Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

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9074709121

BIOLOGY **9700/22**

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions **May/June 2017**

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Answer **all** the questions.

1 (a) In multicellular organisms, the structure of different cell types is adapted to their function. Within these cells there are a number of different organelles, each with a particular function.

Table 1.1 contains information about the structure and function of five different types of cell. The table also includes, for each type of cell, one example of a cell organelle that is essential for the function to be carried out.

Complete Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

type of cell	function of cell	example of organelle required to carry out function
palisade mesophyll		chloroplast
Leydig	synthesis of steroid hormones	
	production of secretory vesicles for release of antibody	Golgi body
root hair cell	active uptake of mineral ions from the soil	
pancreas acinar	synthesis of enzymes	

[5]

(b) A tissue is a collection of one or more types of cell, specialised to carry out a particular function.

An organ can be considered a structural unit within an organism that:
- consists of more than one type of tissue
- performs a particular function.

The aorta is the main artery of the body.

Explain, with reference to its structure and function, whether the aorta may be described as a tissue or an organ.

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[Total: 9]

2 Lipase is an enzyme with many commercial uses. Some species of bacteria are of great interest as they produce large quantities of lipase.

(a) Complete Fig. 2.1 to show the hydrolysis of triglyceride by lipase.

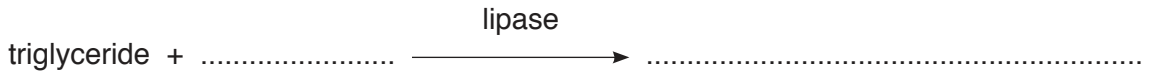

Fig. 2.1

[2]

Researchers carried out investigations into lipase extracted from a bacterium found in hot springs.

(b) To measure the activity of the bacterial lipase during their investigations, the researchers used a method based on the biological test for triglycerides.

Outline a biological test that could be carried out to show the presence of triglyceride in a liquid mixture **and** describe the positive result for this test.

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(c) The researchers investigated the effect of pH values between pH 2.0 and pH 10.5 on the activity of bacterial lipase in hydrolysing triglyceride at a temperature of 37 °C.

The results are shown in Fig. 2.2.

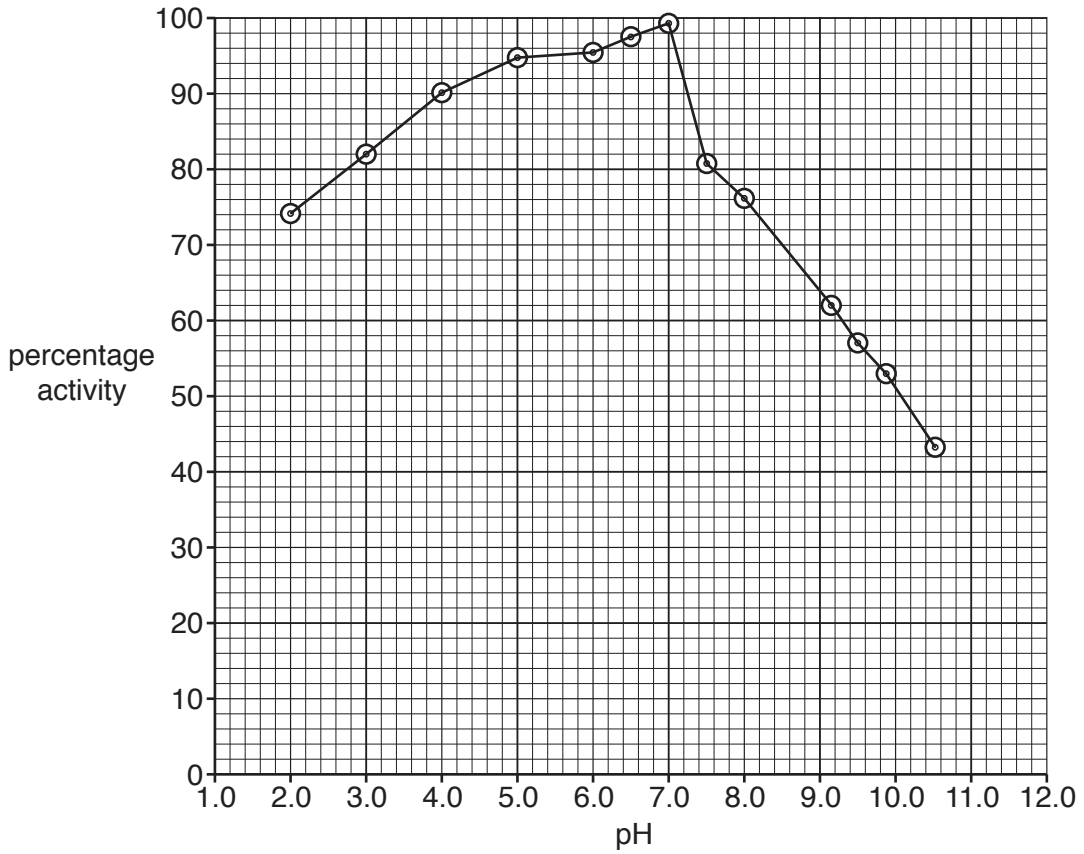

Fig. 2.2

With reference to Fig. 2.2, describe the effect of pH on the activity of bacterial lipase.

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(d) A separate investigation into the effect of pH on the same bacterial lipase compared the enzyme free in solution with the enzyme immobilised by physical attachment to a stable polymer.

At a temperature of 37 °C, the optimum pH of the enzyme free in solution was the same as that shown in Fig. 2.2. The optimum pH of the immobilised enzyme was measured as pH 4.

(i) Suggest **one** reason to explain why the enzyme free in solution has a different optimum pH compared to the immobilised enzyme.

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(ii) Suggest **one** advantage of immobilising the extracted lipase for commercial use.

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[Total: 11]

3 Malaria is a disease caused by the protoctist, *Plasmodium*. The organism has a very complex life cycle as it has two hosts, a human and a mosquito.

(a) Name **one** of the four species of *Plasmodium* that infects humans.

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(b) State the name of the mosquito that is host to *Plasmodium*.

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Fig. 3.1 is a transmission electron micrograph showing the developing *Plasmodium* cells inside a protective structure known as an oocyst. In this stage of the life cycle the oocysts are found in the mosquito gut. When mature, the *Plasmodium* cells are released and travel to the salivary glands of the mosquito.

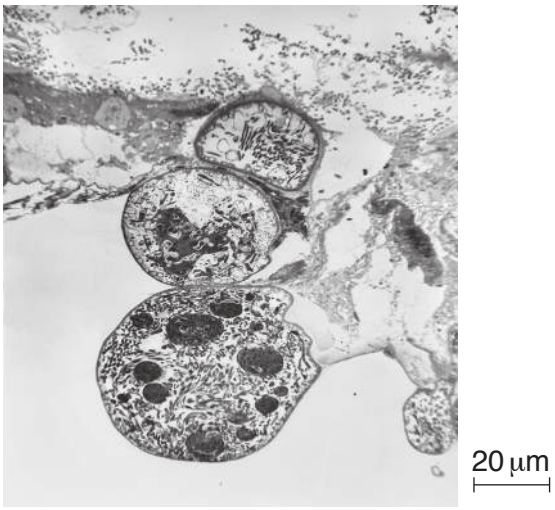

Fig. 3.1

(c) The magnification used in Fig. 3.1 can also be obtained using a light microscope.

Suggest why an electron microscope was used to obtain this image instead of a light microscope.

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(d) Use the scale bar to calculate the magnification of the image shown in Fig. 3.1.

Write down the formula and use it to make your calculation. Show your working.

formula

magnification × .....[3]

(e) Outline the role of the mosquito in the transmission of malaria.

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[Total: 9]

4 Meristematic tissue is found in the growing regions of plants, such as root tips.

(a) Fig. 4.1 summarises a cell cycle for a meristematic cell in the root tip. The two phases of this cell cycle are shown:

- interphase, which is divided into the G_1, S and G_2 stages
- cell division, which is divided into stages 1–5.

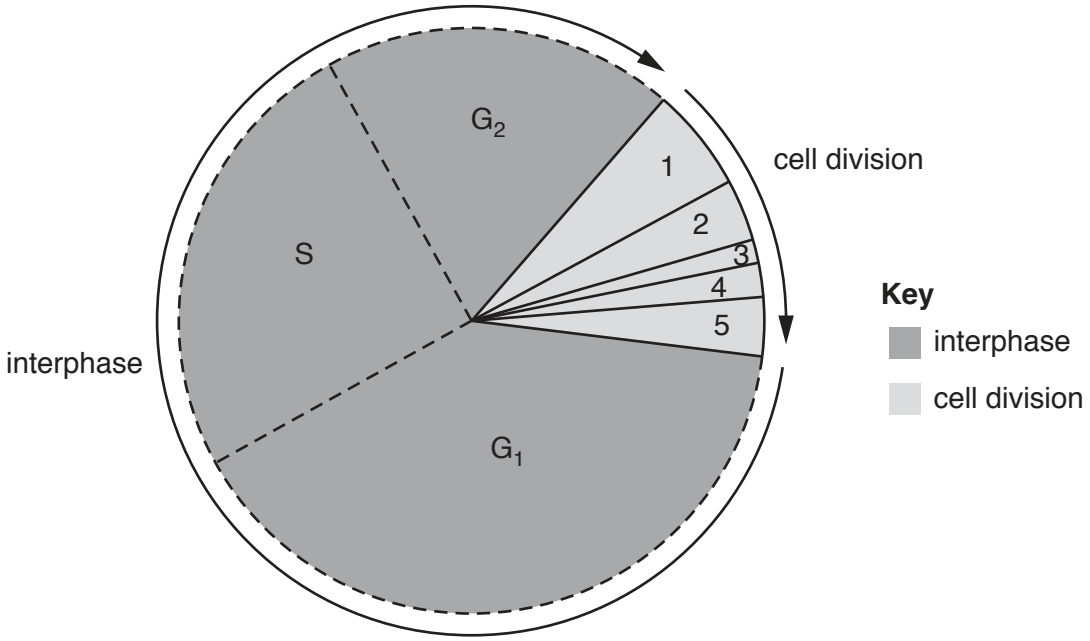

Fig. 4.1

(i) In Fig. 4.1, stage 2 is metaphase.

The stages shown in Fig. 4.1 are listed below. Draw a circle around the stage in the cell cycle that is cytokinesis **and** describe what happens in this stage in the root tip meristematic cell.

1 2 3 4 5 G_1 S G_2

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(ii) The stages shown in Fig. 4.1 are listed below. Draw a circle around the stage in the cell cycle in which the semi-conservative replication of DNA occurs **and** state what is meant by semi-conservative replication.

1 2 3 4 5 G_1 S G_2

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(b) Meristematic cells have a similar role to stem cells found in animals.

Suggest the role of a meristematic cell **and** explain the features that help it to carry out its role.

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(c) Meristematic regions in the plant can sometimes be described as strong sinks.

(i) State what is meant by a *sink*.

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(ii) Suggest what is meant by a **strong** sink.

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(d) Describe **and** explain how sucrose is loaded into phloem sieve tubes.

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[Total: 15]

5 Some pathogens can enter the human body through the gas exchange system.

(a) The epithelial lining of the gas exchange system is adapted for defence against pathogens.

(i) List the structures in the gas exchange system that have a ciliated epithelial lining.

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.....[1]

(ii) Name the cells in the ciliated epithelium that synthesise and secrete mucus.

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Alveolar macrophages are cells of the immune system. They have an important role in defence against respiratory infections.

(b) The infectious lung disease, pneumonia, can be caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

Most healthy people inhaling air containing these bacteria do **not** become ill because of the action of the alveolar macrophages.

Outline the mode of action of an alveolar macrophage in response to the presence of *S. pneumoniae*.

You may use diagrams with notes to help your answer.

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Irritants in tobacco smoke can contribute to emphysema, one of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders (COPD). In emphysema, the alveoli lose their ability to recoil on expiration and can burst.

(c) Suggest how the structure of the alveolar wall changes so that an alveolus bursts.

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(d) Some alveolar cells produce a surfactant that helps to prevent the collapse of alveoli on exhalation. Too much surfactant decreases the efficiency of gas exchange in the alveoli.

A glycoprotein known as GM-CSF is released by some cells of the immune system when there is too much surfactant in the alveoli. Excess surfactant is then broken down by alveolar macrophages.

Receptors for GM-CSF are on the cell surface membranes of alveolar macrophages.

Explain how maintaining the correct quantity of surfactant in the alveoli is the result of a cell signalling mechanism.

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[Total: 11]

[Turn over

6 As a result of transcription and translation, a polypeptide chain is produced. Proteins with quaternary structure contain two or more polypeptide chains.

An antibody molecule and a haemoglobin molecule both show quaternary structure.

(a) Table 6.1 shows some features of an antibody molecule and a haemoglobin molecule.

Complete Table 6.1 to produce a summary of the features of the two molecules.

Table 6.1

feature	antibody	haemoglobin
fibrous or globular		
number and names of polypeptide chains	two heavy and two light chains	
type of bond holding polypeptide chains together		ionic

[3]

(b) The base sequence shown in Fig. 6.1 is a short section of a longer length of DNA that is transcribed to produce mRNA. When translated, this short section produces the amino acid sequence threonine (Thr), proline (Pro), cysteine (Cys).

Fill in the two **unshaded** boxes in Fig. 6.1 to show:

- the mRNA codon for Cys
- the tRNA anticodon for Thr.

You do **not** need to give the codon and anticodon sequences in the shaded boxes.

DNA strand transcribed	TGT	GGC	ACA
mRNA strand produced			
tRNA anticodon sequence		GGC	
amino acid sequence	Thr	Pro	Cys

Fig. 6.1

[2]

[Total: 5]

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