National
Qualifications
2019

X807/76/12

Biology
Paper 1 — Multiple choice

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL
09:00 AM – 09:40 AM

Total marks — 25

Attempt ALL questions.

You may use a calculator.

Instructions for the completion of Paper 1 are given on *page 02* of your answer booklet X807/76/02.

Record your answers on the answer grid on *page 03* of your answer booklet.

Space for rough work is provided at the end of this booklet.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

X8077612

Total marks —— 25

Attempt ALL questions

1. Embryonic stem cells can be used therapeutically to differentiate and replace **any** damaged or diseased tissue.

This is because they are

A multipotent and specific genes are switched on

B pluripotent and all genes are switched on

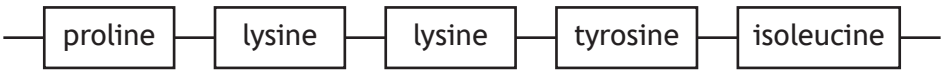
C multipotent and specific genes can be switched on

D pluripotent and all genes can be switched on.

2. The table shows the anticodon sequence on tRNA molecules and the specific amino acid each carries.

Anticodon sequence	Amino acid
CCA	proline
AAG	lysine
UAU	tyrosine
AUU	isoleucine

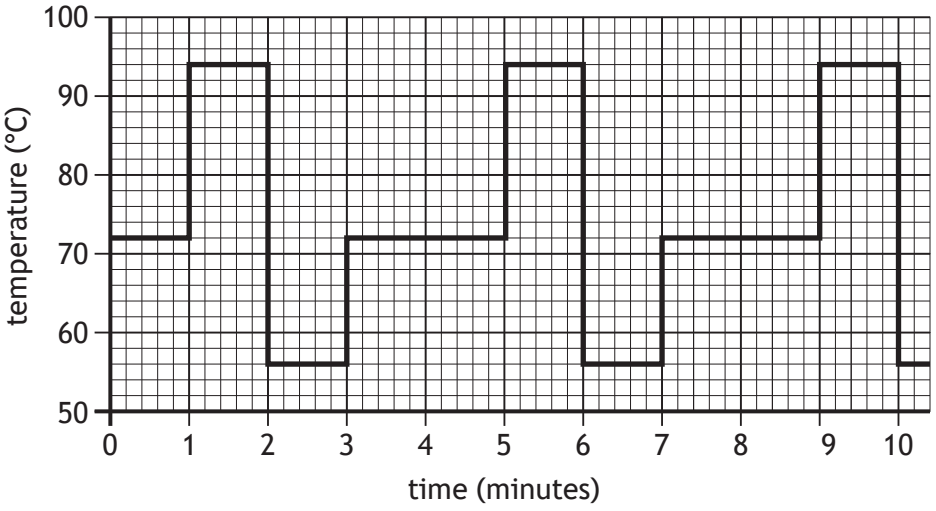
Part of the amino acid sequence of a protein is shown in the diagram.



Triplets of **DNA** nucleotides that code for the sequence of amino acids in this protein are

A	CCA	UUC	UUC	AUA	UAA
B	GGT	TTC	TTC	ATA	TAA
C	CCA	AAG	AAG	TAT	ATT
D	CCA	AAG	AAG	UAU	AUU.

3. The graph shows how temperature changes during repeated cycles of a polymerase chain reaction (PCR).



If there were 500 molecules of DNA at the start, predict how many copies there will be after 20 minutes.

A 16 000

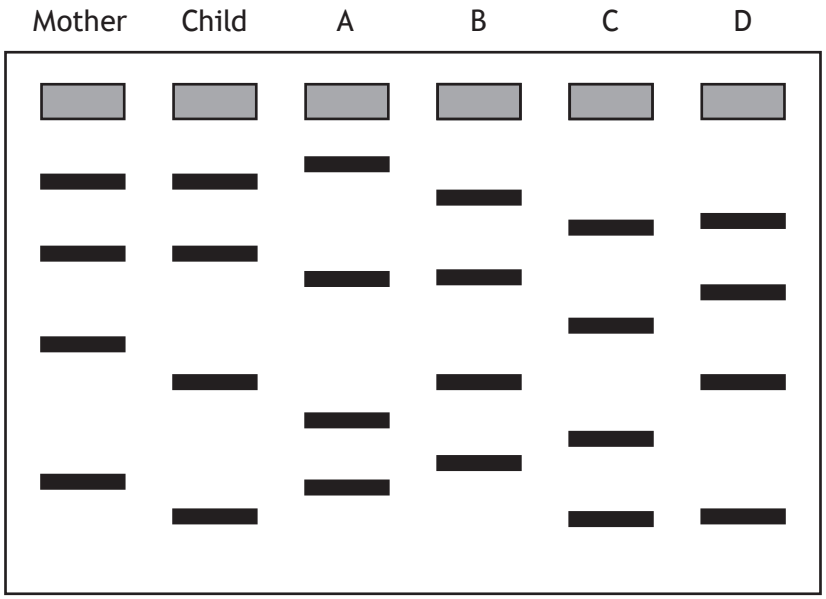
B 8000

C 2500

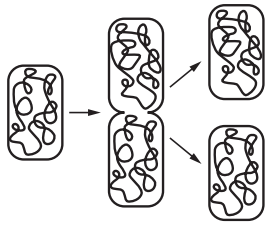
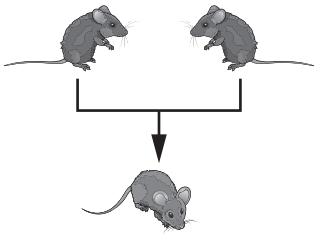
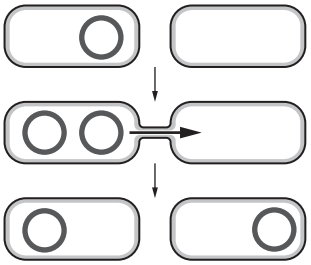
D 2000

4. DNA from a mother, child and four men (A, B, C and D) in a paternity suit was analysed. The DNA was amplified using PCR and separated by gel electrophoresis.

From the results shown in the diagram, identify the likely father of the child.



5. The table shows three examples of gene transfer.

1	2	3
Asexual reproduction by bacteria	**Sexual reproduction by mice**	**Plasmid transfer by bacteria**
		

Which of these examples illustrate horizontal gene transfer?

A 2 only

B 3 only

C 1 and 2 only

D 1 and 3 only

6. Sickle cell anaemia is a human condition that affects haemoglobin, reducing the blood's ability to carry oxygen. It is caused by a mutation that changes one adenine base to thymine. This results in one amino acid in haemoglobin being changed.

The mutation that causes sickle cell anaemia is

A deletion

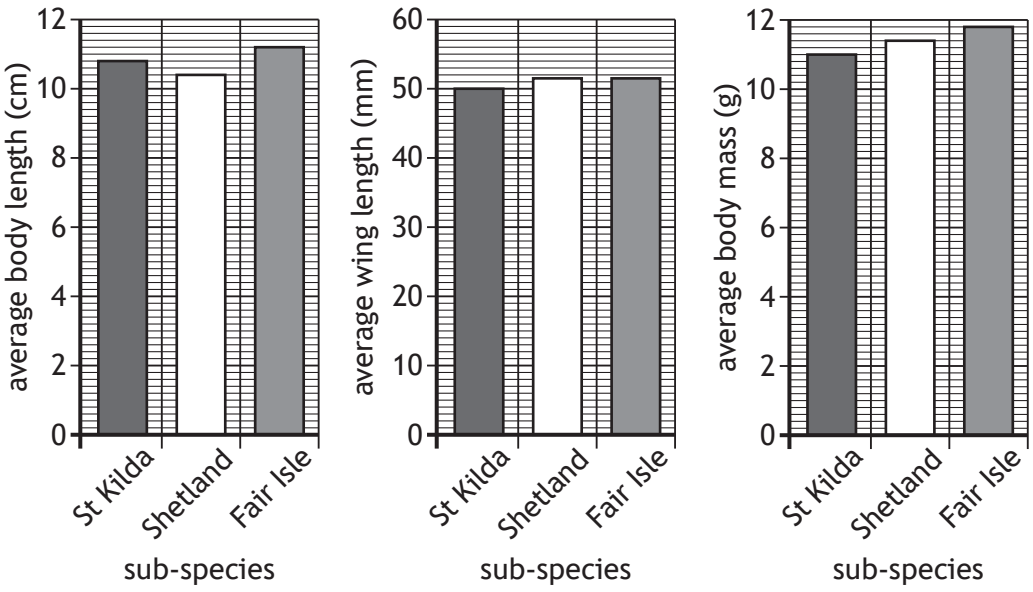
B insertion

C substitution

D translocation.

7. Subspecies of the wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) have evolved in different island areas in Scotland.

The graphs show averages of body length, wing length and body mass for wrens from the islands of St Kilda, Shetland and Fair Isle.



Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this data?

A Shetland and Fair Isle wrens have a greater average wing length and body mass than St Kilda wrens

B St Kilda and Fair Isle wrens have a greater average body length and wing length than Shetland wrens

C St Kilda wrens are smaller in each characteristic than the other two subspecies

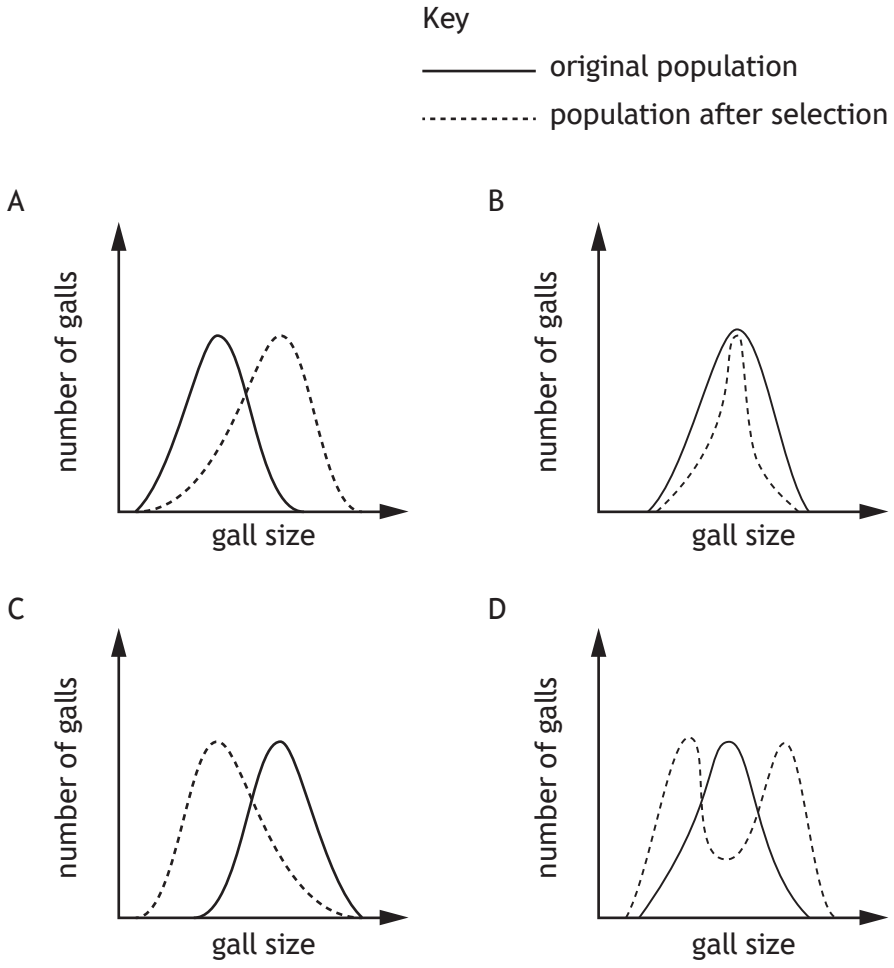
D Fair Isle wrens are larger in each characteristic than the other two subspecies

[Turn over

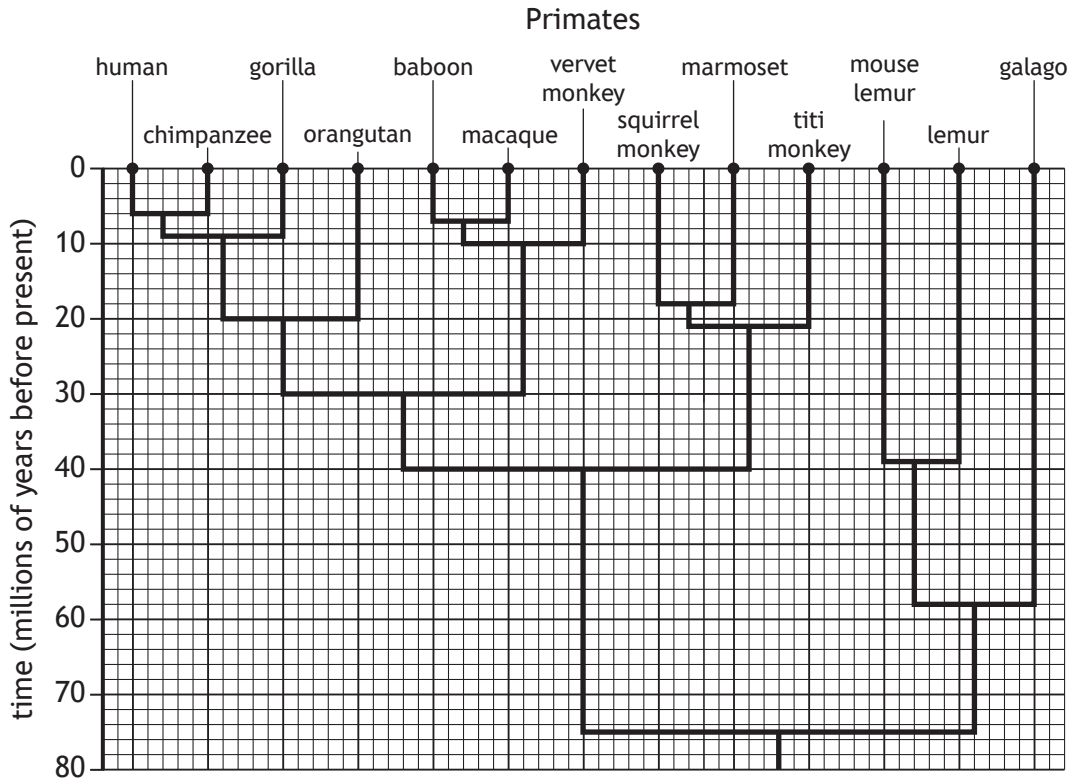
8. Goldenrod gall flies (*Eurosta solidaginis*) lay eggs on the stems of several plant species. The newly hatched larvae then burrow into the plant, causing the growth of a mass of plant tissue (gall) around them. The larvae live and feed inside the gall.

The size of gall is affected by two different selection pressures. Larvae in smaller galls are more likely to be predated by wasps, while larvae in larger galls are more likely to be predated by birds.

Which diagram represents the type of selection affecting gall size?



9. The diagram shows the divergence of lineages in the evolution of some primates.

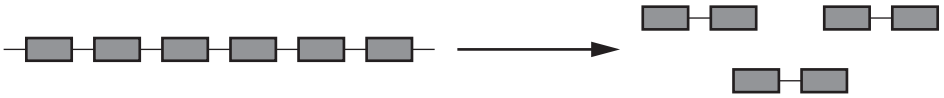


Which row in the table identifies the time that the last common ancestor of vervet monkeys and humans existed, and the number of other species that shared this common ancestor?

	Time (millions of years before present)	**Number of other species that shared this common ancestor**
A	30	5
B	30	11
C	40	8
D	75	11

[Turn over

10. The diagram represents the conversion of starch into maltose.

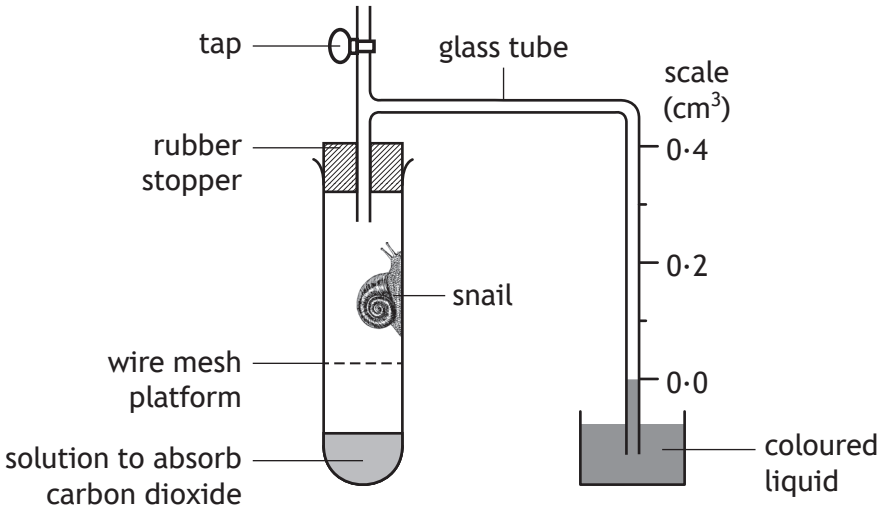


starch maltose

Which row in the table identifies the type of reaction shown in the diagram and whether it requires or releases energy?

	Type of reaction	**Energy required or released**
A	catabolic	required
B	catabolic	released
C	anabolic	required
D	anabolic	released

11. The effect of temperature on the metabolic rate of a snail was investigated using the respirometer shown.



The experiment was carried out at 10 °C, 15 °C, 20 °C and 25 °C. At each temperature, the tap was left open for 15 minutes then closed and readings were taken from the scale every 2 minutes.

Identify how the dependent variable was measured.

A Temperature change

B Heat production

C Oxygen consumption

D Carbon dioxide production

12. Which row in the table identifies the temperature monitoring centre, and the location of an effector in thermoregulation in mammals?

	Temperature monitoring centre	**Location of effector**
A	hypothalamus	nerves
B	skin	hypothalamus
C	hypothalamus	skin
D	nerves	hypothalamus

[Turn over

13. The Gila monster (*Heloderma suspectum*) is a species of lizard that lives in North America. Its internal temperature is dependent on the environmental temperature.

Which row in the table identifies the metabolic cost to and the range of ecological niches of the Gila monster?

	Metabolic cost	**Range of ecological niches**
A	low	narrow
B	high	narrow
C	low	wide
D	high	wide

14. Which statement describes an event that occurs during the lag phase of microbial growth?

A Secondary metabolites are produced

B Certain enzymes are induced

C Most rapid growth occurs due to plentiful nutrients

D The culture medium becomes depleted of nutrients

15. Using recombinant DNA technology, a culture of the bacteria species *Micrococcus luteus* was genetically modified with a plasmid containing a gene for a human protein. The protein was synthesised by the genetically modified bacteria, but it failed to fold correctly.

Which of the following changes to this procedure may lead to a correctly folded protein being produced?

A Use a different species of bacteria

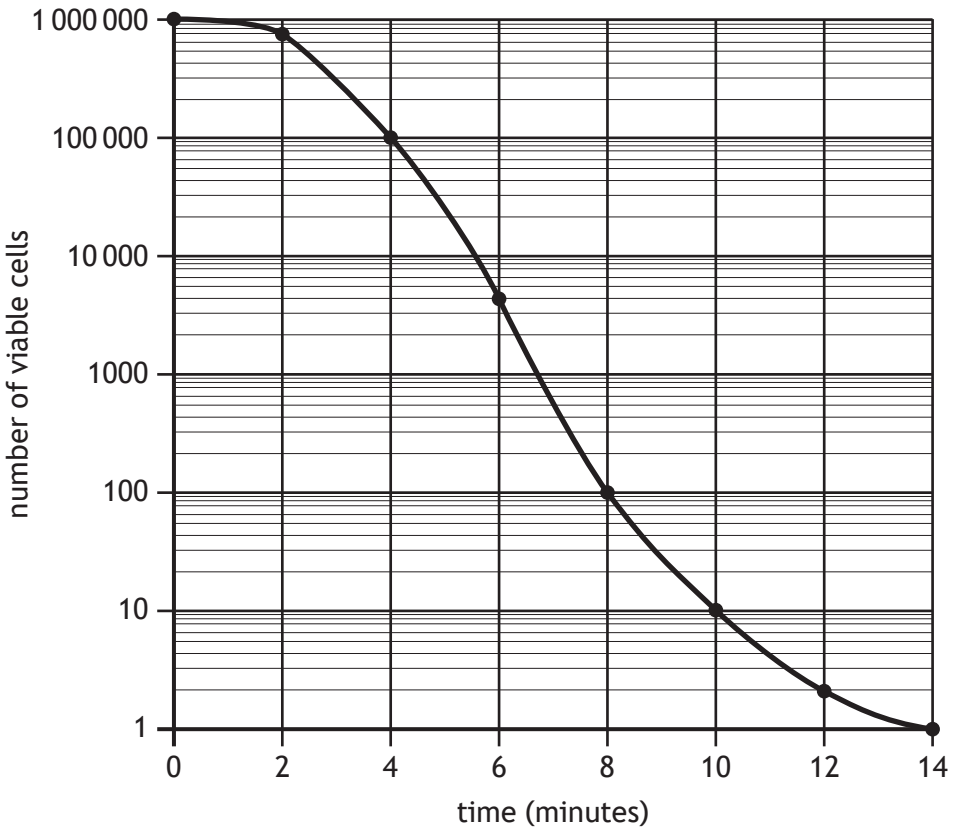
B Use yeast cells rather than bacteria

C Insert an artificial chromosome instead of a plasmid

D Insert a regulatory sequence into the plasmid

16. Bacterial cells were exposed to disinfectant for 14 minutes. Every 2 minutes a sample was taken and the number of viable cells counted.

The results are shown in the graph.



Calculate the percentage decrease in viable cells after being exposed to disinfectant for 6 minutes.

A 99·60

B 99·87

C 996 000·00

D 998 700·00

[Turn over

17. A field trial was carried out to investigate the effect of applying different masses of phosphate fertiliser on grain yield of a wheat cultivar. The wheat was grown in three fields. A mass of 50, 100 or 150 kg of phosphate fertiliser per hectare was applied.

How could the design of the field trial be improved to minimise the effects of bias?

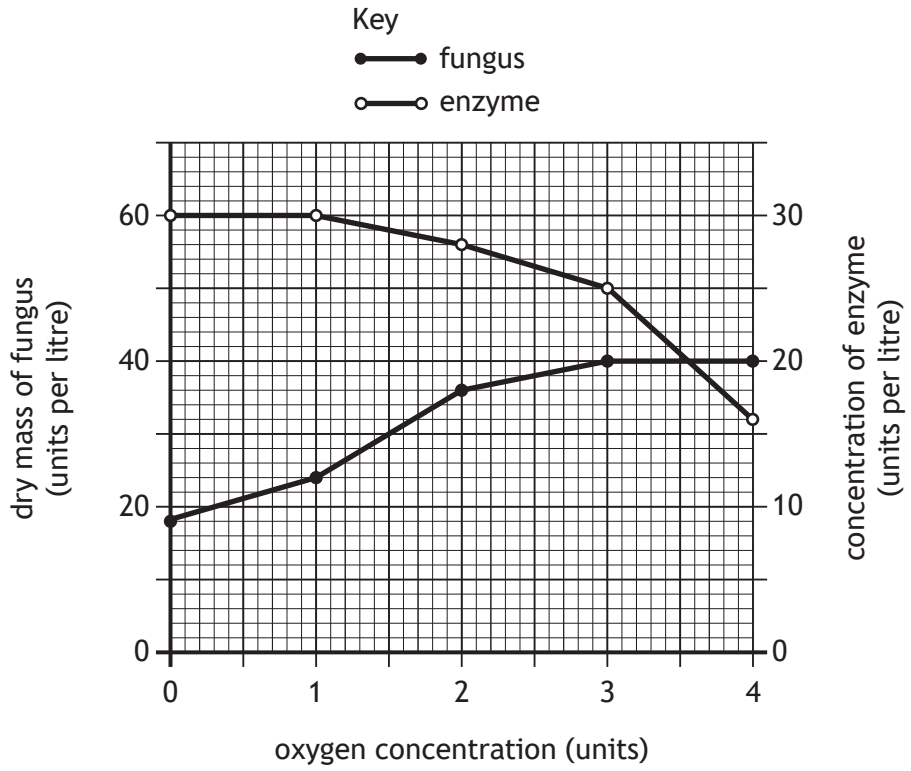
A Repeat the trial using a wider range of masses of phosphate fertiliser

B Increase the number of replicates at each phosphate fertiliser application

C Carry out another field trial exactly the same using a different wheat cultivar

D Divide each field and randomly apply different masses of phosphate fertiliser

18. Fungi were cultured in a fermenter to produce an enzyme that was released into the culture medium. The graph shows the effect of oxygen concentration on the dry mass of the fungus and the concentration of enzyme in the medium after 48 hours growth.



The concentration of enzyme when the dry mass of fungus was 36 units per litre was

A 18 units per litre

B 28 units per litre

C 48 units per litre

D 56 units per litre.

19. Breeding programmes can be used to increase starch levels in barley plants. This involves breeding closely related plants with high starch levels for several generations.

This is carried out in order to

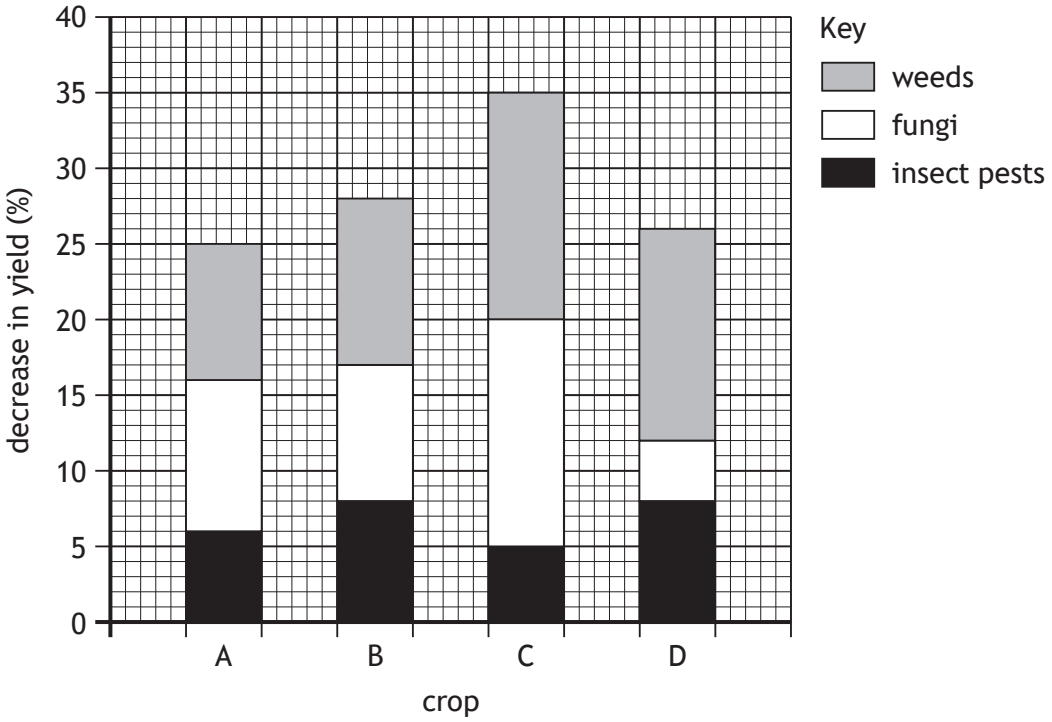
A increase the frequency of homozygous deleterious alleles

B reduce the frequency of homozygous deleterious alleles

C increase the frequency of heterozygotes

D reduce the frequency of heterozygotes.

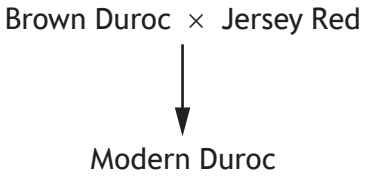
20. The bar chart shows the percentage decrease in yield of four crops as a result of the effects of weeds, fungi and insect pests.



Predict which crop will show the greatest increase in yield if herbicides and insecticides are applied.

[Turn over

21. The diagram shows the breeding of two parental pig breeds to produce the Modern Duroc pig.



The Modern Duroc pig has increased quality and quantity of meat compared to both parental breeds.

The development of the Modern Duroc pig breed is an example of

A inbreeding

B cross breeding

C natural selection

D genetic modification.

22. A study into animal welfare in a zoo was carried out by observing the behaviour of some of the animals in their enclosures.

The behaviours observed are shown in the table.

Animal	Behaviour
Lion	Continuously pacing back and forward
Sun bear	Feeding young
Spider monkey	Subordinate monkey grooming the dominant male
White rhino	Repeatedly chewing bars of enclosure
Spotted hyena	Sleeping in the sun

Which two animals show signs of poor welfare?

A Spotted hyena and lion

B White rhino and spider monkey

C Lion and white rhino

D Sun bear and spider monkey

23. Which of the following is **not** a behaviour of a worker honeybee?

A Producing eggs

B Defending the hive

C Gathering pollen

D Feeding offspring

24. The statements describe examples of behaviour used by animals as protection from predators.

1. A hedgehog rolls into a ball so that its spines protect it from a fox.
2. Mackerel swim in a large shoal making it difficult for a predator to single one out.
3. An individual meerkat watches for predators while the other meerkats feed.

Which are examples of social defence?

A 1 and 2 only

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

25. The list describes some aspects of biodiversity.

1. The number and frequency of different alleles in a species.
2. The proportion of each species in an ecosystem.
3. The number of different species in an ecosystem.

Which are components of species diversity?

A 1 only

B 3 only

C 1 and 2 only

D 2 and 3 only

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Acknowledgement of copyright
Question 5 Natsmith1/shutterstock.com

FOR OFFICIAL USE

National Qualifications 2019

Mark

X807/76/02

Biology
Paper 1 — Multiple choice
Answer booklet

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL

09:00 AM – 09:40 AM

X8077602

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Number of seat

Date of birth

Day | Month | Year

Scottish candidate number

Instructions for the completion of Paper 1 are given on *page 02*.

Record your answers on the answer grid on *page 03*.

You may use a calculator.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

The questions for Paper 1 are contained in the question paper X807/76/12.

Read these and record your answers on the answer grid on *page 03*.

Use **blue** or **black** ink. Do NOT use gel pens or pencil.

1. The answer to each question is **either** A, B, C or D. Decide what your answer is, then fill in the appropriate bubble (see sample question below).

2. There is **only one correct** answer to each question.

3. Any rough working should be done on the additional space for answers and rough work at the end of this booklet.

Sample question

The thigh bone is called the

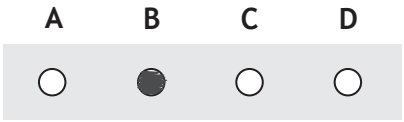
A humerus

B femur

C tibia

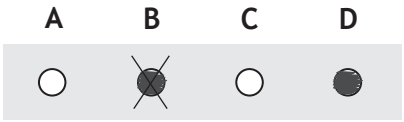
D fibula.

The correct answer is **B** — femur. The answer **B** bubble has been clearly filled in (see below).

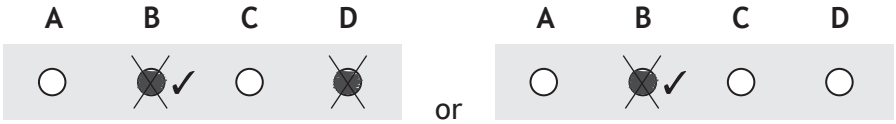


Changing an answer

If you decide to change your answer, cancel your first answer by putting a cross through it (see below) and fill in the answer you want. The answer below has been changed to **D**.



If you then decide to change back to an answer you have already scored out, put a tick (✓) to the **right** of the answer you want, as shown below:



Paper 1 — Answer grid

Biology

	A	B	C	D
1	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○
3	○	○	○	○
4	○	○	○	○
5	○	○	○	○
6	○	○	○	○
7	○	○	○	○
8	○	○	○	○
9	○	○	○	○
10	○	○	○	○
11	○	○	○	○
12	○	○	○	○
13	○	○	○	○
14	○	○	○	○
15	○	○	○	○
16	○	○	○	○
17	○	○	○	○
18	○	○	○	○
19	○	○	○	○
20	○	○	○	○
21	○	○	○	○
22	○	○	○	○
23	○	○	○	○
24	○	○	○	○
25	○	○	○	○

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

FOR OFFICIAL USE

National Qualifications 2019

Mark

X807/76/01

Biology Paper 2

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL

10:10 AM – 12:30 PM

X8077601

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Number of seat

Date of birth

Day | Month | Year

Scottish candidate number

Total marks — 95

Attempt ALL questions.

You may use a calculator.

Questions 3 and 16 contain a choice.

Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space for answers and rough work is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting. Any rough work must be written in this booklet. Score through your rough work when you have written your final copy.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give this booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

SQA ©

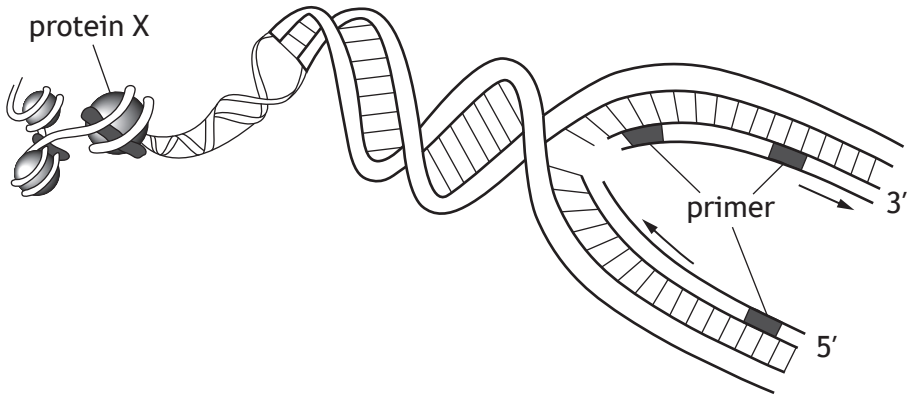
X807760101

Total marks — 95

Attempt ALL questions

Questions 3 and 16 contain a choice.

1. The diagram shows the replication of DNA in a chromosome from a eukaryotic cell. The arrows show the directions of replication.



(a) Name protein X. **1**

_____

(b) Explain why primers are necessary for DNA replication. **1**

_____

_____

(c) (i) Explain why only the leading strand can be replicated continuously. **1**

_____

_____

(ii) Name the enzyme that joins fragments together in the lagging strand. **1**

_____

(d) Describe how DNA is organised in prokaryotes. **2**

_____

_____

_____

2. Three different mutated bacteria, X, Y and Z were studied. Each had a mutation in a different region of its DNA that is transcribed to rRNA.

Protein synthesis was measured in cultures of each mutated bacteria and in a culture of unmutated bacteria.

The results are shown in the table.

Bacterial culture	Protein synthesis (%)
Unmutated	100
X	9
Y	15
Z	90

(a) Calculate the simplest whole number ratio of percentage protein synthesis in cultures X, Y and Z. **1**

Space for calculation

_____ : _____ : _____

(b) Name the other component of ribosomes, apart from rRNA. **1**

_____

(c) Using your knowledge of biology, suggest how a change in the sequence of bases in DNA transcribed to **rRNA** in the mutated cultures resulted in a decrease in protein synthesis. **2**

_____

_____

_____

_____

(d) Describe **one** structural difference between DNA and rRNA. **1**

_____

_____

MARKS | DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

3. Attempt **either A or B**. Write your answer in the space below.

A Write an account of ATP synthesis in the electron transport chain during cellular respiration. **4**

OR

B Write an account of competitive and feedback inhibition of enzymes. **4**

You may use labelled diagrams where appropriate.

4. Myoglobin and haemoglobin are oxygen-binding proteins in mammals. The myoglobin molecule is a single globin polypeptide. The haemoglobin molecule is composed of both alpha globin and beta globin polypeptides.

(a) Myoglobin consists of a chain of 154 amino acids folded in a specific three-dimensional shape.

(i) Name a bond that holds the polypeptide chain in this shape. **1**

_____

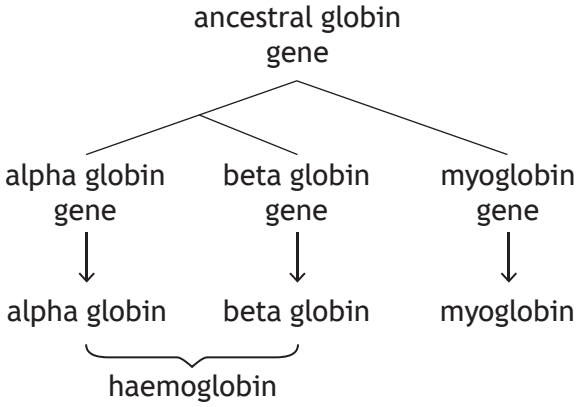
(ii) The gene for myoglobin contains 1154 bases while its mature mRNA transcript contains 462 bases.

Give a reason for this difference. **1**

_____

_____

(b) The genes for myoglobin and haemoglobin have evolved from a single ancestral globin gene as shown in the diagram.



In the genome of mammals there are multiple copies of alpha and beta globin genes.

(i) The multiple copies of alpha and beta globin genes are the result of duplication mutations.

Describe how a duplication mutation occurs. **1**

_____

_____

(ii) Explain the importance of duplication mutations in evolution. **2**

_____

_____

_____

5. The Galapagos are a group of islands 600 to 800 miles off the coast of South America. Less than three million years ago some finches of a single ancestral species reached these islands from South America and bred successfully.

The number of islands has increased over time, further isolating groups of finches.

(a) Use this information to name the type of isolation barrier involved in the speciation of these finches and explain its role. **2**

Name _____

Explanation _____

_____

(b) The table shows the estimated number of islands and finch species in the Galapagos over the last 2·8 million years.

Time (millions of years ago)	Estimated number of islands in the group	Estimated number of finch species present
2·8	4	0
1·0	6	5
0·5	18	9
0·0	18	14

(i) Calculate the average increase in the number of finch species per million years over this entire period. **1**

Space for calculation

_____ species per million years

5. (b) (continued)

(ii) Suggest what could have caused the change in the number of finch species over the last 0·5 million years. **1**

_____

_____

(c) A molecular clock was used to estimate the dates of the divergence of each species.

Give **one** example of the type of data required to generate a molecular clock. **1**

_____

[Turn over

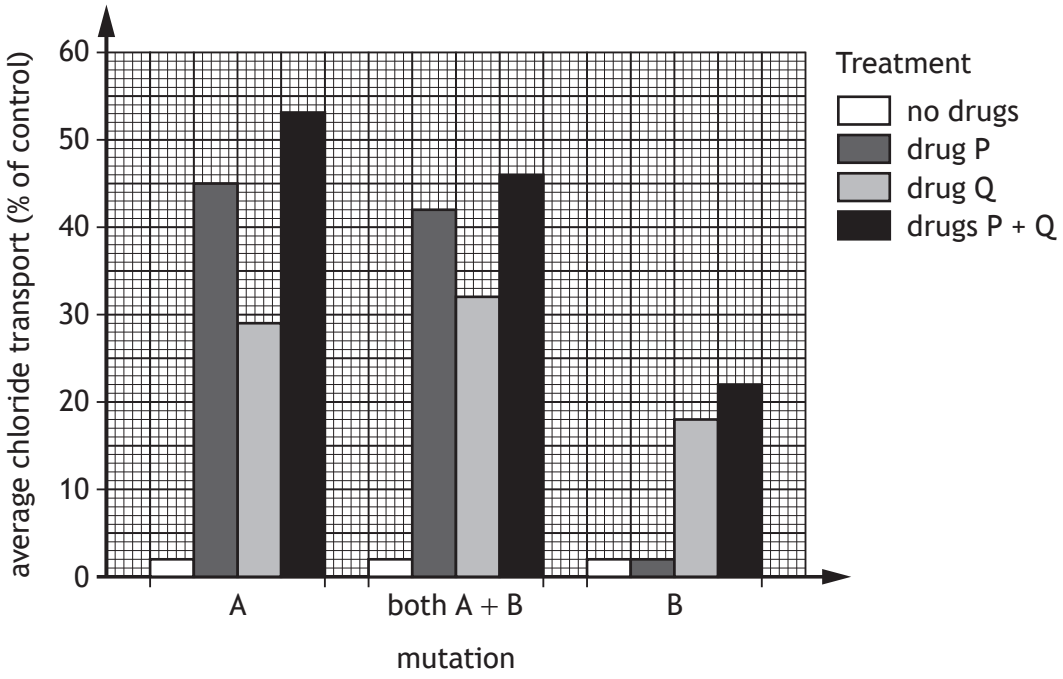
6. Cystic fibrosis in humans is caused by mutations in a gene that reduces chloride transport across the cell membrane.

An investigation was carried out to determine the effectiveness of two drugs, P and Q, on improving chloride transport in individuals with cystic fibrosis. Individuals with different mutations, A, B, and both A and B, were treated as follows.

- No drugs
- Drug P alone
- Drug Q alone
- Drug P and drug Q combined

Chloride transport across cell membranes was measured and compared to the chloride transport in a control group with no mutations in the gene.

The results are shown in the graph.



(a) State the purpose of including a control group in this investigation. **1**

_____

_____

6. (continued)

(b) Identify the treatment and mutation for which the drug(s) had no effect. **2**

Treatment _____

Mutation _____

(c) State how the graph shows that each treatment was carried out on more than one individual with each mutation. **1**

_____

_____

(d) State the term used to describe the selection of drugs to treat individuals based on their genomic sequence. **1**

_____

[Turn over

7. The genome of all organisms contains both protein coding genes and non-coding DNA. The size of the genome varies between different species.

The table shows the size of the genome and the number of protein coding genes in several different organisms.

	Organism	Size of genome (base pairs)	Number of protein coding genes
Eukaryotes	yeast	$1{\cdot}2 \times 10^7$	6600
	fruit fly	$1{\cdot}4 \times 10^8$	14 000
	human	$3{\cdot}2 \times 10^9$	21 000
Prokaryotes	*V. cholera*	$4{\cdot}0 \times 10^6$	3900
	E. coli	$4{\cdot}6 \times 10^6$	4200

(a) (i) Using information from the table, compare the size of genomes of eukaryotes and prokaryotes. **1**

_____

_____

_____

(ii) Calculate how many times greater the human genome is compared to the *V. cholera* genome. **1**

Space for calculation

_____ times greater

(iii) The prokaryote *M. tuberculosis* has a genome size of $4{\cdot}4 \times 10^6$ base pairs.

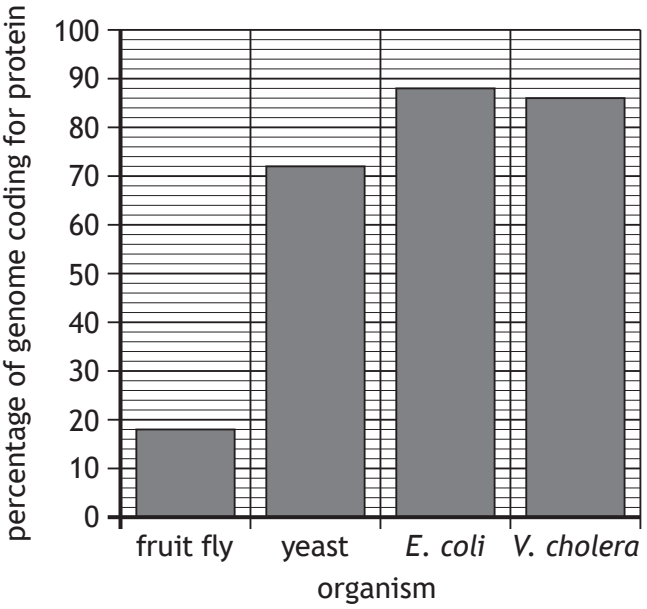
Predict the number of protein coding genes in *M. tuberculosis*. **1**

_____

7. (continued)

(b) Protein coding genes are used to produce mRNA, which is translated into protein.

The bar graph shows the percentage of the genome that codes for protein in four of the organisms shown in the table.



Use the information in the table and the graph to calculate the size of the genome coding for protein in a fruit fly. **1**

Space for calculation

_____ base pairs

(c) Give **one** role of the non-coding DNA in the genome. **1**

_____

_____

(d) In eukaryotes, alternative RNA splicing occurs.

Explain how this results in different proteins being expressed from a single gene. **1**

_____

_____

_____

8. The bacterium *E.coli* was cultured in a growth medium containing 0·6 mM glucose and 0·6 mM lactose for 180 minutes. Glucose and lactose concentrations were measured every 20 minutes.

The results are shown in the table.

Time (minutes)	Glucose concentration (mM)	Lactose concentration (mM)
0	0·60	0·60
20	0·50	0·60
40	0·38	0·60
60	0·09	0·60
80	0·00	0·55
100	0·00	0·44
120	0·00	0·32
140	0·00	0·15
160	0·00	0·04
180	0·00	0·00

(a) Using values from the table, describe changes in the concentration of lactose over the 180 minutes of the experiment. **2**

8. (continued)

(b) *E.coli* breaks down lactose using the enzyme beta-galactosidase as shown.

$$\text{lactose} \xrightarrow{\textit{beta-galactosidase}} \text{glucose} + \text{galactose}$$

Beta-galactosidase is produced by *E.coli* only when lactose is present and glucose is absent.

(i) Using information from the table, identify the time when *E.coli* started producing beta-galactosidase. **1**

_____ minutes

(ii) Suggest a benefit to *E.coli* of producing beta-galactosidase only when lactose is present. **1**

_____

_____

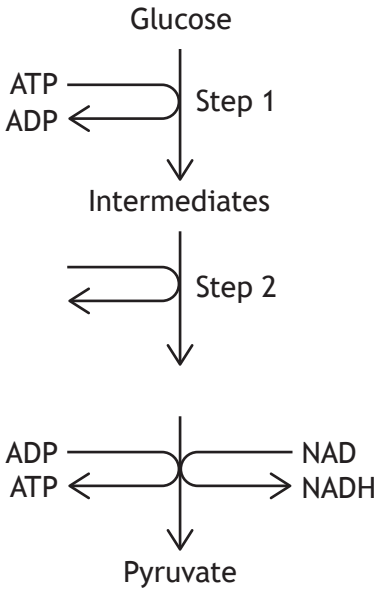
(c) In terms of activation energy, state how enzymes increase the rates of reactions in living cells. **1**

_____

_____

[Turn over

9. Respiration is a cellular process that produces ATP. The first stage in this process is glycolysis. Some steps of glycolysis are shown in the diagram.



(a) State the exact location of glycolysis. **1**

_____

(b) (i) Describe the role of ATP in Step 1. **1**

_____

_____

(ii) Explain how glycolysis results in a net gain of ATP. **1**

_____

_____

(iii) Describe the role of dehydrogenase enzymes in the conversion of intermediates to pyruvate. **2**

_____

_____

_____

9. (continued)

(c) When fermentation occurs in animal cells, pyruvate is converted to lactate as shown.

$$\text{pyruvate} + \text{NADH} \longrightarrow \text{lactate} + \text{NAD}$$

(i) State the conditions required for fermentation. **1**

_____

(ii) Using all the information given, suggest why the conversion of pyruvate to lactate is required for glycolysis to continue. **1**

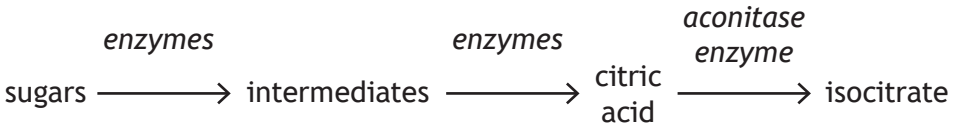
_____

_____

[Turn over

10. The fungus *Aspergillus niger* (*A.niger*) is used to produce citric acid in fermenters using sugars as substrates.

Citric acid is an intermediate in a metabolic pathway as shown.



(a) The aconitase enzyme requires iron to function.

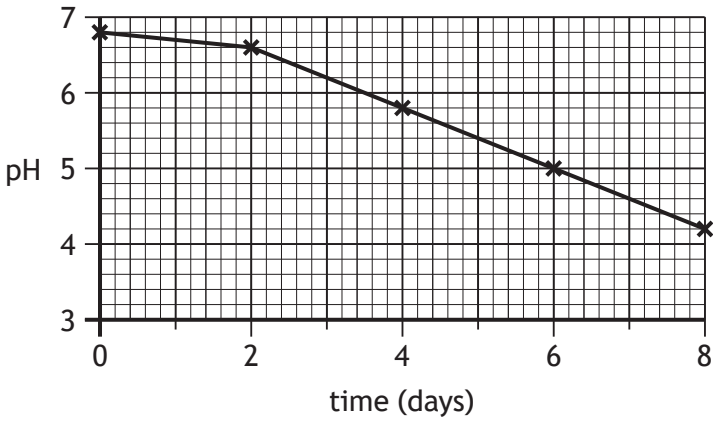
Explain why the growth medium used to produce citric acid should not contain iron. **1**

(b) The optimum temperature for citric acid production by *A.niger* is 30 °C.

Explain why less citric acid would be produced if the temperature in the fermenter was reduced. **1**

10. (continued)

(c) *A.niger* was grown in a fermenter over an 8 day period and the pH was measured every 2 days. The results are shown in the graph.



(i) Predict the pH at 10 days. **1**

_____

(ii) Suggest a reason for the change in the pH observed. **1**

_____

_____

(iii) State a variable, other than temperature or pH, that should be monitored and controlled in this process. **1**

_____

(iv) Explain why it was necessary to sterilise the fermenter before *A.niger* was added. **2**

_____

_____

_____

[Turn over

11. Djungarian hamsters (*Phodopus sungorus*) are small mammals with high metabolic rates. Under certain conditions they will enter torpor.

An experiment was carried out to investigate the effect of daily food intake on torpor frequency. Four groups of six hamsters were fed different masses of food each day and the number of times they entered torpor in one week was recorded.

The results are shown in the table.

Group	Mass of food eaten each day (g)	Average torpor frequency (number of times entering torpor in the week)
1	2·5	42
2	3·0	25
3	3·5	15
4	4·0	7

(a) State an advantage to the hamsters of entering torpor. **1**

_____

(b) Suggest a measurement that could have been taken to determine whether the hamsters had entered torpor. **1**

_____

_____

(c) The average time spent in each period of torpor was 120 minutes.

Calculate the average time spent in torpor **per day** by a hamster with a daily food intake of 2·5 g. **1**

Space for calculation

_____ minutes

11. (continued)

(d) State how the design of the experiment ensured that the results were reliable. **1**

_____

(e) Suggest a factor, other than daily food intake, which could affect torpor frequency. **1**

_____

(f) Daily torpor is a way in which animals survive adverse conditions.

Give **one** way in which animals avoid adverse conditions. **1**

_____

[Turn over

12. An investigation was carried out into the effect of increasing time of exposure to UV light on the survival of wild type (WT) and mutant (M) yeast cells.

Each type of yeast cell was grown in separate liquid media at 30 °C for 24 hours, diluted and plated onto separate agar plates. They were then exposed to a UV light source for between 0 and 30 seconds in a darkened room.

The plates were incubated for four days at 20 °C and the number of yeast colonies that had grown was counted. Each colony grew from a single cell.

The results are shown in the table.

Time of exposure to UV light (seconds)	Number of yeast colonies	
	WT	M
0	360	400
5	210	120
10	90	25
15	45	10
20	20	0
30	10	0

(a) (i) State an independent variable in this experiment. **1**

_____

(ii) Suggest why exposure to UV light was carried out in a darkened room. **1**

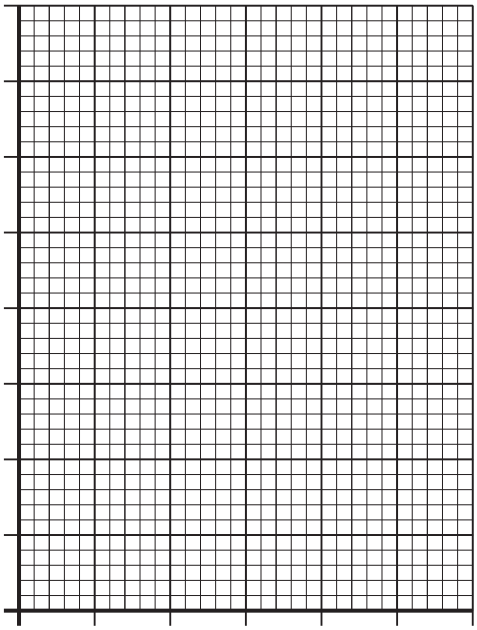
_____

_____

12. (continued)

(b) On the grid, draw a line graph using the results in the table for **both** WT yeast and M yeast.

(Additional graph paper, if required, can be found on *page 31*) **3**



(c) Draw **one** conclusion from the results of this investigation. **1**

(d) Sunscreen lotions can protect cells from UV damage.

Suggest how the investigation could be modified to test the effectiveness of a sunscreen lotion using M yeast as model cells. **2**

[Turn over

13. Apples and plums are grown in North America as food crops. Brown stink bugs (*Halyomorpha halys*) feed on apples and plums reducing fruit yield. Insecticides are often sprayed onto fruit crops to help control these pests.

(a) State how the use of insecticides can be harmful to the environment. **1**

(b) Wheel bugs (*Arilus cristatus*) are a species of insect native to North America that prey on many different insects, including brown stink bugs. Wheel bugs are used along with insecticides to reduce the number of brown stink bugs.

(i) Explain why this method of control would require the use of less insecticide. **1**

(ii) Name the method of control that involves using both insecticides and wheel bugs. **1**

(c) If brown stink bugs spread to the UK, introducing the non-native wheel bugs from North America could be used as a method of control. If this method of control was used, wheel bugs could become an invasive species.

(i) Describe evidence that could suggest the wheel bugs had become an invasive species. **2**

(ii) Give **one** reason why invasive species are more successful in their new habitat. **1**

[Turn over for next question

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

14. A tick is a small invertebrate. Some ticks carry the bacteria *Borrelia burgdorferi* (*B.burgdorferi*) in their gut after biting infected animals. If these ticks bite humans to feed on blood, the bacteria may enter the human bloodstream and cause Lyme disease.

(a) Use the information given to suggest why ticks can be described as

(i) vectors **1**

(ii) parasites. **1**

14. (continued)

(b) The tables show the average global temperatures between 1981 and 2010, and the number of cases of Lyme disease in the UK between 1999 and 2009.

Table 1

Year	Average global temperature (°C)
1981–1990	14·12
1991–2000	14·26
2001–2010	14·47

Table 2

Year	Number of cases of Lyme disease in the UK
1999	200
2004	515
2009	870

(i) Calculate the percentage increase in cases of Lyme disease in the UK between 1999 and 2009. **1**

Space for calculation

_____%

(ii) It was concluded from the information in Table 1 and Table 2 that the increase in the number of cases of Lyme disease in the UK was caused by an increase in temperature.

Suggest why this conclusion may **not** be valid. **1**

_____

_____

(c) Two methods used to reduce the number of cases of Lyme disease in humans were suggested.

Method 1 Use pesticide to kill ticks

Method 2 Treat infected animals with antibiotics

Explain how each method could reduce the number of cases of Lyme disease in humans. **2**

Method 1 _____

_____

Method 2 _____

_____

15. White-faced capuchin monkeys (*Cebus capucinus*) are primates that live in large social groups in tree tops in South America. Their predators include humans, birds of prey and snakes.

If a capuchin sees a predator it gives an alarm call to warn others in the group. Capuchins give a different alarm call for each predator they encounter. Scientists recorded these alarm calls from adult monkeys.

The results are shown in the table.

Predator	Total number of encounters	Percentage of encounters when only one monkey called	Percentage of encounters when more than one monkey called
Birds of prey	155	60	40
Humans	12	67	33
Snakes	65	15	85

(a) (i) Calculate the number of encounters with birds of prey when only one monkey called. **1**

Space for calculation

(ii) Using the information given, suggest why the highest number of encounters were with birds of prey. **1**

(b) Explain why giving alarm calls can be described as altruistic behaviour. **2**

15. (continued)

(c) Primates, such as capuchin monkeys, have a long period of parental care.

Explain why the scientists only recorded the calls from adult monkeys. **1**

(d) Primates often form alliances with others and carry out appeasement behaviour within their group.

State the advantages of these behaviours. **2**

Forming alliances

Appeasement

[Turn over for next question

16. Attempt **either A or B.** Write your answer in the space below and on *pages 29* and *30*.

A Write notes on photosynthesis under the following headings.

(i) Use of energy absorbed by photosynthetic pigments **3**

(ii) Carbon fixation **4**

OR

B Write notes on the effects of the following on biodiversity.

(i) The bottleneck effect **2**

(ii) Habitat fragmentation and habitat corridors **5**

You may use labelled diagrams where appropriate.

MARKS | DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

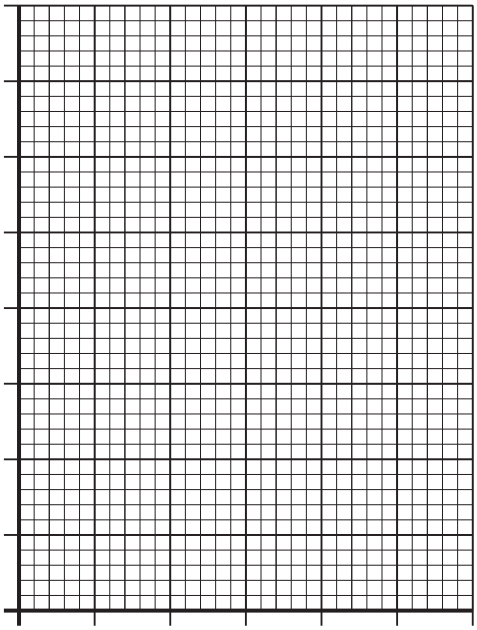
MARKS | DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS AND ROUGH WORK

ADDITIONAL GRAPH PAPER FOR QUESTION 12 (b)



ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS AND ROUGH WORK

Acknowledgement of copyright
Question 14 nechaevkon/shutterstock.com