Questions are for both triple and combined science students
unless indicated in the question

Q1.

The Galapagos Islands are located in the Pacific Ocean.

Several species of birds called finches live on the Galapagos Islands.

These finches are very similar to each other.

Figure 1 shows two modern species of Galapagos finch and their classification.

Figure 1

Medium ground finch

Small ground finch

Classification group	Medium ground finch	Small ground finch
Kingdom	*Animalia*	*Animalia*
	Chordata	*Chordata*
Class	*Aves*	*Aves*
	Passeriformes	*Passeriformes*
	Thraupidae	*Thraupidae*
Genus	*Geospiza*	*Geospiza*
	fortis	*fuliginosa*

(a) Complete Figure 1 to give the names of the missing classification groups.

(2)

(b) Give the binomial name of the medium ground finch. Use information from Figure 1.

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(1)

In each species of finch, there is a variation in beak depth.

Figure 2 shows how beak depth is measured.

Figure 2

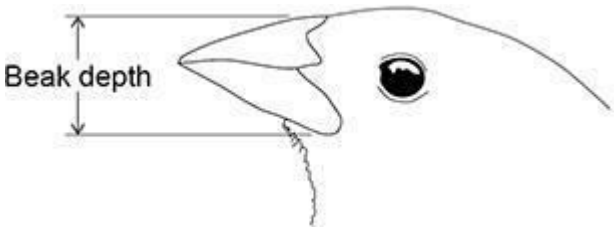
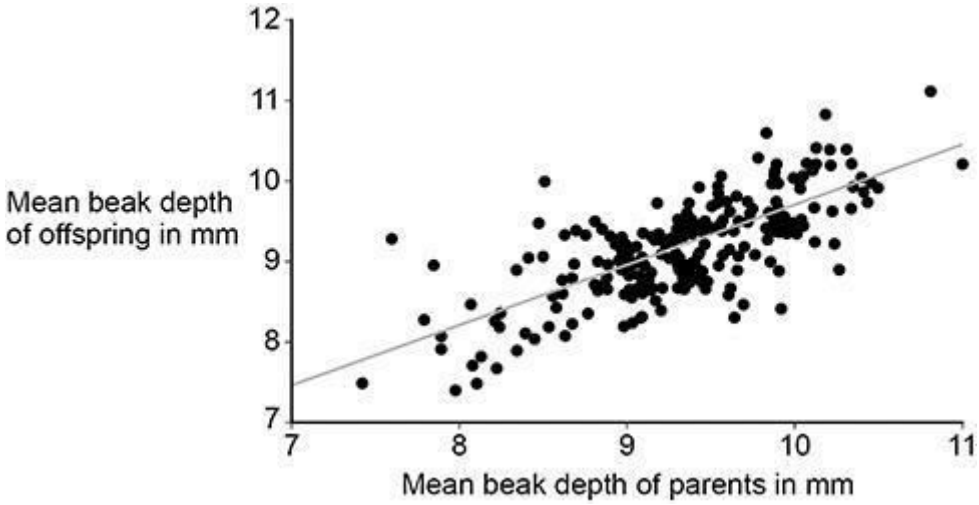


Figure 3 shows the relationship between the beak depth of parent birds and the beak depth of their offspring.

Figure 3



(c) Give evidence from Figure 3 that beak depth is an inherited characteristic.

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(1)

(d) Scientists suggested that more than one gene controls beak depth. Give evidence from Figure 3 to support the scientists' suggestion.

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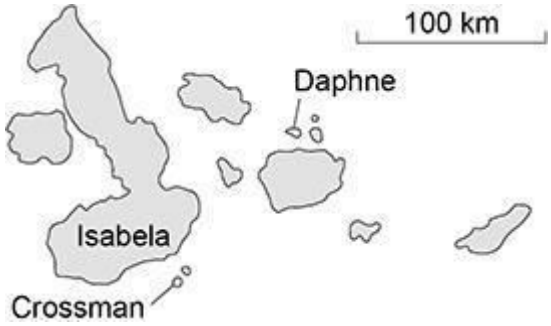
(1)

Figure 4 is a map of the Galapagos Islands.

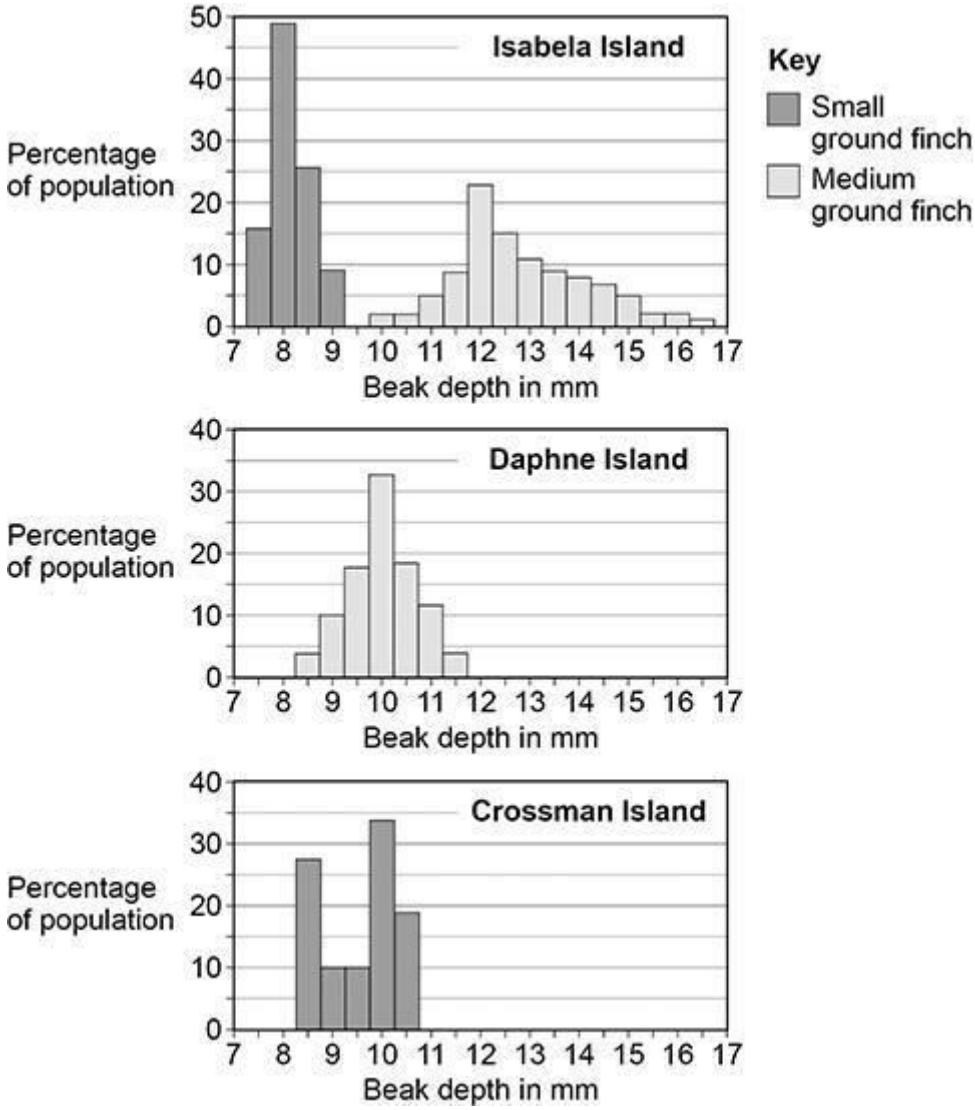
Figure 4



On Isabela Island, the medium ground finch and the small ground finch are found.
On Daphne Island, only the medium ground finch is found.
On Crossman Island, only the small ground finch is found.

Figure 5 shows how the beak depth of each species varies on each island.

Figure 5



The medium ground finch and the small ground finch both feed on seeds.

The size of seeds eaten by each bird depends on the depth of the bird's beak.

(e) The range of beak depth of medium ground finches on Isabela Island is different from the range on Daphne Island.

Explain what might have caused this difference. **(triple only)**

(6)

(f) Figure 5 shows:

- the two species of finch live on Isabela Island
- only one of the species lives on Daphne Island
- only one of the species lives on Crossman Island.

Suggest why both species of finch are able to live on Isabela Island.

(2)

(Total 13 marks)

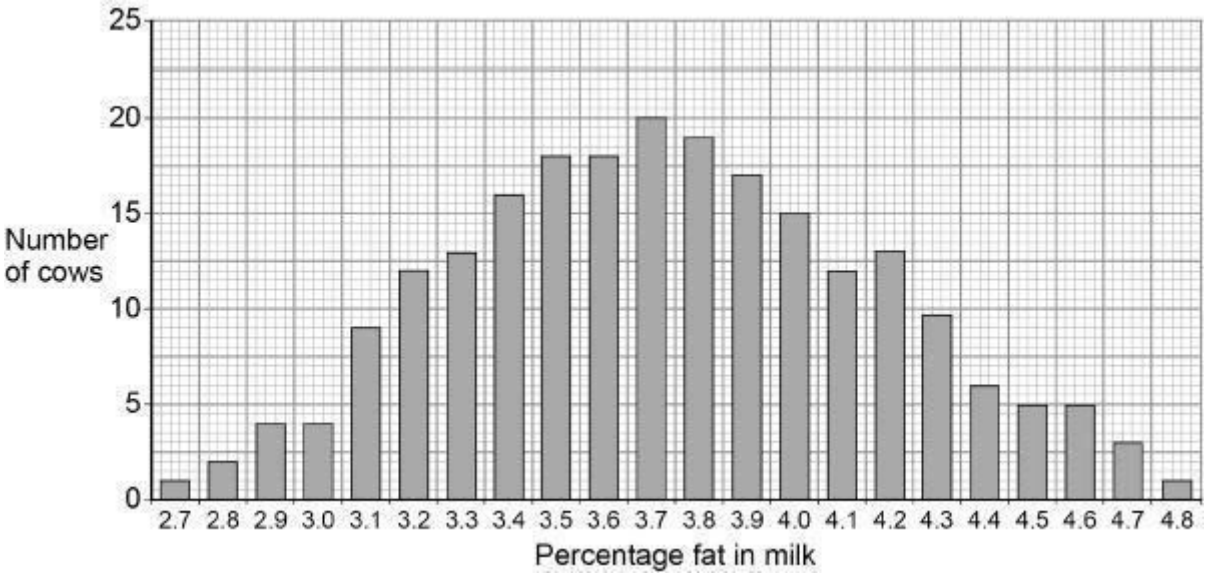
Q2.

Scientists want to breed cows that produce milk with a low concentration of fat.

Figure 1 shows information about the milk in one group of cows.

The cows were all the same type.

Figure 1



(a) In Figure 1 the mean percentage of fat in the milk is equal to the modal value.

Give the mean percentage of fat in the milk of these cows.

Mean percentage = _____

(1)

(b) A student suggested:

'The percentage of fat in milk is controlled by one dominant allele and one recessive allele.'

How many different phenotypes would this produce? Tick one box.

2		3		22		46	

(1)

(c) Give the evidence from Figure 1 which shows the percentage of fat in the milk is controlled by several genes.

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(1)

(d) One of the genes codes for an enzyme used in fat metabolism. A mutation in this gene causes a reduction in milk fat.

The mutation changes one amino acid in the enzyme molecule.

Explain how a change in one amino acid in an enzyme molecule could stop the enzyme working. **(triple only)**

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(3)

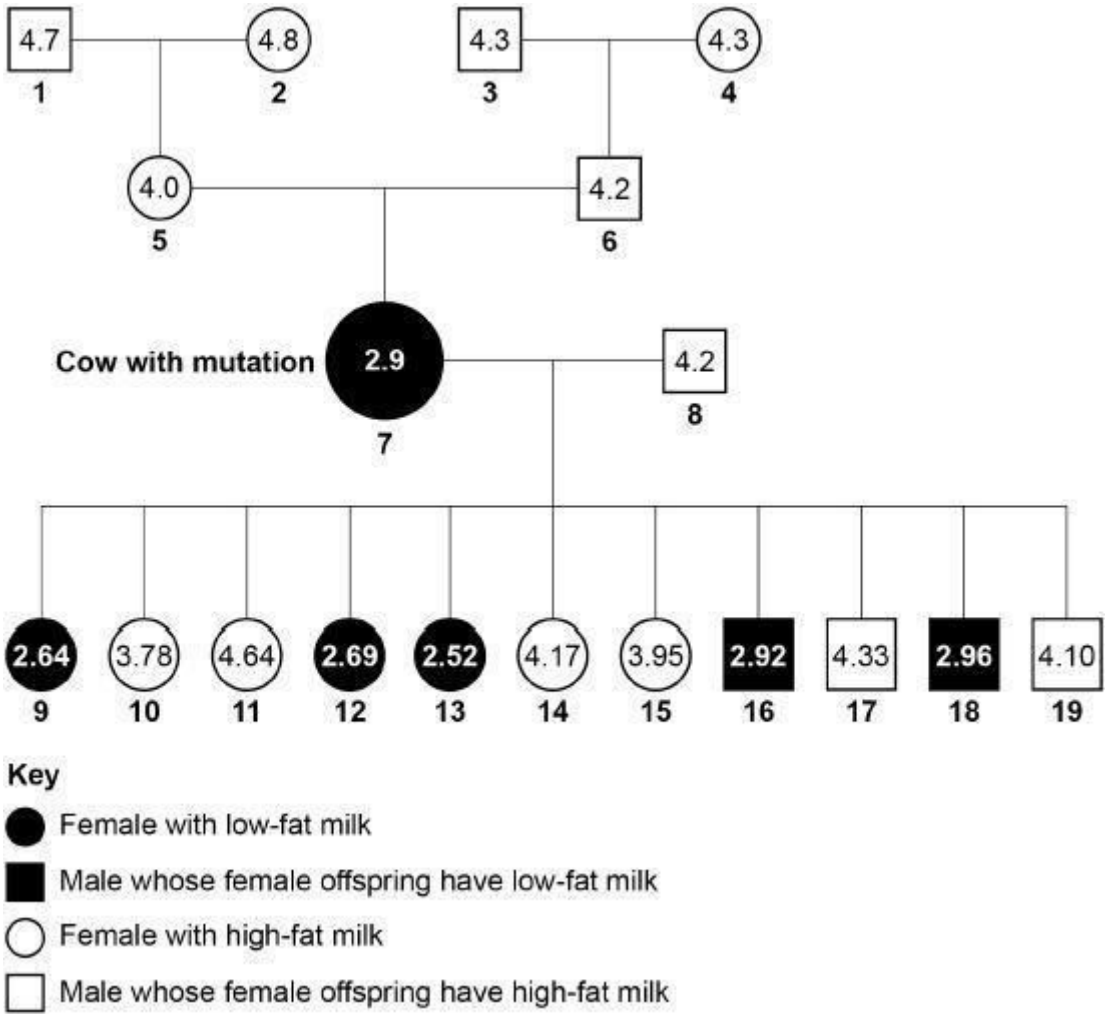
The scientists found one cow with a mutation.

The cow's milk contained only 2.9% fat.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of fat in the milk of cattle related to the cow with the mutation.

The values for male cattle are the mean values of their female offspring.

Figure 2



(e) Animal 8 is homozygous.

The mutation in animal 7 produced a dominant allele for making low-fat milk.

Give evidence from Figure 2 that animal 7 is heterozygous.

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(1)

(f) Animals 7 and 8 produced 11 offspring. These offspring were produced by in vitro fertilisation (IVF).

The embryos from IVF were transferred into 11 other cows.

Suggest why IVF and embryo transfer were used rather than allowing animals 7 and 8 to mate naturally. **(triple only)**

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(1)

(g) Draw a Punnett square diagram to show a cross between animals 7 and 8.

Identify which offspring produce low-fat milk and which offspring produce high-fat milk.

Use the following symbols:

D = dominant allele for making low-fat milk d =

recessive allele for making high-fat milk

(4)

(h) The scientists want to produce a type of cattle that makes large volumes of low-fat milk.

The scientists will selectively breed some of the animals shown in Figure 2.

Describe how the scientists would do this.

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(4)

(Total 16 marks)

Q3.

Figure 1 shows a ring-tailed lemur.

Figure 1

The table below shows part of the classification of the ring-tailed lemur.

Classification group	Name
Kingdom	*Animalia*
Phylum	*Chordata*
	Mammalia
	Primates
	Lemuroidea
Genus	*Lemur*
	catta

(a) Complete the table above to give the names of the missing classification groups.

(2)

(b) Give the binomial name of the ring-tailed lemur. Use information from the table above.

_____

(1)

Lemurs are only found on the island of Madagascar.

Madagascar is off the coast of Africa.

Scientists think that ancestors of modern lemurs evolved in Africa and reached Madagascar about 50-60 million years ago.

Today there are many species of lemur living on Madagascar.

Figure 2 shows information about water currents.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of three species of lemur on Madagascar.

Figure 2

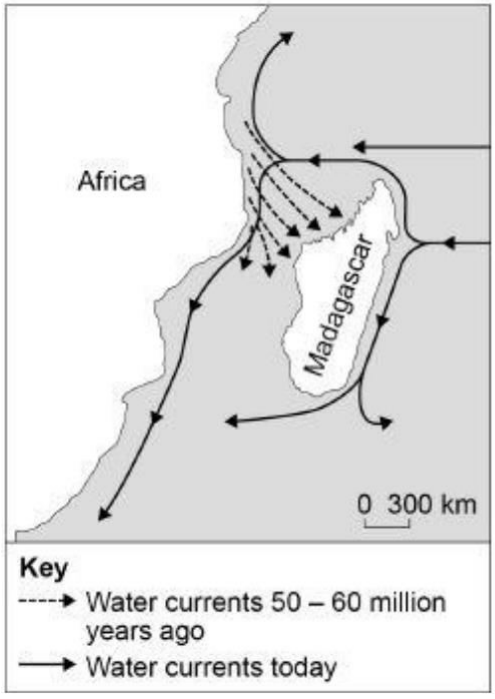
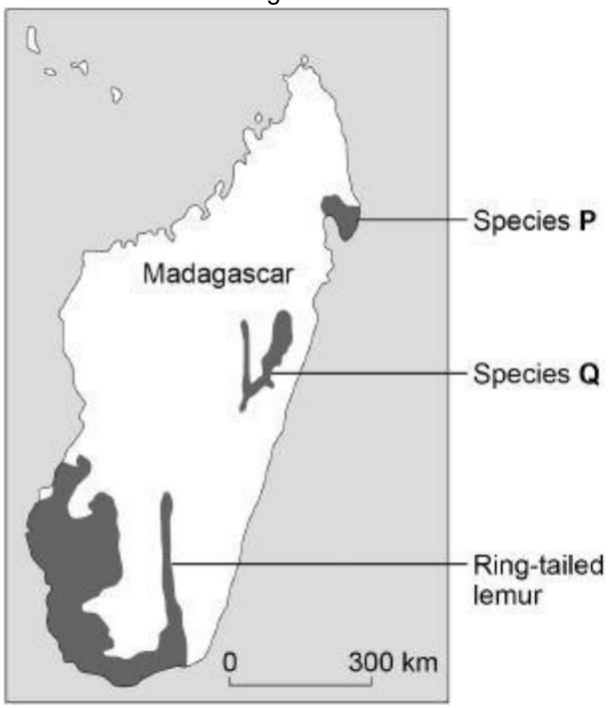


Figure 3



(c) Suggest how ancestors of modern lemurs reached Madagascar.

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(1)

(d) Describe how the ancestors of modern lemurs may have evolved into the species shown in Figure 3.

(triple only)

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(5)

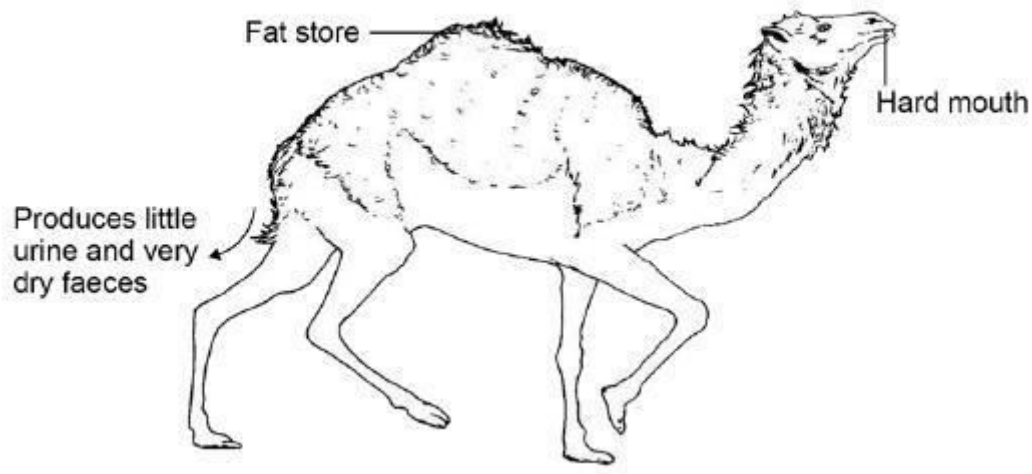
(Total 9 marks)

Q4.

Figure 1 shows a type of camel called a dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).

The dromedary lives in hot, dry deserts.

Figure 1



(a) One adaptation of the dromedary is 'temperature tolerance'.

This means that the animal's body temperature can rise by up to 6 °C before it starts to sweat.

Explain how temperature tolerance can help the dromedary to survive in the desert.

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(2)

(b) Three more adaptations of the dromedary are given in Figure 1.

Give a reason why each adaptation helps the animal survive in the desert.

Fat store

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_____

Produces little urine and very dry faeces

_____

_____

Hard mouth

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(3)

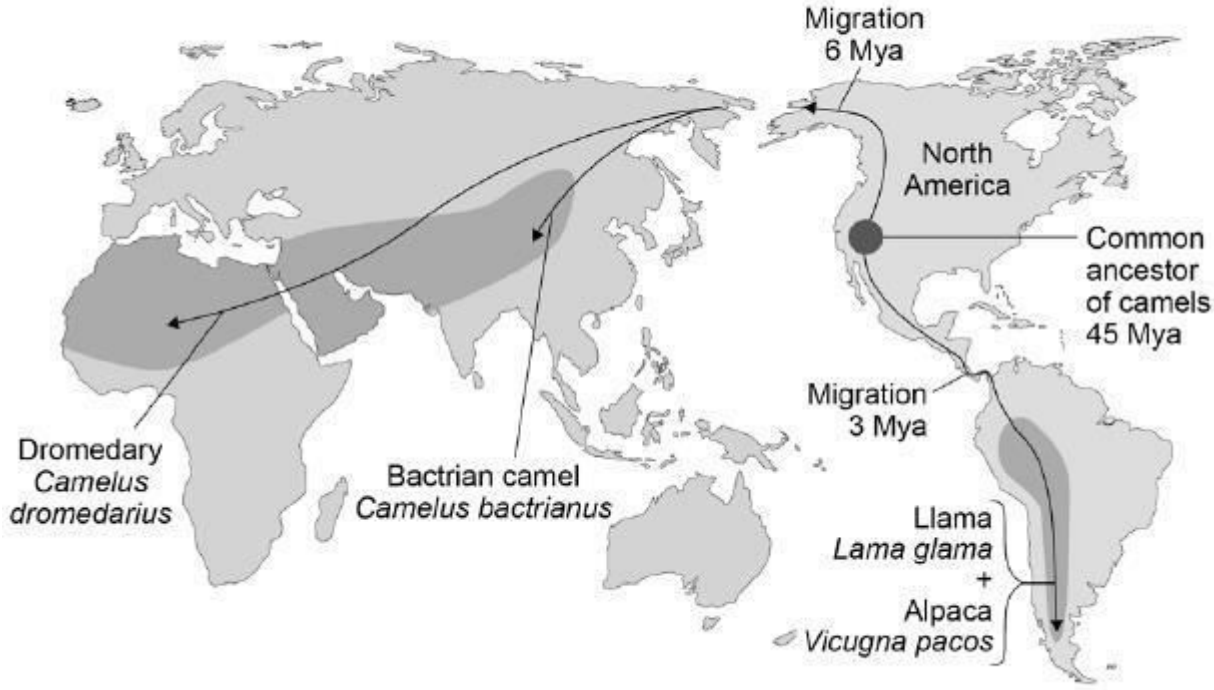
There are several species of the camel family alive today.

Scientists think these species evolved from a common ancestor that lived in North America about 45 million years ago (Mya).

Figure 2 shows:

- where four modern species of the camel family live today
- how the ancestors of these camels migrated from North America.

Figure 2



(c) Which two of the four modern species of camel do scientists believe to be most closely related to each other?

Give the reason for your answer.

_____ and _____

Reason

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_____

(1)

(d) Describe the type of evidence used for developing the theory of camel migration shown in Figure 2.

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(2)

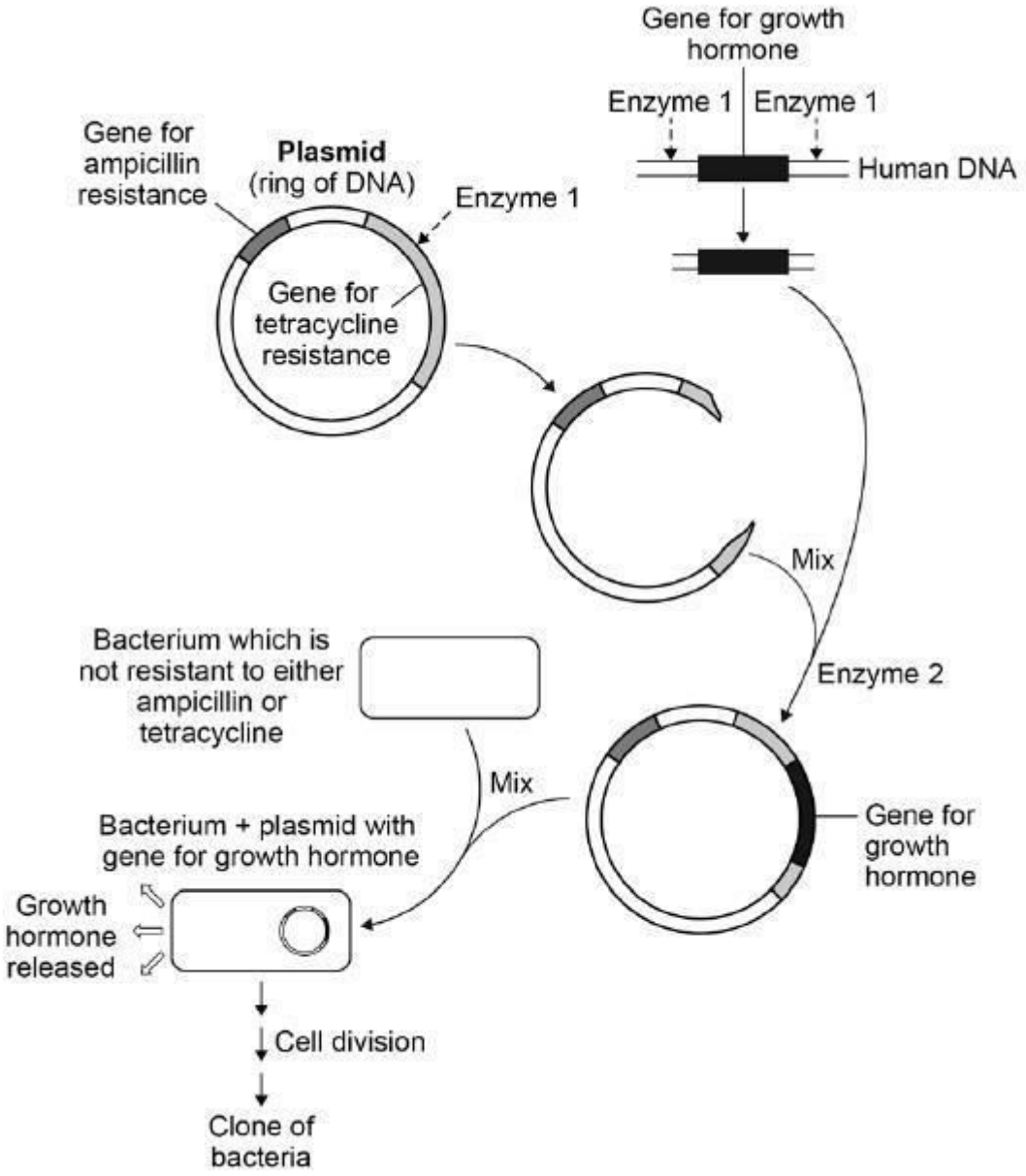
(e) Explain how several different species of camel could have evolved from a common ancestor over 45 million years. **(triple only)**

(6)

(Total 14 marks)

Q5.

The diagram shows how scientists can use genetic engineering to produce human growth hormone.



(a) Human growth hormone is made by the pituitary gland.

The human DNA containing the gene for growth hormone can be taken from a white blood cell.

Give the reason why the gene does not have to be taken from cells in the pituitary gland.

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(1)

The figure above shows that the plasmid contains two genes for antibiotic resistance:

- a gene for resistance to the antibiotic ampicillin
- a gene for resistance to the antibiotic tetracycline.

(b) Explain how the structure of Enzyme 1 allows it to cut the gene for tetracycline resistance, but not the gene for ampicillin resistance. **(triple only)**

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(3)

(c) In the final step of the diagram above, very few bacteria take up a plasmid containing the gene for growth hormone.

Some bacteria take up an unmodified plasmid.

Most bacteria do not take up a plasmid. Complete

the table below.

- Put a tick in the box if the bacterium can multiply in the presence of the given antibiotic.
- Put a cross in the box if the bacterium cannot multiply in the presence of the given antibiotic.

	Bacterium can multiply in the presence of	
	Ampicillin	Tetracycline
Bacterium + plasmid with growth hormone gene		
Bacterium without a plasmid		
Bacterium with an unmodified plasmid		

(d) The figure above shows that the bacterium containing the gene for human growth hormone multiplies by cell division.

This produces a clone of bacteria.

Explain why all the bacteria in this clone are able to produce growth hormone.

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(3)

(Total 10 marks)

Q6.

Many different types of animals are produced using selective breeding.

Some cats are selectively bred so that they do not cause allergies in people.

(a) Suggest two other reasons why people might selectively breed cats.

1.

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2.

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(2)

(b) Selective breeding could cause problems of inbreeding in cats.

Describe one problem inbreeding causes.

_____

(1)

(c) Many people have breathing problems because they are allergic to cats. The allergy is caused by a chemical called Fel D1.

Different cats produce different amounts of Fel D1.

A cat has been bred so that it does not produce Fel D1. The cat does not cause an allergic reaction.

Explain how the cat has been produced using selective breeding.

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(4)

(Total 7 marks)

Q7. **(triple only)**

Darwin's theory of natural selection states that all living things have evolved from simple life forms.

(a) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence. **(triple only)**

three billion	three million	three thousand

Darwin's theory states that life began on Earth _____ years ago.

(1)

(b) Life evolved due to changes in genes. Changes in genes cause variation.

Complete the sentences. **(triple only)**

Changes in genes are called _____ .

Individuals with characteristics most suited to the environment are more likely

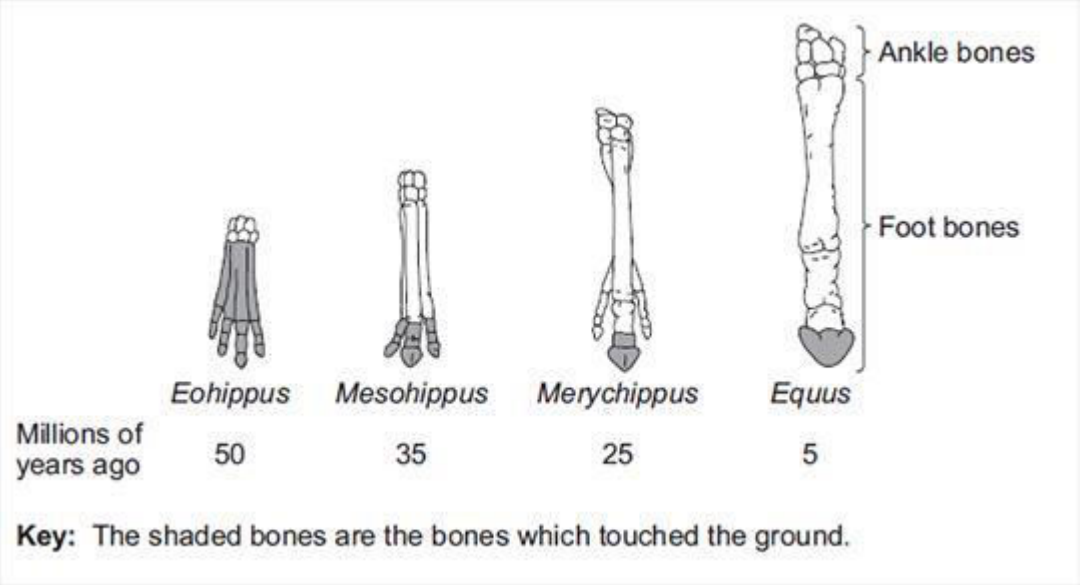
to survive and _____ .

(2)

(Total 3 marks)

Q8.

The diagram below shows changes in the foot bones of four ancestors of modern horses over the past 50 million years.



(a) Describe two changes to the bones in the feet of horses that have taken place over the past 50 million years.

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(2)

(b) *Eohippus* lived in swampy areas with soft mud.

Since this time the ground in the habitat has become drier and harder. All of the horse ancestors were preyed upon by other animals.

(i) Explain one advantage to *Eohippus* of the arrangement of bones in its feet.

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(2)

(ii) The changes in the arrangement of the foot bones of horses support Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection.

Explain how the arrangement of the foot bones of *Eohippus* could have evolved into the arrangement of the foot bones of *Equus*. **(triple only)**

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(4)

(Total 8 marks)