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CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER		

BIOLOGY 9700/04

Paper 4 Structured Questions A2 Core

October/November 2007

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 Exam	iner's Use
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
Section B	
10 or 11	
Total	

This document consists of 21 printed pages, 2 lined pages and 1 blank page.



Section A

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 Fig. 1.1 shows two unicellular organisms, **P** and **R**. These organisms are members of **different** kingdoms.

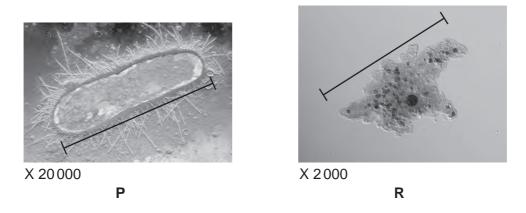


Fig. 1.1

(a) Calculate the actual sizes, in μ m, of **P** and **R**, as shown by the lines on Fig. 1.1. Show your working.

P	µm	
R	µm	[3]

	3	n belongs. Write your answers in the lich distinguish P from R .
	dentify the kingdom to which each organismelow.	n belongs. Write your answers in the
	complete the table by listing five features wh	ich distinguish P from R.
C	One has been completed for you.	[5]
	unicell P	unicell R
kingdom		
	cell wall present	cell wall absent
	2	
	3	
features	4	
	5	
	6	

[Total: 9]

Fig. 2.1 shows part of a tropical rainforest. 2

Tropical rainforests have a high biodiversity.

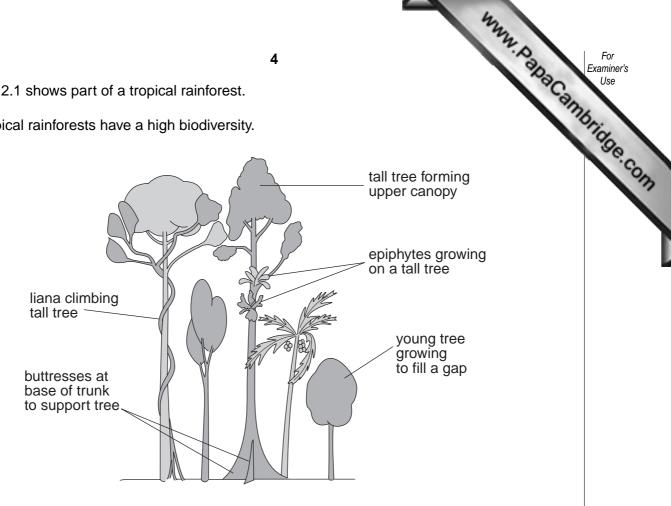


Fig. 2.1

(a)	Explain what is meant by biodiversity.
	[3]

	Suggest why tropical rainforests have a high biodiversity of animal species.	
	5	For Evaminar's
(b)	Suggest why tropical rainforests have a high biodiversity of animal species.	Use
		rido
		20
	[2]	
(-)		
(c)	Discuss why it is important to maintain biodiversity.	
	[4]	
	[Total: 9]	

			6		mm.	For Examiner's Use
3	(a)	Outline the symptoms of cystic	fibrosis (CF).		•	OSE USE
						didi
						······
						[4]
	(b)	CF is caused by a recessive m	utation, b , on an	autosome	9 .	
		Draw a genetic diagram to sl probability of having a daught	' - '	-	otypes BbXX and Bb 3	XY, the
		In your genetic diagram, show phenotypes of the offspring.	the genotypes	of the gai	metes and the genotyp	es and
		genetic diagram				
pare	ental	genotypes	BbXX	X	BbXY	
_	otype ame					
phe	otype noty _l ffspr					

For Examiner's

(c) One of the many mutations for CF results in the amino acid arginine being replaced histidine in the polypeptide encoded by the CF gene. Explain how a mutation may cause such a change in the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide. (d) A genetic test was performed on two individuals, D and E, to find the base sequences of a small part of the CF gene. The different base sequences are shown diagramatically in Fig. 3.1. Individual E has CF. bases bases G C G C Α Т Α Т individual **D** individual E Fig. 3.1 With reference to Fig. 3.1, state, how the base sequence of E differs from that of D

	(ii) the effect of this difference in the polypeptide produced by the two individual	For Examiner's Use
	(ii) allo chock of the dimercials in the polypophido produced by the the managed	ambri
		Tage Co
		[2]
	[Total: 1	15]
(a)	Explain the role of negative feedback in homeostasis in mammals.	
` ,		
		[4]
(b)	The enzyme glucose oxidase catalyses the conversion of glucose to gluconic acid.	
	glucose + O ₂ + H ₂ O — → gluconic acid + H ₂ O ₂	
	Describe how glucose oxidase in a biosensor can give warning of low blood gluco concentration (hypoglycaemia).	se

Wheat, maize and sorghum are three of the most important cereal crops in the world 5

(a) Fig. 5.1 shows the effect of temperature on the rate of photosynthesis of wheat plants

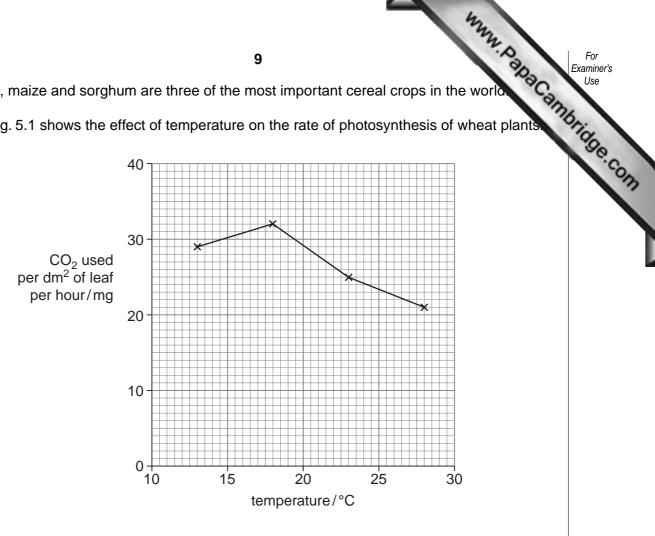


Fig. 5.1

(i)	With reference to Fig. 5.1, describe the effect of temperature on the rate of photosynthesis of wheat plants.
	[O]
	[2]
(ii)	Suggest why temperature affects the rate of photosynthesis in the way you have described in (i).
	[2]

(b) The conditions in which young plants of wheat and maize are grown affects the to photosynthesise at high and low temperatures when they are mature.

www.PapaCambridge.com Young maize and wheat plants were grown to maturity at high and low temperatures When they were mature, their rate of photosynthesis was measured at different temperatures. The results are shown in Fig. 5.2.

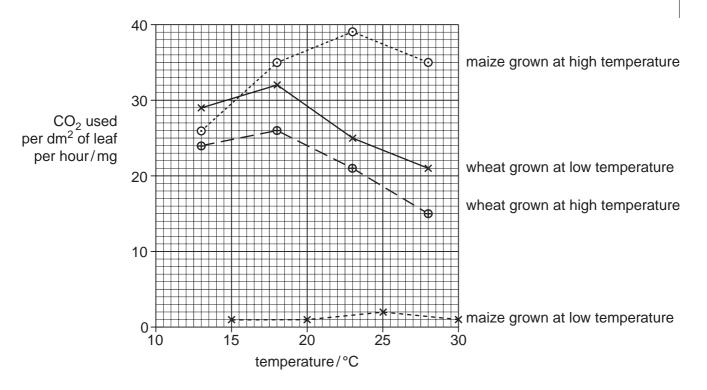


Fig. 5.2

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(i)	With reference to Fig. 5.2, compare the effect of temperature on the photosynthesis of maize plants and wheat plants that were grown at a temperature when they were young.	Onick.
		Se. COM
	[2]	
(ii)	Maize is a C4 plant. Explain how the structure of the leaves of maize plants enables them to photosynthesise more effectively at high temperatures than wheat plants.	
	[3]	
(iii)	Low temperatures slow down the formation of the membranes inside chloroplasts in maize leaves, but not in wheat leaves.	
	Use this information to explain the differences between the results for maize and wheat grown at low temperatures, shown in Fig. 5.2.	
	[2]	

www.PapaCambridge.com (c) Cereal crops frequently form the staple diet of human populations. Table 5.1 should and starch content of maize and sorghum grains.

Table 5.1

	percentage of dry mass		
	maize	sorghum	
oil	4.7	3.8	
starch	62.2	70.1	

(i)	Name the part of the maize grain in which oil and starch are stored.
	[1]
(ii)	With reference to Table 5.1, compare the energy values of maize and sorghum grains when the oil and starch they contain are used as respiratory substrates.
	[3]
	[Total: 15]

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	uples who are unable to conceive naturally may be able to have fertility treatment in vitro fertilisation (IVF). Outline the technique of IVF.	
(a)	Outline the technique of IVF.	1
		OM
	[4]	

(b) Table 6.1 shows the success rate, in terms of live births, for IVF using eggs from women of different ages.

Table 6.1

age of woman percentage success rate	
under 35	27.6
35 to 37	22.3
38 to 39	18.3
40 to 42	10.0
above 42	less than 5.0

(i)

Suggest reasons for the trend shown in Table 6.1.
[2

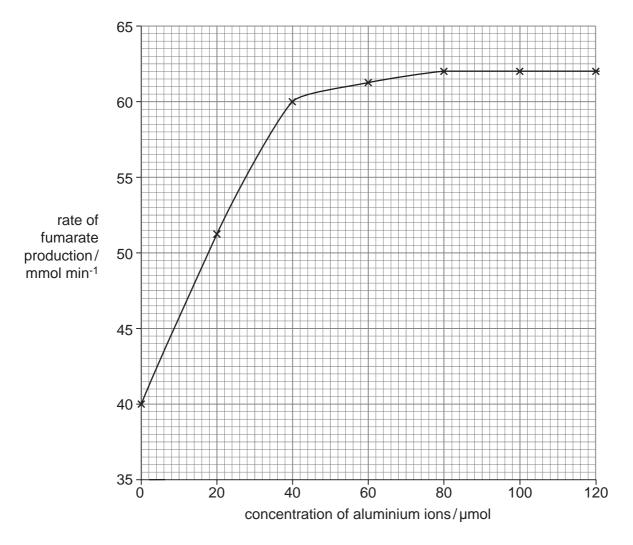
	The cost of one IVF treatment is about US\$ 5000. In some countries.	For Examiner's
(ii)	The cost of one IVF treatment is about US\$ 5000. In some countries, fertilisation is offered free of charge to couples who have not conceived within years of trying. With reference to Table 6.1, put forward an argument against to public funding of in-vitro fertilisation to all couples who request it.	Use Variable S
	[2]	
	[Total: 8]	

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7 In aerobic respiration, the Krebs cycle is regarded as a series of small steps. One steps is the conversion of succinate to fumarate by an enzyme, succinate dehydrogena

(a)	State the role played by dehydrogenase enzymes in the Krebs cycle and explain briefly the importance of this role in the production of ATP.
	[3]

(b) An investigation was carried out on the effect of different concentrations of aluminium ions on the activity of succinate dehydrogenase. The enzyme concentration and all other conditions were kept constant. Fig 7.1 shows the results of this investigation.



	The state of the s
	17 A. D. J.
Witl	n reference to Fig. 7.1,
(i)	n reference to Fig. 7.1, describe the effect of the concentration of aluminium ions on the rate of production of fumarate
	[2]
ii)	suggest an explanation for this effect.
	[2]
	[Total: 7]

8 Fig. 8.1 shows the changes in potential difference (p.d.) across the membrane of a N over a period of time. The membrane was stimulated at time A and time B with stime different intensities.

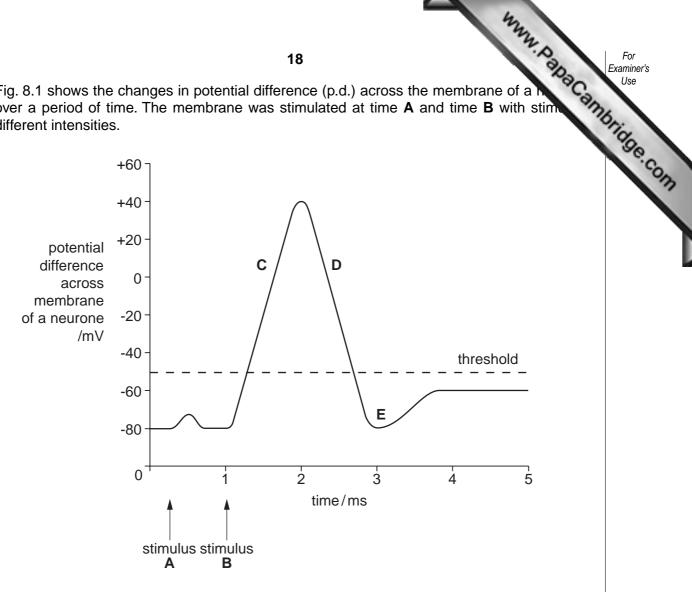


Fig. 8.1

(a) Stimulus B resulted in an action potential. Describe what is occurring at C, D and E.

C	
D	
E	
E	
	[6]

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(b)	Suggest why stimulus A did not result in an action potential being produced with stimulus B did.	Ose Onic
		26
		OM
	[2]	
	[Total: 8]	

9 Sickle cell anaemia is a genetic disorder that is caused by the presence of two realleles. It is common amongst people of African origin.

www.PapaCambridge.com Malaria is a major cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa where 90% of the world's cases occur.

Fig. 9.1 shows the distribution of sickle cell anaemia and malaria in Africa.

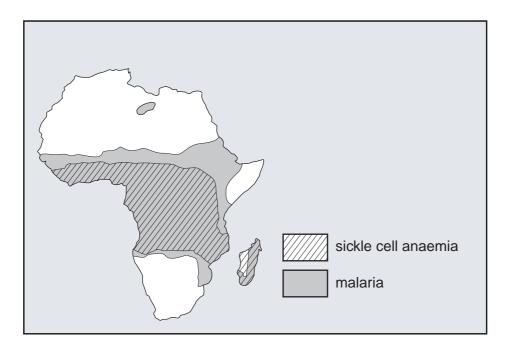


Fig. 9.1

(a)	Explain why malaria is found in the areas shown but not in areas such as northern Europe and South Africa.
	[2]
	[2]

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(b)	With reference to Fig. 9.1, explain the relationship between the distribution of six anaemia and malaria.	Onder On the Control of the Control
		Se. COM
	[4]	
	[Total: 6]	

[Total: 6]

Section B

Answer **one** question.

		Way.
		22
		Section B
		Answer one question.
	С	Section B Answer one question. ircle the number of the question you have answered in the grid on the front cover.
10	(a)	Describe the structure of photosystems and explain how a photosystem functions in cyclic photophosphorylation. [9]
	(b)	Explain briefly how reduced NADP is formed in the light-dependent stage of photosynthesis and is used in the light-independent stage. [6]
		[Total: 15]
11	(a)	Explain how meiosis and fertilisation can result in genetic variation amongst offspring. [7]
	(b)	Explain, using examples, how the environment may affect the phenotype of an organism. [8]
		[Total: 15]

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