

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Pearson	Centre Number
Edexcel GCE	Candidate Number
<h1 style="margin: 0;">Biology</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Advanced</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Unit 4: The Natural Environment and Species Survival</h3>	
Monday 8 June 2015 – Afternoon	Paper Reference
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	6BI04/01
You must have: Calculator, ruler, rubber and pencil.	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 90.
- 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 ►

P44530A

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PEARSON

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 One role of the skin is to protect the body from infection.

(a) (i) Explain how skin flora protect the body from infection.

(2)

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(ii) The skin produces lipids that protect the body from infection.

Place a cross in the box next to the correct explanation of how these lipids protect the body from infection.

(1)

- A** they are alkalis that kill bacteria
- B** they have antimicrobial properties that inhibit the growth of bacteria
- C** they are enzymes that destroy viruses
- D** they are water soluble and prevent viruses from replicating

(b) The skin contains a fibrous protein. This protein forms a barrier to the entry of microorganisms.

(i) Place a cross in the box next to the name of this protein.

(1)

- A** cytokine
- B** interferon
- C** keratin
- D** lysozyme



(ii) The primary structure of a protein is important in determining its final structure and properties.

Describe the structure and properties of fibrous proteins.

(4)

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(iii) Describe the roles of the template (antisense) DNA strand and mRNA in determining the primary structure of a protein.

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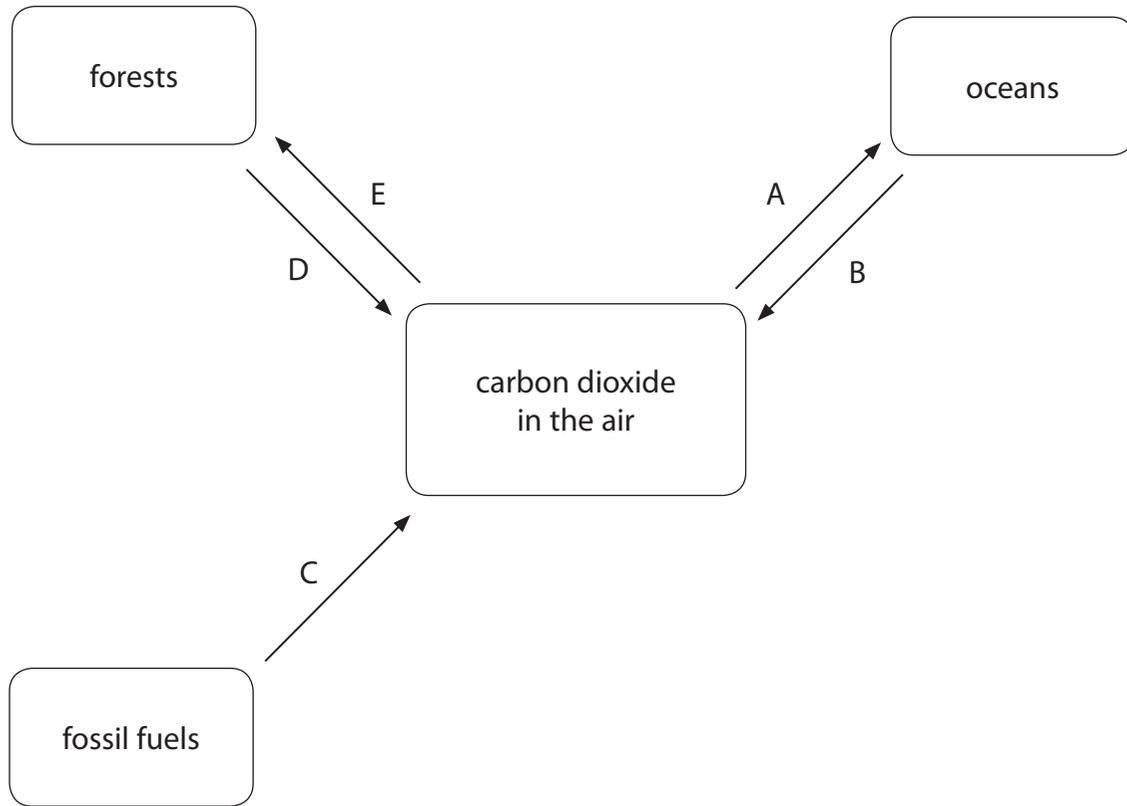
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(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)



2 The diagram below shows part of the carbon cycle. The processes A, B, C, D and E, transfer carbon.



(a) Explain how carbon dioxide is removed from the air into the oceans by process A.

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(b) Suggest how carbon dioxide is returned to the air from the oceans by process B.

(1)

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(c) Place a cross in the box next to the gases produced by process C.

(1)

- A** carbon dioxide and methane
- B** carbon dioxide and water vapour
- C** carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour
- D** carbon dioxide, oxygen and water vapour

(d) Describe the role of bacteria in process D in the diagram.

(3)

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(e) Place a cross in the box next to the reaction in process E that uses carbon dioxide.

(1)

- A** light-dependent reaction
- B** light-independent reaction
- C** photolysis
- D** photophosphorylation

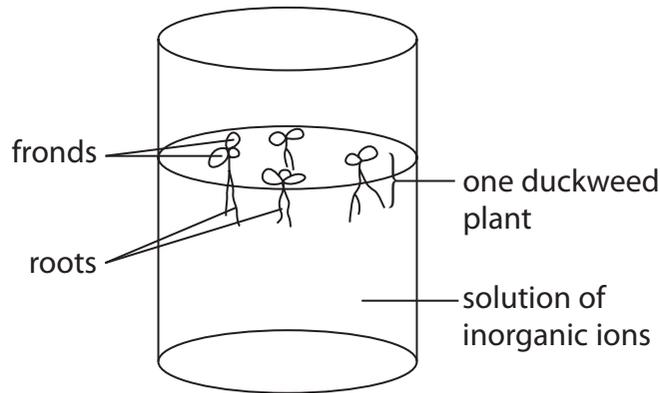


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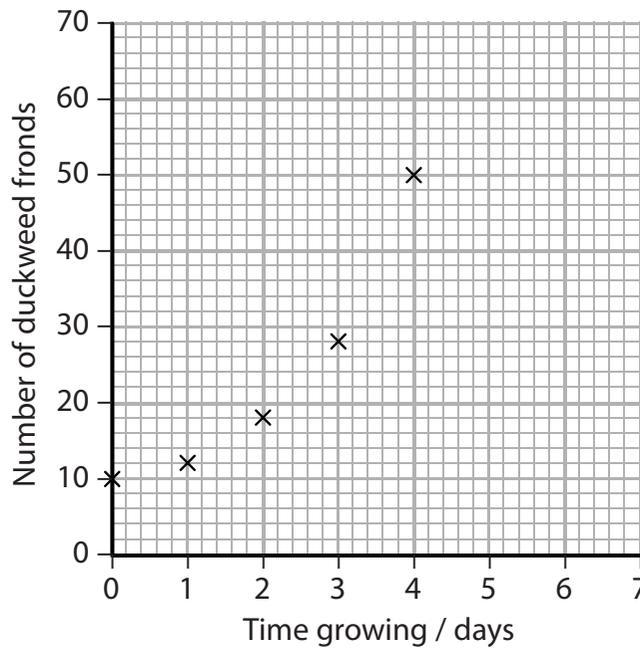
3 Duckweed is a small plant that floats on the surface of water. It could be a source of animal feed as it grows very quickly. Duckweed absorbs dissolved inorganic ions and this decreases water pollution.

Duckweed grows by producing more fronds, which then separate into new plants.

The diagram below shows some duckweed growing in a beaker containing a solution of inorganic ions.



(a) The graph below shows the growth of duckweed over a four-day period.





(i) Explain what the solution should contain for the optimum growth of duckweed.

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(ii) Explain how the information in this graph could be used to estimate the increase in growth after a further six days.

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4 Phagocytosis is a non-specific response of the body to infection.

(a) Explain the meaning of each of the following terms.

(i) Phagocytosis

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(ii) Non-specific response

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(iii) Infection

(2)

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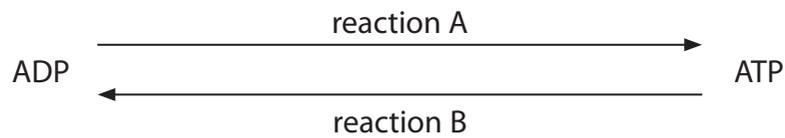
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(b) Phagocytosis requires a source of energy in the form of ATP.

The diagram below shows the relationship between ATP and ADP.



Place a cross in the box next to the name of reaction A and reaction B.

(2)

Reaction	Name of reaction				
	autolysis	decarboxylation	hydrolysis	phosphorylation	polymerisation
A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

(c) ATP is synthesised in mitochondria.

(i) In the space below, draw and label a diagram to show the structure of a mitochondrion.

(4)

(ii) Name **one** other organelle that synthesises ATP.

(1)

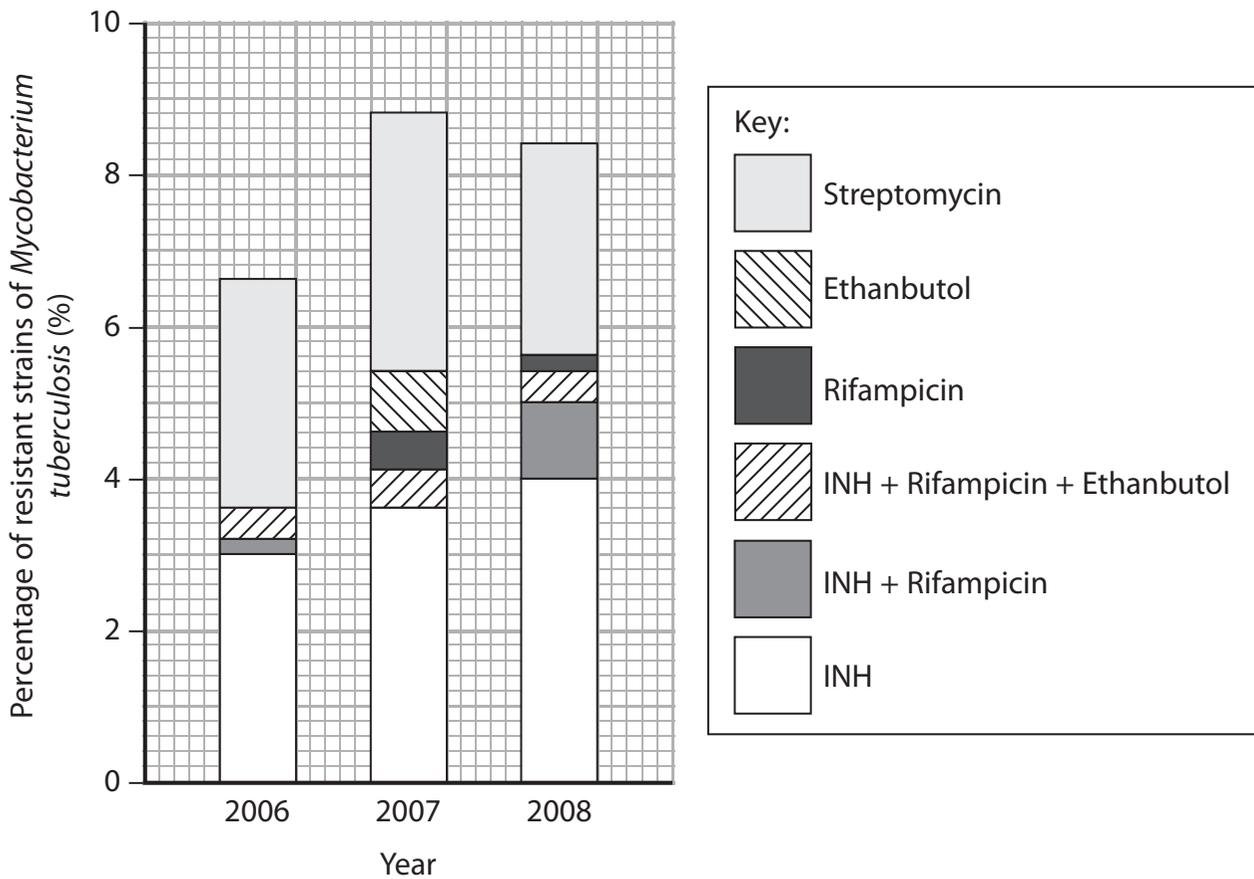
(Total for Question 4 = 13 marks)



(b) Treating *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infections can be a problem, as the bacteria are resistant to many antibiotics.

There are many strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Different strains are resistant to different antibiotics or combinations of antibiotics.

The chart below shows the percentage of resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to six different antibiotics, or combinations of antibiotics, in 2006, 2007 and 2008.



(i) Using the information in the graph, compare the types of antibiotics and combinations of antibiotics that the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* are resistant to in 2006 with 2007.

(3)

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(ii) The percentage of strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* resistant to the antibiotic INH has increased during these three years.

Suggest how natural selection could have resulted in this increase.

(3)

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(iii) Suggest how hospitals could prevent an increase in the percentage of strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* resistant to antibiotics.

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(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)



- 6 The time of death of a person can be estimated in a number of ways. One method is to use a Henssge nomogram.

The Henssge nomogram relates the time of death to the ambient (surrounding) temperature, the core temperature and the mass of the body.

- (a) Explain why the ambient temperature and the core temperature of the body are used to determine the time of death of a person.

(3)

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- (b) The chart shows a Henssge nomogram.

The steps below need to be followed to estimate the time of death using the Henssge nomogram:

Step 1

Draw a straight line between the core temperature of the body and the ambient temperature (= line 1)

Step 2

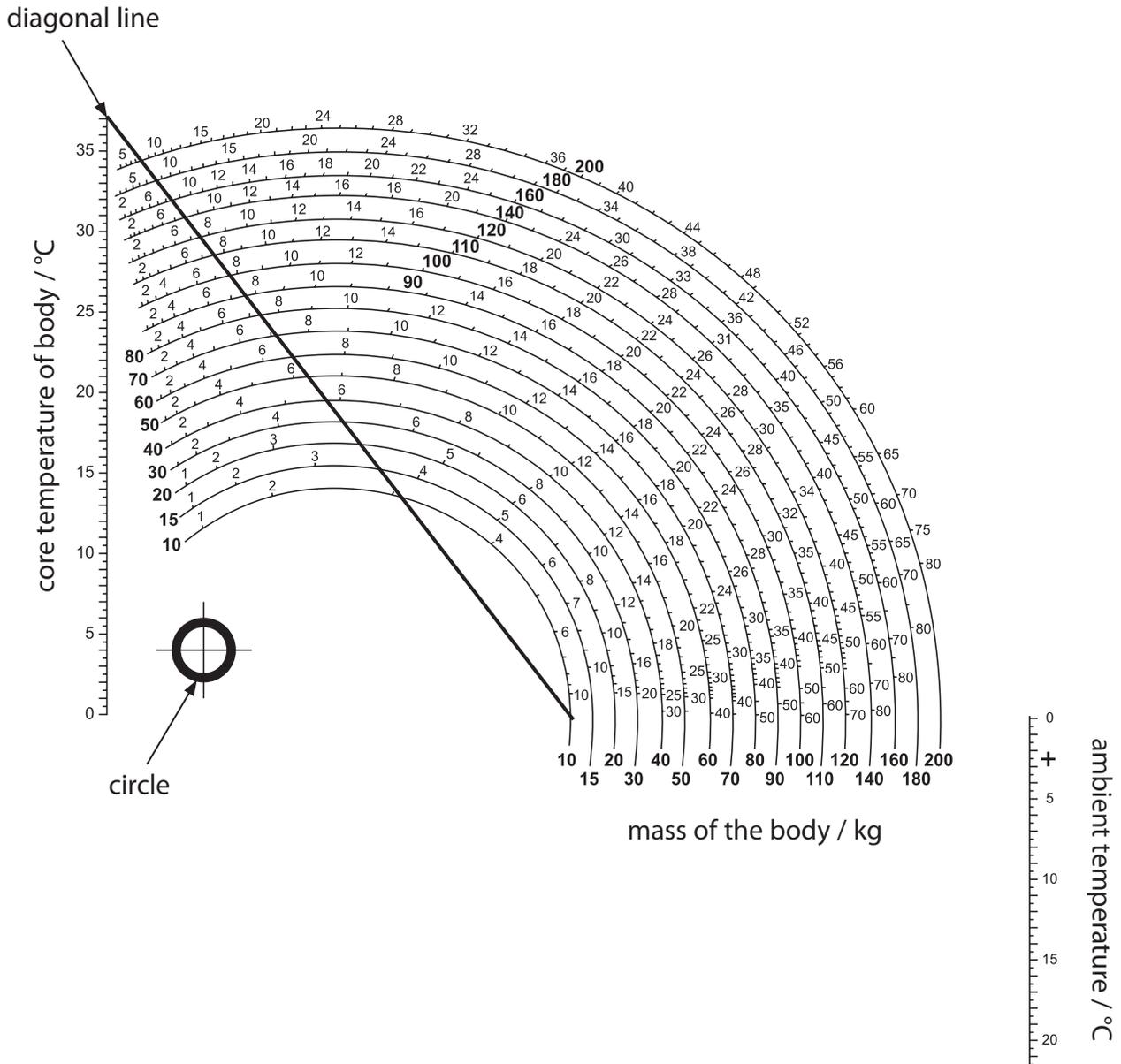
Draw a straight line that extends from the centre of the circle through the diagonal line, at the point where it crosses line 1 (= line 2)

Step 3

Read the time of death from the nomogram at the point line 2 crosses the appropriate semicircle for the mass of the body.



Henssge nomogram



- (i) A body was found. The mass of the body was 100 kg and the core temperature of the body was 25°C. The ambient temperature was 15°C.

Use the Henssge nomogram to estimate the time of death.

(3)

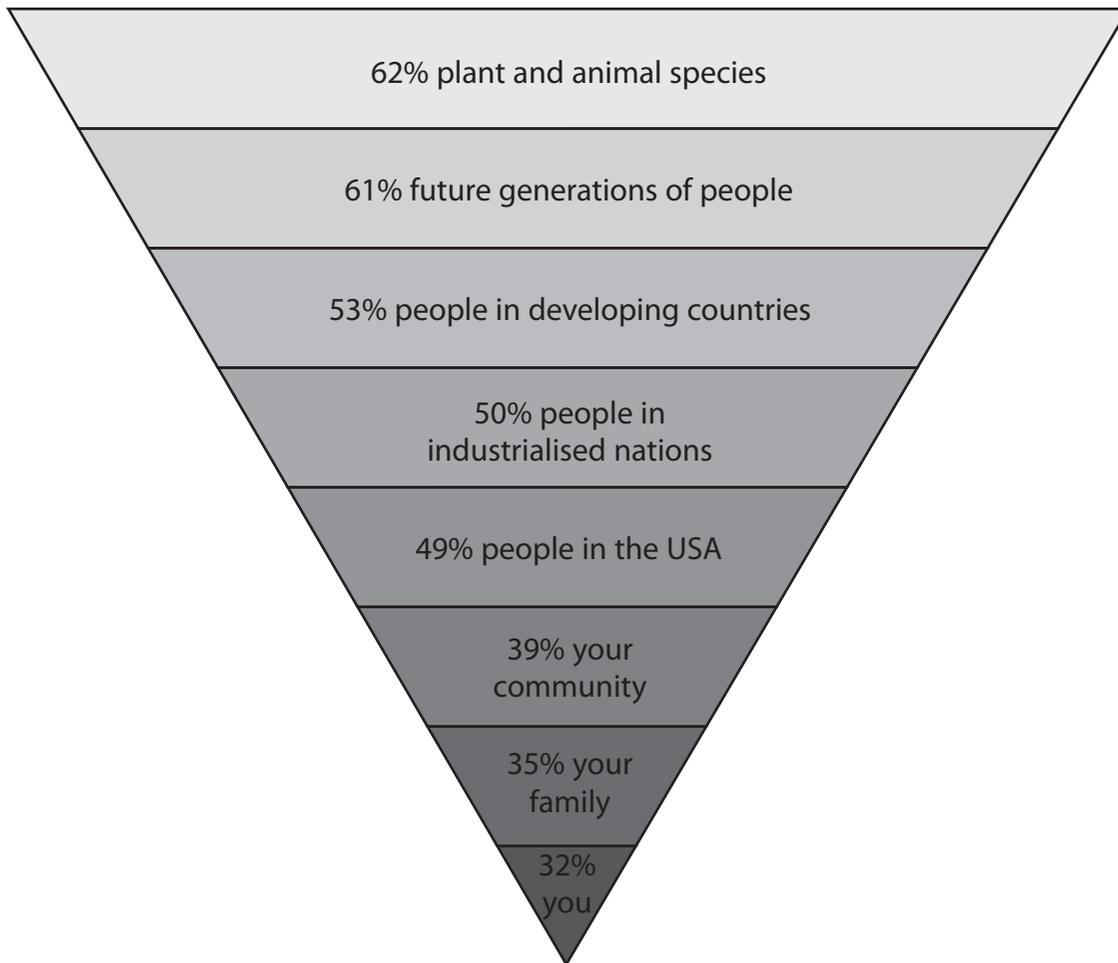
time of death = hours ago



7 A survey was conducted in the USA to find out what harm people thought global warming could have.

The people were asked if they thought global warming could harm the eight groups shown in the diagram.

The diagram below shows the percentage of people who thought each group would be harmed.



(a) Explain the meaning of the term **global warming**.

(2)

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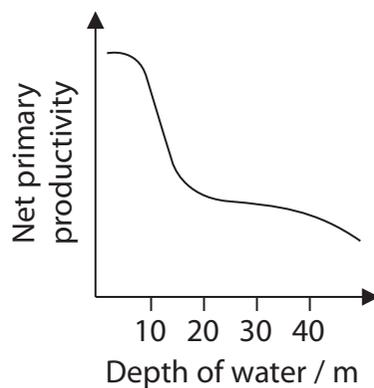
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- 8 The graph below shows how the depth of water in a freshwater lake affects the net primary productivity (NPP).



- (a) Place a cross in the box next to the units that should appear on the y-axis of this graph.

(1)

- A kg
 B kJ m^{-1}
 C $\text{kJ m}^{-2} \text{year}^{-1}$
 D $\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{year}^{-1}$

- (b) Place a cross in the box next to the equation that describes the relationship between NPP, gross primary productivity (GPP) and respiration (R).

(1)

- A $\text{GPP} = \text{R} - \text{NPP}$
 B $\text{NPP} = \text{GPP} - \text{R}$
 C $\text{NPP} = \text{GPP} + \text{R}$
 D $\text{R} = \text{GPP} + \text{NPP}$



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