



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
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**BIOLOGY**

**9700/04**

Paper 4 Structured Questions A2 Core

**October/November 2008**

**2 hours**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions.

**Section B**

Answer **one** question.

Circle the number of the Section B question you have answered in the grid below.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
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<b>Section B</b>	
<b>10 or 11</b>	
<b>Total</b>	

This document consists of **20** printed pages, **2** lined pages and **2** blank pages.



**Section A**

Answer **all** the questions.

For  
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Use

- 1 The African hunting dog, *Lycaon pictus*, is a carnivore which hunts in packs in areas of East Africa.

Fig. 1.1 shows an African hunting dog.



**Fig. 1.1**

- (a) The African hunting dog has cells that are eukaryotic while bacteria have cells that are prokaryotic.

Describe the differences between eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells **with respect to their DNA**.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(b) In some parts of East Africa *L. pictus* is becoming an endangered species.

Suggest reasons why *L. pictus* is becoming an endangered species.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

(c) One way of protecting *L. pictus* is to create conservation areas.

Describe two **other** methods of conserving endangered species such as *L. pictus*.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

[Total: 7]

- 2 Fig. 2.1 shows the CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) protein in a plasma (cell surface) membrane.

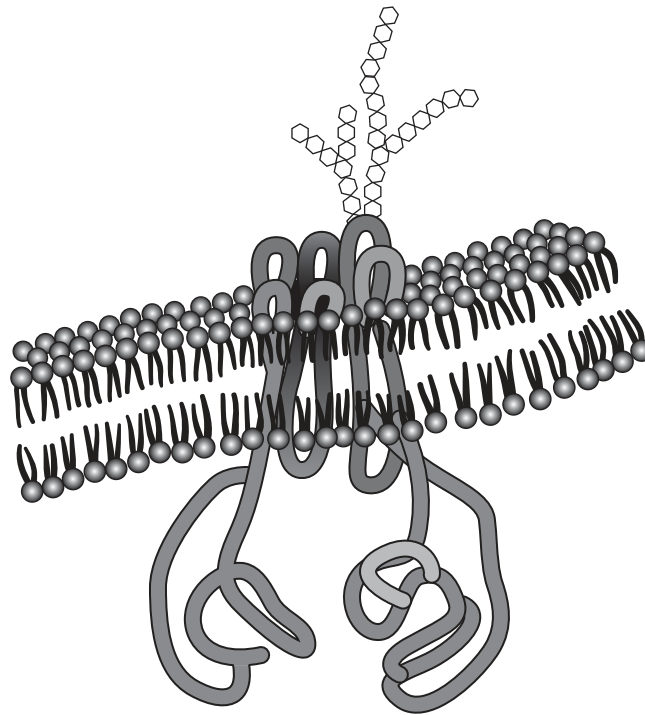


Fig. 2.1

- (a) (i) Describe the normal function of the CFTR protein.

.....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

- (ii) On Fig. 2.1, use the letter **E** to indicate the external face of the membrane. State how you identified this face.

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

- (b) Cystic fibrosis is caused by a recessive allele of the *CFTR* gene.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term *recessive allele*.

.....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

(ii) Explain how cystic fibrosis affects the function of the lungs.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

(c) As cystic fibrosis is caused by a recessive allele of a single gene, it is a good candidate for gene therapy. Trials were undertaken in the 1990s, attempting to deliver the normal allele of the *CFTR* gene into cells of the respiratory tract, using viruses or liposomes as vectors.

Explain how viruses deliver the allele into cells.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(d) In some people with cystic fibrosis, the allele has a single-base mutation which produces a 'nonsense' (stop) codon within the gene.

(i) Explain how this mutation would prevent normal CFTR protein being produced.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(ii) A new type of drug, PTC124, enables translation to continue through the nonsense codon. Trials in mice homozygous for a *CFTR* allele containing the nonsense codon have found that animals treated with PTC124 produce normal CFTR protein in their cells. The drug is taken orally, and is readily taken up into cells all over the body.

Using your knowledge of the progress towards successful gene therapy for cystic fibrosis, suggest why PTC124 could be a simpler and more reliable treatment for this disease.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

[Total: 15]

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**QUESTION 3 starts on page 8**

3 Sorghum is a cereal crop that grows well in very dry (arid) conditions.

(a) Outline **two** structural features of sorghum that adapt it to survive in arid environments.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) An investigation was carried out to measure the effect of lack of water on the leaves of sorghum plants.

- Several well-watered sorghum plants were kept in conditions of normal light and temperature.
- Watering was then stopped for 6 days, and resumed on day 7.
- The water potential of the cells in the leaves, the concentrations of abscisic acid in the leaves and stomatal resistance were measured each day.

A high stomatal resistance indicates that most stomata are partially or completely closed.

The results are shown in Fig. 3.1.

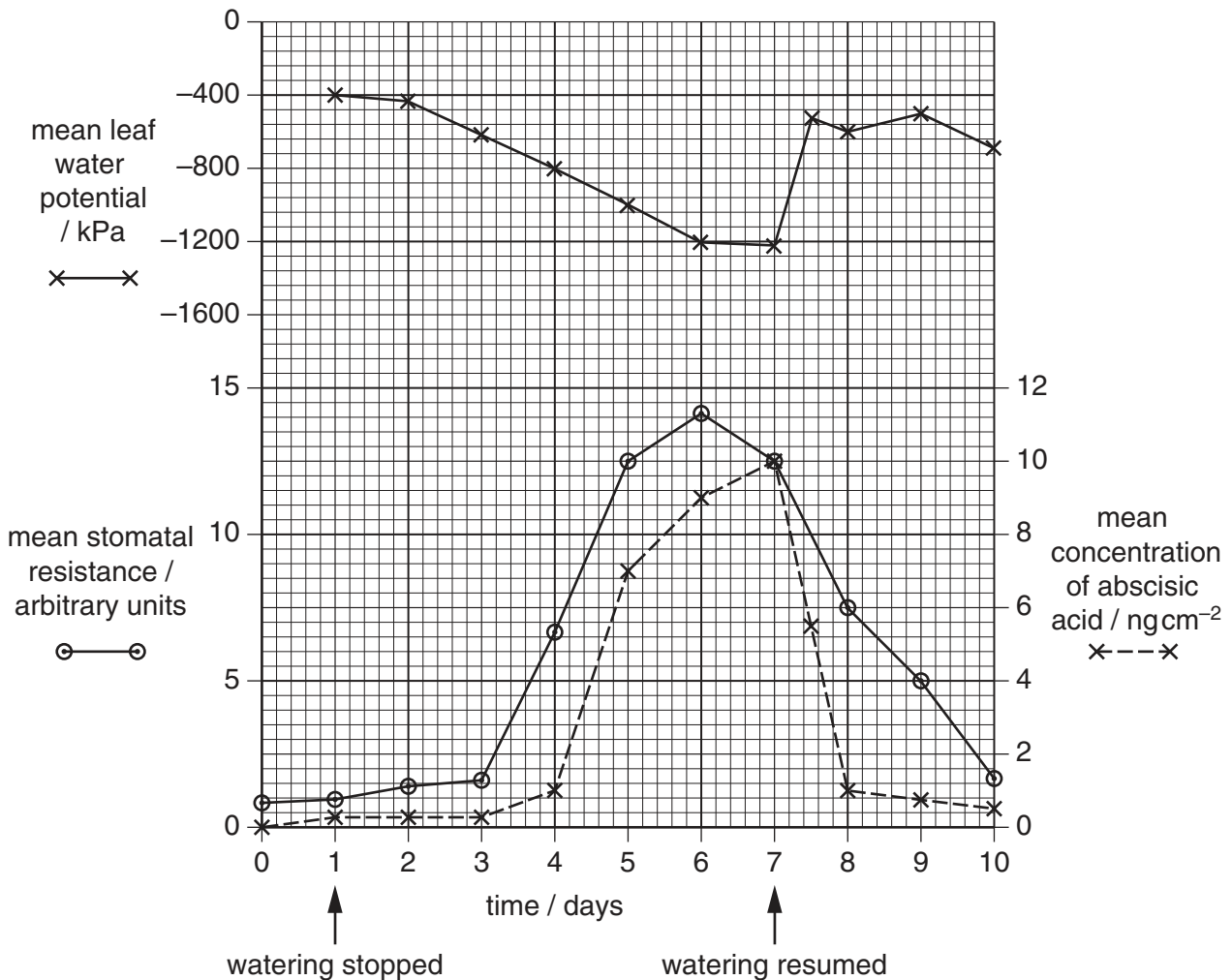


Fig. 3.1



With reference to Fig. 3.1,

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(i) describe **and** explain the changes in abscisic acid concentration over the 10 day period

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]

(ii) explain the changes in stomatal resistance over this period.

.....  
.....  
.....[2]

(c) Explain how the changes you have described in (b) help sorghum to survive in arid conditions.

.....  
.....  
.....[2]

[Total: 9]



With reference to Fig. 4.1,

For  
Examiner's  
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- (i) compare the effects on breast cancer cells of the different treatments

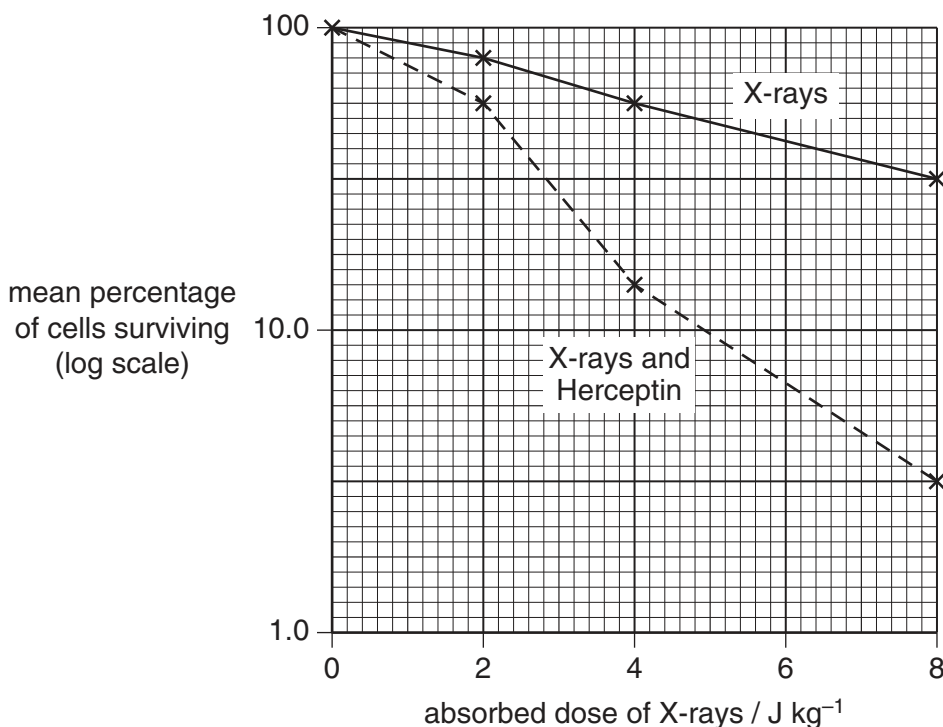
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]

- (ii) calculate the percentage increase in the ability to induce cell death of using Herceptin **and** X-ray treatment compared with using Herceptin only.

Show your working.

..... [2]

(c) A second experiment investigated the effect of increasing doses of X-rays on the survival of breast cancer cells in the presence and absence of Herceptin. The results are shown in Fig. 4.2.



**Fig. 4.2**

With reference to Fig. 4.2,

(i) compare the effects of increasing doses of X-rays on cells in the presence and absence of Herceptin

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(ii) suggest an explanation for the effect of Herceptin.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 14]

5 (a) Complete Table 5.1 to show, for each of the two hormones, follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and progesterone,

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- the site of secretion
- the target tissue(s)
- the action of the hormone during the human menstrual cycle.

**Table 5.1**

hormone	site of secretion	target tissue(s)	action during human menstrual cycle
FSH	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....
progesterone	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....

[6]

(b) Explain the biological basis of the oestrogen/progesterone contraceptive pill.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 9]

6 Fig. 6.1 shows the structure of ATP.

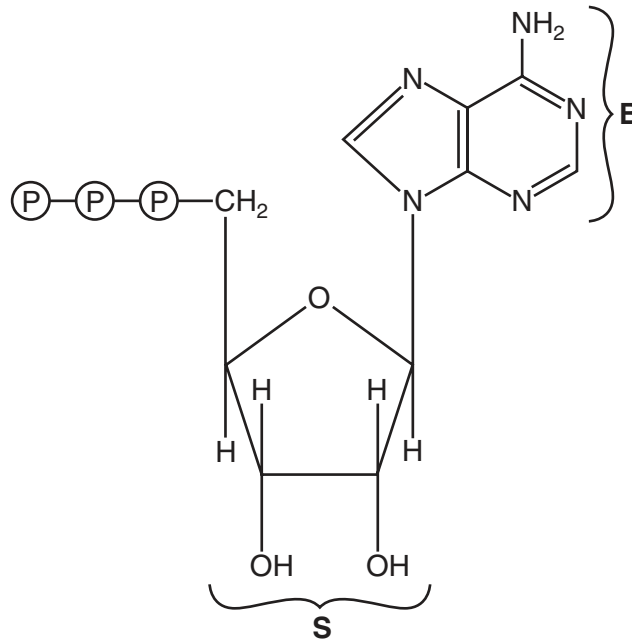


Fig. 6.1

(a) (i) Name the nitrogenous base labelled **B**.

.....[1]

(ii) Name the sugar labelled **S**.

.....[1]

(b) ATP is described as having a universal role as the energy currency in all living organisms. Explain why it is described in this way.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(c) State **precisely** two places where ATP is synthesised in cells.

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Examiner's  
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1 .....

.....

2 .....

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

7 Fig. 7.1 shows a section through part of the cortex of a kidney.

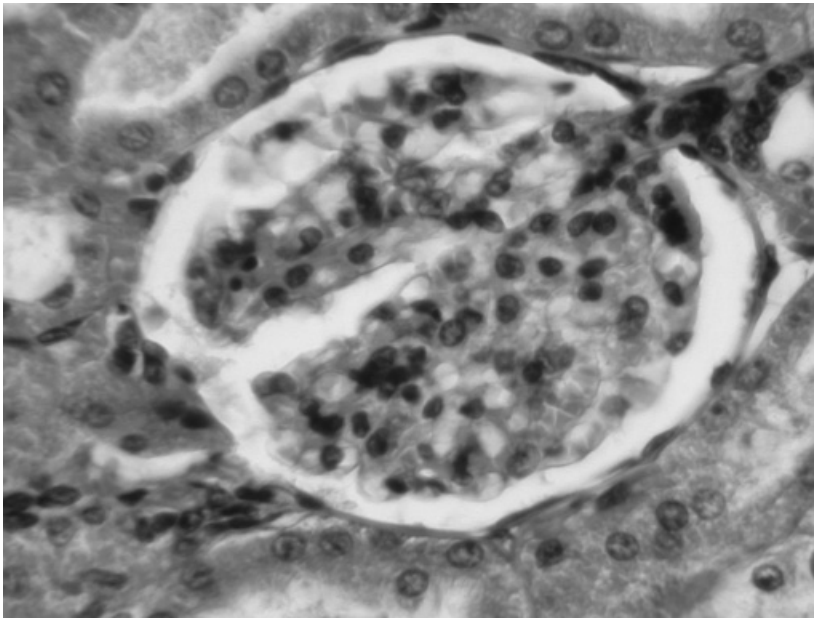


Fig. 7.1

(a) On Fig. 7.1, draw label lines and use the letters **G** and **R** to identify :

- a glomerulus with the letter **G**.
- a renal capsule with the letter **R**.

[2]

(b) State the name of the hormone that is involved in the control of the water potential of the blood.

.....[1]



(c) Table 7.1 shows the concentration of some compounds in the fluids of a glomerulus, a renal capsule and a collecting duct of the kidney.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

**Table 7.1**

compound	concentration / g 100 cm <sup>-3</sup>		
	blood plasma entering glomerulus	filtrate in renal capsule	urine in collecting duct
water	90	90	96
proteins	8.0	0.0	0.0
glucose	0.1	0.1	0.0
urea	0.03	0.03	2.0

With reference to Table 7.1,

(i) explain why proteins occur in the blood entering the glomerulus but not in the filtrate in the renal capsule

.....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

(ii) explain why there is glucose present in the filtrate but not in the urine

.....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

(iii) explain the difference in the concentration of urea between the filtrate and urine.

.....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

[Total: 9]

- 8 In mice there are several alleles of the gene that controls the intensity of pigmentation of the fur.

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The alleles are listed below in order of dominance with **C** as the most dominant.

**C** = full colour  
**C<sup>ch</sup>** = chinchilla  
**C<sup>h</sup>** = himalayan  
**C<sup>p</sup>** = platinum  
**C<sup>a</sup>** = albino

The gene for eye colour has two alleles. The allele for black eyes, **B**, is dominant, while the allele for red eyes, **b**, is recessive.

A mouse with full colour and black eyes was crossed with a himalayan mouse with black eyes. One of the offspring was albino with red eyes.

Using the symbols above, draw a genetic diagram to show the genotypes and phenotypes of the offspring of this cross.

[6]

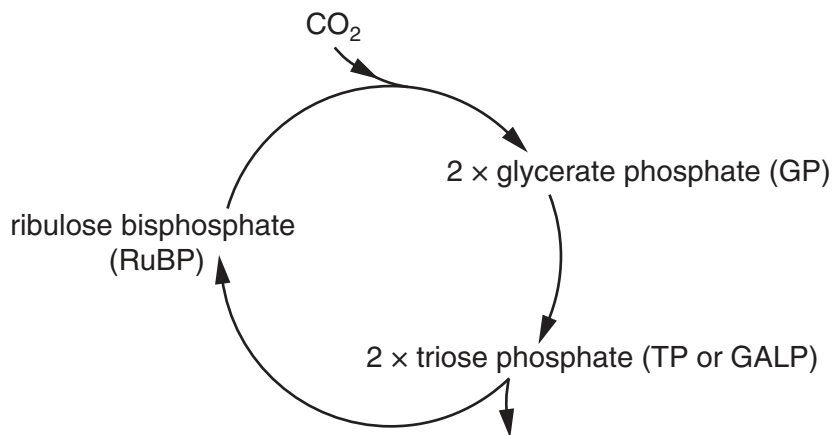
[Total: 6]

**QUESTION 9 starts on page 20**

- 9 In the majority of photosynthetic organisms, fixation of carbon dioxide occurs in the Calvin cycle.

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Fig. 9.1 is an outline of this cycle.



**Fig. 9.1**

(a) State,

- (i) the name of the five carbon sugar in the cycle

.....[1]

- (ii) the name of the enzyme that fixes carbon dioxide

.....[1]

- (iii) where in the chloroplast the Calvin cycle occurs

.....[1]

- (iv) the name of another compound that is produced in the light-dependent stage of photosynthesis that is used in the Calvin cycle.

.....[1]







