

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

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Forename(s)

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Candidate signature

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I declare this is my own work.

# Year 10 COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY

# F

## Foundation Tier Biology Paper 1

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

### Materials

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.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- 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

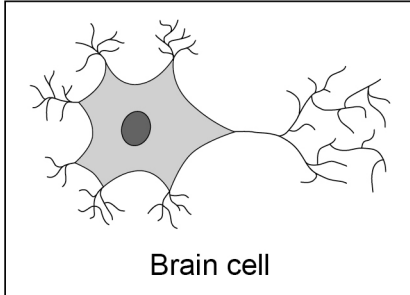
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

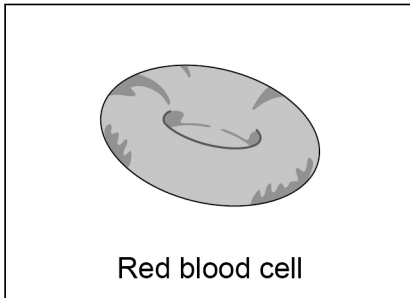
0 1

The human body is made of different types of cell.

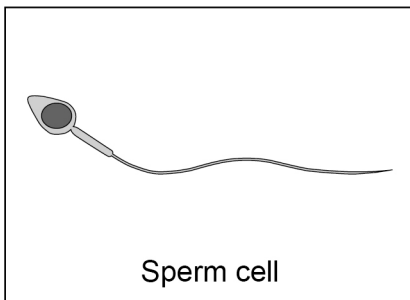
0 1 . 1

Draw **one** line from each type of cell to the organ system where the cell is found.**[3 marks]****Type of cell****Organ system**

Circulatory system



Nervous system



Reproductive system

Respiratory system

**0 1 . 2** Explain **one** way a sperm cell is adapted for its function.

**[2 marks]**

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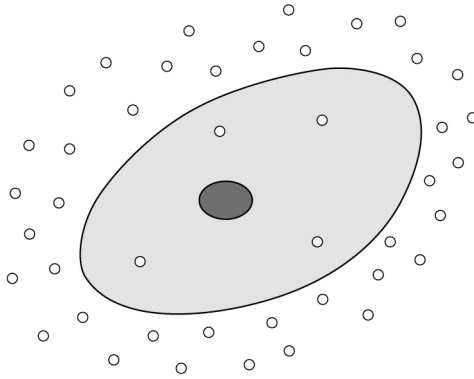
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**Question 1 continues on the next page**

**Figure 1** shows a cell.

Oxygen molecules are shown inside and outside the cell.

**Figure 1**



**Key**

○ Oxygen molecule

**0 1 . 3**

Give **one** way you can tell that the cell in **Figure 1** is **not** a plant cell.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 1 . 4**

Which part of a cell controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Cell membrane

Cytoplasm

Nucleus

**0 1 . 5** What is the name of the process that moves oxygen molecules into the cell in **Figure 1**?

Give the reason for your answer.

**[2 marks]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Diffusion

Osmosis

Active transport

Reason \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**0 1 . 6** Name **two** substances that move **into** most cells in the body from the blood.

Do **not** refer to oxygen in your answer.

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

11

**Turn over for the next question**

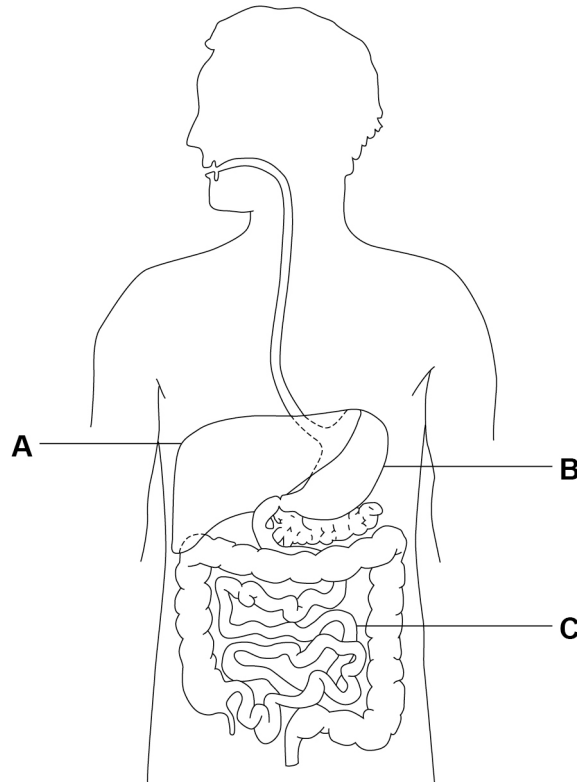
**Turn over ►**

0 2

Enzymes break down food in the digestive system.

**Figure 2** shows the human digestive system.

**Figure 2**



The enzyme amylase digests starch.

0 2

. 1

Which part of the digestive system produces amylase?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A       B       C

**0 2 . 2** What molecules are produced when starch is digested?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Amino acids

Fatty acids

Sugars

**0 2 . 3** Where is digested food absorbed into the blood?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Liver

Pancreas

Small intestine

**Question 2 continues on page 9**

**Turn over ►**

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

A student investigated the effect of pH on the digestion of starch by amylase.

This is the method used.

1. Put 1 drop of iodine solution into each well of a spotting tile.
2. Prepare amylase solution at pH 5
3. Mix the amylase solution with starch solution in a test tube.
4. Every 30 seconds remove a drop of the amylase–starch mixture.  
Add each drop to iodine solution in a different well of the spotting tile.
5. Record the colour of the iodine solution after the amylase–starch mixture has been added.
6. Repeat steps 2 to 5 using amylase solutions at different pH values.

**0 2 4** What is the independent variable in this investigation?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

pH of the amylase solution

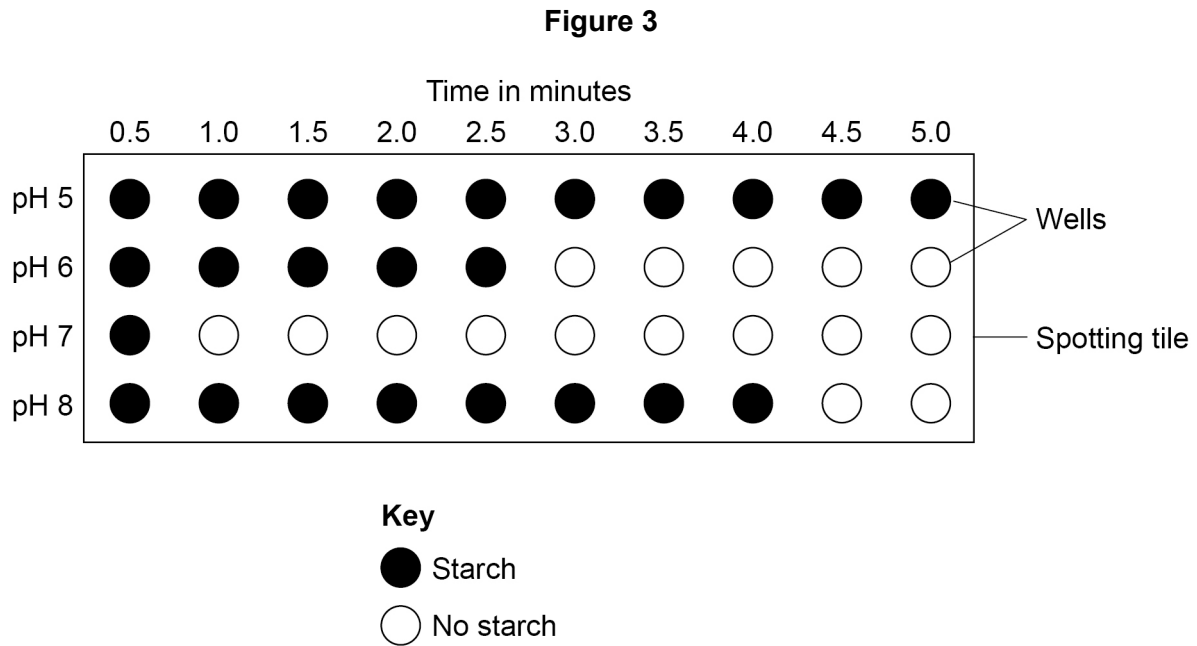
Time when the samples were taken

Volume of iodine solution

**Question 2 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

Figure 3 shows the results on the spotting tile.



0 2 . 5 What colours do the symbols in the key represent?

Choose answers from the box.

[2 marks]

black	green	lilac	orange	white
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● \_\_\_\_\_

○ \_\_\_\_\_

**0 2 . 6** Look at the results for pH 6 in **Figure 3**.

How many minutes did it take for all the starch to be digested at pH 6?

**[1 mark]**

\_\_\_\_\_ minutes

**0 2 . 7** What was the optimum pH for the amylase to work?

Use **Figure 3**.

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

pH 5

pH 6

pH 7

pH 8

**8**

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

**0 3**

Plants need water for photosynthesis.

**0 3 . 1**

Where do plants obtain water for photosynthesis from?

**[1 mark]**

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Plants lose water from their leaves through small pores called stomata.

**0 3 . 2**

What is the evaporation of water from leaves called?

**[1 mark]**Tick (✓) **one** box.

Active transport

Respiration

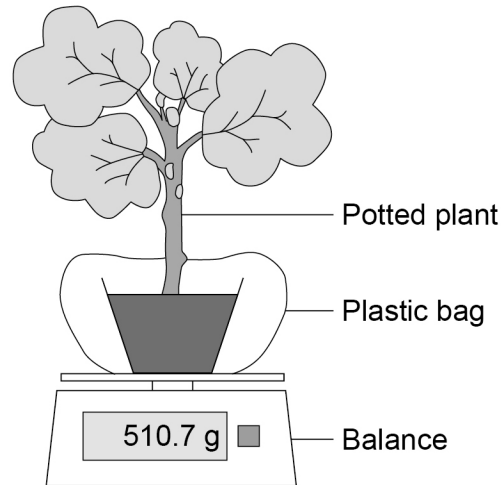
Transpiration

**Question 3 continues on the next page**

A student investigated the mass of water lost from a plant.

**Figure 4** shows the apparatus.

**Figure 4**



This is the method used.

1. Seal a plastic bag around the pot of a potted plant.
2. Place the plant on a balance in a room at 20 °C.
3. Record the mass.
4. Record the mass every hour for 5 hours.
5. Calculate the total mass of water lost from the plant after each hour.

**Table 1** shows the results.

**Table 1**

Time in hours	Mass in grams	Total mass of water lost in grams
0	510.7	0.0
1	508.9	1.8
2	507.1	3.6
3	505.3	5.4
4	503.5	7.2
5	<b>X</b>	9.0

**0 3 . 3** Calculate mass **X** in **Table 1**.

**[2 marks]**

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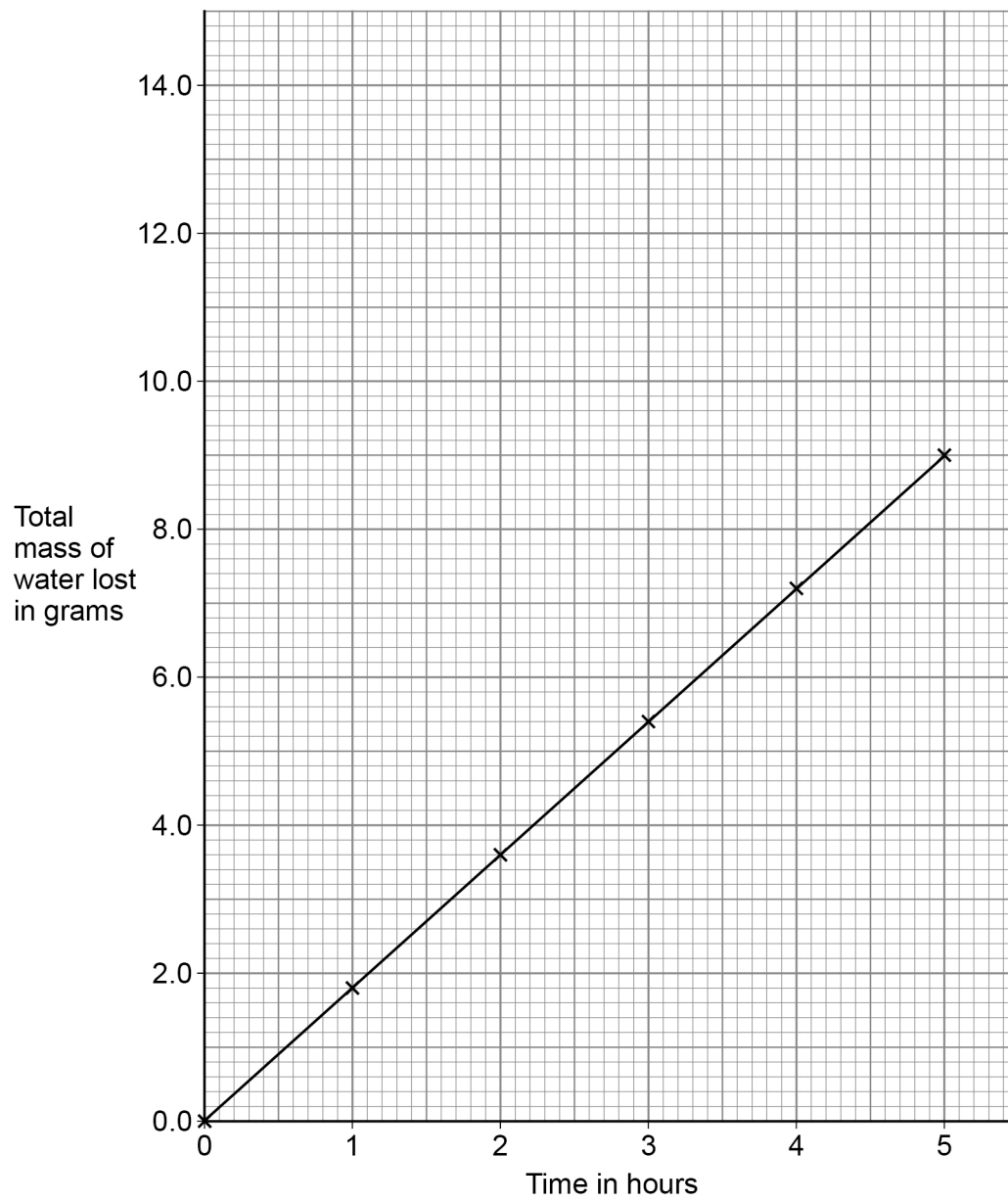
Mass **X** = \_\_\_\_\_ grams

**Question 3 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

Figure 5 shows the results.

Figure 5



**0 3 . 4** What was the rate of water loss from the plant?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

0.9 grams/hour

1.8 grams/hour

9.0 grams/hour

**0 3 . 5** The investigation was repeated at a **lower** temperature.

Draw **one** line on **Figure 5** to show how the results would be different at a **lower** temperature.

**[2 marks]**

**0 3 . 6** Suggest **one** change to the investigation that would **increase** the rate of water loss from the plant.

Do **not** refer to temperature in your answer.

**[1 mark]**

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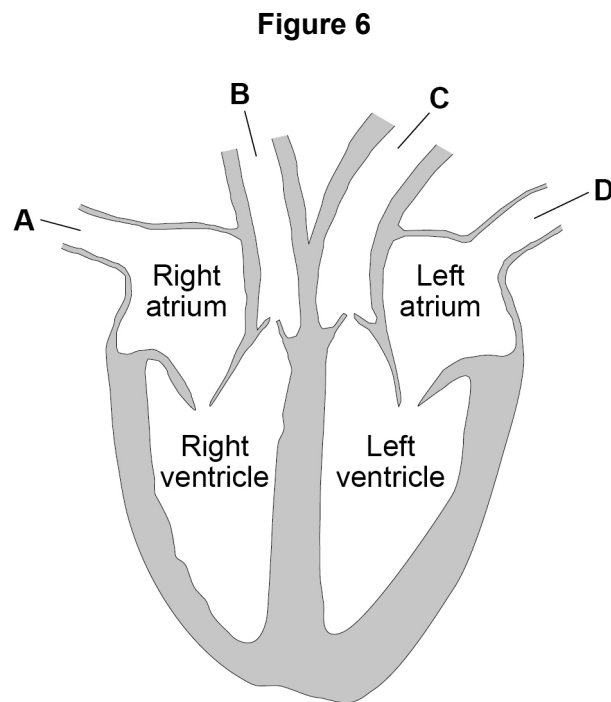
8

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

0 4

Figure 6 shows a human heart.



0 4 . 1

The vena cava carries blood into the heart from the body.

Which blood vessel in **Figure 6** is the vena cava?**[1 mark]**Tick (✓) **one** box.

A       B       C       D

**0 4 . 2** Which chamber of the heart pumps blood to the body?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Left atrium

Left ventricle

Right atrium

Right ventricle

**0 4 . 3** What is the name of the blood vessel that carries blood to the heart muscle?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Aorta

Coronary artery

Pulmonary artery

**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

The heart and some blood vessels contain valves.

**0 4 . 4** Which type of blood vessel has valves?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Artery

Capillary

Vein

**0 4 . 5** What is the function of valves?

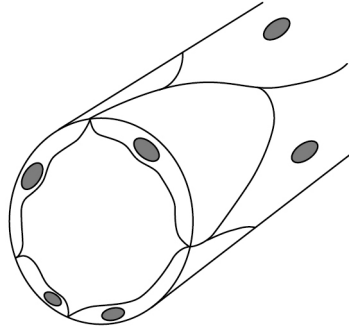
**[1 mark]**

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**Figure 7** shows a blood capillary.

**Figure 7**



**0 4 . 6** Explain **one** way the capillary is adapted for its function.

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Table 2** shows information about the blood of four people.

**Table 2**

Person	Concentration of blood component in number/mm <sup>3</sup>		
	Red blood cells	White blood cells	Platelets
<b>W</b>	5 000 000	15 000	200 000
<b>X</b>	4 700 000	5 500	20 000
<b>Y</b>	8 000 000	7 200	250 000
<b>Z</b>	4 900 000	6 400	225 000

**0** **4** **7** Person **W** has 5 000 000 red blood cells in 1 mm<sup>3</sup> of blood.

What is 5 000 000 written in standard form?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

$5 \times 1\,000\,000$

$5 \times 10^6$

$5 \times 10^7$

$50 \times 10^5$

**0 4 . 8** Draw **one** line from each description to the person in **Table 2** it describes.

**[2 marks]**

**Description**

**Person in Table 2**

Person most likely to have an infection

Person whose blood will **not** clot properly

Person **W**

Person **X**

Person **Y**

Person **Z**

**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

0	4	.	9
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The greater the height above sea level, the less oxygen there is in the air.

People who live high above sea level have more red blood cells than people who live at sea level.

Some athletes train in mountains high above sea level.

Explain why having more red blood cells will improve an athlete's performance.

**[3 marks]**

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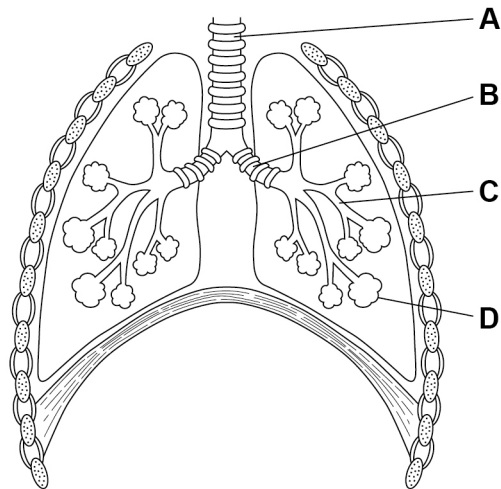
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0 5

Figure 8 shows the human breathing system.

Figure 8



0 5 . 1

Name parts **A** and **B**.

Choose answers from the box.

[2 marks]

alveolus

bronchus

capillary

trachea

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

0 5 . 2

Where does gas exchange happen in the breathing system?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A

B

C

D

Turn over ►

**0 5 . 3** Give **two** ways that the lungs are adapted for efficient gas exchange.

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

**Table 3** shows the percentage of gases in air breathed into the lungs and air breathed out of the lungs.

**Table 3**

<b>Gas</b>	<b>Percentage (%) in air breathed in</b>	<b>Percentage (%) in air breathed out</b>
Oxygen	21	16
Carbon dioxide	0.04	4
Nitrogen	78	78

0 5 . 4

Explain the **differences** in the air breathed into the lungs and the air breathed out of the lungs.

**[4 marks]**

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0 5 . 5

The percentages given in each column of **Table 3** do **not** add up to 100%.

Suggest **one** reason why.

**[1 mark]**

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10

**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

**0 6**

Communicable and non-communicable diseases are major causes of ill health.

**0 6 . 1**

Which disease is a **non-communicable** disease?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

AIDS

Cancer

Gonorrhoea

Malaria

Obesity is a risk factor for many non-communicable diseases.

**0 6 . 2**

Give **one** non-communicable disease that obesity is a risk factor for.

Do **not** refer to the diseases given in Question **06.1** in your answer.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 6 . 3**

National policies are used to help people who are obese to lose weight.

One national policy is to reduce the amount of sugar added to food and drinks.

Suggest **one other** national policy that could help people to lose weight.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 6 . 4** Body mass index (BMI) is one measure of obesity.

BMI is calculated using the equation:

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{body mass in kg}}{(\text{height in m})^2}$$

**Table 4** shows how BMI is used to describe an adult's BMI category.

**Table 4**

<b>BMI</b>	<b>BMI category</b>
<18.5	Underweight
18.5 to 24.9	Healthy weight
25.0 to 29.9	Overweight
>29.9	Obese

A person is 1.64 m tall and has a mass of 81 kg.

Determine the **BMI category** for this person.

Use the BMI equation and **Table 4**.

**[3 marks]**

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The person's BMI category is \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 6 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

Scientists investigated the effect of smoking and of BMI on the birth mass of babies.

Women's BMI categories were determined before the women became pregnant.

0 6 . 5

Suggest why BMI categories were determined **before** the women became pregnant.

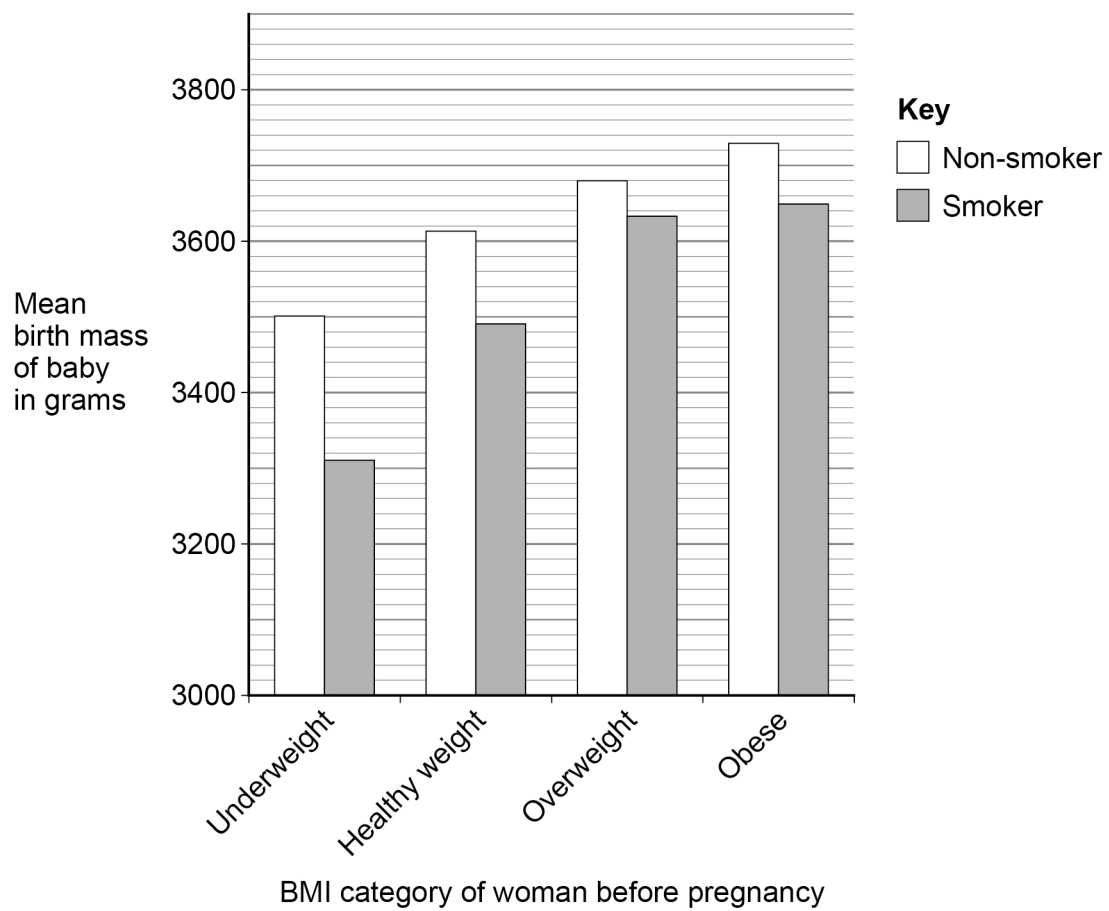
[1 mark]

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Figure 9 shows the results.

Figure 9



0	6	.	6
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Give **two** conclusions that can be made from **Figure 9**.

[2 marks]

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

0	6	.	7
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Measles is a communicable disease.

A virus causes measles.

Describe how the measles virus is transferred from person to person.

[2 marks]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 6 continues on the next page**

Athlete's foot is a communicable disease.

A fungus causes athlete's foot.

The athlete's foot fungus infects the skin on feet.

0 6 . 8

Scientists estimate that 16% of the UK population have athlete's foot.

The estimated UK population is 67 961 900

Calculate how many people are estimated to have athlete's foot.

[2 marks]

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Estimated number of people with athlete's foot = \_\_\_\_\_

0 6 . 9

Athlete's foot fungus grows in moist conditions.

Suggest **one** way a person could reduce their chance of catching athlete's foot.

[1 mark]

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0 7

Figure 10 shows onion cells viewed using a light microscope.

Figure 10

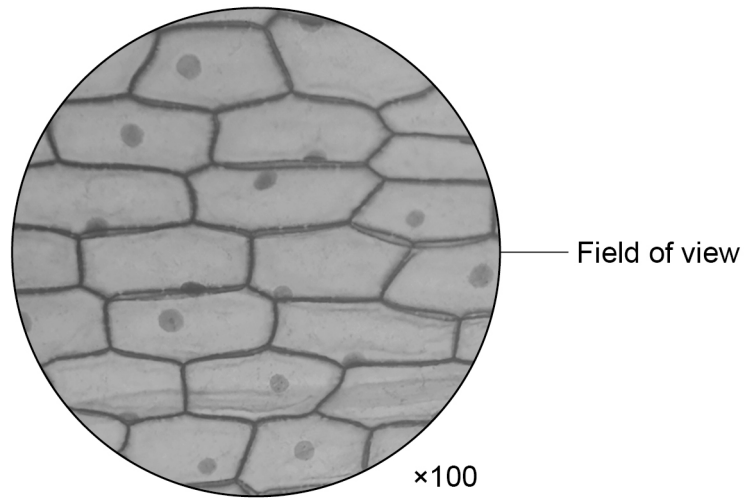
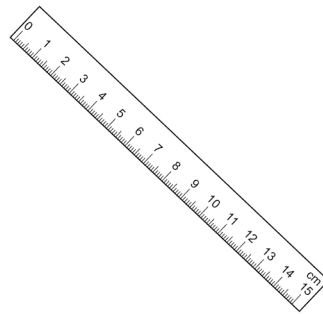


Figure 11 shows the apparatus given to a student.

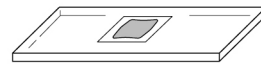
Figure 11



Microscope



15 cm transparent  
ruler



Prepared slide  
of onion cells



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