

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Biology

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Lifestyle, Transport, Genes and Health

Thursday 26 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

WBI01/01

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*
- Candidates may use a calculator.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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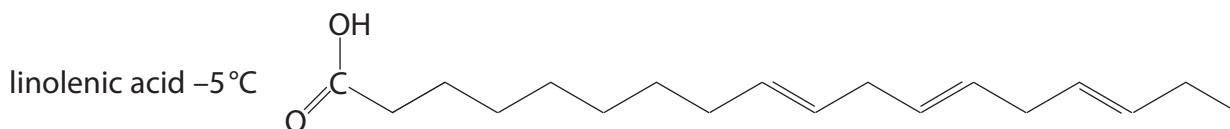
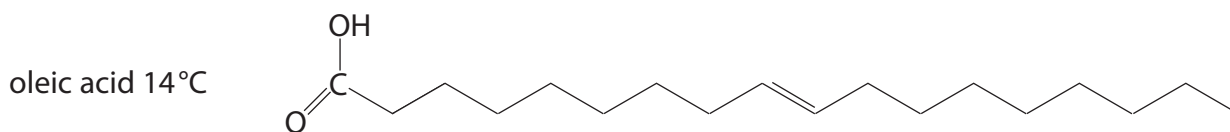
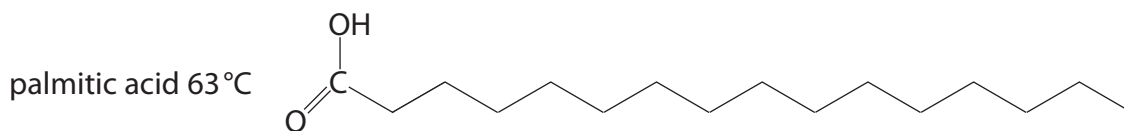
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Answer ALL questions.

Some questions must be answered with a cross . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

1 Triglycerides are synthesised from glycerol and fatty acids.

(a) The diagrams below show the structures of three fatty acids and their melting temperatures.



(i) Using the diagrams above, describe the structure of oleic acid.

(2)

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(ii) Using the information in the diagrams, explain why these fatty acids have different melting temperatures.

(3)

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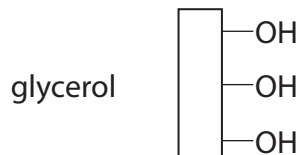
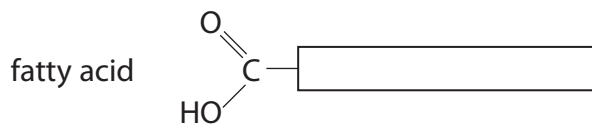
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- (b) The diagrams below show the simplified structures of a fatty acid molecule and a glycerol molecule.



- (i) Use these diagrams to show the products formed from a reaction between **one** fatty acid molecule and the glycerol molecule.

(2)

- (ii) Name this type of reaction.

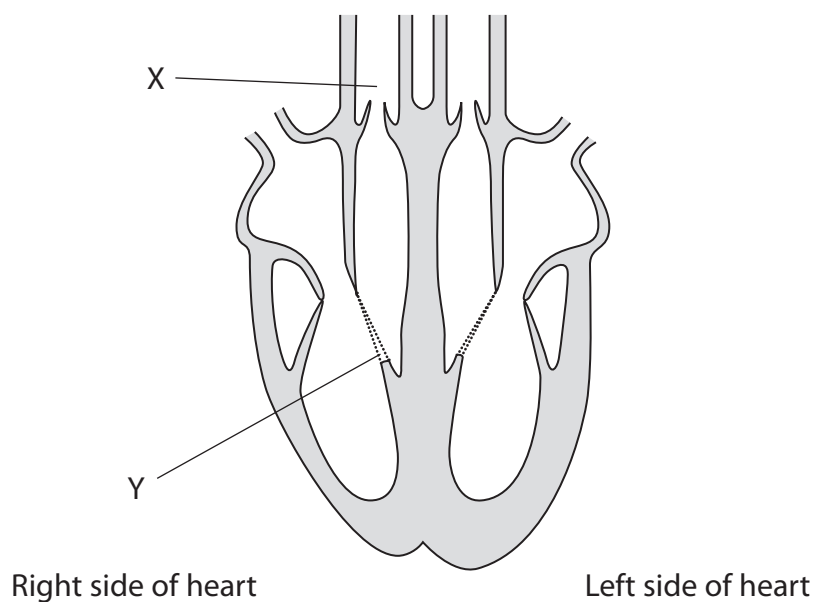
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(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)



2 The diagram below shows a section of a human heart and its blood vessels.

(a) On the diagram, draw arrows to show the flow of blood through the left side of the heart.



(1)

(b) Put a cross in the box that completes each of the following statements.

(i) The blood vessel labelled X carries

(1)

- A** blood low in oxygen to the heart
- B** blood low in oxygen from the heart
- C** oxygen rich blood from the heart
- D** oxygen rich blood to the heart

(ii) The structure labelled Y

(1)

- A** pulls the semilunar valve open
- B** pushes the atrioventricular valve closed
- C** stops blood flowing from the ventricle to blood vessel X
- D** stops the atrioventricular valve opening the wrong way



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(c) In mammals, blood passes through the heart twice for each circulation of the body.

Suggest how this type of circulation enables mammals to carry out effective gas exchange.

(3)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)



(b) Milk contains between 2% and 8% lactose by weight.

State **one** difference between the structure of lactose and the structure of starch.

(1)

(c) In one study, carried out in Sweden, the mass of milk in the diet and the relative risk of death were investigated.

Mass of milk in diet /grams per day	Relative risk of death	
	male	female
0	1.00	1.00
200	1.15	1.03
400	1.32	1.06
600	1.52	1.09
800	1.75	1.13
1000	2.01	1.16
1200	2.31	1.19

(i) State the relationship between the mass of milk in the diet and the relative risk of death.

(1)



(ii) Suggest an explanation for this relationship.

(2)

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(iii) A newspaper report claimed this study proved that drinking large quantities of milk increased the risk of death.

Suggest why this claim may not be true.

(1)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

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4 Atherosclerosis is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease (CVD).

(a) Put a cross ☒ in the box that completes each of the following statements.

(i) Atherosclerosis develops in (1)

- A arteries
- B capillaries
- C chambers of the heart
- D veins

(ii) Atherosclerosis starts with (1)

- A an inflammatory response in blood vessels
- B damage to the endothelial layer of blood vessels
- C decreased blood pressure
- D plaque formation in blood vessels

(b) Atherosclerosis leads to an increased risk of blood clotting.

(i) Describe the blood clotting process. (4)

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(ii) Name **two** treatments that can reduce the risk of blood clots forming.

(2)

1

2

(c) High blood pressure is another risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

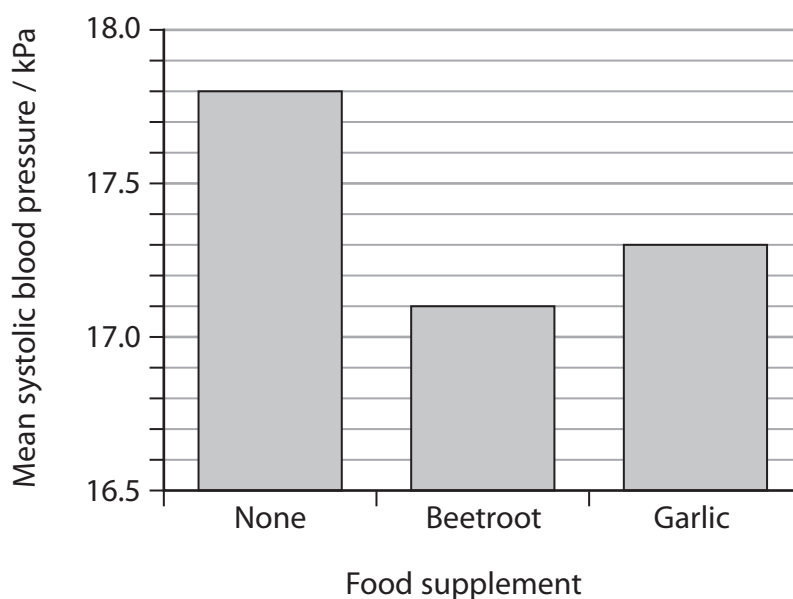
In one study, the effect of food supplements on blood pressure was investigated.

A group of 25 male volunteers with systolic blood pressures above 17 kPa were selected for this study.

For the first week, the volunteers consumed their normal diet but with the addition of beetroot. At the end of the week their blood pressure was measured.

For the second week, the volunteers consumed their normal diet but with the addition of garlic. At the end of the second week, their blood pressure was measured again.

The results of this study are shown in the graph below.



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(i) Using the information in the graph, describe the effect of eating beetroot and garlic on blood pressure.

(2)

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(ii) Suggest **two** ways in which the design of this study could be improved.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

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5 The genotype and phenotype of an individual can be affected by gene mutations.

(a) Explain what is meant by each of the following terms.

(i) Genotype

(1)

(ii) Phenotype

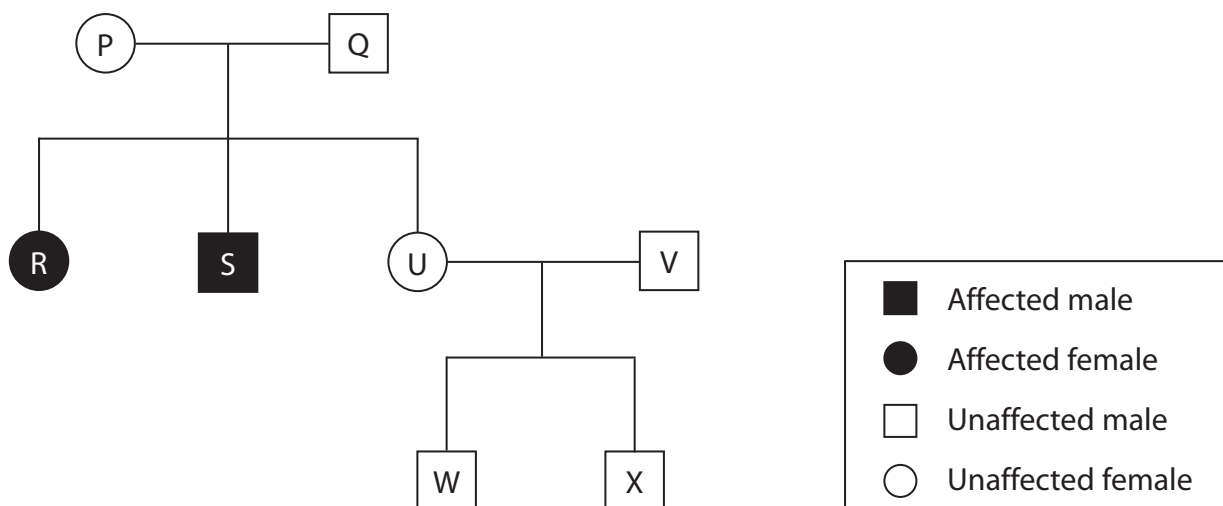
(2)

(b) Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA) is a form of inherited blindness.

LCA is a recessive condition caused by a gene mutation.

This mutation affects the production of a protein in the eyes.

The diagram below shows the inheritance of LCA in a family.

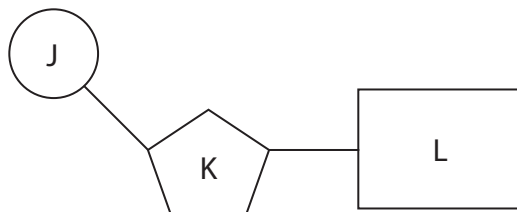


6 DNA contains the genetic information required for the development and functioning of living organisms.

(a) The diagram below shows the structure of a DNA mononucleotide.

Name the parts labelled J, K and L.

(2)



J

K

L

(b) Explain how mononucleotides combine to form a DNA molecule.

(2)

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7 Molecules are transported through cell membranes in a number of different ways.

(a) Explain the role of phospholipids in the formation of a cell membrane.

(3)

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(b) Put a cross in the box that completes each of the following statements.

(i) Cells take up very large molecules or particles by

(1)

- A** endocytosis, which is an active process
- B** endocytosis, which is a passive process
- C** exocytosis, which is an active process
- D** exocytosis, which is a passive process

(ii) A partially permeable cell membrane

(1)

- A** allows the movement of all substances into the cell
- B** allows the movement of some substances into the cell
- C** blocks the movement of all substances into the cell
- D** blocks the movement of water into the cell



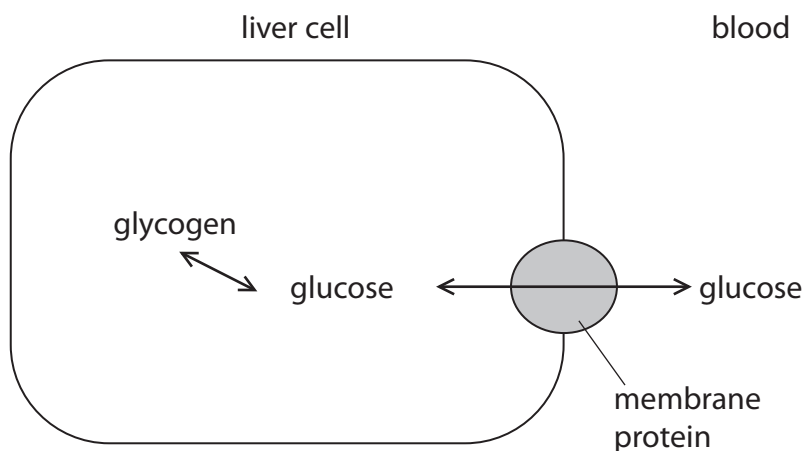
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(c) The diagram below shows a liver cell.

Liver cells play an important role in maintaining blood glucose concentrations.



(i) The transport of glucose across the cell membranes of liver cells does **not** require energy.

Using information in the diagram, suggest how glucose is taken into liver cells from the blood.

(2)

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(ii) The hormone insulin activates an enzyme that converts glucose to glycogen in liver cells.

Explain how insulin increases the rate at which glucose is taken into liver cells.

(2)

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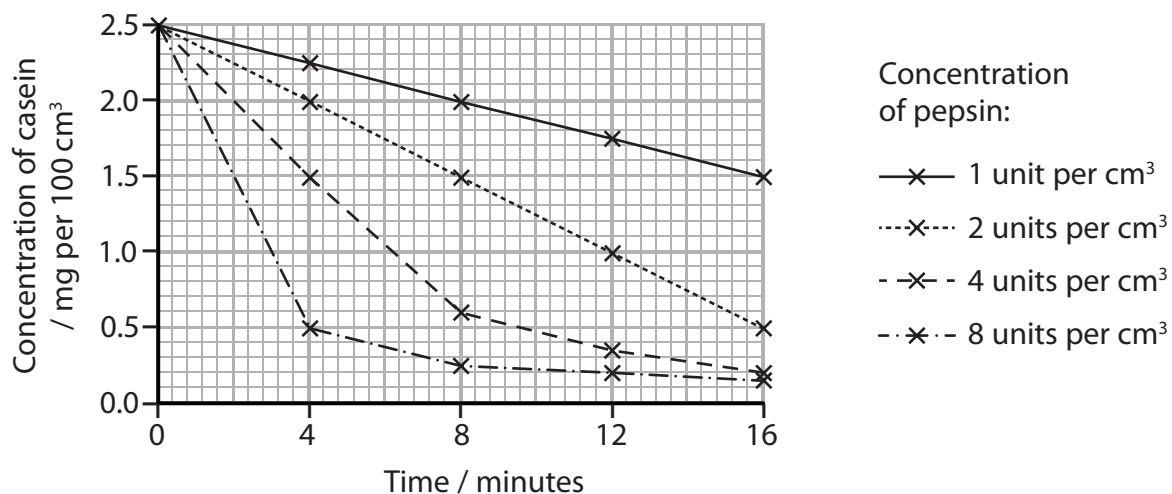
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8 Casein is a protein that can be hydrolysed by the enzyme pepsin.

The graph below shows the effect of pepsin concentration on the hydrolysis of casein.



(a) Calculate the initial rate of hydrolysis for 8 units per cm³ of pepsin.

Show your working.

(2)

(b) Using the information in the graph, describe the effect of pepsin concentration on the initial rate of hydrolysis.

(2)

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P 4 6 6 4 1 A 0 1 9 2 4

(c) Explain the effect of pepsin concentration on the initial rate of hydrolysis.

(3)

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