



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 16 May 2023 – Morning

**GCSE (9–1) Combined Science (Biology) A
(Gateway Science)**

J250/07 Paper 7 (Higher Tier)

Time allowed: 1 hour 10 minutes



You must have:

- a ruler (cm/mm)

You can use:

- a scientific or graphical calculator
- an HB pencil



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Where appropriate, your answer should be supported with working. Marks might be given for using a correct method, even if your answer is wrong.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **60**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **24** pages.

ADVICE

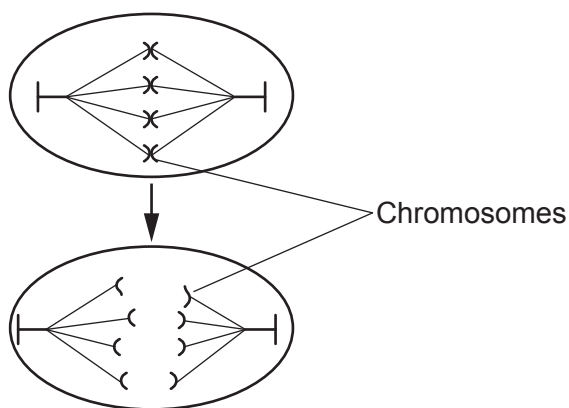
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

You should spend a **maximum** of **20 minutes** on this section.

Write your answer to each question in the box provided.

- 1 Which stage of the cell cycle is represented in the diagram?



- A Differentiation of cell
 B DNA replication
 C Growth of cell
 D Movement of chromosomes

Your answer

[1]

- 2 Which method of contraception is the **most** effective?

Method of contraception	Females who became pregnant while using the method of contraception (%)
A	1
B	8
C	9
D	18

Your answer

[1]

3 What are plasmids?

- A Genetic material found in the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell.
- B Genetic material found in the cytoplasm of a prokaryotic cell.
- C Genetic material found in the nucleus of a eukaryotic cell.
- D Genetic material found in the nucleus of a prokaryotic cell.

Your answer

[1]

4 Which row correctly describes a protein?

	Structure	Acid it is made from
A	monomer	amino acids
B	monomer	fatty acids
C	polymer	amino acids
D	polymer	fatty acids

Your answer

[1]

5 A student measures the effect of light intensity on photosynthesis. They place a lamp at different distances from pondweed in a beaker of water.

The student uses the inverse square law to calculate the relative light intensity.

$$\text{Relative light intensity} = \frac{1}{(\text{distance from light source})^2}$$

What is the distance of the lamp from the beaker when the relative light intensity is 4.00?

- A 0.2m
- B 0.3m
- C 0.4m
- D 0.5m

Your answer

[1]

6 What is one advantage of a light microscope compared to an electron microscope?

- A Only light microscopes are able to observe live specimens.
- B Only light microscopes are able to use stains.
- C Light microscopes have a greater magnification.
- D Light microscopes have a greater resolution.

Your answer

[1]

7 The table shows the sizes of different cells.

Cell	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Size (mm)	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3

Which statement about the results is correct?

- A The mode and the median size are both 0.3.
- B The mode and the median size are both 0.4.
- C The mode is 0.3 and the median is 0.0.
- D The mode is 0.4 and the median is 0.3.

Your answer

[1]

8 Which sentence describes one function of translocation?

- A The transport of mineral ions from the leaf to the meristem.
- B The transport of mineral ions from the meristem to the leaf.
- C The transport of sugars from the leaf to the meristem.
- D The transport of sugars from the meristem to the leaf.

Your answer

[1]

9 Which row shows correct information about cell membranes?

	Contains receptor molecules	Forms a selective barrier	Found in eukaryotic cells	Found in prokaryotic cells
A		✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	✓	✓
C	✓	✓		✓
D	✓		✓	

Your answer

[1]

10 Which two hormones can be used in contraceptive pills to prevent ovulation during the menstrual cycle?

- A LH and FSH
- B LH and progesterone
- C Oestrogen and FSH
- D Oestrogen and progesterone

Your answer

[1]

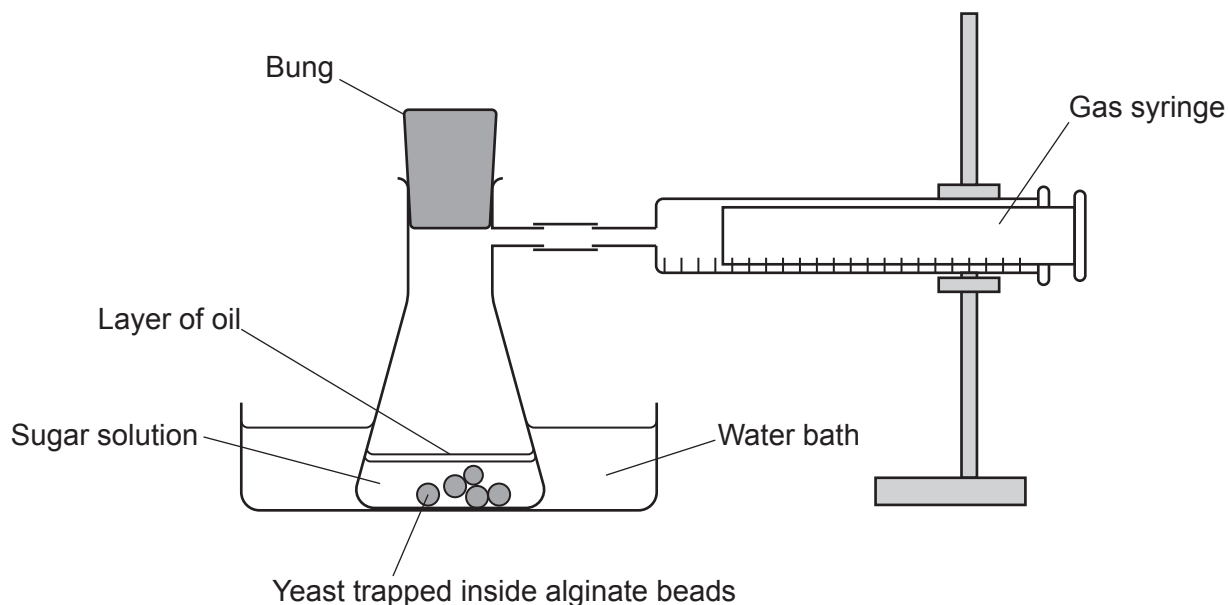
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Section B

- 11 A scientist investigates the effect of temperature on anaerobic respiration in yeast.

The diagram shows the apparatus they use.



This is the method they follow:

- Collect the gas produced by the yeast for five minutes.
- Increase the temperature of the water bath.
- Repeat the investigation with fresh sugar solution.
- Do each temperature three times.

- (a) (i) Suggest why the scientist used fresh **sugar** solution each time.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Identify **one** variable the scientist should keep constant throughout the experiment.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Number of alginate beads

☐

Position of the gas syringe at the start

☐

Temperature of the water bath

☐

Volume of gas collected

☐

[1]

- (iii) Which gas is collected by the scientist in the gas syringe?

..... [1]

(b) The table shows the scientist's results.

Temperature of water bath (°C)	Volume of gas collected (cm ³)			
	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Mean
15	5	6	6	6
25	14	16	16	15
35	23	26	24	24
45	1	3	2	2
55	6	1	1	1

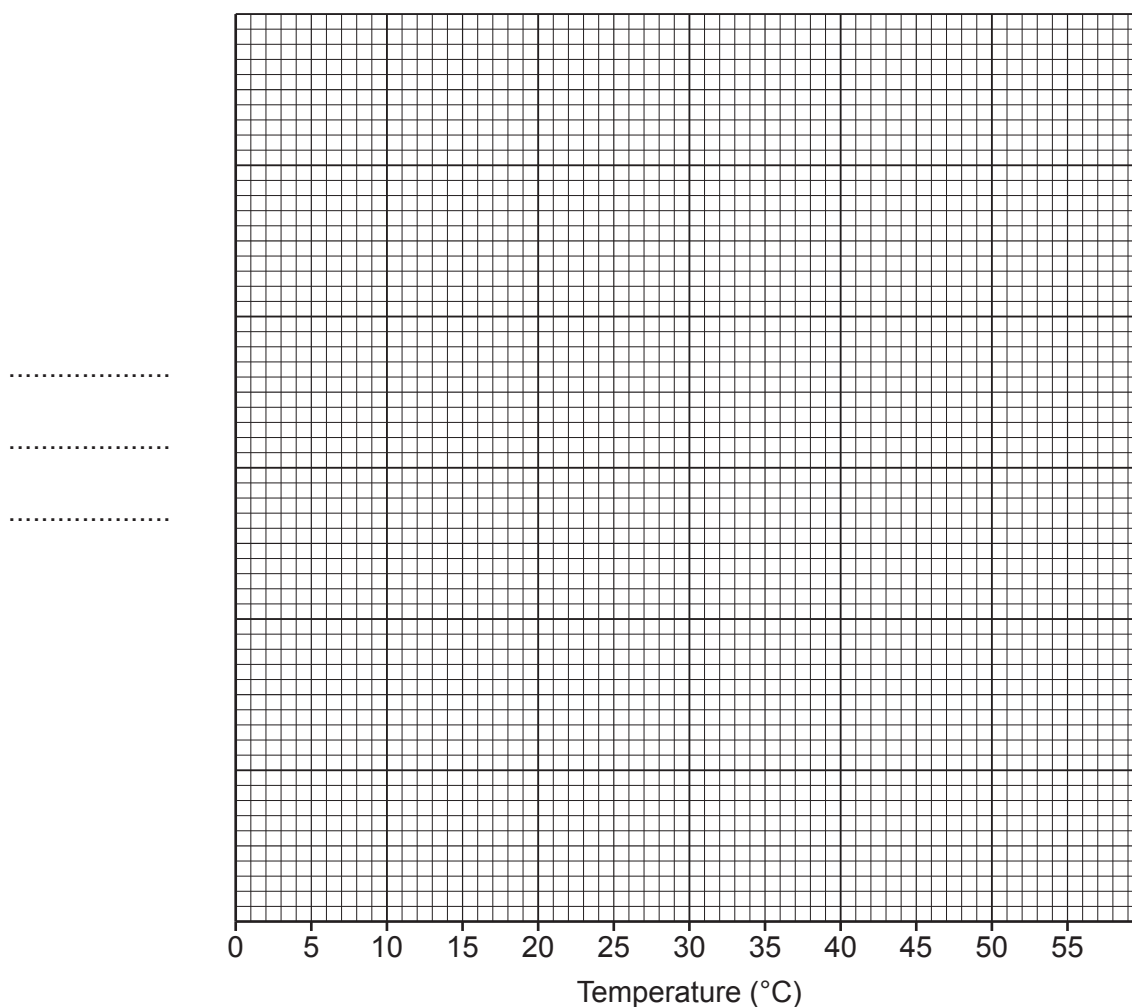
(i) When calculating the mean for 55 °C, they did **not** include Trial 1.

Give the reason why.

..... [1]

(ii) Plot the mean values from the table on the graph. [3]

(iii) Draw a curve of best fit. [1]



- (iv) Anaerobic respiration is an enzyme-controlled reaction.

Explain the results between **15°C and 35°C**.
Include ideas about enzyme particles.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (v) The scientist concludes that the best temperature for anaerobic respiration is approximately 40 °C.

How could they alter their investigation to identify a more **accurate** temperature?

.....

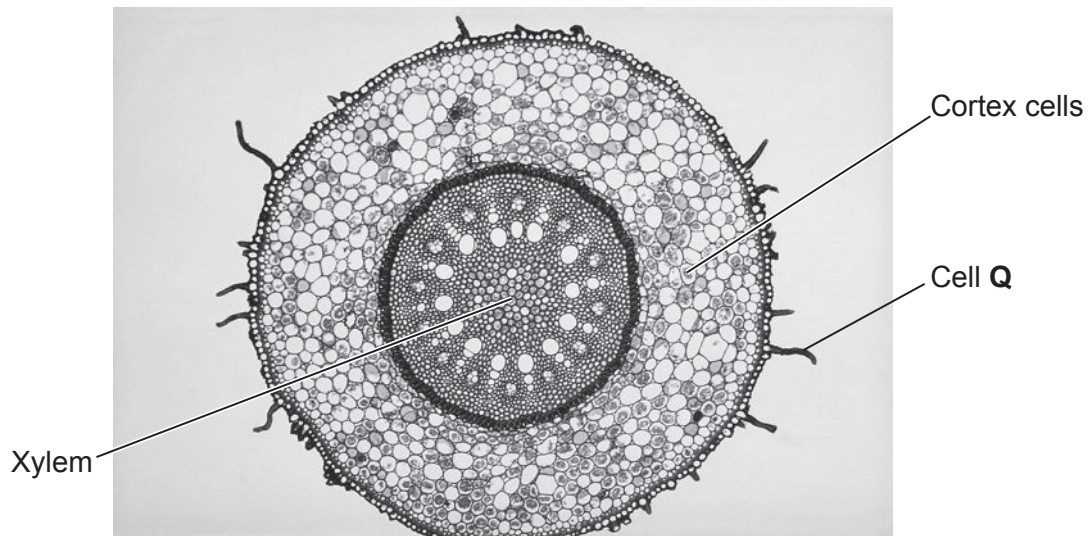
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..... [2]

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- 12 (a) The photograph shows a cross section of a root seen with a light microscope.



- (i) The function of cell **Q** in the photograph is the uptake of water.

Explain how the structure of cell **Q** is adapted to this function.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (ii) Explain how the water moves through the root from cell **Q** to the xylem.
Include ideas about water potential.

.....

.....

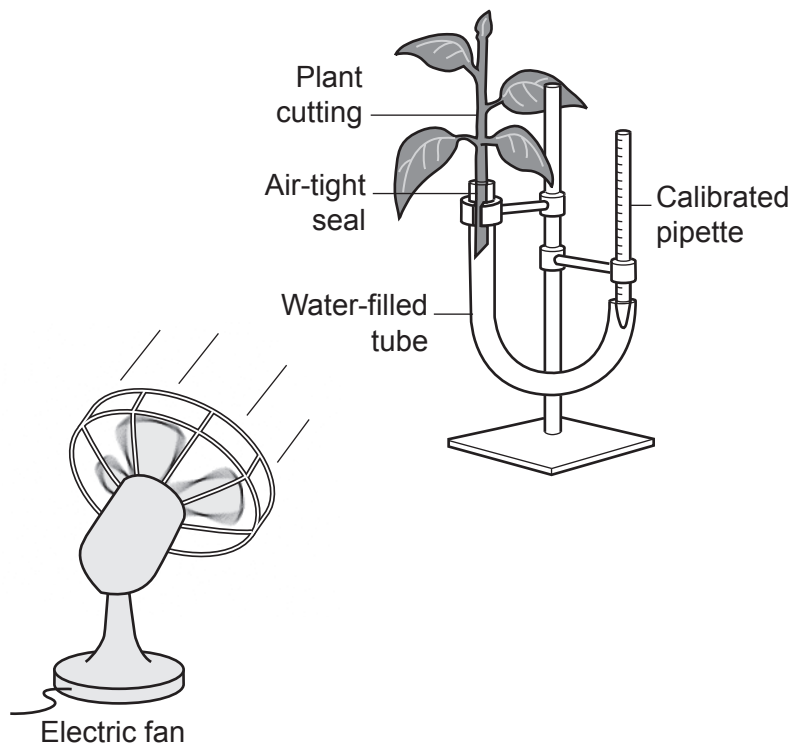
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..... [3]

- (b) A student investigates the effect of air movement on the rate of water uptake using a plant cutting.

The diagram shows the apparatus they use.



This is the method they follow:

- Measure the level of water in the calibrated pipette.
- Switch on the fan and record the level of water again after 30 minutes.
- Repeat investigation with the fan switched off.

The table shows their results.

	Level of water in calibrated pipette (cm ³)			Rate of water uptake (cm ³ /min)
	At the start	After 30 minutes	Change in level	
Electric fan on	30	7	23	0.8
Electric fan off	32			0.2

- (i) Explain the effect of turning **on** the electric fan upon the rate of water uptake shown in the table.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (ii) The rate of water uptake when the electric fan is turned **off** is $0.2 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$.

Use this rate to calculate the level of water after 30 minutes when the fan is switched off.

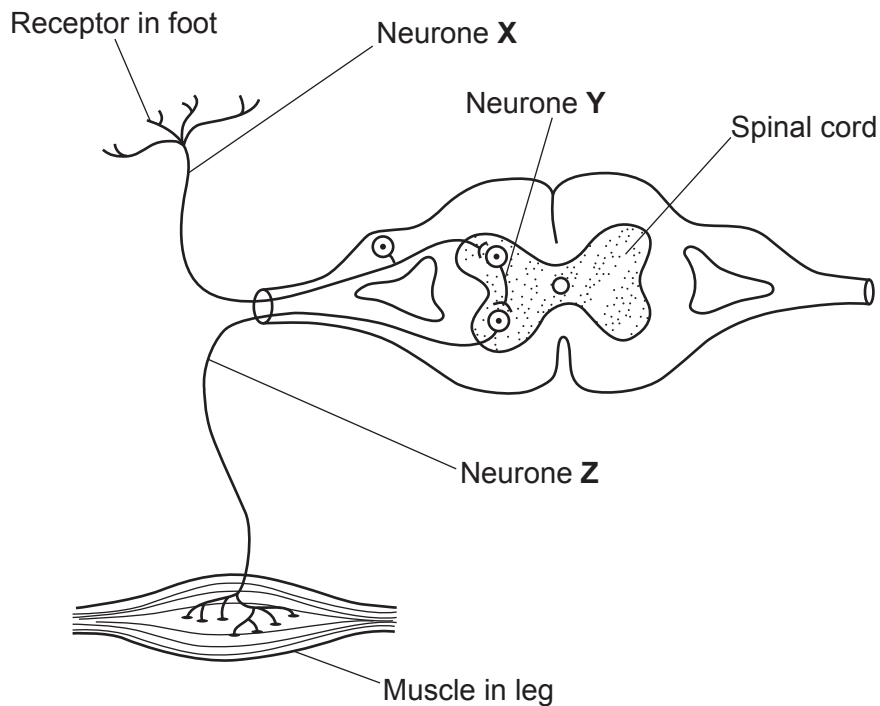
(The value for this rate has **not** been rounded in any way.)

Level of water after 30 minutes = ... cm^3 [2]

- (iii) Suggest how the student could develop their investigation to explore the effect of changing the **speed** of air movement.

..... [1]

13 (a) The diagram shows a reflex arc.



(i) Draw lines to connect the letters, **X**, **Y** and **Z**, to the **correct name** of each neurone.

X

Motor

Y

Relay

Z

Sensory

[1]

(ii) The foot steps on a sharp object. The leg is pulled away from the sharp object.

Explain how the reflex arc in the diagram produces this response.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) The body is also controlled by the endocrine system.

Adrenaline and thyroxine are both hormones.

Compare the roles of adrenaline and thyroxine in the body.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (c) A scientist investigates the effect of glucose on insulin levels in the blood.

They drink glucose dissolved in water. They then measure the level of insulin in their blood.

The table shows their results.

Time after glucose intake (min)	Blood insulin level (mmol/l)
0	165
30	1540
60	1867
90	980
120	160

Explain the change in blood insulin levels between **90 and 120** minutes.

.....

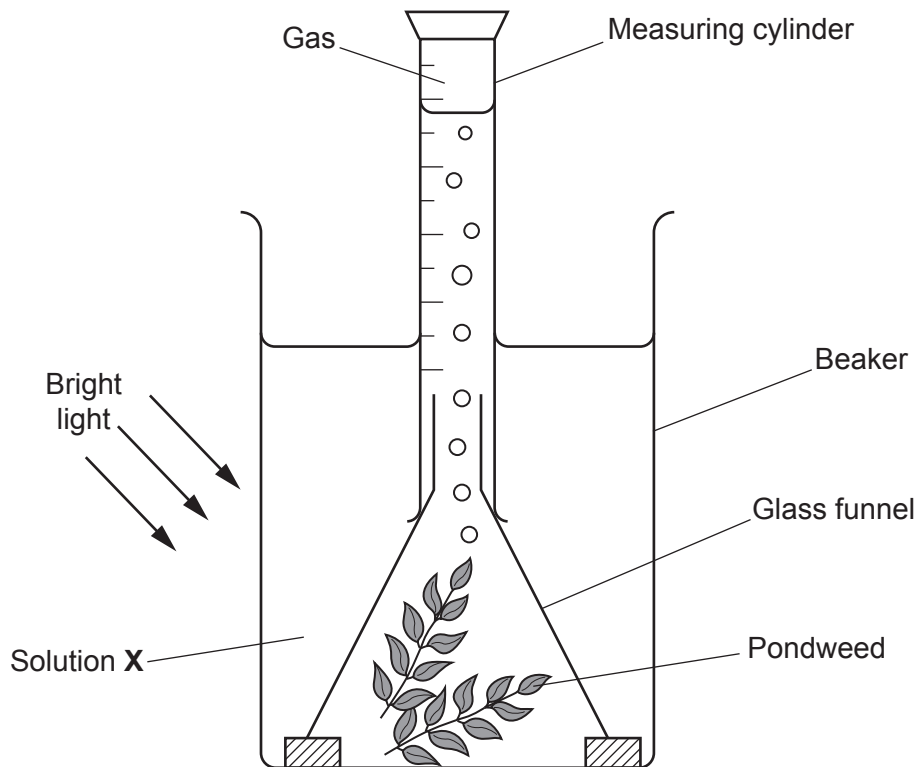
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..... [2]

- 14 (a) A student investigates the availability of carbon dioxide on the rate of photosynthesis. They use a measuring cylinder to measure the volume of gas collected in 20 minutes.

The diagram shows the apparatus they use.



- (i) Solution X contains a chemical that releases carbon dioxide.

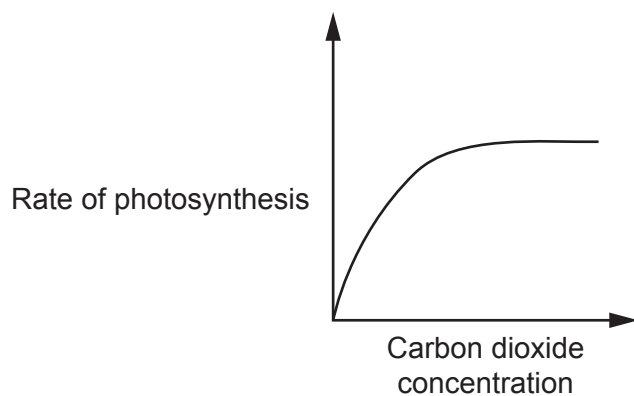
Suggest how solution X could be used to change the availability of carbon dioxide.

..... [1]

- (ii) What is the **dependent** variable for this investigation?

..... [1]

(b) The student sketches this graph to show their results.



Explain the pattern in the graph.

.....

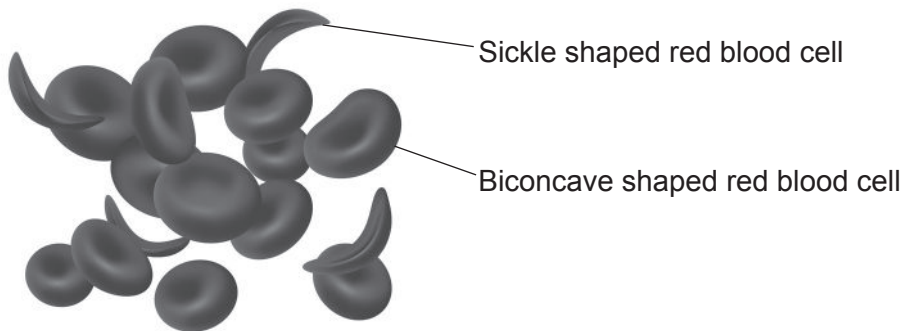
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..... [2]

- 15* (a)** Sickle cell disease is a blood disorder causing some red blood cells to become sickle shaped.

The diagram shows red blood cells from a person with sickle cell disease.



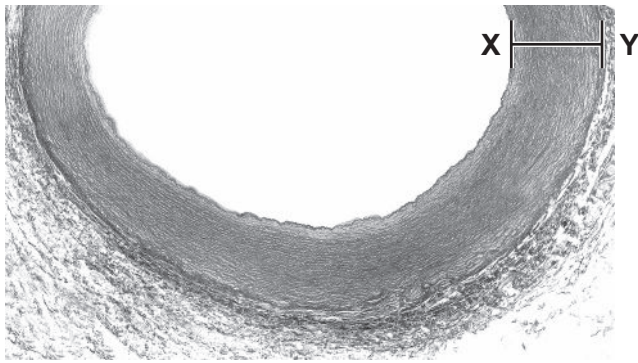
The change in shape causes the cells to clump together. This makes sickle shaped red blood cells less efficient at carrying out their role.

Symptoms of sickle cell disease are tiredness and a lack of energy.

Explain why someone with sickle cell disease has these symptoms. Include information from the diagram.

[6]

- (b) The photograph shows part of an artery seen using a light microscope.



The image has been magnified 8 times.

Calculate the actual thickness of the artery between points **X** and **Y** in μm .

Give your answer in **standard form**.

Actual size = ... μm [3]

- (c) Explain how the structure of a **vein** is adapted to its function.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

16 Adult stem cells found in skin usually only form new skin cells.

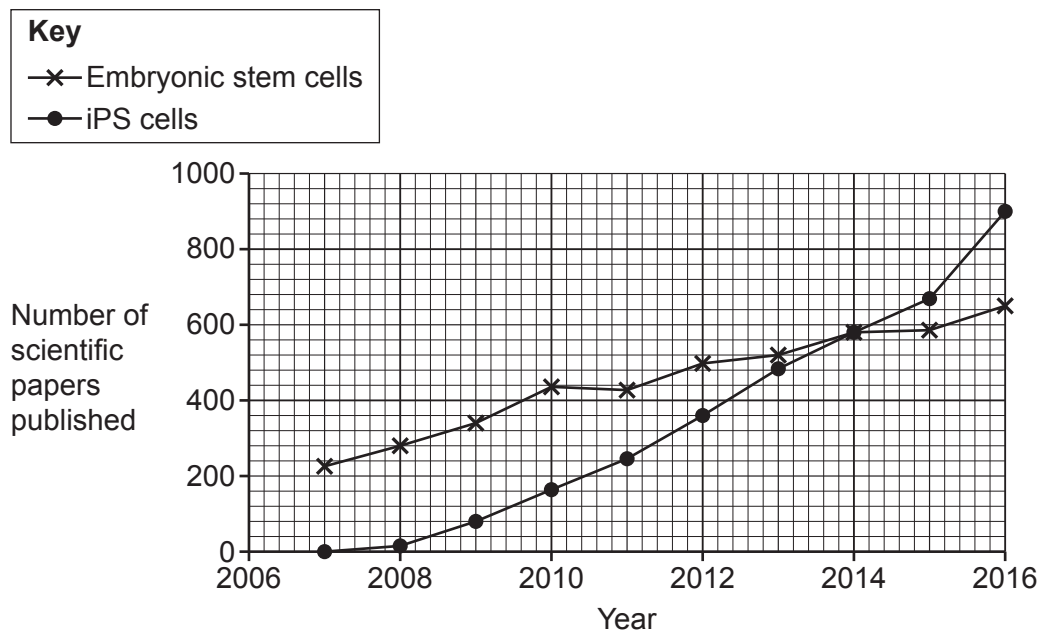
- Scientists have developed adult skin cells that can be reprogrammed into 'embryonic – like' stem cells.
- These stem cells are called iPS cells and they can be used as a source of any human cell.

(a) Which process turns stem cells into specialised skin cells?

..... [1]

(b) Both embryonic stem cells and iPS cells are used in medical research.

The graph shows the number of scientific papers published by scientists who have used either embryonic stem cells or iPS cells in their research.



(i) Give **one** reason why it is important for scientists to publish their research.

.....
 [1]

(ii) How many more scientific papers used iPS cells rather than embryonic stem cells in 2016?

Number of scientific papers = ... [1]

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the difference in use between the two types of stem cells seen in **2016**.

- 1
-
- 2
-

[2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

[illegible]

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