

Mark scheme June 2002

GCE

Biology B

Unit BYB8

Section A



Question 1

Question 1							
(a)		Changes in physiological function; degeneration of tissue; malfunction of the immune system;					
		two examples of the above;;		2 max			
(b)	(i)	0.9% per year		2			
	(ii)	Idea of effects only when numbers fall below critical number.		1			
			Total	5			
Qu	estion	2					
(a)		E.g. species recognition; pair bonding; for female mate selection/display against other males; ref to fitness (in reproductive sense); to bring female into breeding state/allow approach		2 max			
(b)		Visual stimulus; affecting innate releaser mechanism(s) in female/ releases innate response/ leads to modification of behaviour of opposite sex.		2			
(c)		(if) Number of 'eye spots' is genetically determined; mutations produce new alleles/genes for more spots; males with (alleles for) more spots more likely to breed and pass these on/ greater fitness;					
		leading to an increase in these alleles/genes in the population.	Total	3 max 7			
	estion	<i>3</i>					
(a)		 X Rest of the body, because two main growth spurts. Y Reproductive organs, grow from puberty; 		2			
(b)		Stimulates protein synthesis/growth of (skeletal) muscle; stimulates cell division; stimulates growth of (limb) bones;					
		affects epiphyses.		2 max			
(c)	(i)	Different target cells have different receptors, binding to different gene(s)/ locus.		1			
	(ii)	Each gene has its own locus/position on DNA; complex binding leads to transcription;					
		mRNA (enzyme produced); translation at ribosome.		3 max			
			Total	8			



Question 4

(a)		Light receptors/rods/cones in the eye detect stimulus; send nerve impulses along sensory neurones/optic nerve; to the coordinator/CNS; nerve impulses sent to effectors/muscles opening nerve impulses sent to effectors/muscles opening		3 max
(b)	(i)	Operant conditioning; because it depends on actions by the pigeon/ description of the process.		2
	(ii)	Pigeon makes beak/eye movements appropriate to food or water; but food/water not visible.		2
			Total	7
Que	estion	5		
(a)	(i)	Atheroma -build up of fat/cholesterol <u>in</u> the wall of an artery.		1
	(ii)	Infarction – death/damage of part of the heart muscle.		1
(b)		E.g. diet with high cholesterol/saturated fat content.		1
(c)		Rate of respiration of heart muscle increases during exercise; atheroma reduces oxygen supply to <u>heart</u> muscle; muscle carries out a lot of anaerobic respiration which produces lactate;		
		lactate produced not easily removed.		3 max
(d)		Dye stops X-rays/shows where narrowing is.		1
			Total	7



Question 6

(a)		preve preve maint inhib stimu inhib reduc	its secretion of FSH/LH; enting ripening of other follicles/ovulation; ents menstruation; tains/develops uterine lining/endometrium; its uterine contraction; talates development of milk glands; its prolactin/milk production; etion at end of pregnancy (a factor) in birth; ens mucus plug in cervix.		3 max
(b)	(i)	at san	haemoglobin has greater affinity for/binds more readily to oxyge me ppO ₂ /concentration of oxygen, fetal has higher saturation; ct use of figures from graph (% and pp); tains diffusion gradient across placenta.	n;	2 max
	(ii)	leads bindi	to different/changed binding site for oxygen/different strength of ng;		2
(c)			chondrion; of) respiration providing energy/ATP for active transport.		2
			Т	otal	9
Qu	estion	7			
(a)	(i)	E.g.	better food supply, so fewer deaths by starvation; clean water supply, so less disease transmission.		2 max
	(ii)	Curve	e rising rapidly and then falling.		1
(b)		E.g.	narrowing at base of age pyramid; increasing percentage of older people;		1 max
(c)		E.g.	predation on other species/eat more of other species; inter-specific competition/disruption of food chain; destruction of habitat/damage by pollution;		
. ,			niche not present; competition for named abiotic resource;		3