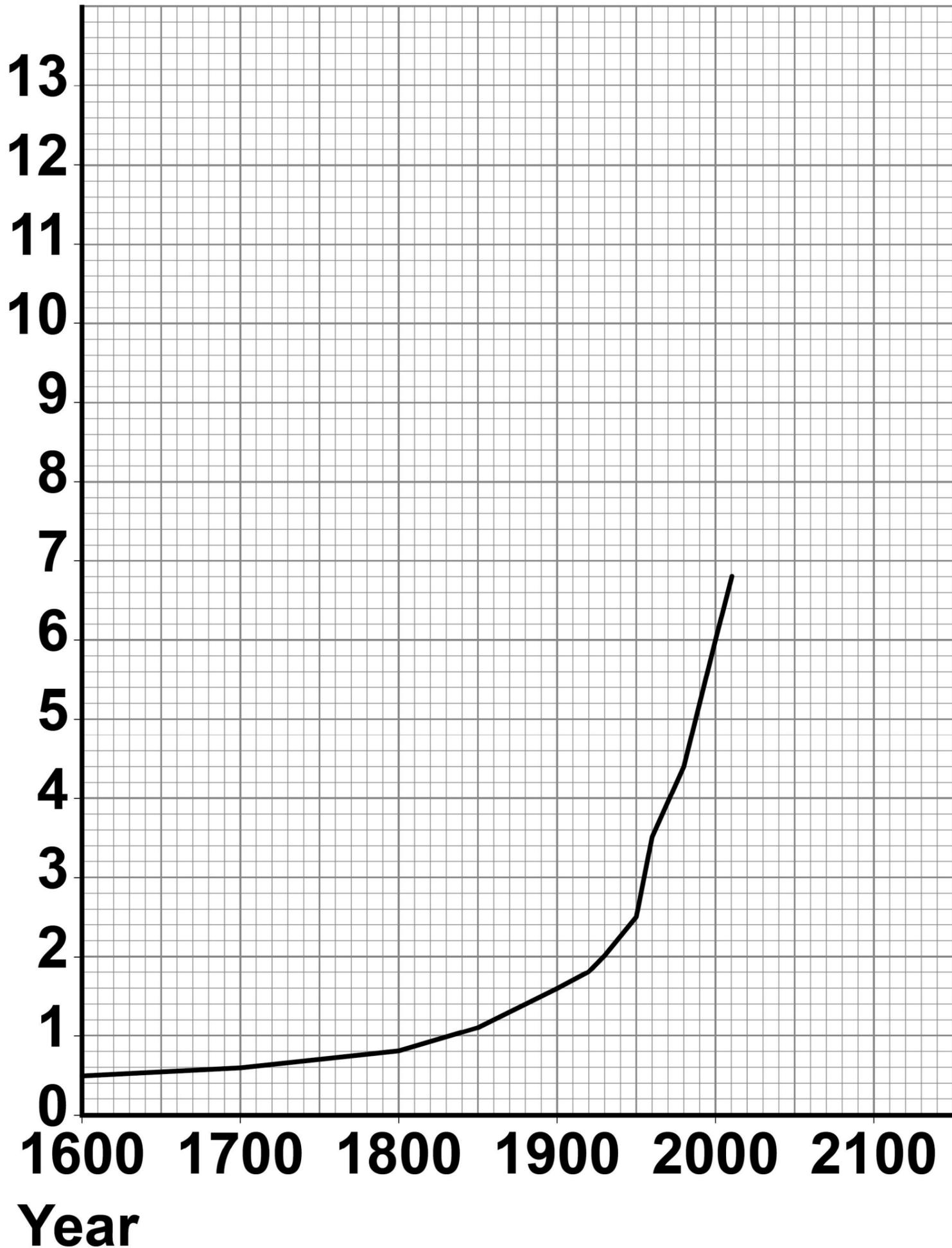
**FIGURE 2**  
**Human**  
**population**  
**in billions**



**[Turn over]**

REPEAT OF FIGURE 2

Human  
population  
in billions



**0 2 . 2**

**In 1950 the human population was 2.5 billion.**

**Calculate the mean annual increase in the human population between 1900 and 1950. [2 marks]**

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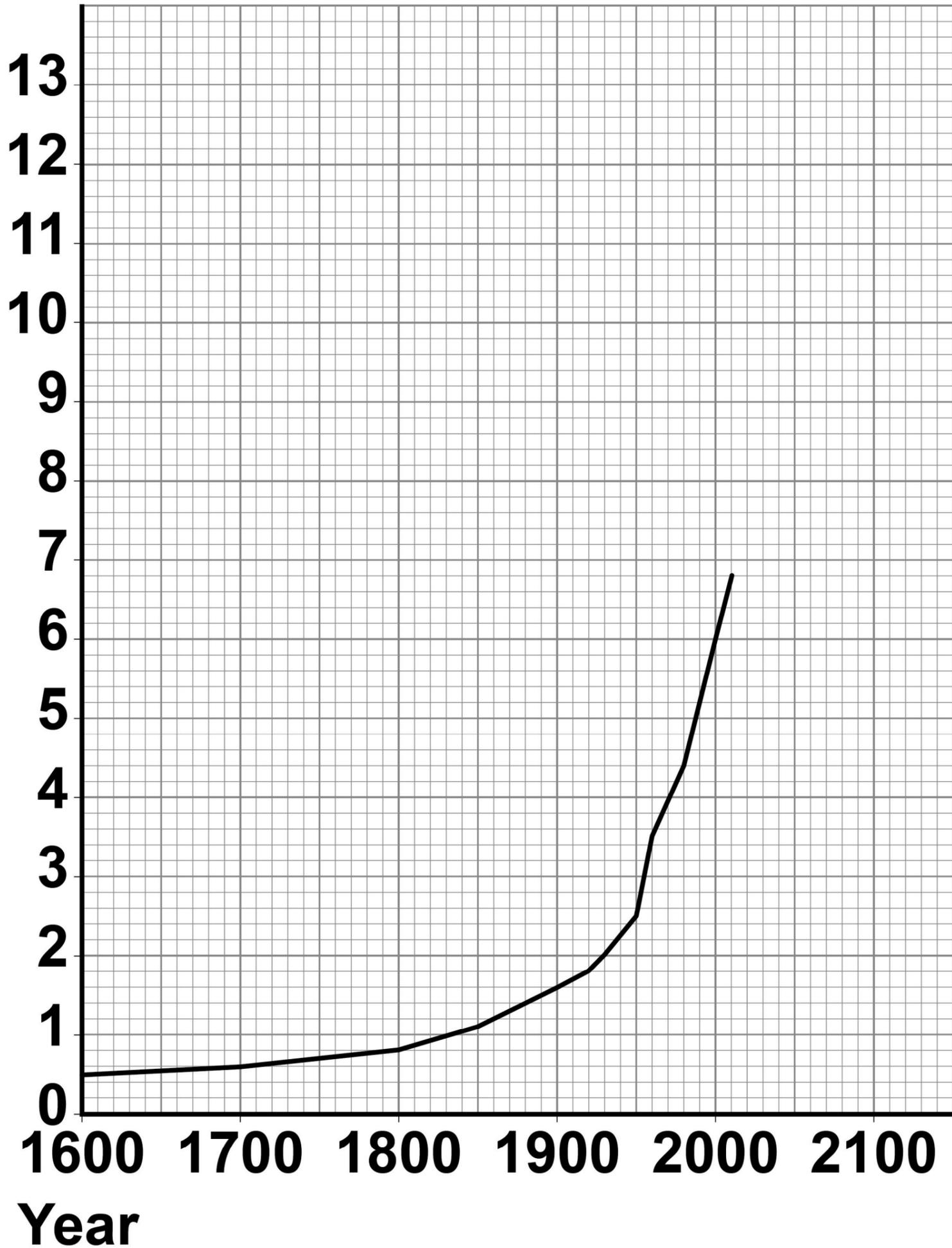
**Mean annual increase =**  
**\_\_\_\_\_ billion per year**

**[Turn over]**



# REPEAT OF FIGURE 2

Human  
population  
in billions



0 2 . 3

**Predict the human population in 2050 if the current rate of population increase continues.**

**You should draw an extrapolation line on FIGURE 2. [2 marks]**

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**Predicted human population =**

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**[Turn over]**



0 2 . 4

**The increasing human population has caused a decline in fish stocks.**

**Describe how fishing quotas can help to return fish stocks to a sustainable level.  
[2 marks]**

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**0 2 . 5**

**Farming techniques have changed in recent years.**

**Describe:**

- why more land is being used for farming**
- how increased farming has decreased biodiversity.**

**[6 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**





**0 2 . 6**

**Genetic modification of crop plants can help meet the demands of the increasing human population.**

**Golden rice is a genetically modified (GM) crop.**

**What is the advantage of golden rice compared with non-GM rice? [1 mark]**

**Tick (✓) ONE box.**

**Golden rice contains protein-rich mycoprotein**

**Golden rice has improved nutritional value**

**Golden rice produces human insulin**

**[Turn over]**



0	2	.	7
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**Suggest ONE reason why some people are concerned about the use of golden rice. [1 mark]**

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16



0	3
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**This question is about plant hormones.**

0	3	.	1
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**Farmers can spray seeds with gibberellins to start germination.**

**What are TWO other uses of gibberellins?  
[2 marks]**

**Tick (✓) TWO boxes.**

**To help in tissue culture**

**To help roots form**

**To increase fruit size**

**To kill weeds**

**To promote flower production**

**[Turn over]**

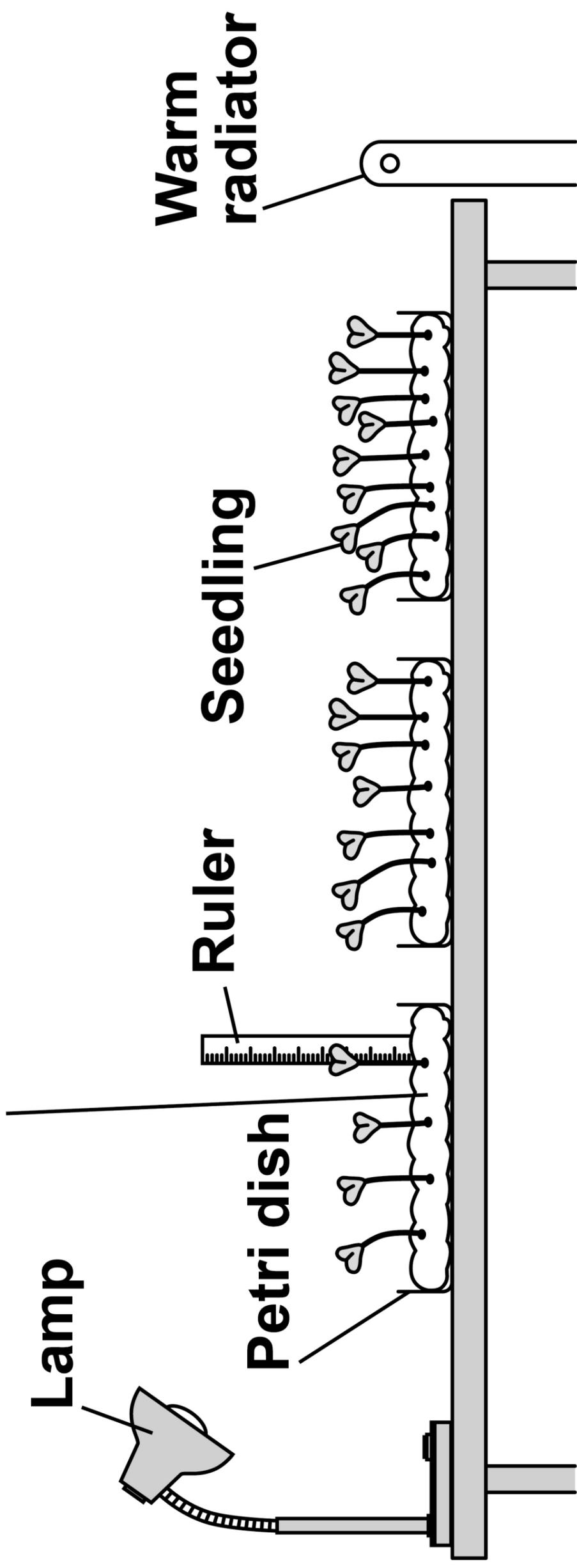


**Students investigated the effect of light intensity on the height of seedlings.**

**FIGURE 3 shows the equipment.**

**FIGURE 3**

**Damp cotton wool**



**03.2**

**Describe TWO improvements the students should make to their investigation. [2 marks]**

**1**

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**2**

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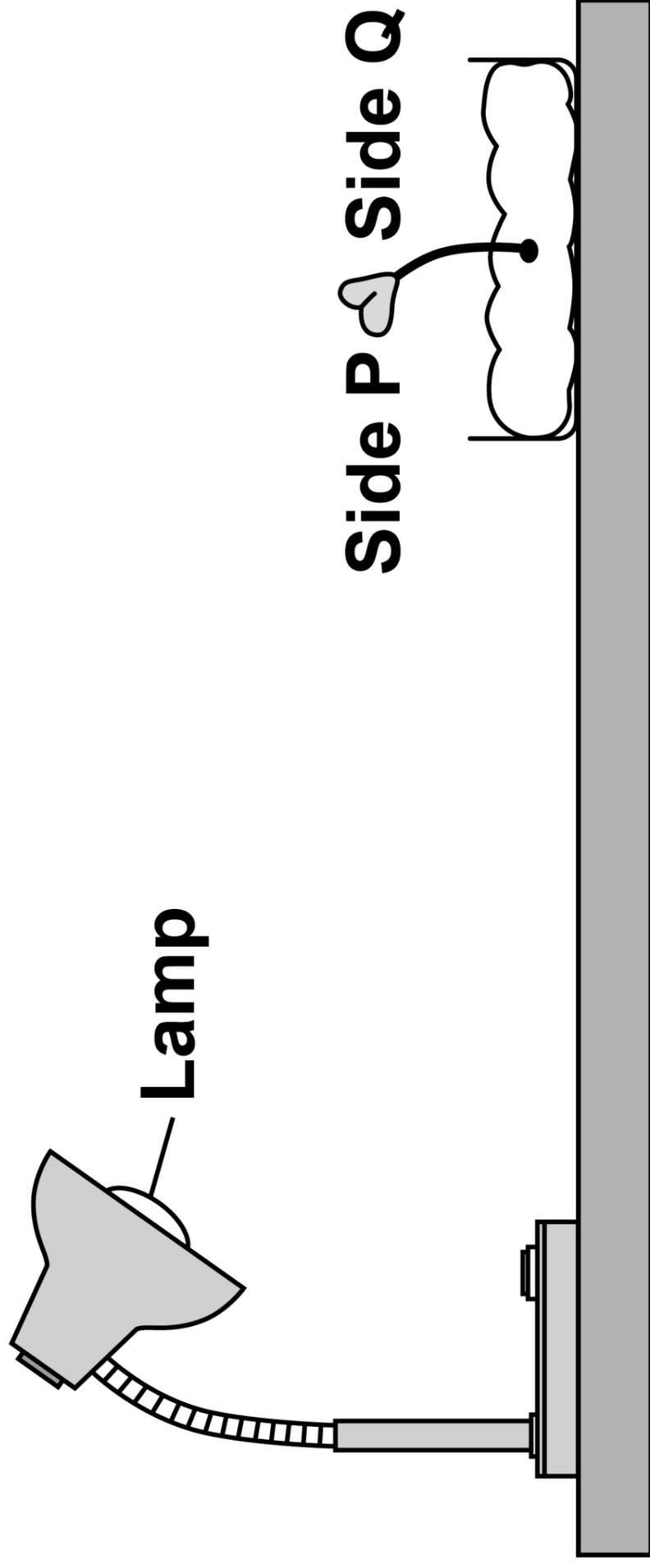
**29**

**[Turn over]**



**FIGURE 4 shows a seedling growing towards a lamp.**

**FIGURE 4**



03.3

**Suggest how the students measured the length of the curved seedling in FIGURE 4. [1 mark]**

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**[Turn over]**



03.4

**Explain what happened to the growth of the seedling on side Q compared with the growth on side P. [3 marks]**

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**03.5**

**Bananas are often stored separately from other fruits because bananas release a plant hormone.**

**Why does storing bananas with other fruits cause the other fruits to ripen faster? [1 mark]**

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**[Turn over]**

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9



04

**DNA is a polymer of nucleotides.**

04.1

**Why is DNA described as a polymer?  
[1 mark]**

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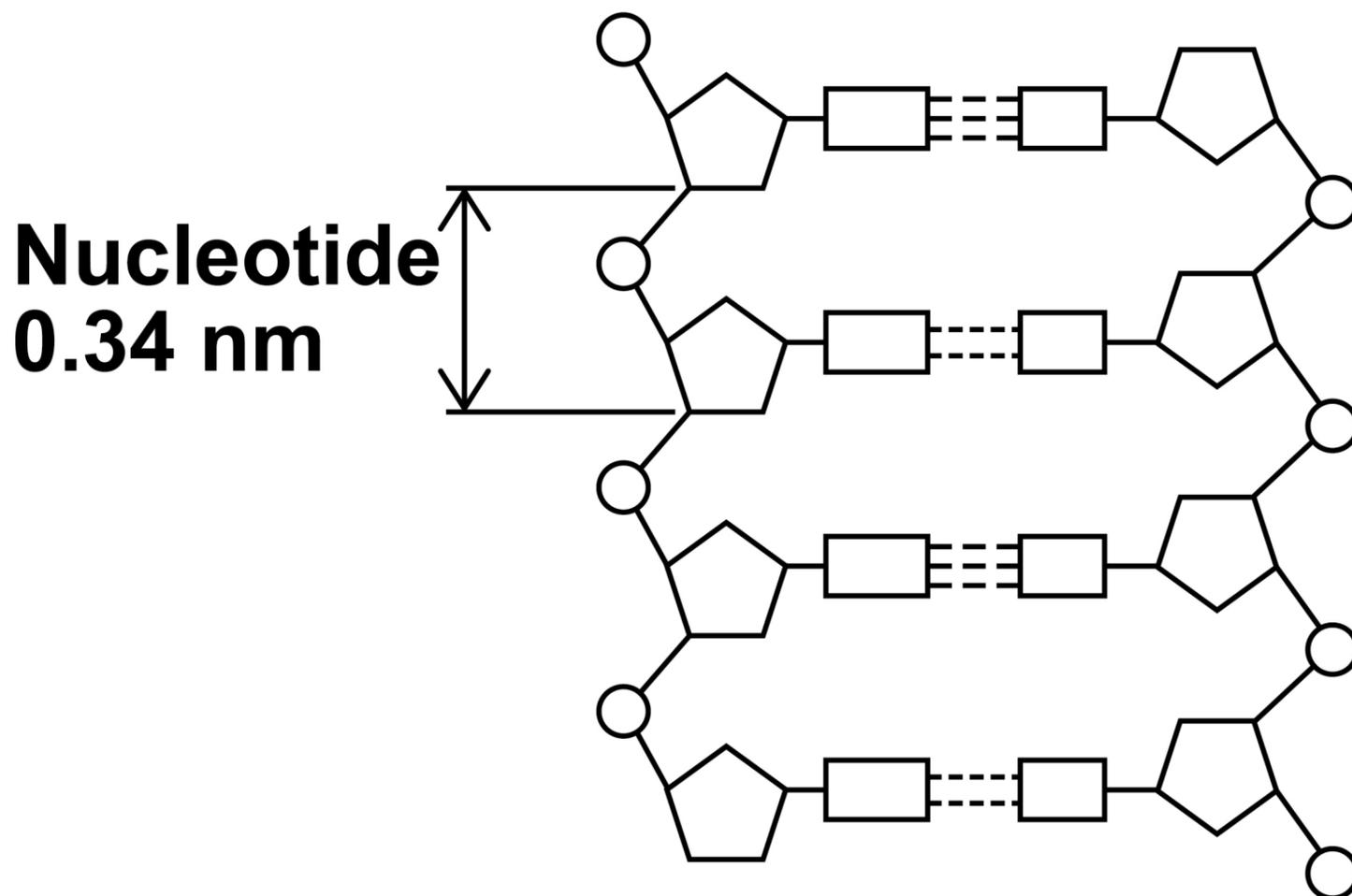
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**[Turn over]**



**FIGURE 5 shows part of a DNA molecule.**

**FIGURE 5**



**0 4 . 2**

**Describe the structure of a nucleotide.**  
**[4 marks]**

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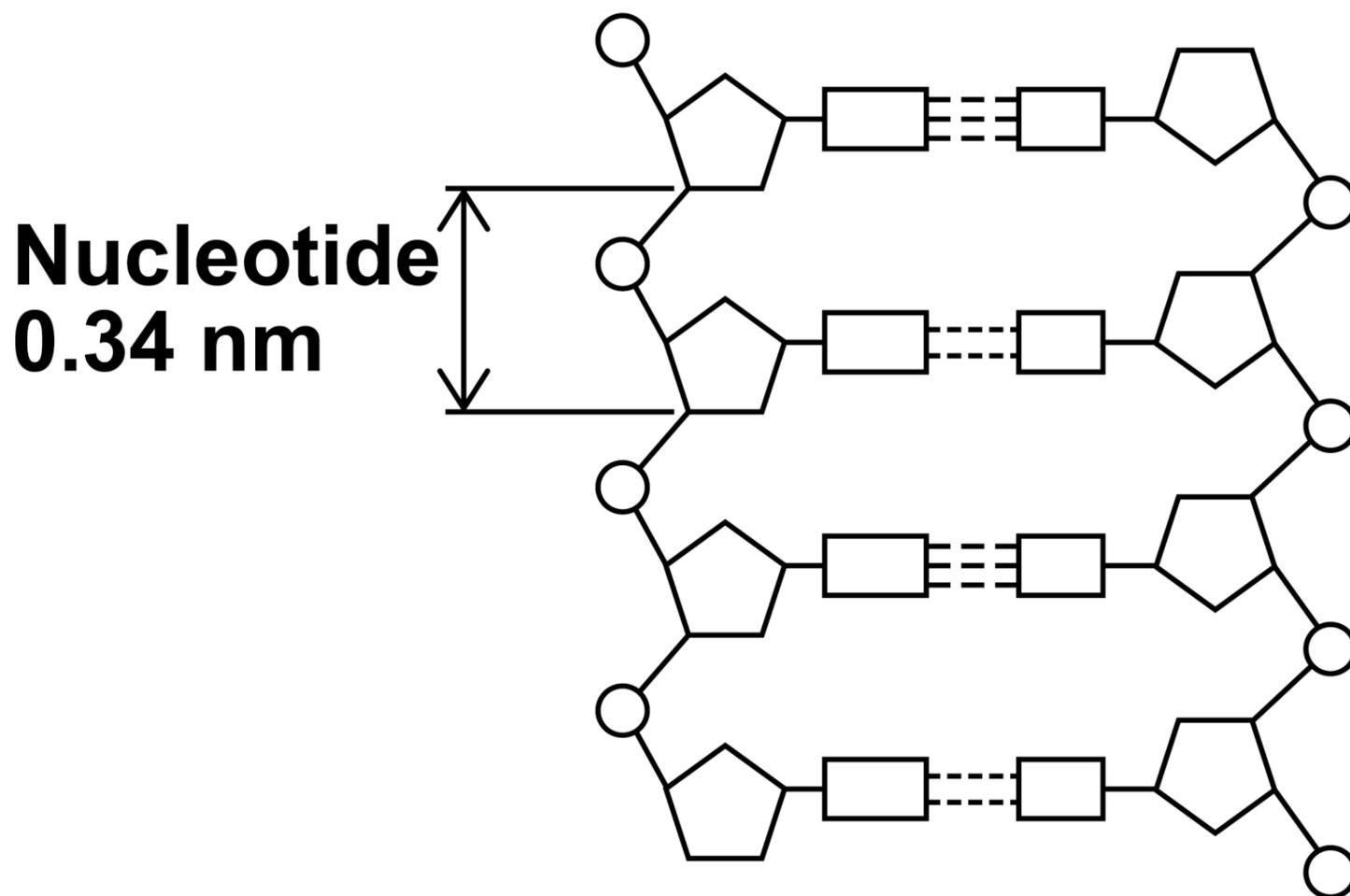
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## REPEAT OF FIGURE 5



**0 4 . 3**

**The length of a DNA double helix increases by 0.34 nm for every pair of nucleotides.**

**The total number of nucleotides in a human body cell is  $1.2 \times 10^{10}$ .**





**04.4**

**Some parts of DNA do NOT code for proteins.**

**Describe how non-coding parts of DNA can affect the expression of genes.**

**[1 mark]**

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<b>11</b>



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**[Turn over]**



0 5

**There are two types of cell division: mitosis and meiosis.**

0 5 . 1

**Describe THREE differences between the processes of mitosis and meiosis. [3 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



3

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0 5 . 2

**Describe ONE similarity between the processes of mitosis and meiosis.  
[1 mark]**

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**[Turn over]**



**Dupuytren's is a disorder that affects the hands.**

**FIGURE 6 shows the inheritance of Dupuytren's in one family.**

**Dupuytren's is caused by a dominant allele in this family.**

**D = dominant allele**

**d = recessive allele**

**0 5 . 3**

**Give the genotype of person 1.**

**Explain your answer. [2 marks]**

**Genotype** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

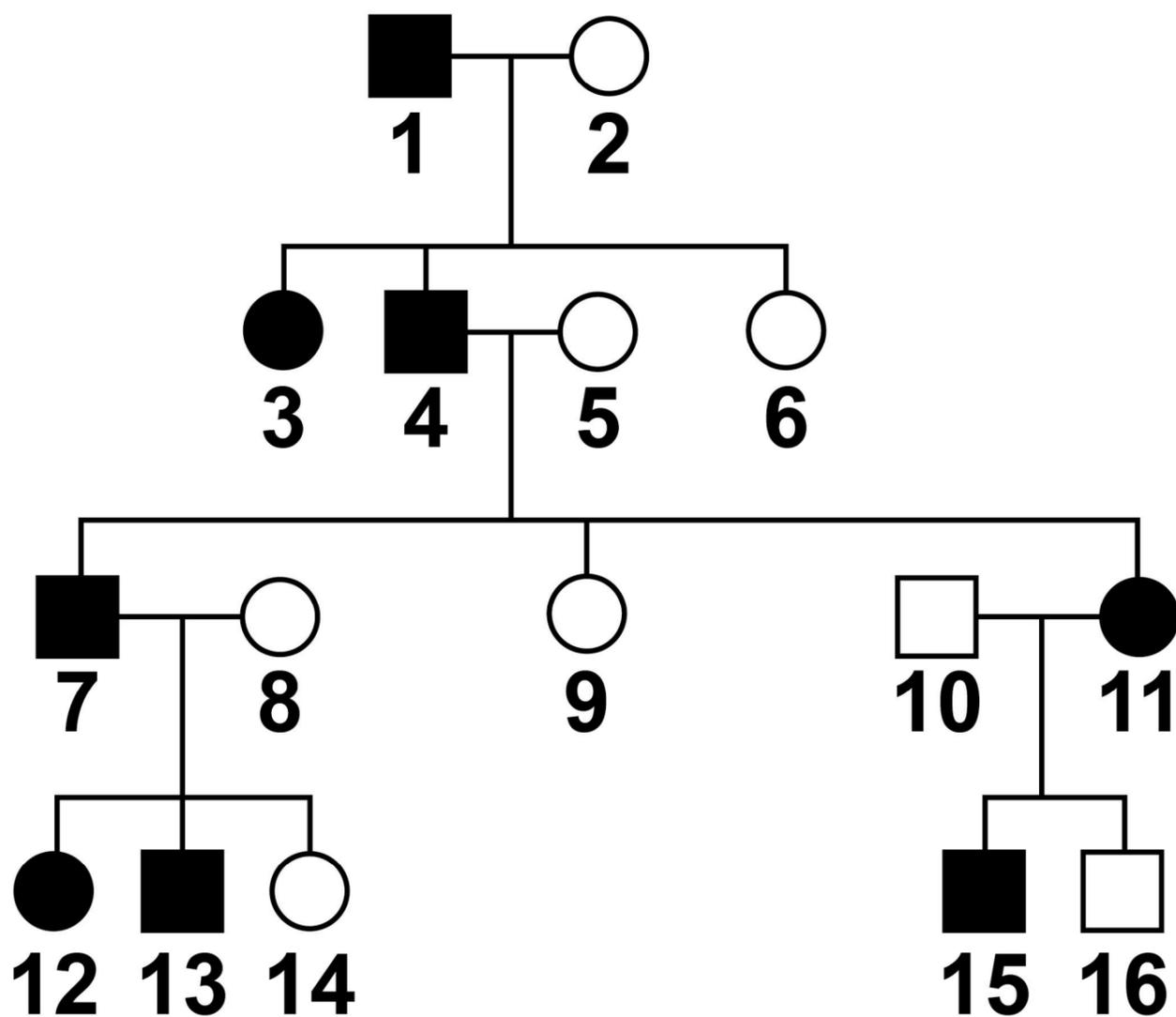
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FIGURE 6



## KEY

■ Male with Dupuytren's

● Female with Dupuytren's

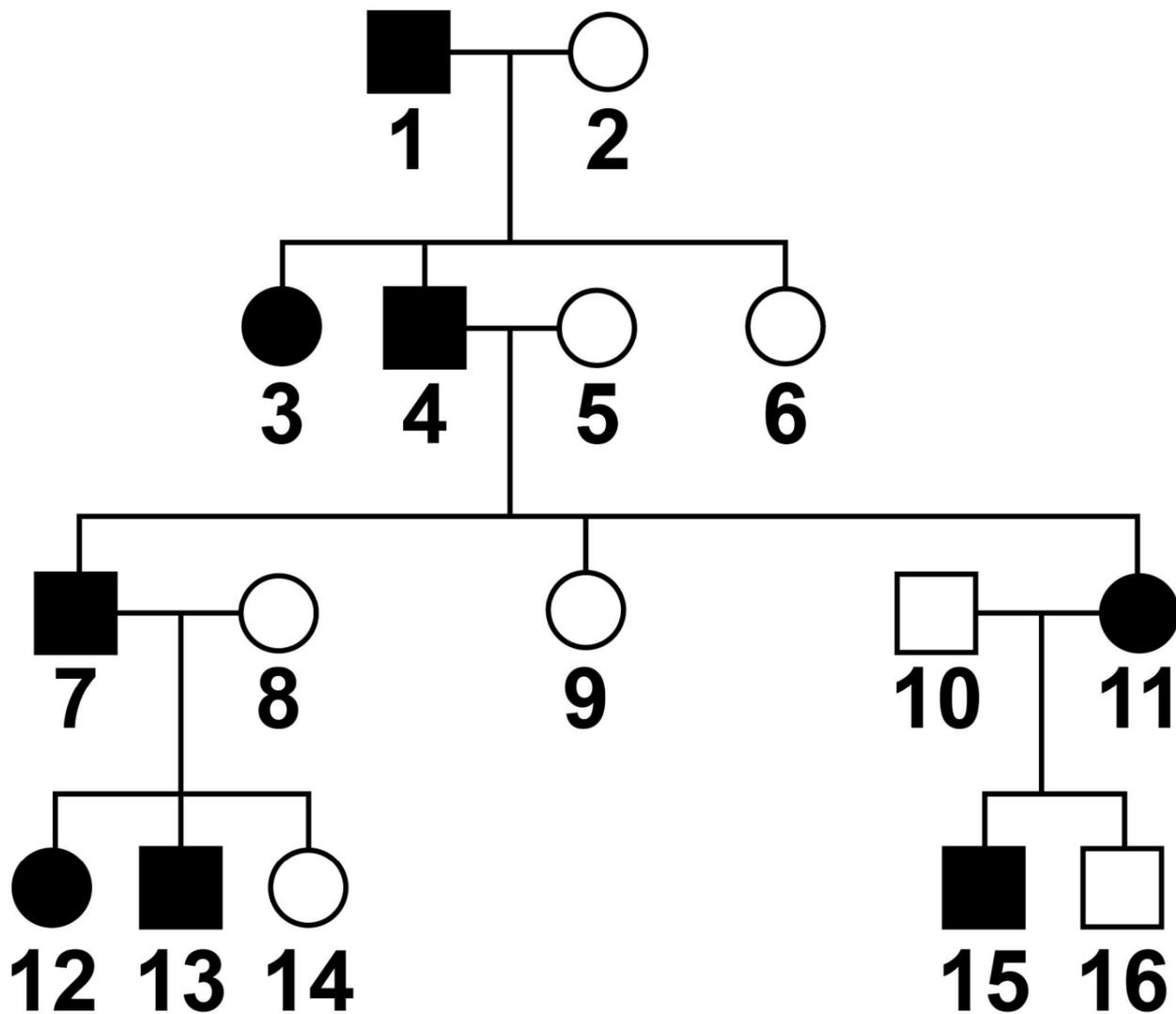
□ Male without Dupuytren's

○ Female without Dupuytren's

[Turn over]



## REPEAT OF FIGURE 6



## KEY

■ Male with Dupuytren's

● Female with Dupuytren's

□ Male without Dupuytren's

○ Female without Dupuytren's

0 5 . 4

Person 7 and person 8 in FIGURE 6 are expecting a fourth child.



**What is the probability of the child having Dupuytren's?**

**You should:**

- **draw a Punnett square diagram**
- **identify which offspring have Dupuytren's.**

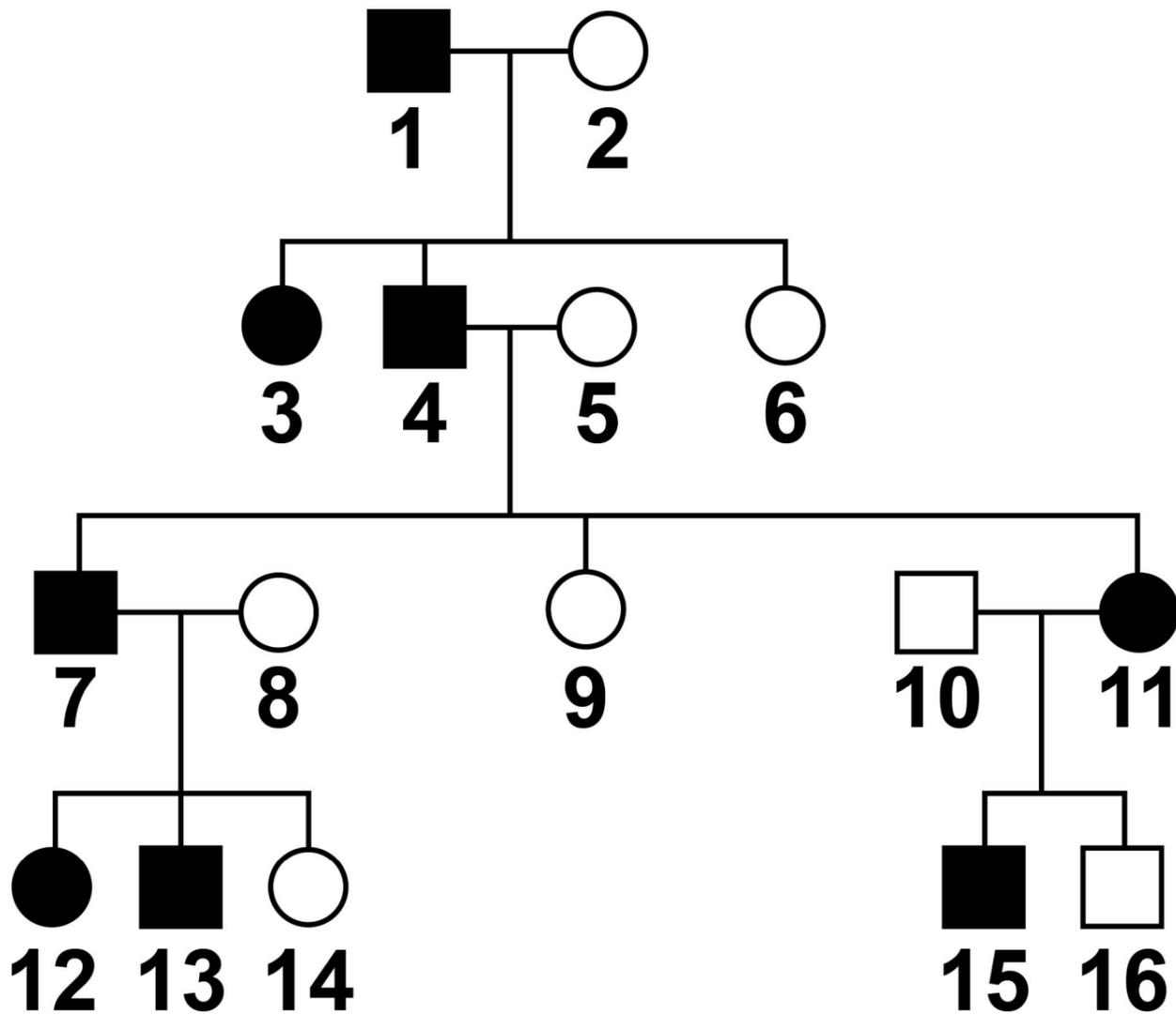
**[5 marks]**

**Probability = \_\_\_\_\_**

**[Turn over]**



## REPEAT OF FIGURE 6



## KEY

- Male with Dupuytren's
- Female with Dupuytren's
- Male without Dupuytren's
- Female without Dupuytren's



0	5	.	5
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**Explain how FIGURE 6 shows the allele for Dupuytren's is NOT on the Y chromosome. [2 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**

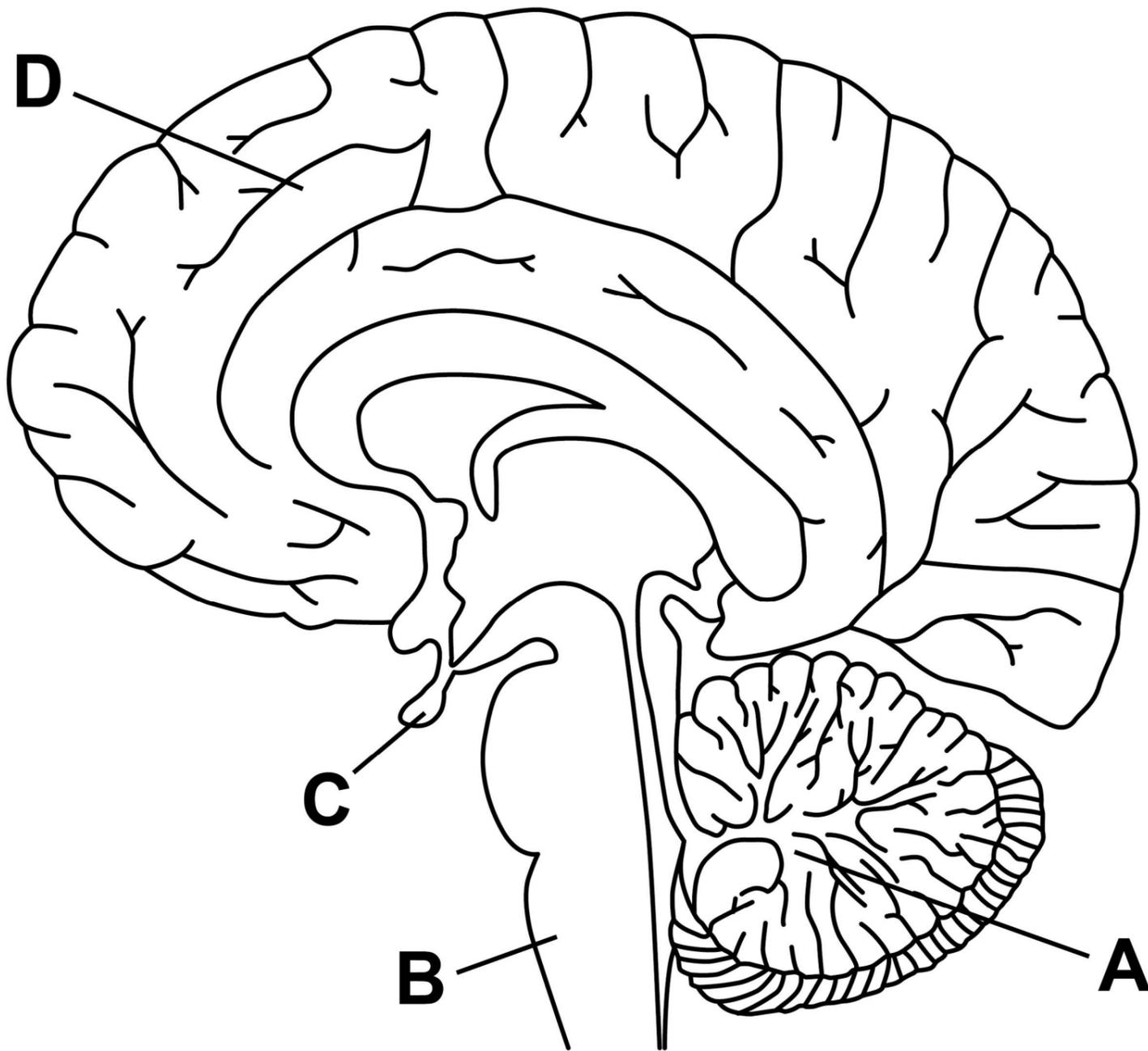
13



06

FIGURE 7 shows the brain.

FIGURE 7



0	6	.	1
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**Which part of the brain becomes more active if a person balances on one leg instead of standing on two legs?**

**[1 mark]**

**Tick (✓) ONE box.**

**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**[Turn over]**



**06.2**

**Name the part of the brain that is responsible for making a decision. [1 mark]**

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**06.3**

**In most MRI scanners the person being scanned needs to stay completely still.**

**A functional MRI (fMRI) scanner allows a person to move while the scanner makes images of the person's brain activity.**

**Suggest how the fMRI scanner could help to find out more about the brain damage a person has. [3 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**





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**[Turn over]**







0	7
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**A new dog food has been developed that does NOT contain meat from cows, sheep or chickens.**

**The new dog food contains insects.**

**The insects in the dog food factory are fed on waste vegetables.**



**07.1**

**Sketch the pyramid of biomass for the food chain that produces food for dogs from insects.**

**Label the pyramid. [2 marks]**

**[Turn over]**



07.2

**Describe TWO reasons why the biomass of the insects eaten by dogs does NOT all become biomass of the dogs.**

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

07.3

**Explain how making dog food from insects could improve HUMAN food security in the future. [4 marks]**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

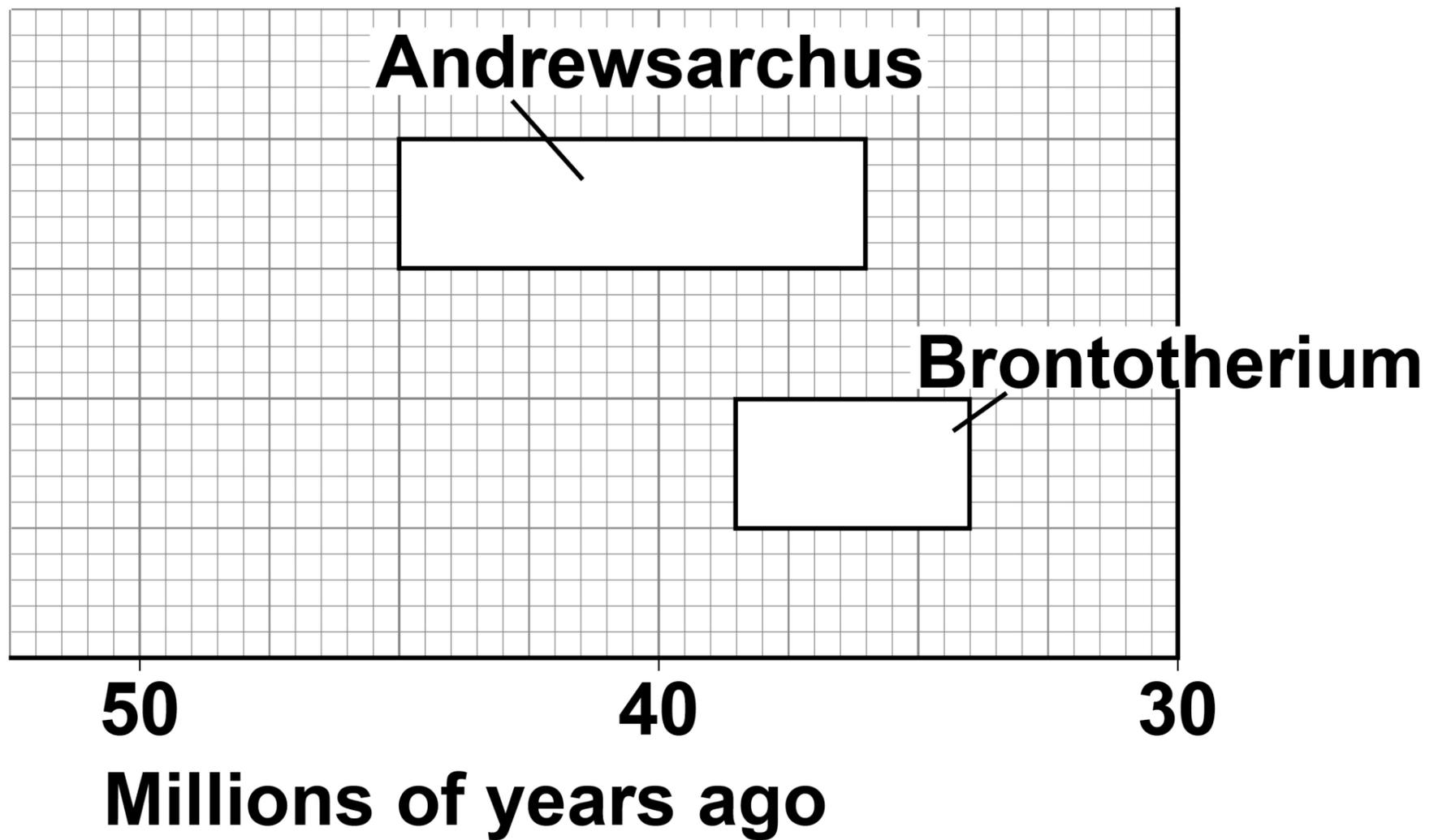




08

**FIGURE 8** shows when two mammals existed in Asia.

**FIGURE 8**



0	8	.	1
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**Determine the number of years both Andrewsarchus and Brontotherium existed together. [2 marks]**

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**Time = \_\_\_\_\_ years**

**[Turn over]**



08.2

**The oldest fossils of human ancestors found in this area are 700 000 years old.**

**Andrewsarchus was a carnivore and Brontotherium was a herbivore.**

**Suggest how the extinction of Andrewsarchus could have resulted in the extinction of Brontotherium.**

**[3 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



08.3

**Information about extinct animals is often NOT clear because the fossil record is incomplete.**

**Give THREE reasons why the fossil record is NOT clear for older species.  
[3 marks]**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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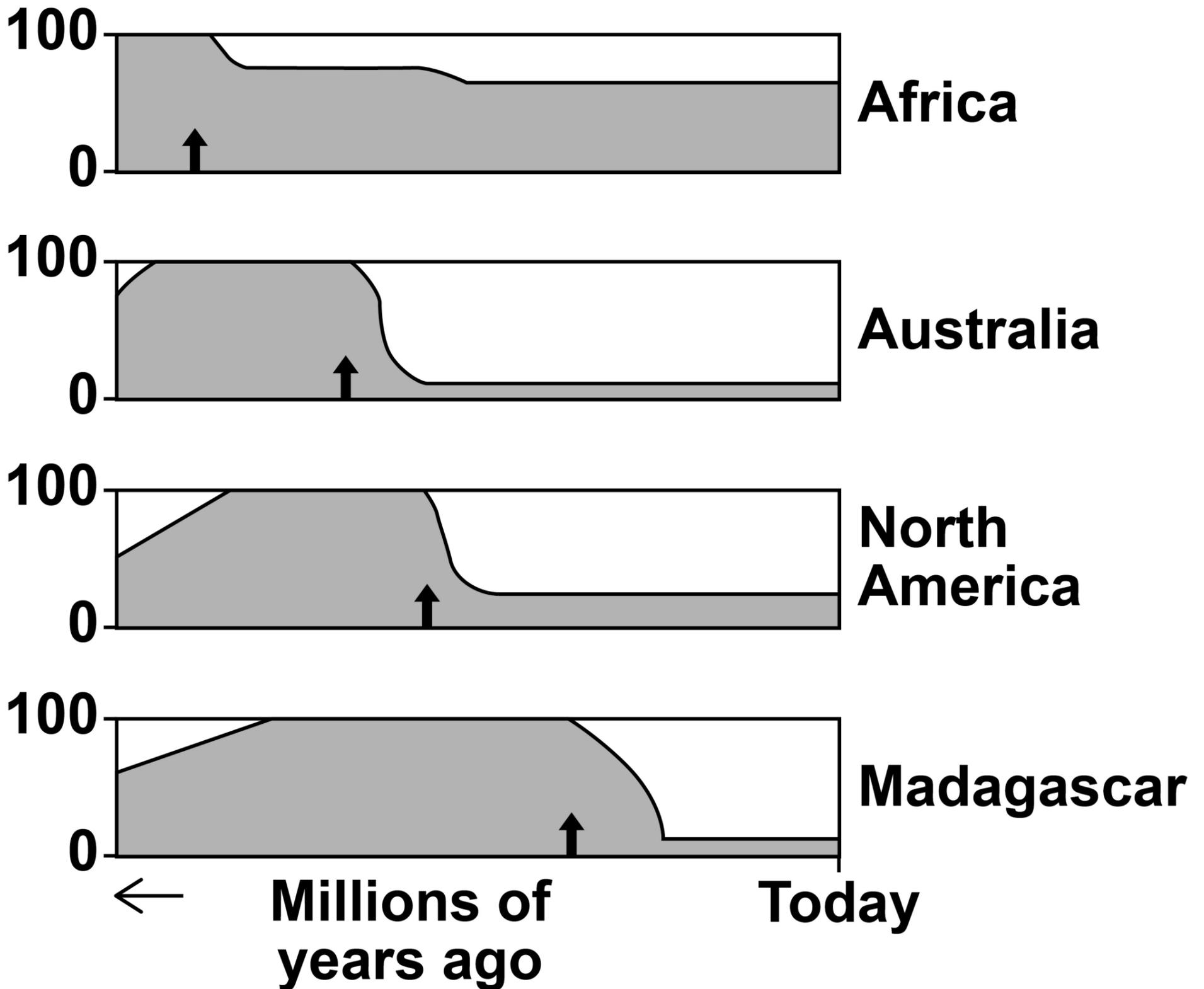
**[Turn over]**



**FIGURE 9, on the opposite page, shows the percentage (%) survival of large mammal species in four areas of the world.**

**The time at which humans first appeared in each of the four areas is also shown.**



**FIGURE 9****Percentage survival  
of large mammal species****KEY**

↑ Humans first  
appeared in area

■ Percentage survival of  
large mammal species



**A mass extinction is a rapid decrease in biodiversity on Earth.**

**08.4**

**A student stated:**

**‘The data in FIGURE 9 shows that humans caused mass extinctions.’**

**Evaluate the student’s statement.  
[6 marks]**

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08.5

**Give ONE disadvantage and ONE advantage of mass extinction events.**

**Answer in terms of evolution. [2 marks]**

**Disadvantage** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Advantage** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**END OF QUESTIONS**

16









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For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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<b>TOTAL</b>	

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