

Principles of Organisation – GCSE Combine Science Biology

1. No.6

0 6

Starch is digested to form sugar molecules in the digestive system.

0 6

. 1

What is the name of the enzyme that digests starch?

[1 mark]

0 6

. 2

Where are most food molecules absorbed?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Large intestine

☐

Liver

☐

Small intestine

☐

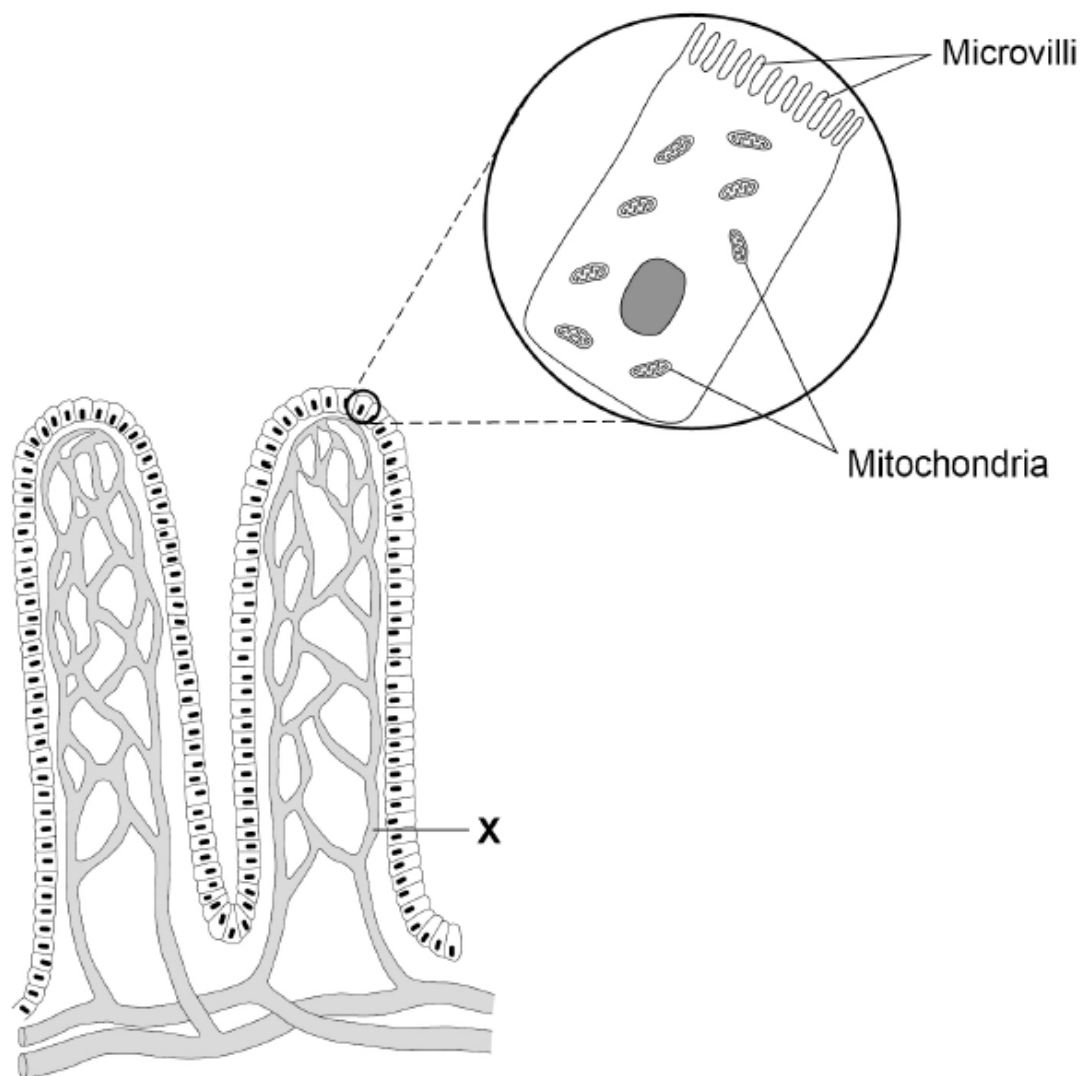
Stomach

☐

Figure 6 shows two villi.

Figure 6 also shows one cell on the surface of a villus as seen using an electron microscope.

Figure 6



0 6 . 3

Give **one** advantage of using an electron microscope compared with using a light microscope.

[1 mark]

0 6 . 4 What type of blood vessel is labelled X?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Artery

☐

Capillary

☐

Vein

☐

0 6 . 5 The real length of one villus is 0.8 mm

Calculate the image length if the villus is viewed at a magnification of $\times 20$

Use the equation:

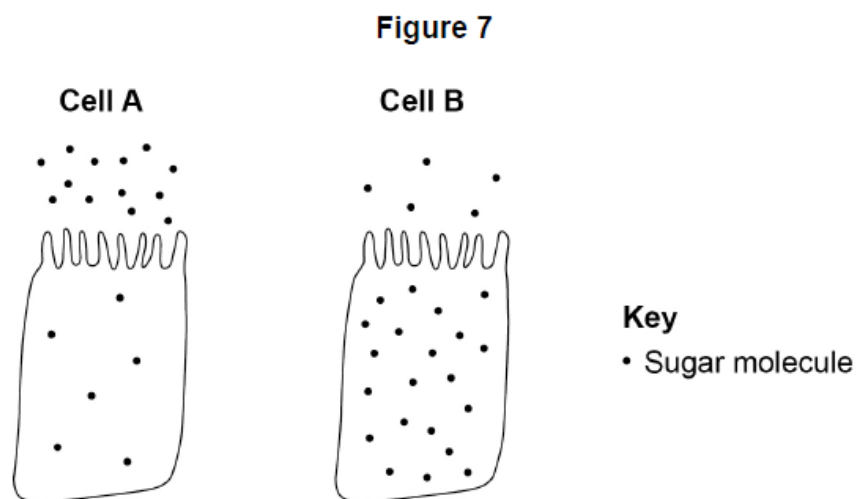
$$\text{magnification} = \frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of real object}}$$

[3 marks]

Image length = _____ mm

Figure 7 shows two cells from the surface of a villus.

There are sugar molecules inside and next to each cell.



0 6 . 6

Name the process by which sugar moves into cell **A**.

[1 mark]

0 6 . 7

Name the process by which sugar moves into cell **B**.

[1 mark]

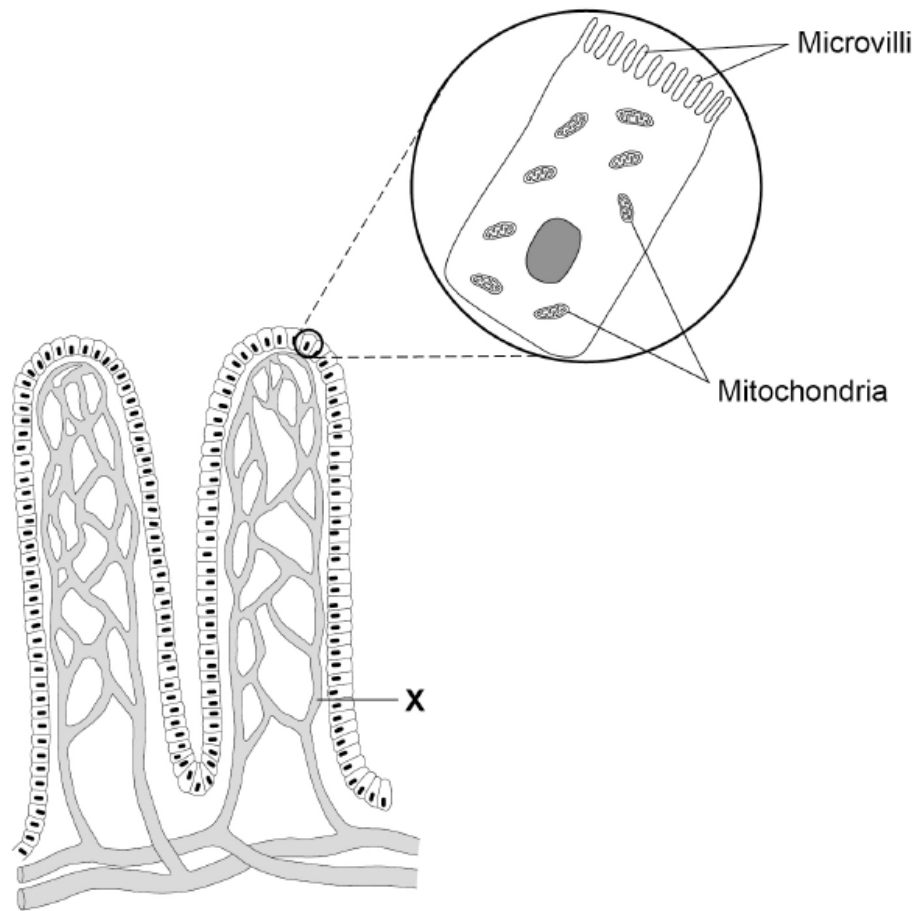
0 6 . 8

Give one use of sugar in the body.

[1 mark]

0 6 . 9 Figure 6 is repeated below.

Figure 6



Explain how villi are adapted for efficient absorption of sugar molecules.

[4 marks]

2. No.2

0 2

Starch is digested to form sugar molecules in the digestive system.

0 2

. 1

What is the name of the enzyme that digests starch?

[1 mark]

0 2

. 2

Where are most food molecules absorbed?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Large intestine

☐

Liver

☐

Small intestine

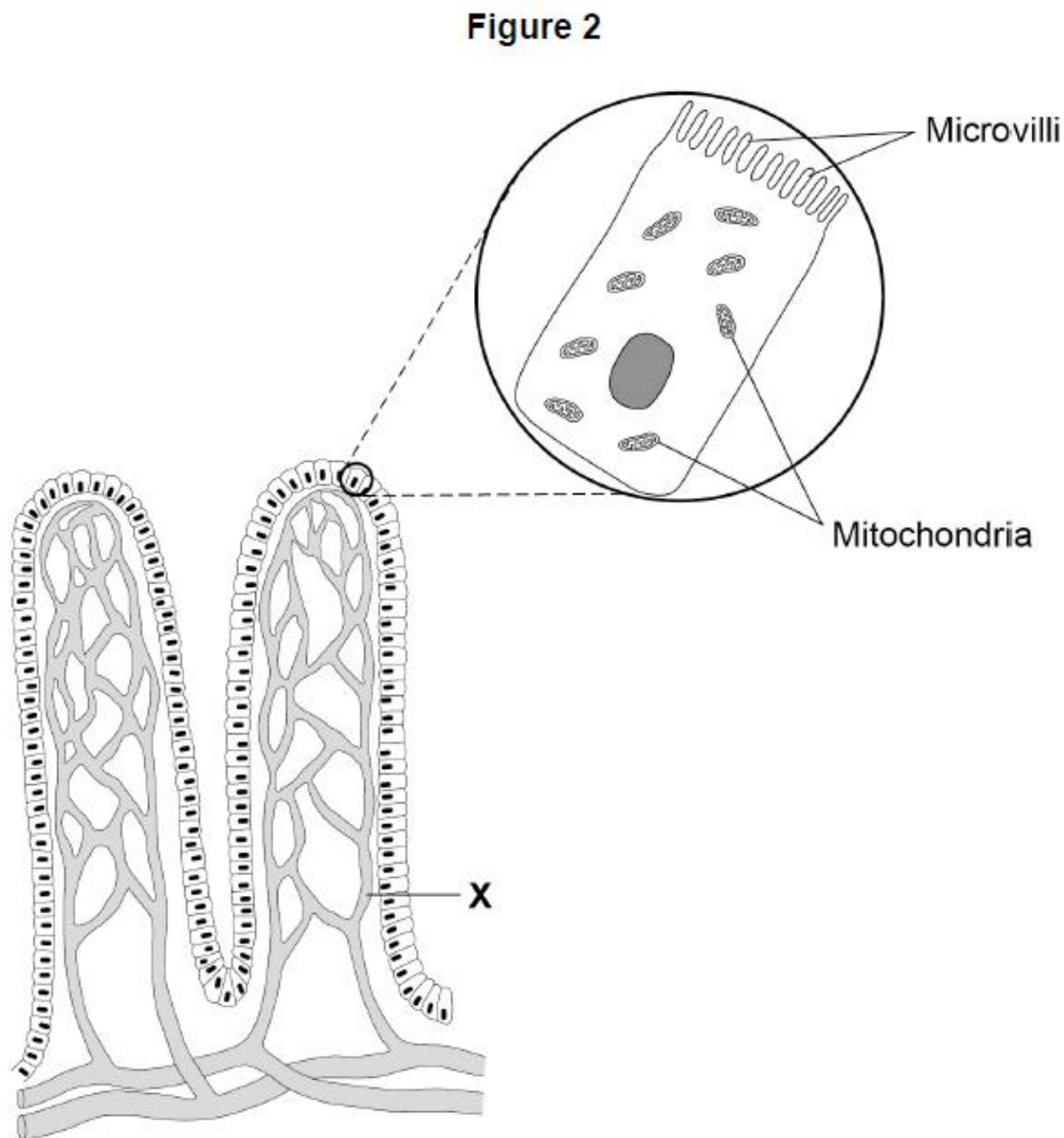
☐

Stomach

☐

Figure 2 shows two villi.

Figure 2 also shows one cell on the surface of a villus as seen using an electron microscope.



0 2 . 3

Give **one** advantage of using an electron microscope compared with using a light microscope.

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Tick (✓) **one** box.

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Calculate the image length if the villus is viewed at a magnification of $\times 20$

Use the equation:

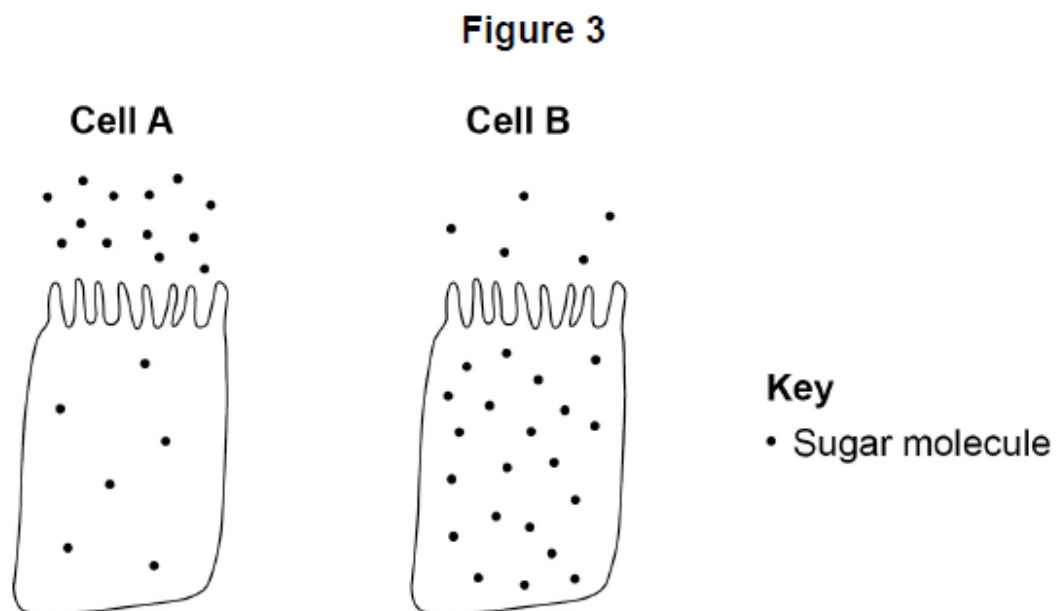
$$\text{magnification} = \frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of real object}}$$

[3 marks]

Image length = _____ mm

Figure 3 shows two cells from the surface of a villus.

There are sugar molecules inside and next to each cell.



0 2 . 6 Name the process by which sugar moves into cell A.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 7 Name the process by which sugar moves into cell B.

[1 mark]

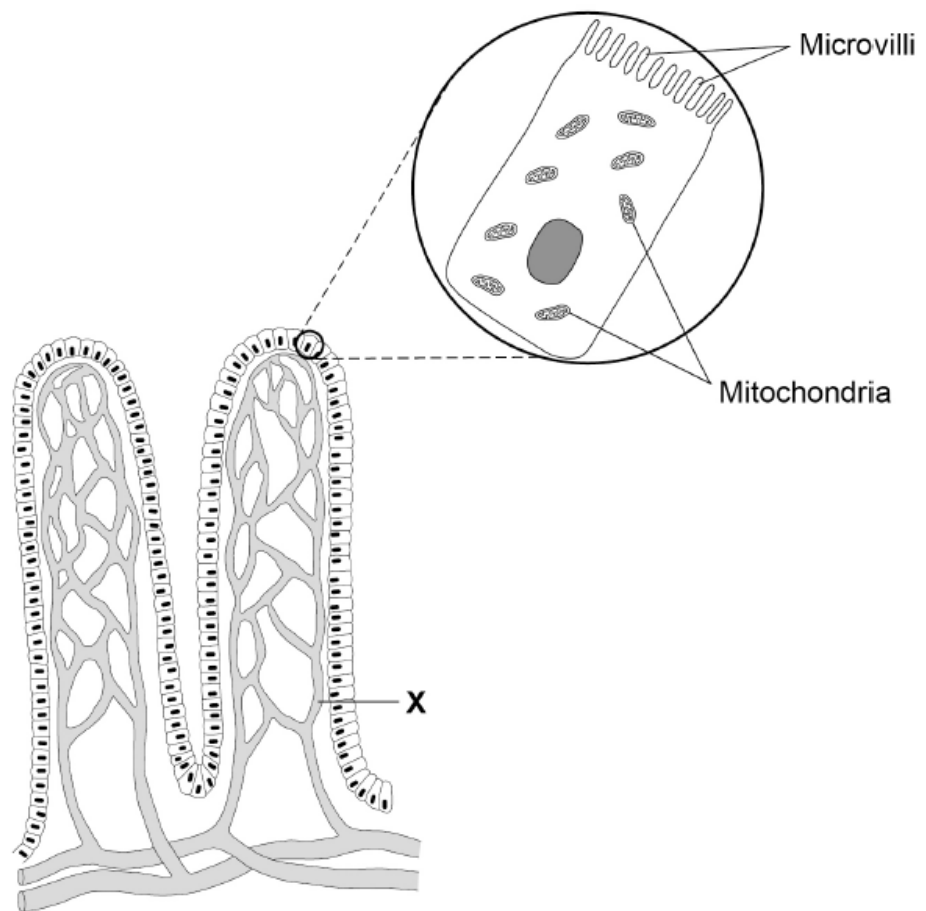
0 2 . 8 Give one use of sugar in the body.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 9

Figure 2 is repeated below.

Figure 2



Explain how villi are adapted for efficient absorption of sugar molecules.

[4 marks]

3. No.2

0 2

A single-celled organism has a large surface area to volume ratio.

0 2 . 1

How does oxygen enter a single-celled organism?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Active transport

☐

Diffusion

☐

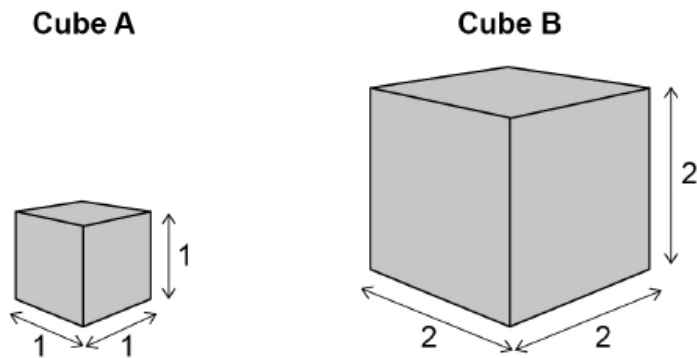
Osmosis

☐

Figure 3 shows two cubes.

The surface area to volume ratio for cube A is 6:1

Figure 3



0 2 . 2

Calculate the surface area to volume ratio of cube B.

[4 marks]

Surface area of one face of cube B _____

Surface area of one face = _____

Total surface area of cube B _____

Total surface area = _____

Volume of cube B _____

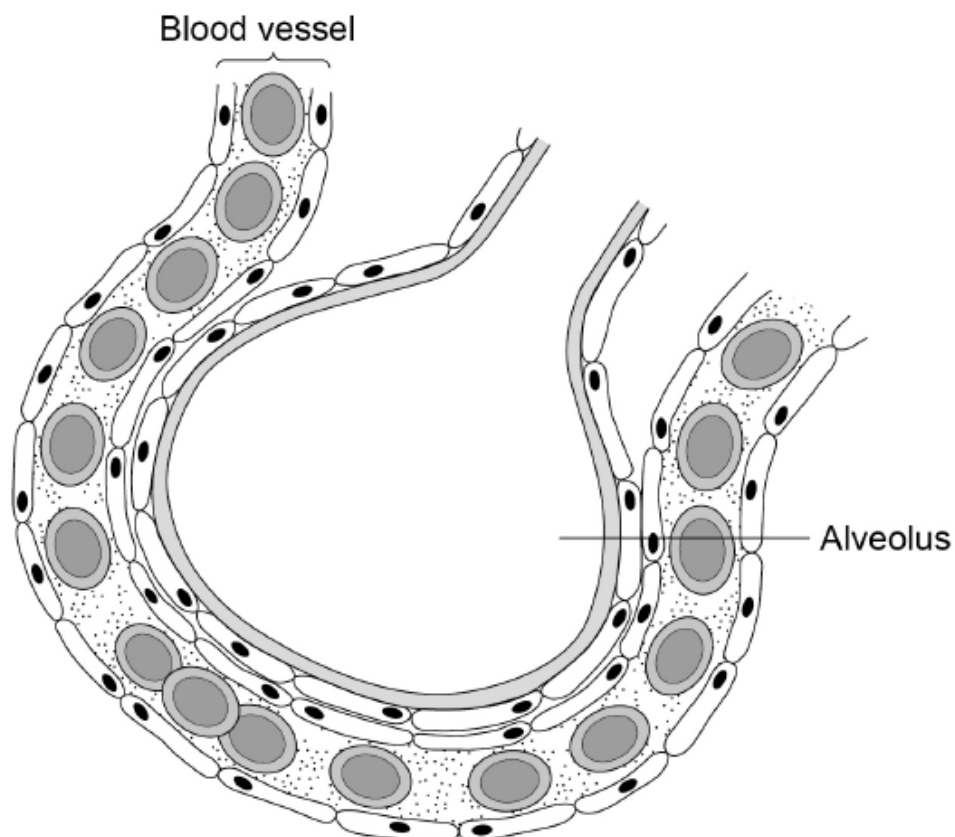
Volume = _____

Surface area to volume ratio = _____ :

Multicellular organisms have exchange surfaces to absorb substances.

Figure 4 shows part of the exchange surface in the lungs.

Figure 4



0 2 . 3

Oxygen passes from the alveolus into the blood.

Name the part of the blood that carries the most oxygen.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 4

Name the gas that passes out of the blood into the alveolus.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 5 Alveoli provide a large surface area for gas exchange.

Give **two** other ways the lungs are adapted for efficient gas exchange.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

4. No.3

03

This question is about organisation in living organisms.

03.1

Write the biological structures from the box in the correct size order.

[3 marks]

cell	nucleus	organ	tissue
------	---------	-------	--------

Smallest



Largest

03.2

Name **one** animal organ.

[1 mark]

03.3

Which is a plant tissue?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Flower

☐

Leaf

☐

Phloem

☐

Root

☐

Figure 5 shows part of a root viewed using a microscope.

Figure 5

This image cannot be reproduced here due to third-party
copyright restrictions

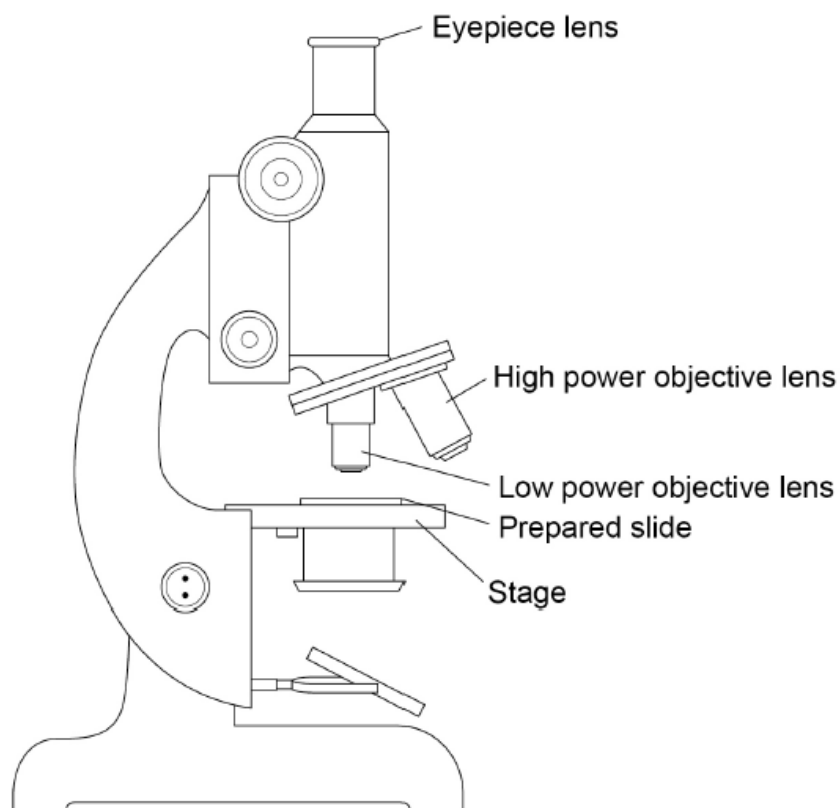
03.4

Explain how a root hair cell is specialised for its function.

[2 marks]

Figure 6 shows a microscope.

Figure 6



0 3 . 5

It is easier to view the cells using the low power objective lens first.

Give **one** reason why.

[1 mark]

0 3 . 6

To focus the image the objective lens should be moved away from the stage.

Give **one** reason why the objective lens should **not** be moved towards the stage.

[1 mark]

03.7 The image of the prepared slide in **Figure 6** is viewed with the $\times 10$ objective lens.

The total magnification is $\times 50$

What was the power of the eyepiece lens used?

[1 mark]

Power of eyepiece lens = $\times$ _____

03.8 Root hair cells do **not** contain chloroplasts.

Suggest **one** reason why.

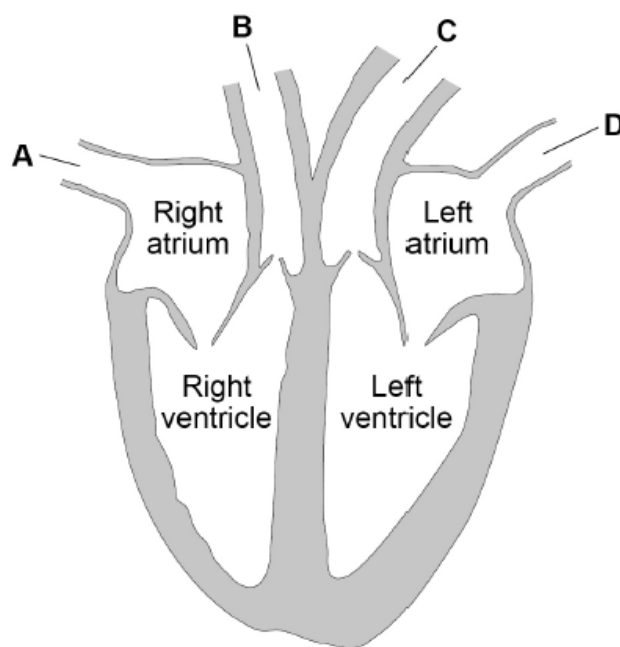
[1 mark]

5. No.6

0 6

Figure 10 shows a human heart.

Figure 10



0 6 . 1

Which blood vessel carries deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) one box.

A

☐

B

☐

C

☐

D

☐

0 6 . 2

The natural resting heart rate is controlled by a group of cells that act as a pacemaker.

Where in the heart are 'pacemaker cells' found?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) one box.

Left atrium

☐

Left ventricle

☐

Right atrium

☐

Right ventricle

☐

Some people may be treated with a drug to slow their heart rate.

0 6 . 3 Digitalis is a drug that slows the heart rate.

Where does the drug digitalis originate from?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Bacteria

☐

Foxgloves

☐

Mould

☐

Willow

☐

Beta blockers are another type of drug that slows the heart rate.

Table 2 shows information for people who do not take beta blockers and for people who do take beta blockers.

- Stroke volume is the volume of blood pumped out of the heart each time it beats.
- Cardiac output is the total volume of blood pumped out of the heart each minute.

Table 2

	No beta blockers taken		Taking beta blockers	
	At rest	During exercise	At rest	During exercise
Heart rate in beats per minute	68	150	52	88
Stroke volume in cm^3	80	120	X	98
Cardiac output in cm^3 per minute	5440	18 000	2800	8624

0 6 . 4 Calculate stroke volume **X** in **Table 2**.

Use the equation:

$$\text{cardiac output} = \text{stroke volume} \times \text{heart rate}$$

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

[3 marks]

Stroke volume **X** = _____ cm^3

Some people who take beta blockers get out of breath when they exercise.

Explain why beta blockers can have this effect during exercise.

You should refer to information given in **Table 2**.

[6 marks]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

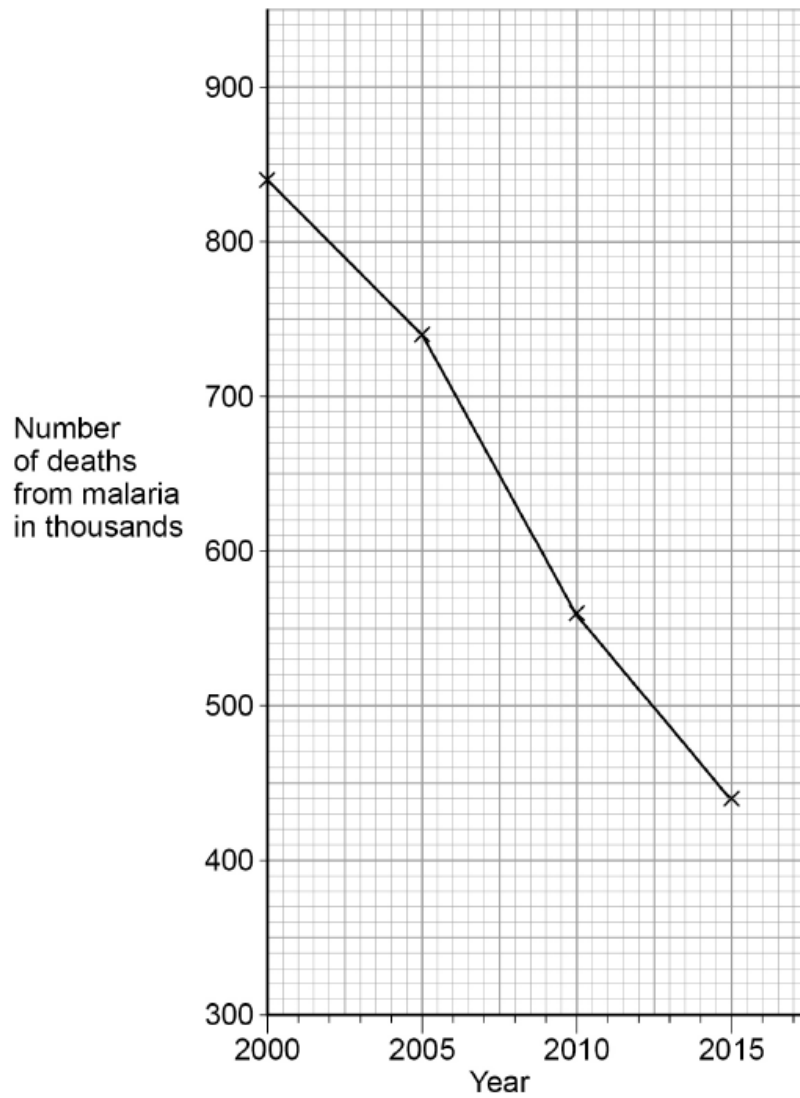
6. No.5

0 5

Malaria is a disease transmitted by mosquitos.

Figure 9 shows information about the number of deaths from malaria.

Figure 9



0 5 . 1

Calculate the decrease in the number of deaths between 2000 and 2015.

[2 marks]

Decrease in number of deaths = _____

0 5 . 2

Which time period shows the greatest decrease in the number of deaths?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

2000 to 2005

☐

2005 to 2010

☐

2010 to 2015

☐

0 5 . 3

A student looked at **Figure 9** and concluded that there were 800 000 deaths from malaria in 2002.Suggest **one** reason why this conclusion might **not** be correct.

[1 mark]

0 5 . 4

What type of pathogen causes malaria?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Bacterium

☐

Fungus

☐

Protist

☐

Virus

☐

0	5	.	5
---	---	---	---

Scientists are developing a vaccine against malaria.

Suggest how a vaccine against malaria could reduce the spread of the disease.

[2 marks]

0	5	.	6
---	---	---	---

Give **one** way of controlling the spread of malaria.

Do **not** refer to a vaccine in your answer.

[1 mark]

7. No.4

0 4

Water is lost from the leaves of a plant through stomata.

0 4 . 1

What is the process by which water is lost from the leaves of a plant?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

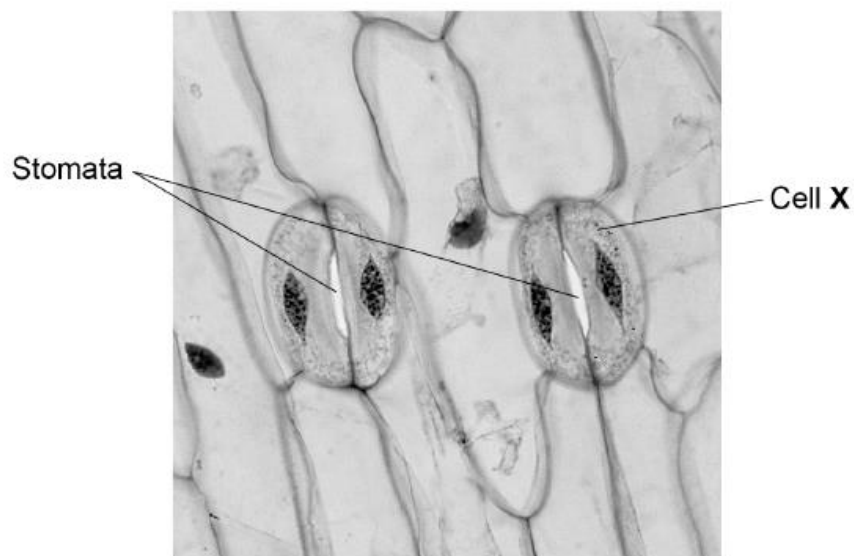
Osmosis

☐

Photosynthesis

☐

Transpiration

☐**Figure 7** shows stomata on the lower surface of a leaf.**Figure 7**

0 4 . 2 What is the name of cell X?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Epidermal cell

☐

Guard cell

☐

Palisade cell

☐

Xylem cell

☐

0 4 . 3 The length of cell X is 25 mm when viewed at a magnification of $\times 800$

Calculate the real length of cell X.

Give your answer in micrometres (μm).

1 mm = 1000 μm

Use the equation:

$$\text{real length of cell} = \frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{magnification}}$$

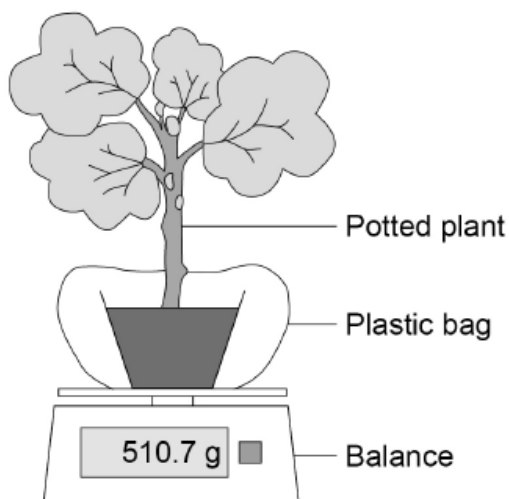
[3 marks]

Real length of cell X = _____ μm

A student measured the mass of water lost from some similar plants. The plants were at different temperatures.

Figure 8 shows the apparatus used.

Figure 8



This is the method used.

1. Seal a plastic bag around the pot of a potted plant.
2. Place the potted plant with the bag on a balance in a room at 20 °C
3. Record the mass.
4. After 3 hours record the mass again.
5. Calculate the mass of water lost from the plant.
6. Repeat steps 1–5 at 25 °C and at 30 °C with other similar plants.

0 4 . 4

What was the independent variable in this investigation?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Initial mass of the plant

☐

Length of time the plant was left

☐

Mass of water lost

☐

Temperature of the room

☐

0 4 . 5

Suggest why the student sealed a plastic bag around the pot.

[1 mark]

Table 1 shows the student's results.

Table 1

Temperature in °C	Mass at the start in g	Mass after 3 hours in g	Mass of water lost in 3 hours in g
20	510.7	508.6	2.1
25	510.4	507.1	3.3
30	X	506.3	4.9

0 4 . 6 What is the resolution of the balance used in this investigation?

[1 mark]

Tick **one** box.

0.1 g ☐ 1.0 g ☐ 100 g ☐ 500 g ☐

0 4 . 7 Calculate value X in Table 1.

[1 mark]

X = _____ g

0 4 . 8 Give **one** conclusion that can be made from the results in Table 1.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 9 Give **two** factors that might affect the rate of water loss from the leaves.

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

[2 marks]

1 _____

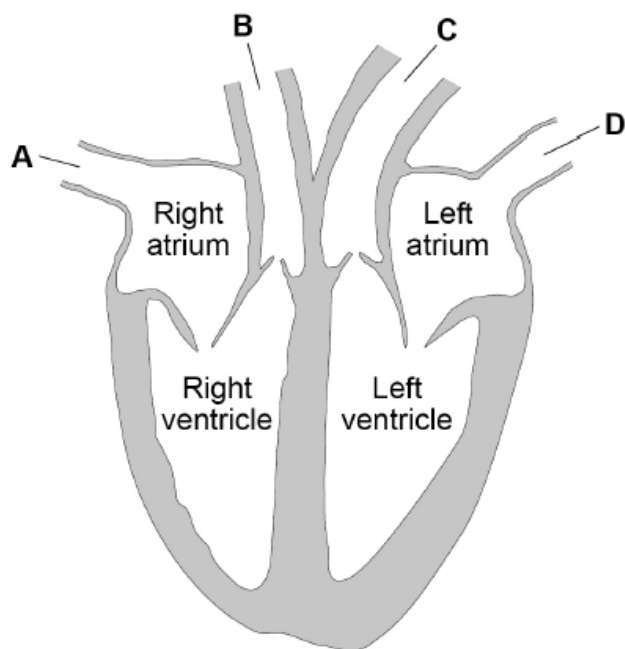
2 _____

8. No.1

0 1

Figure 1 shows a human heart.

Figure 1



0 1 . 1

Which blood vessel carries deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) one box.

A

☐

B

☐

C

☐

D

☐

0 1 . 2

The natural resting heart rate is controlled by a group of cells that act as a pacemaker.

Where in the heart are 'pacemaker cells' found?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) one box.

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☐

Left ventricle

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Right atrium

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[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

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Use the equation:

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Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

[3 marks]

Stroke volume **X** = _____ cm^3

Some people who take beta blockers get out of breath when they exercise.

Explain why beta blockers can have this effect during exercise.

You should refer to information given in **Table 1**.

[6 marks]

[illegible]

9. No.2

0 2

This question is about digestion.

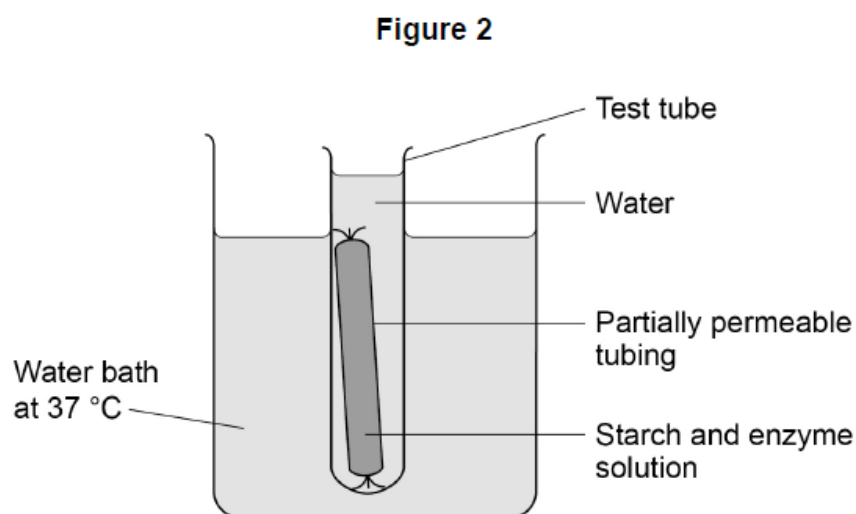
0 2 . 1

Name the enzyme that digests starch in the human digestive system.

[1 mark]

A student set up a model to represent the digestion and absorption of food molecules in the digestive system.

Figure 2 shows the student's model.



This is the method used.

1. Fill a test tube with water at 37 °C
2. Test the water for starch and for sugar.
3. Mix together starch and enzyme solution and immediately test it for starch and for sugar.
4. Fill some partially permeable tubing with the starch and enzyme mixture.
5. Seal the tubing and place it in the test tube of water.
6. Place the test tube in a water bath at 37 °C
7. After 30 minutes, test the mixture inside the partially permeable tubing and test the water in the test tube for starch and for sugar.

0 2 . 2

Suggest which parts of the body the partially permeable tubing and the water in the test tube represent.

[2 marks]

Partially permeable tubing _____

Water in the test tube _____

Table 2 shows the results.

Table 2

Test	Description of liquid	Result of starch test	Result of sugar test
1	Mixture inside tubing at start	✓	✗
2	Water in the test tube at start	✗	✗
3	Mixture inside tubing after 30 minutes	✓	✓
4	Water in the test tube after 30 minutes	✗	✓

Key

✓ = Present

✗ = Not present

0 2 . 3 Name the reagents used to test for starch and for sugar.

[2 marks]

Starch _____

Sugar _____

0 2 . 4 Why was there no sugar present in test 1?

[1 mark]

0 2 . 5 Explain the results for test 3.

[2 marks]

0	2	.	6
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Explain the results for test 4.

[2 marks]
