

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Forename(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate signature \_\_\_\_\_

# GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY

# F

Foundation Tier  
Biology Paper 2F

Friday 7 June 2019

Afternoon

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.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- 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

Conditions inside the human body are controlled.

0 1 . 1

What is the control of conditions inside the body called?

**[1 mark]**Tick (✓) **one** box.

Excretion

Fertilisation

Homeostasis

Osmosis

0 1 . 2

What are the **two** ways information is sent to control body conditions?**[2 marks]**Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

By antigens

By hormones

By muscles

By nerve impulses

By red blood cells

0 1 . 3

One condition in the body that needs to be controlled is the level of water.

Give **one** other condition in the human body that needs to be controlled.**[1 mark]**

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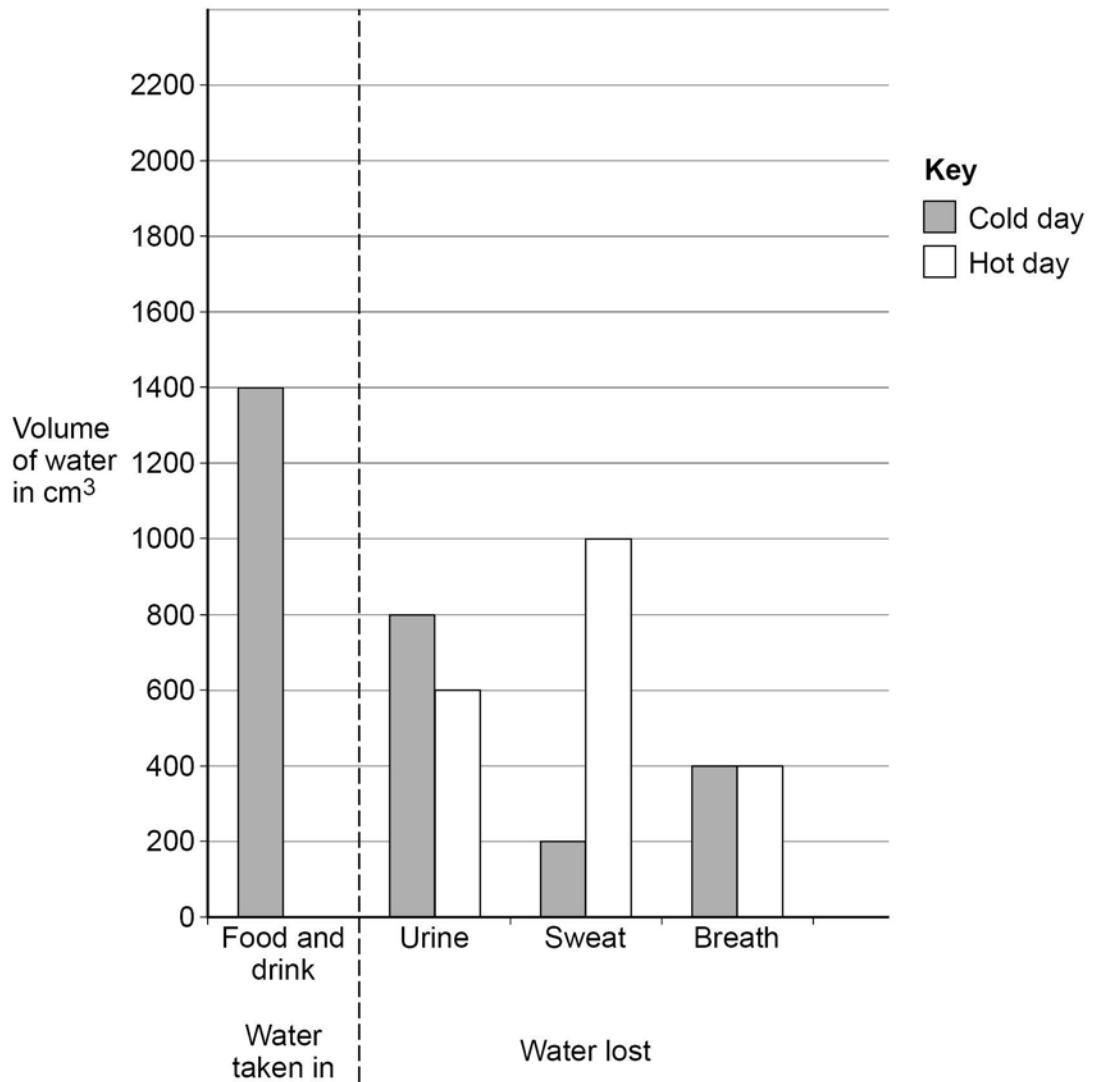
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Figure 1 shows the volumes of water taken in and lost by one person.

The volume for water taken in on a hot day has **not** been plotted on the bar graph.

Figure 1



0 1 . 4

The person lost 1400 cm<sup>3</sup> of water on the cold day.

How much extra water did they lose on the hot day?

[2 marks]

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Extra volume of water lost = \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup>

Turn over ►



0 1 . 5

Explain why the volume of water lost on a hot day is higher than on a cold day.

**[2 marks]**

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0 1 . 6

A boy drank  $750 \text{ cm}^3$  of water.His total intake of water for that day was  $3000 \text{ cm}^3$ Calculate the percentage of the boy's total intake that the  $750 \text{ cm}^3$  represents.**[2 marks]**

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Percentage = \_\_\_\_\_ %

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**10**

**Turn over for the next question**

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**Turn over ►**



0 2

Some students estimated the population of daisy plants in a field.

This is the method used.

1. Place a quadrat randomly on the field.
2. Count and record the number of daisy plants in the quadrat.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 another four times.

0 2 . 1

How could the students have made sure the quadrats were placed randomly?

[1 mark]

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0 2 . 2

Describe the piece of equipment called a quadrat.

[1 mark]

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**Table 1** shows the results.

**Table 1**

Quadrat number	Number of daisy plants
1	8
2	11
3	4
4	6
5	16
<b>Mean</b>	<b>X</b>

0 2 . 3

Calculate mean value **X**.

[1 mark]

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**X** = \_\_\_\_\_ daisy plants



**0 2 . 4** The field is a rectangle 100 m wide and 150 m long.

Calculate the area of the field.

[1 mark]

Area = \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>

**0 2 . 5** The quadrat used by the students had an area of 1.0 m<sup>2</sup>

Estimate the population of daisy plants in the field.

Use your answers to Question **02.3** and Question **02.4**

[2 marks]

Estimated population = \_\_\_\_\_ daisy plants

**0 2 . 6** More daisy plants grew in some parts of the field compared to other areas of the field.

Give **two** biotic factors that may affect where daisy plants grow in the field.

[2 marks]

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

**0 2 . 7** The students noticed that the daisy plants growing near a building were smaller.

Explain why smaller daisy plants grew near the building.

[2 marks]



0 3

Animals have adaptations to survive in their environment.

These adaptations may be structural, behavioural or functional.

0 3 . 1

Draw **one** line from each animal adaptation to the type of adaptation it is.

[2 marks]

### Animal adaptation



Male palm cockatoos use sticks to beat on hollow branches to attract females.



The harmless hornet moth has black and yellow stripes to look like a bee or wasp.



Sea spiders have automatic muscle contractions that move oxygen around their bodies.

### Type of adaptation

Structural

Behavioural

Functional





Plants also have adaptations.

Orchid plants have adaptations which make them one of the most successful plant groups.

Orchids rely on insects for pollination.

**Figure 2** shows an orchid.

**Figure 2**



**0 3 . 2** Which **two** features help orchids survive?

**[2 marks]**

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Brightly coloured flowers

Large quantities of pollen

No scent

Oval shaped leaves

Small leaves

Turn over ►



Many orchid species grow in tropical rainforest ecosystems.

**0 3 . 3** What name describes the variety of all the different species found in an ecosystem?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Biodiversity

Evolution

Feeding relationship

Habitat

**0 3 . 4** Some species of orchid may become extinct because of deforestation.

Give **one** reason why tropical rainforests are being cut down.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3 . 5** Give **one** factor that might cause a species of orchid to become extinct.

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

**[1 mark]**

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Scientists have analysed the entire genetic material of one species of orchid.

**0 3 . 6** What chemical is the genetic material made from?

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3 . 7** What is the name for the entire genetic material of an organism?

**[1 mark]**

---



0 4

A cat breeder noticed that four kittens from one Siamese cat mother had a new blue colour at the tip of their tails.

0 4 . 1

What has caused the new colour to appear?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Fertilisation

Mitosis

Mutation

0 4 . 2

The cat breeder wants to use selective breeding so that all new kittens have blue tail tips.

Describe the process of selective breeding the cat breeder could use.

[3 marks]

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0 4 . 3

Suggest **one** reason why the cat breeder wants to have all new kittens with the blue tail tips.

[1 mark]

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Turn over ►



**0 4 . 4** Siamese cats can suffer from heart defects.

Why might there be more Siamese cats with heart defects amongst the kittens with blue tail tips?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

They are clones

They are formed by mitosis

They are formed by sexual reproduction

They are produced by inbreeding

With each pregnancy, the cat breeder expected that:

- 50% of the kittens would be male
- 50% of the kittens would be female.

The sex chromosomes in cats are inherited in the same way as in humans.

The sex chromosomes are X and Y.

**0 4 . 5** Give the combination of sex chromosomes present in a male cat and in a female cat.

**[1 mark]**

Male cat \_\_\_\_\_

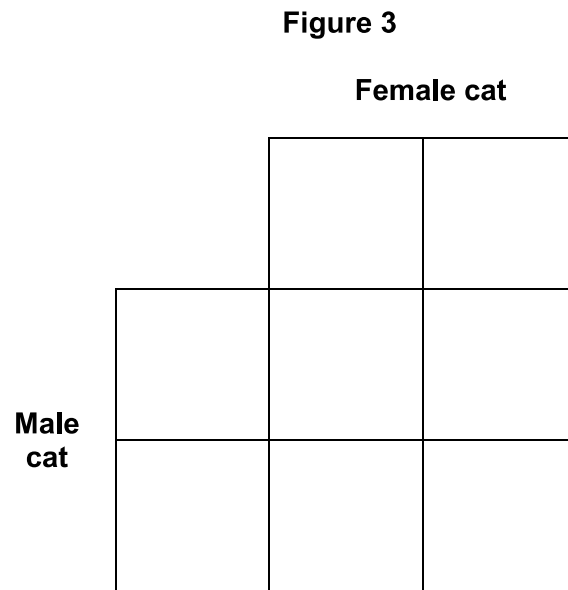
Female cat \_\_\_\_\_



**0 4 . 6** The cat breeder expected 50% male kittens and 50% female kittens.

Complete the Punnett square in **Figure 3** to show why.

**[2 marks]**



**0 4 . 7** In the first pregnancy there was one male kitten and three female kittens.

Give the reason why there were **not** two kittens of each sex.

**[1 mark]**

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0 5

Figure 4 shows a food chain in a garden.

Figure 4



bean plant



blackfly



spider



blackbird

0 5 . 1

Which term describes the spider in this food chain?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Primary consumer

Producer

Secondary consumer

Tertiary consumer

0 5 . 2

Many of the spiders in the garden died.

What is likely to happen to the number of blackflies in the garden?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Decrease

Increase

Stay the same

0 5 . 3

Give a reason for your answer to Question 05.2

[1 mark]

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Turn over ►



**Table 2** shows the estimated biomass of organisms in the garden.

**Table 2**

Organism	Biomass in g
Bean plants	225
Blackflies	115
Spiders	65
Blackbirds	10

0 5 . 4

What conclusion can be made about biomass in food chains?

[1 mark]

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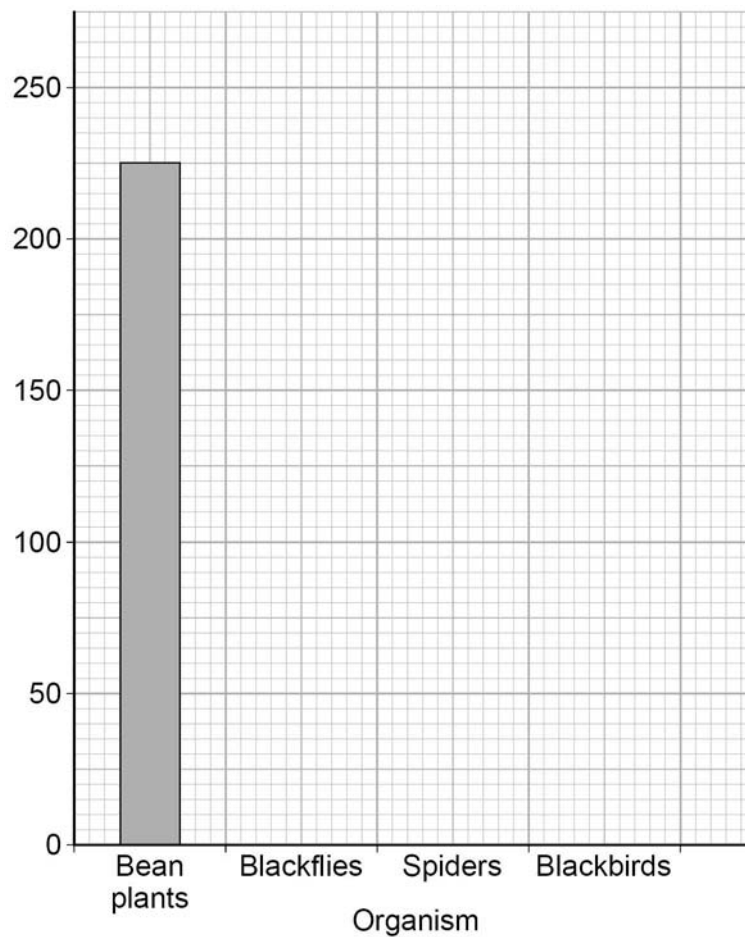


0 5 . 5

Complete **Figure 5**.

You should:

- label the y-axis
- plot the data from **Table 2**.

**[3 marks]****Figure 5**

0 5 . 6

Explain why a garden is **not** a stable community.**[2 marks]**


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**0 6**

Some students investigated the effect of drinking caffeine on reaction time.

They used a drink containing 32.25 mg of caffeine per 100 cm<sup>3</sup>

This is the method used.

1. Divide the students into four groups, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.
2. Measure and record the reaction time of each student using the ruler-drop test.
3. Students in:
  - group **A** drink 200 cm<sup>3</sup> of water
  - group **B** drink 200 cm<sup>3</sup> of the caffeine drink
  - group **C** drink 400 cm<sup>3</sup> of the caffeine drink
  - group **D** drink 600 cm<sup>3</sup> of the caffeine drink.
4. Repeat step 2 after 15 minutes.

**0 6 . 1**

Describe how to do the ruler-drop test.

**[3 marks]**

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**Question 6 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

**0 6 . 2** Table 3 shows the mass of caffeine taken in by each student.

**Table 3**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Mass of caffeine in mg</b>
<b>A</b>	0
<b>B</b>	64.5
<b>C</b>	129.0
<b>D</b>	<b>X</b>

Calculate value **X**.

**[1 mark]**

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**X** = \_\_\_\_\_ mg

**0 6 . 3** Why did group **A** drink water instead of the caffeine drink?

**[1 mark]**

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**Table 4** was used to convert the results of the ruler-drop test into reaction times.

**Table 4**

Distance in cm	Reaction time in s
2	0.064
4	0.090
6	0.111
8	0.128
10	0.143
12	0.156
14	0.169
16	0.181
18	0.192
20	0.202
22	0.212
24	0.221
26	0.230

Distance in cm	Reaction time in s
28	0.239
30	0.247
32	0.256
34	0.263
36	0.271
38	0.278
40	0.286
42	0.293
44	0.300
46	0.306
48	0.313
50	0.319
52	0.326

0 6 . 4

Estimate the reaction time for a student who recorded a distance of 23 cm

[1 mark]

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Reaction time = \_\_\_\_\_ s

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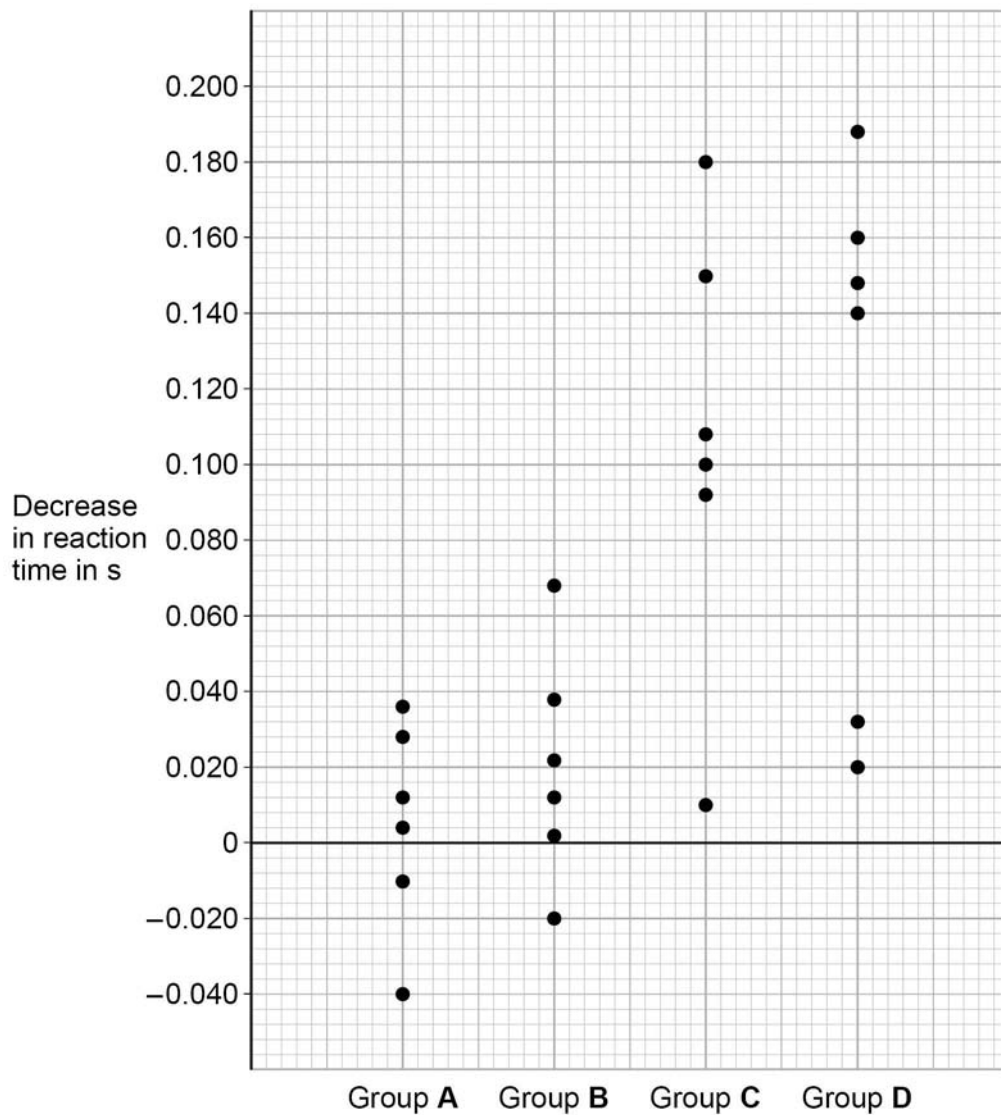
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Students calculated the decrease in their reaction time after the drink compared with before the drink.

**Figure 6** shows the results for each student.

**Figure 6**



0 6 . 5

Describe the effect of the mass of caffeine taken in on the decrease in reaction time.

[1 mark]

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0 6 . 6 For three students the decrease in reaction time was negative.

Give the reason why the value was negative.

[1 mark]

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0 6 . 7 What is the range of results for group C?

[1 mark]

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0 6 . 8 Suggest **two** variables that should have been controlled in this investigation.

[2 marks]

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

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0 6 . 9 Explain why the ruler-drop test does **not** involve a reflex action.

[2 marks]

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0	7
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There has been a rapid increase in the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere since 1960.

0	7	.	1
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Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming.

Name **one** other greenhouse gas.

[1 mark]

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0	7	.	2
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Global warming causes climate change.

Give **two** effects of climate change.

[2 marks]

1 \_\_\_\_\_

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2 \_\_\_\_\_

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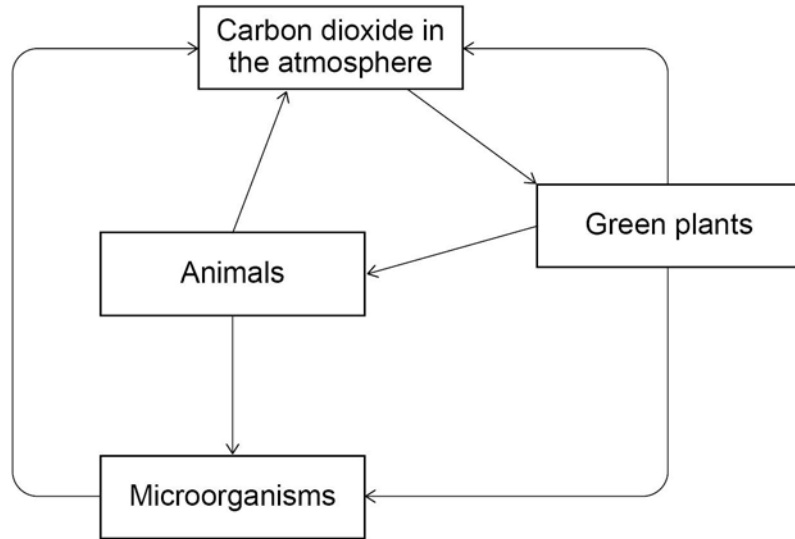




0 7 . 3 Plants take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Figure 7 shows part of the carbon cycle.

Figure 7



Describe how carbon from the atmosphere is cycled through living organisms.

[6 marks]

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**9**

**END OF QUESTIONS**



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