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BIOLOGY

9700/41

Paper 4 A Level Structured Questions

May/June 2022

2 hours

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

- 1 (a) The golden mantella, *Mantella aurantiaca*, is a small terrestrial frog found in Madagascar.

Fig. 1.1 shows a golden mantella.



Fig. 1.1

- (i) Name the domain and kingdom to which the golden mantella belongs.

domain

kingdom [2]

- (ii) The skin of the golden mantella is brightly coloured and contains a toxin.

Suggest a benefit to the frog of being brightly coloured.

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..... [1]

- (b) The toxin in the skin of the golden mantella affects the action of the sarcomeres in muscle fibres (muscle cells) of mammalian striated muscle. The toxin inhibits a protein, $\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{ATPase}$, found in the membrane of the sarcoplasmic reticulum.

$\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{ATPase}$ pumps calcium ions from the cytoplasm into the sarcoplasmic reticulum when the fibre is no longer stimulated.

Suggest the consequences to the sarcomere of the action of the golden mantella toxin.

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(c) Describe the role of calcium ions in a cholinergic synapse.

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[Total: 9]

- (c) Red algae are aquatic protocists that are multicellular. The cells of red algae have chloroplasts containing photosynthetic pigments. Many red algae live in deep water.

Two of the accessory pigments of red algae chloroplasts are:

- phycoerythrin (appears red), often present in large concentrations
- phycocyanin (appears blue).

The first few metres of water nearest the surface absorb the red wavelengths of light. If the water also contains particles of organic material it absorbs blue wavelengths.

Fig. 2.1 shows absorption spectra of some pigments in red algae chloroplasts.

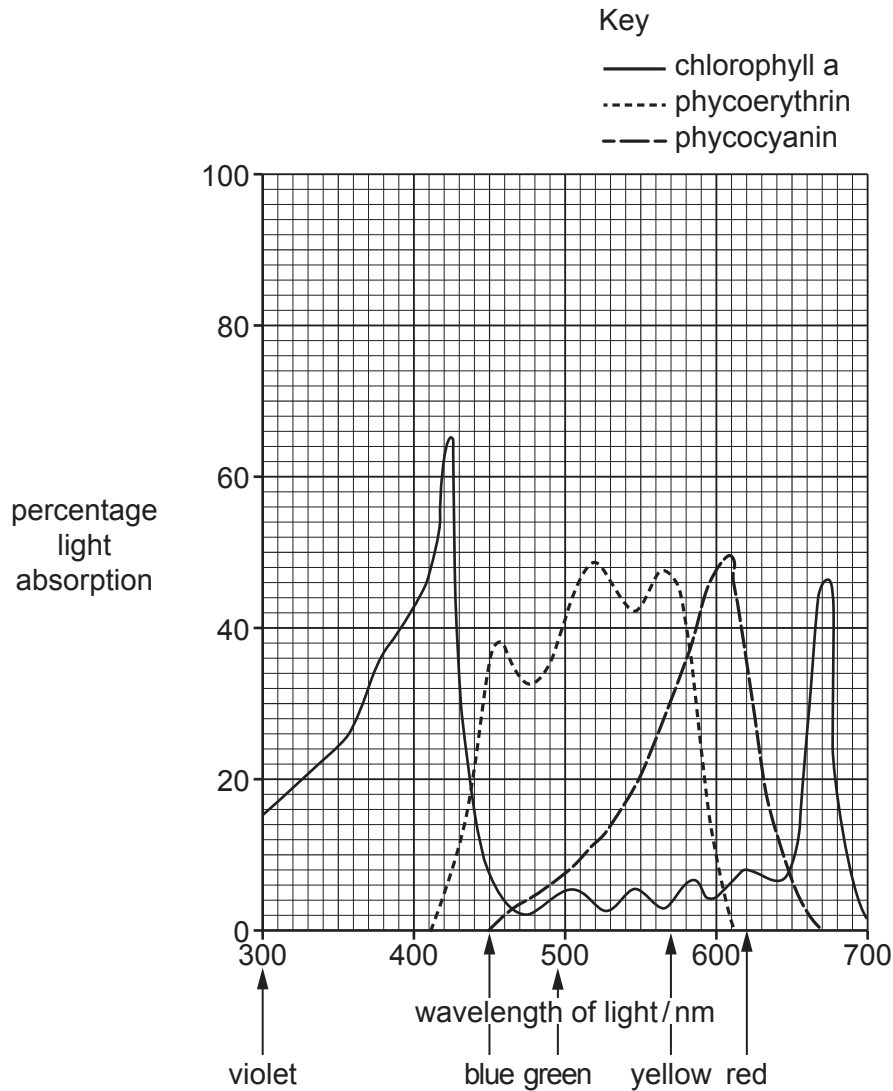


Fig. 2.1

3 Respiration is a process that results in the synthesis of ATP. The ATP can be used within the cell for energy-requiring reactions and processes.

There are four stages in aerobic respiration: glycolysis, the link reaction, the Krebs cycle and oxidative phosphorylation.

(a) The ATP synthesised in respiration can be used to make larger and more complex biological molecules from smaller molecules.

Name the type of reaction that occurs when larger more complex biological molecules are made from smaller molecules.

..... [1]

(b) The first part of glycolysis uses ATP.

Explain why ATP is needed in the first part of glycolysis.

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..... [2]

(c) State the precise locations of substrate-linked phosphorylation reactions in aerobic respiration.

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..... [1]

(d) Explain what happens to pyruvate in the link reaction in aerobic respiration.

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..... [2]

- (e) Chemiosmosis is a process that occurs in mitochondria during aerobic respiration and in chloroplasts during photosynthesis.

Describe the differences between the process of chemiosmosis in mitochondria and the process of chemiosmosis in chloroplasts.

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..... [3]

[Total: 9]

- 4 In 1973 a technique for genetic engineering was used for the first time. Recombinant DNA was made using a plasmid and this was successfully transferred into an organism.

In 2012 a new technique for genetic engineering, called gene editing, was developed.

- (a) Table 4.1 lists some statements about the two genetic engineering techniques.

Complete Table 4.1 to compare the original genetic engineering technique using a plasmid vector with the newer technique of gene editing. For each row, place a tick (✓) in the correct column if the statement applies and leave a blank if the statement does not apply.

Table 4.1

| statement | genetic engineering using a plasmid | gene editing |
|---|--|---------------------|
| It can produce a transgenic organism. | | |
| It can modify the characteristics of an organism. | | |
| It can delete unwanted DNA. | | |
| It uses an enzyme that cuts DNA. | | |
| It can use RNA to precisely locate the target gene. | | |

[5]

- (b) Orange trees, *Citrus sinensis*, produce fruits that are an important food crop. The functional leaf area of orange trees may be reduced by the growth of citrus canker bacteria. These bacteria cause citrus canker disease.

Scientists used gene editing to develop two types of orange tree with different mutations (changes to the DNA). The mutant orange tree leaves showed resistance to citrus canker disease.

Fig. 4.1 shows the area of leaf with citrus canker disease in wild type (not gene edited) and gene edited orange tree leaves after they have been exposed to citrus canker bacteria.

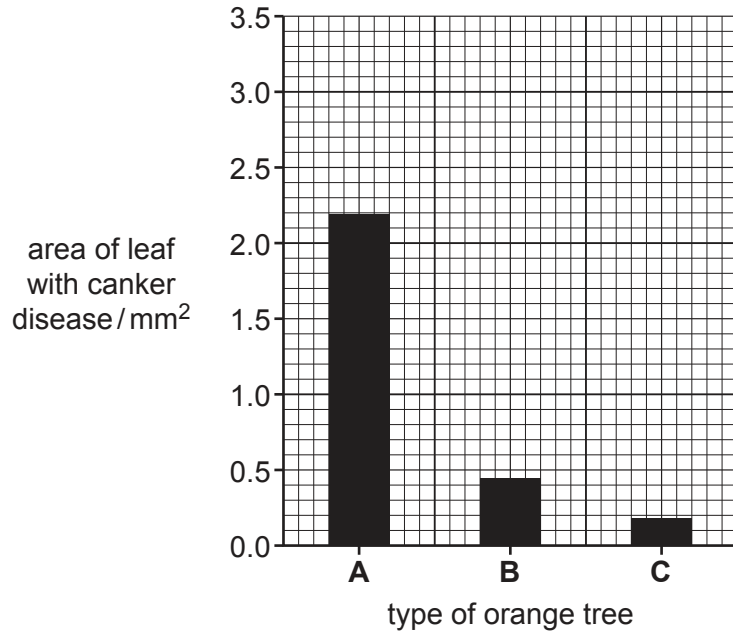


Fig. 4.1

- (i) Identify the letter that represents the wild type orange trees on Fig. 4.1.

..... [1]

- (ii) Explain the social benefits of this example of gene editing.

.....

 [3]

[Total: 9]

[Turn over

- 5 Two subspecies of reindeer, *Rangifer tarandus*, live in North America. Members of the different subspecies belong to the same species but have some morphological differences and are found in different geographical locations.

Fig. 5.1 shows a reindeer.



Fig. 5.1

Table 5.1 compares the features of the two North American reindeer subspecies.

Table 5.1

| feature | woodland subspecies, <i>R. tarandus caribou</i> | barren ground subspecies, <i>R. tarandus groenlandicus</i> |
|--|--|---|
| habitat | southern woodland (warmer) | northern tundra (colder) |
| type of food | tree leaves, grass | lichens, moss |
| summer and winter feeding grounds overlap | yes | no |
| carry out long migrations | no | yes |
| body size | large | small |
| colour of fur | dark | light |

- (c) Hybridisation has occurred between individuals of the two subspecies which now live in the area previously covered by the ice sheet.

Comment on how the hybrid populations compare to the pure subspecies in terms of genetic variation and potential to adapt to climate change.

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..... [3]

- (d) Outline how practical techniques could be used to test the hypothesis that migratory behaviour in reindeer has a genetic basis.

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[Total: 14]

- 6 (a) In mammals, the blood glucose concentration must be maintained within narrow limits so that the body cells can function efficiently.

Name the mechanism by which the blood glucose concentration is maintained within narrow limits.

..... [1]

- (b) Glucagon is released by the alpha (α) cells of the pancreas when the blood glucose concentration decreases below the set point.

Fig. 6.1 outlines the response of liver cells to glucagon.

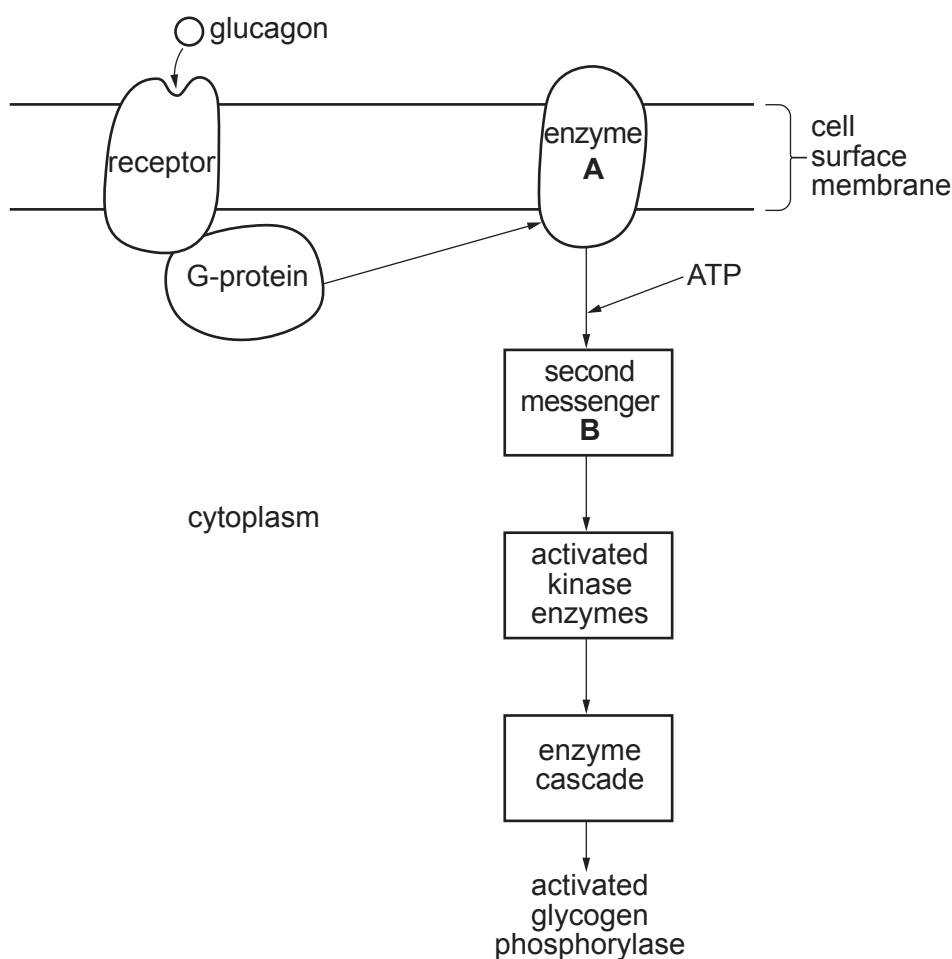


Fig. 6.1

- (i) State how glucagon reaches the liver cells.

..... [1]

- (ii) With reference to Fig. 6.1, name enzyme **A** and second messenger **B**.

A

B

[2]

(iii) State the role of the enzyme cascade.

.....
..... [1]

(iv) State the function of the final enzyme in the pathway, glycogen phosphorylase.

..... [1]

(c) A biosensor is used to measure blood glucose concentration to check that it is within the normal range.

Describe how a glucose biosensor works.

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..... [4]

[Total: 10]

7 (a) The fruit fly, *Drosophila melanogaster*, usually has red eyes. A gene for eye colour has four alleles: red, apricot, honey and white.

Define the terms *gene* and *allele*.

gene

.....

allele

..... [2]

- (b)
- The allele for red eyes, C^R , is dominant to the other three alleles.
 - The allele for apricot eyes, C^A , is dominant to the allele for honey eyes, C^H .
 - The allele for white eyes, C^W , is recessive to the other three alleles.

Construct a genetic diagram to show the genotypes, phenotypes and ratio of the offspring from a cross between a fruit fly with red eyes, $C^R C^H$, and a fruit fly with apricot eyes, $C^A C^W$.

parents phenotypes

red eyes

apricot eyes

parents genotypes

$C^R C^H$

$C^A C^W$

gametes

offspring genotypes

offspring phenotypes

ratio

[3]

- (c) Describe how you would carry out a test cross **and** use it to determine the genotype of a red-eyed fruit fly.

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..... [3]

[Total: 8]

- 9 (a) Stomata are involved in both transpiration and photosynthesis in plants.

Fig. 9.1 is a diagram of an open stoma, its guard cells and surrounding epidermal cells.

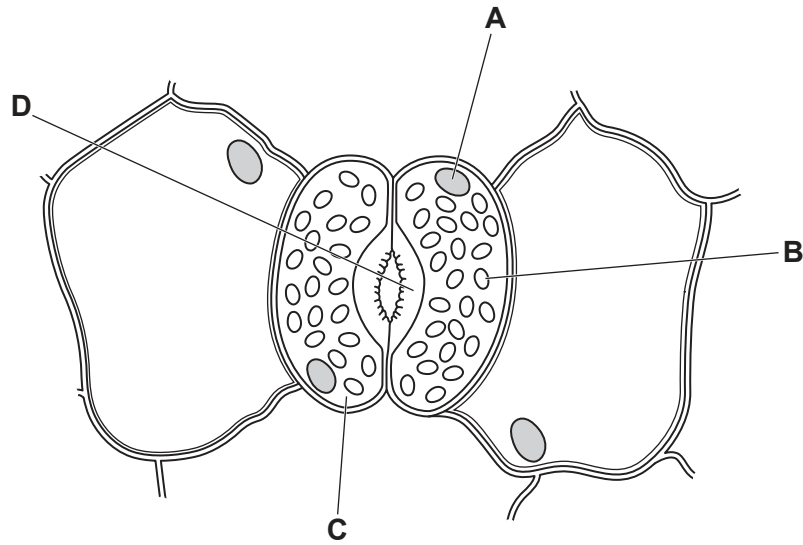


Fig. 9.1

Complete Table 9.1 by choosing the correct letter from Fig. 9.1 to match the feature stated in Table 9.1.

Each letter may be used once, more than once or not at all.

Table 9.1

| letter | feature |
|--------|--------------------------|
| | location of Calvin cycle |
| | made mainly of cellulose |

[2]

- (b) The opening and closing of stomata are due to changes in environmental conditions. Hydrogen ions (H^+) and potassium ions (K^+) are involved in the opening of stomata.

Describe how hydrogen ions and potassium ions are involved in the opening of a stoma.

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[Total: 6]

(c) Fig. 10.1 is a graph of an action potential in a mammalian neurone.

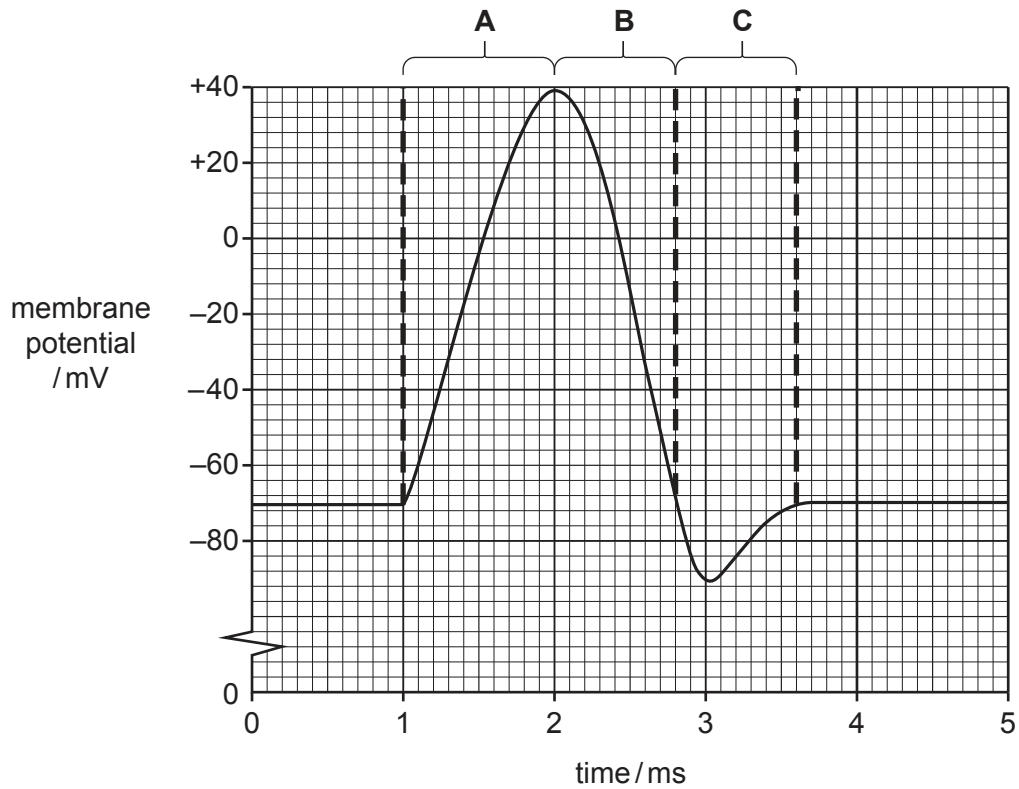


Fig. 10.1

With reference to Fig. 10.1 suggest why:

- no further action potential can occur during **A** and **B**
- it is difficult for a further action potential to occur during **C**.

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..... [3]

[Total: 9]

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