Q1. Our understanding of genetics and inheritance has improved due to the work of many scientists.

(a) Draw **one** line from each scientist to the description of their significant work.

Scientist	Description of significant work
Charles Darwin	Carried out breeding experiments on pea plants.
Alfred Russel Wallance	Wrote 'On the origin of species'.
Gregor Mendel	Worked on plant defence systems.
	Worked on warning colouration in animals.

(3)

(b) In the mid-20th century the structure of DNA was discovered.

What is a section of DNA which codes for one specific protein called?

.....

(1)

(c) **Figure 1** shows one strand of DNA.

The strand has a sequence of bases (A, C, G and T).

Figure 1



How many amino acids does the strand of DNA in **Figure 1** code for?

Tick **one** box.

2 ☐

3 ☐

4 ☐

6 ☐

(1)

(d) Mutations of DNA cause some inherited disorders.

One inherited disorder is cystic fibrosis (CF).

A recessive allele causes CF.

Complete the genetic diagram in **Figure 2**.

- Identify any children with CF.
- Give the probability of any children having CF.

Each parent does not have CF.

The following symbols have been used:

D = dominant allele for **not** having CF

d = recessive allele for having CF

Figure 2

		Mother	
		D	d
Father	D	DD	
	d		

Probability of a child with CF = ...

(3)

(e) What is the genotype of the mother shown in **Figure 2**?

Tick **one** box.

Heterozygous ☐

Homozygous dominant ☐

Homozygous recessive ☐

(1)

(Total 9 marks)

Q2. Modern scientists use cloning techniques.

(a) Which **one** of the following is a method of producing cloned plants?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

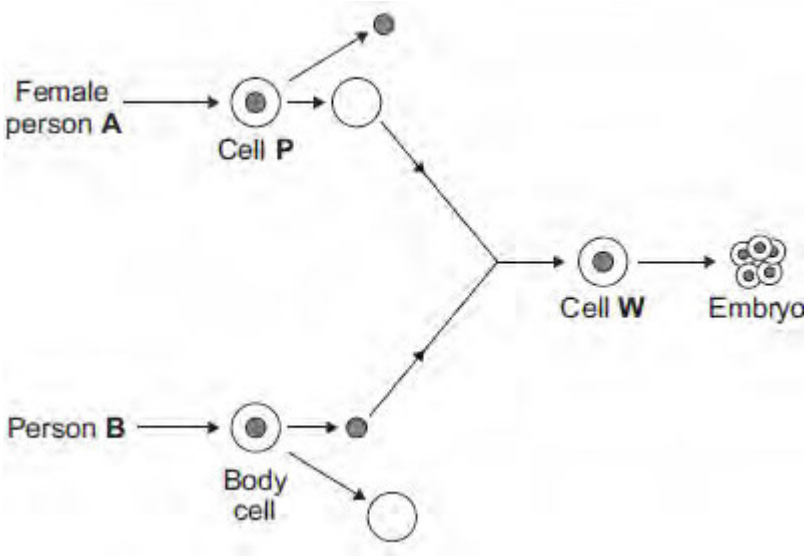
Joining male and female sex cells ☐

Taking cuttings from plants ☐

Transferring genes from one plant to another plant ☐

(1)

(b) The diagram shows a method that could be used in the future to produce a human.



(i) What is the name of the method shown?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Adult cell cloning ☐

Embryo transplant ☐

Tissue culture ☐

(1)

(ii) What type of cell is cell **P**?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

an egg cell **a skin cell** **a sperm cell**

(1)

(iii) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

cell membrane	**cytoplasm**	**nucleus**

The ..... of cell **P** is removed and is discarded.

(1)

(iv) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

an electric shock	**enzymes**	**hormones**

To make cell **W** divide to form an embryo, the cell must be treated with

..... .

(1)

(v) The embryo must be placed in an adult female to develop into a child.

Where, in the adult female, should the embryo be placed?

.....

(1)

(c) Some children have kidney disease. Kidney disease cannot be cured.
In the future, scientists could make a healthy clone of a child with kidney disease. One kidney could then be transplanted from the cloned child into the child with kidney
disease. The cloned child would still live with only one remaining kidney.

Suggest **two** reasons why people might disagree with cloning a child to get a kidney for transplanting.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

(2)
(Total 8 marks)

Q3. In the 1800s, Charles Darwin visited the Galapagos Islands. On the islands he found many different species of bird called finches. Darwin thought that all the different finch species had evolved from one species of finch that had reached the islands many years before.

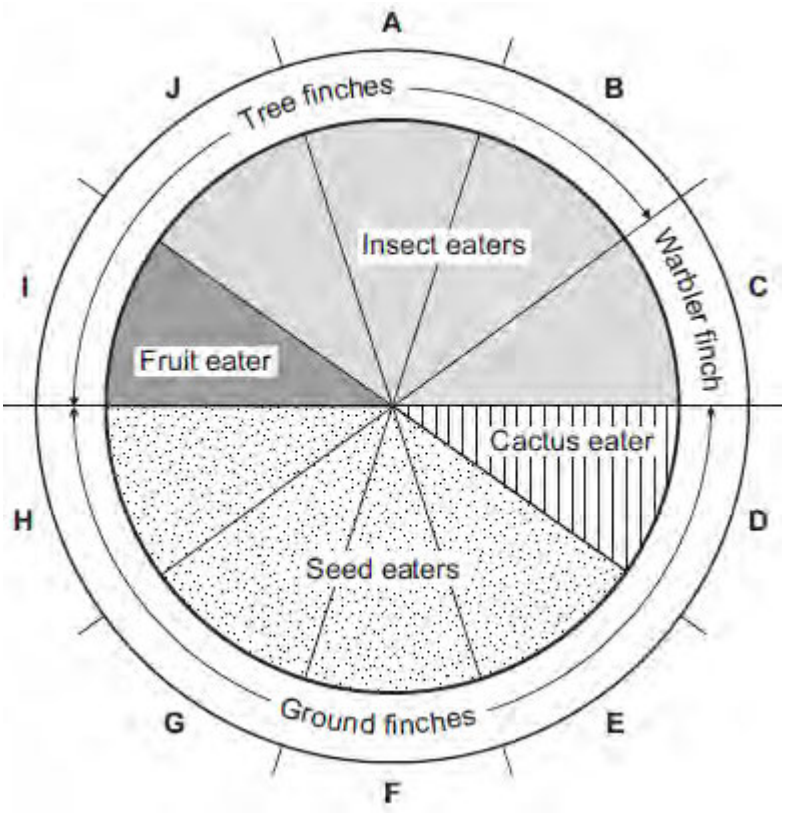
(a) Complete the following sentence.

Darwin suggested the theory of evolution by natural

.....

(1)

(b) The pie chart shows information about ten species of finch, **A – J**.



(i) How many of the species of finch eat insects?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

4 **5** **6**

(1)

(ii) Describe finch species **G**.
Use **only** information from the pie chart.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) When Darwin returned to the UK very few people believed his theory of evolution.

A different scientist suggested that the changes that occur in an organism during its lifetime can be inherited by its offspring.

What was the name of this scientist?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Lamarck ☐

Mendel ☐

Semmelweis ☐

(1)
(Total 5 marks)

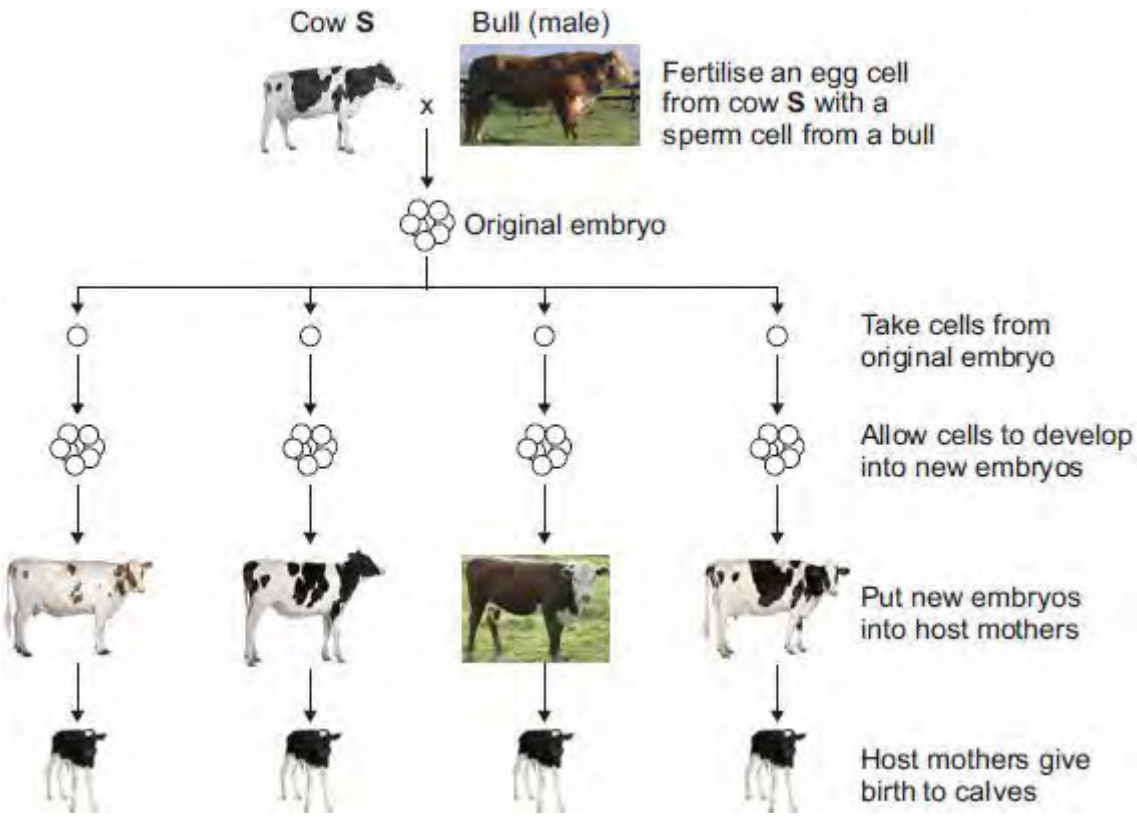
Q4. Most cows produce milk with a fat content of 3.4%.

Cow **S** produces milk with a fat content of 1.2%.

Only cow **S** has the gene to produce this low-fat milk.

(a) A farmer plans to develop more cows like cow **S**.

The diagram below shows how the farmer plans to do this.



Cow S © GlobalP/iStock/Thinkstock, **Bull** © Fuse/Thinkstock, **Whitish cow** © Eric Isselee/iStock/Thinkstock, **Brown cow** © DC Productions/Photodisc/Thinkstock, **Holstein cow(1)** © GlobalP/iStock/Thinkstock, **Holstein cow(2)** © GlobalP/iStock/Thinkstock, **Calf** © Eric Isselee/iStock/Thinkstock.

(i) An egg cell from cow **S** is fertilised by a sperm cell from a bull. This is part of sexual reproduction.

What is the scientific name for sex cells such as egg cells and sperm cells?

.....

(1)

(ii) After fertilisation, cells are taken from the original embryo.

These cells develop into new embryos.

Which part of the host mother's body should each new embryo be put into?

.....

(1)

(b) (i) The calves born to all of the host mothers are genetically identical to each other.

Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.

The calves are genetically identical to each other because

they

are formed from the same original embryo.
have the same host mother.
have the same two parents.

(1)

(ii) What term is used to describe the method of producing calves shown in the diagram in part (a)?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Adult cell cloning ☐

Embryo transplantation ☐

Genetic modification ☐

(iii) Why are the calves born to the host mothers **not** genetically identical to cow **S**?

.....

.....

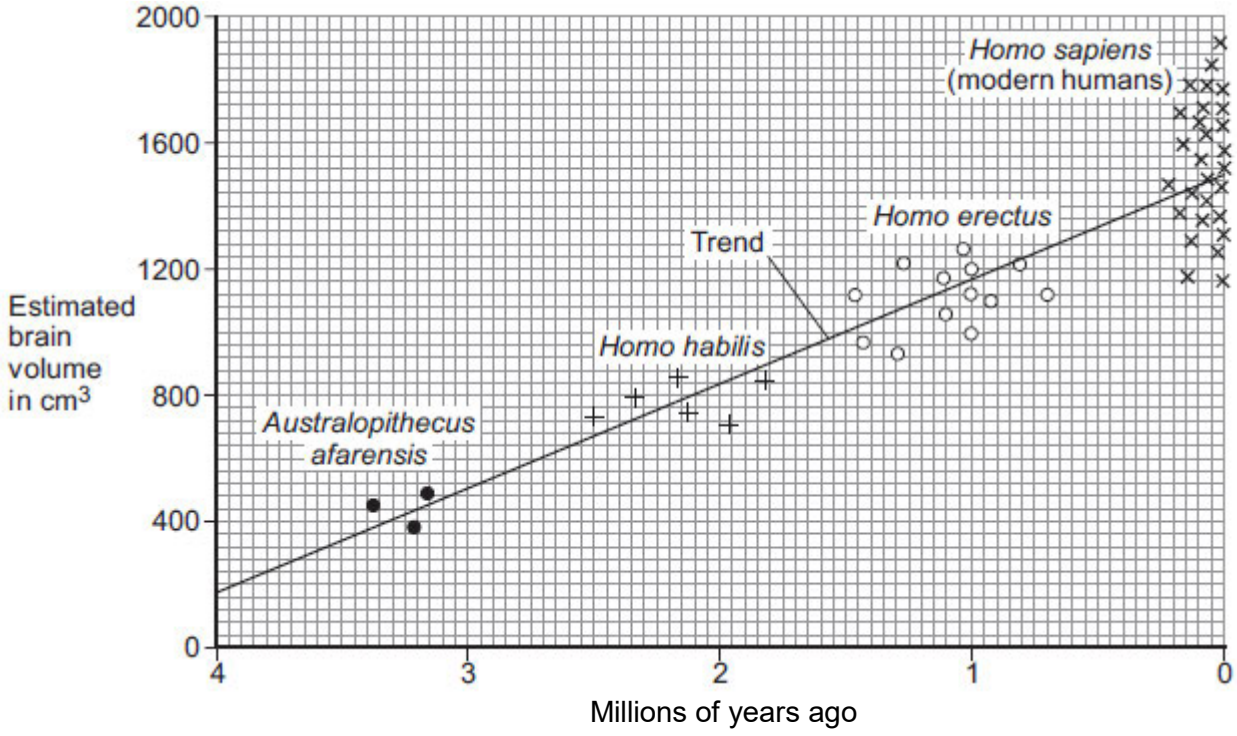
(1)
(Total 5 marks)

Q5. This question is about evolution in humans.

The graph shows:

- the estimated brain volume of different species of humans
- the time when the different species existed on Earth.

The data is plotted for modern humans (Homo sapiens) and for three types of extinct ancestors of humans.



Key
Each point plotted on the graph shows the estimate for one human.

(a) (i) As humans evolved, their brain volume changed.

What has happened to human brain volume over the past 4 million years?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) Why is the evidence for estimated brain volume for *Homo sapiens* stronger than the evidence for *Australopithecus afarensis*?

.....

.....

(1)

(b) In a book, the brain volume of a different species, *Australopithecus africanus*, is stated to be about 600 cm^3.

Use evidence from the graphic above to estimate when *Australopithecus africanus* lived on Earth.

Estimate = ... million years ago

(1)

(c) Scientists believe that modern humans evolved by natural selection from *Australopithecus afarensis.*

(i) Complete the following sentence.

In the nineteenth century, the scientist who suggested the theory of evolution by natural selection was Charles ..... .

(1)

(ii) In the nineteenth century, many people did not accept this scientist's theory.

Give **one** reason why.

.....

.....

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q6.(a) Complete the sentences about evolution.

Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete each sentence.

(i) Darwin suggested the theory of evolution by

artificial
natural
asexual

selection.

(1)

(ii) Darwin's theory of evolution says that all species of living things have

evolved from | artificial / complex / simple | life forms.

(1)

(iii) Most scientists believe that life first developed about | three billion / three million / three thousand | years ago.

(1)

(b) Darwin's theory of evolution was only slowly accepted by other people.

Give **two** reasons why.

1.....

.....

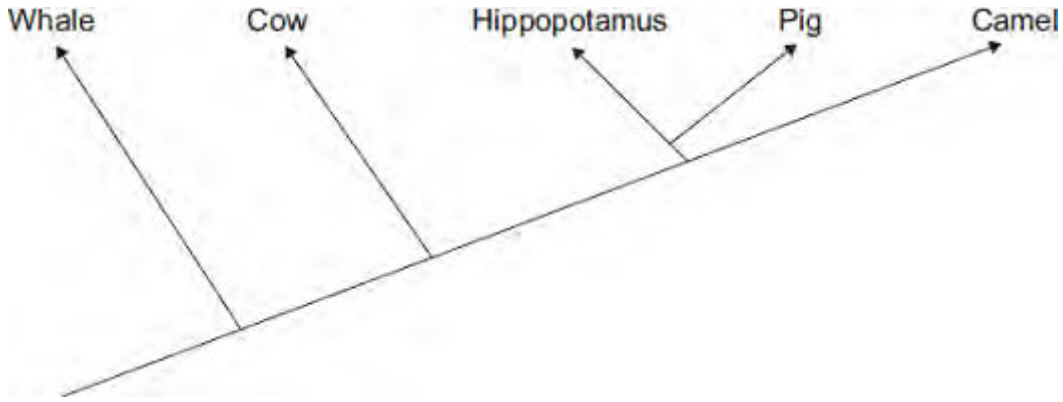
2.....

.....

(2)

(c) **Diagram 1** shows one model of the relationship between some animals.

Diagram 1



(i) Complete the sentence.

The model shown in **Diagram 1** is an evolutionary ..... .

(1)

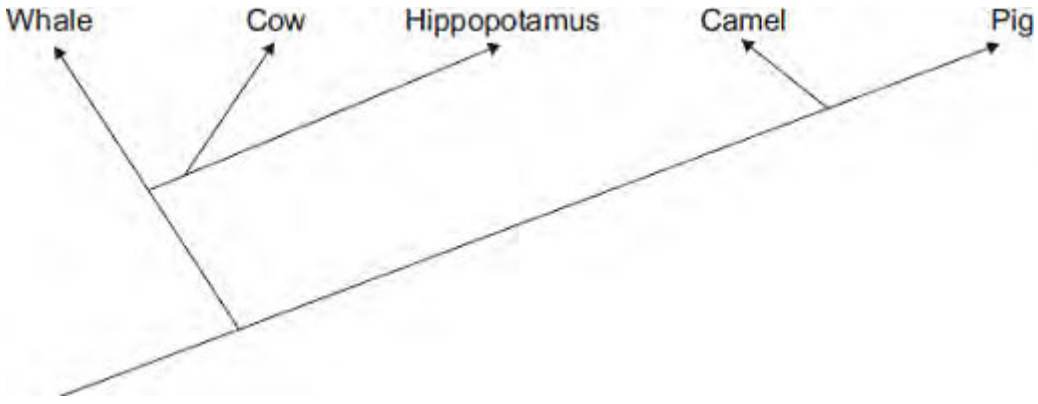
(ii) Which **two** of the animals in **Diagram 1** are most closely related?

..... and .....

(1)

(iii) Diagram **2** shows a more recent model of the relationship between the animals.

Diagram 2



Suggest **one** reason why scientists have changed the model of the relationships between the animals shown in the diagram.

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

more powerful computers	**new evidence from fossils**	**new species discovered**

(1)
(Total 8 marks)

Q7. Scientists have produced many different types of GM (genetically modified) food crops.

(a) Use words from the box to complete the sentence about genetic engineering.

clones	**chromosomes**	**embryos**	**genes**

GM crops are produced by cutting ..... out of the

..... of one plant and inserting them into the cells of a crop plant.

(2)

(b) Read the information about GM food crops.

- Herbicide-resistant GM crops produce higher yields.
- Scientists are uncertain about how eating GM food affects our health.
- Insect-resistant GM crops reduce the total use of pesticides.
- GM crops might breed naturally with wild plants.
- Seeds for a GM crop can only be bought from one manufacturer.
- The numbers of bees will fall in areas where GM crops are grown.

Use this information to answer these questions.

(i) Give **two** reasons why some farmers are in favour of growing GM crops.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(ii) Give **two** reasons why many people are against the growing of GM crops.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)
(Total 6 marks)

Q8. There are two forms of peppered moth, dark and pale.
Birds eat the moths when the moths are resting on tree bark.

Pollution in the atmosphere may:

- kill lichens living on tree bark
- make the bark of trees go black.

(a) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.

Lichens are very sensitive to air pollution caused by

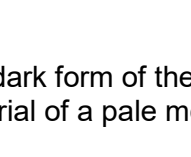
carbon dioxide.
nitrogen.
sulfur dioxide.

(1)

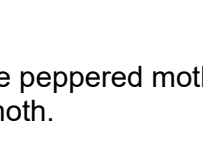
(b) The photographs show the two forms of peppered moth, on tree bark.



Tree bark covered with lichens



Tree bark made black by pollution



© Kim Taylor/Warren Photographic

(i) The dark form of the peppered moth was produced by a change in the genetic material of a pale moth.

Use **one** word from the box to complete the sentence.

characteristic	**clone**	**mutation**

A change in genetic material is called a
.....

(1)

(ii) In the 19th century, pollution made the bark of many trees go black.

Explain why:

- the population of the pale form of the moth in forests decreased
- the population of the dark form of the moth in forests increased.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(c) (i) The larvae (young) of the peppered moths eat the leaves of birch trees.

The diagram shows the food chain:

birch trees → peppered moth larvae → birds

Draw a pyramid of biomass for this food chain.

Label the pyramid.

(2)

(ii) Which **two** reasons explain the shape of the pyramid you drew in part (c)(i)?

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Some material is lost in waste from the birds	☐
The trees are much larger than peppered moth larvae	☐
Peppered moth larvae do not eat all the leaves from the trees	☐
The trees do not use all of the Sun's energy	☐

(2)
(Total 9 marks)