

## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BIOLOGY 9700/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice May/June 2019

1 hour

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

#### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate Answer Sheet.

#### Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

Electronic calculators may be used.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.



1 A student was told that the actual length of a cell structure is  $5 \mu m$ .

The student was asked to state an equation that can be used to calculate the magnification of an electron micrograph of this cell structure. The student used some of the letters q to u in the equation.

q = the length of the cell structure image on the micrograph in centimetres

r = the length of the cell structure image on the micrograph in millimetres

s = 1000

 $t=\frac{1}{5}$ 

u = 5

Which is the correct equation to calculate the magnification?

 $\mathbf{B} \quad q \times \mathbf{s} \times t \qquad \qquad \mathbf{C} \quad \frac{r}{\mathbf{s}} \times u$ 

Which features of cilia and root hairs are correct? 2

	increase cell surface area	cannot be resolved with the light microscope	contain vacuoles	more than one present on a cell
Α	cilia	cilia	root hairs	root hairs
В	cilia	root hairs	cilia	cilia
С	root hairs	cilia	root hairs	cilia
D	root hairs	root hairs	cilia	root hairs

- Which are functions of microtubules? 3
  - allowing movement of cilia in a bronchus
  - 2 attachment of centromeres during metaphase
  - 3 moving secretory vesicles around a cell
  - **A** 1, 2 and 3

- **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only

						3				
4	So	me cell s	tructures ar	e listed.						
		1	mitochond	Iria						
		2	nucleus							
		3	chloroplas	ts						
		4	ribosomes	;						
	Wh	nat is the	correct orde	er of these cel	l struct	ures when lis	ted fror	n largest to sn	nallest?	
	A	1, 2, 3,	4 B	2, 3, 1, 4	С	2, 4, 1, 3	D	3, 4, 2, 1		
5	Wh	nich cell s	structures ha	ave ribosomal	RNA (	rRNA)?				
		1	chloroplas	t						
		2	mitochond	lrion						
		3	nucleus							
		4	rough end	oplasmic retic	ulum					
	Α	1, 2, 3 a	and 4							
	В	1, 2 and	d 3 only							
	С	1, 2 and	d 4 only							
	D	2, 3 and	d 4 only							
6		cell struct	ture in the r	nacrophage d	estroys	s bacteria. So	ome ba	cteria stop this	s cell structure	e from
	Wh	nich cell s	structure in t	he macropha	ge is st	topped from f	unction	ing by the bac	teria?	
	Α	Golgi b	ody							
	В	lysoson	ne							
	С	ribosom	ne							

**D** vesicle

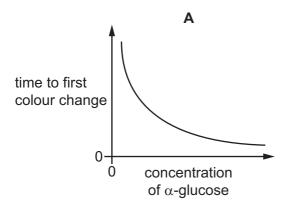
**7** A solution of amylase was added to a suspension of starch. After 30 seconds, three samples of the mixture were tested with iodine solution, Benedict's solution or with biuret reagent.

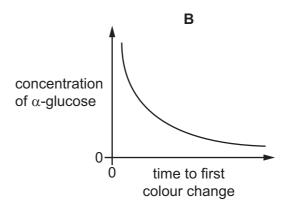
Which are the expected results?

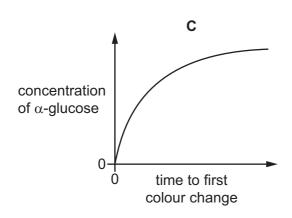
	colour with test reagent				
	iodine solution	Benedict's solution	biuret reagent		
Α	black	green	purple		
В	black	red	blue		
С	brown	blue	purple		
D	brown	yellow	blue		

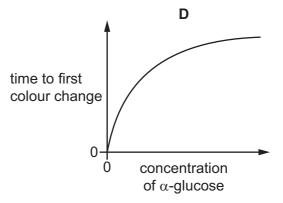
**8** A student carried out a Benedict's test on several different known concentrations of  $\alpha$ -glucose.

Which graph represents the results correctly?









**9** The diagram shows three hexose sugars.

Which row correctly shows examples of carbohydrates in which these three hexose sugars occur?

	sucrose	cellulose	starch
Α	1	2	3
В	1	3	2
С	2	3	1
D	3	2	1

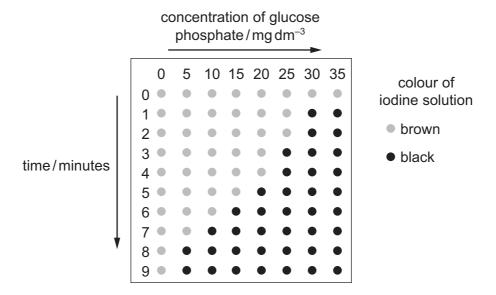
- 10 What can occur during condensation of carbohydrates?
  - **A** a disaccharide is produced from monosaccharides
  - B glycosidic bonds are broken
  - C molecules of water are used up
  - **D** monosaccharides are produced
- 11 What is true about triglycerides?

	hydrophobic	insoluble in alcohol	
Α	✓	✓	key
В	✓	×	✓ = correct
С	x	✓	x = not correct
D	X	X	

- 12 What is the minimum number of carbon atoms in an amino acid?
  - **A** 1
- **B** 2
- **C** 3
- D 4

13 In an investigation, the same concentration of the enzyme phosphorylase was added to different concentrations of glucose phosphate and incubated at 30 °C. At 1 minute intervals, one drop of the reaction mixture was removed and added to a drop of iodine solution on a white tile.

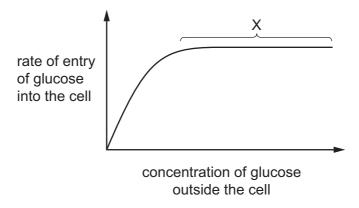
The diagram shows the results of this investigation.



What explains the trend in the results of this investigation?

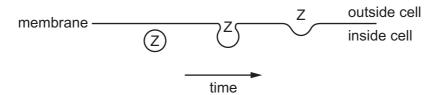
- **A** Phosphorylase catalyses a reaction converting glucose phosphate to starch.
- **B** The maximum rate of reaction is reached at 20 mg dm<sup>-3</sup> of glucose phosphate.
- **C** Substrate concentration is limiting at concentrations of glucose phosphate 25 mg dm<sup>-3</sup> or less.
- **D** Enzyme concentration is limiting at concentrations of glucose phosphate 25 mg dm<sup>-3</sup> or less.
- 14 What is the definition of the Michaelis-Menten constant, K<sub>m</sub>, for an enzyme?
  - $\mathbf{A} \quad V_{max}$
  - **B** half V<sub>max</sub>
  - **C** the substrate concentration that gives V<sub>max</sub>
  - ${f D}$  the substrate concentration that gives half  $V_{\text{max}}$

15 The graph shows how the rate of entry of glucose into a cell changes as the concentration of glucose outside the cell changes.



What is the cause of the plateau at X?

- **A** All the carrier proteins are saturated with glucose.
- **B** The carrier proteins are denatured and no longer able to function.
- **C** The cell has used up its supply of ATP.
- **D** The concentrations of glucose inside and outside the cell are equal.
- **16** The diagram shows the movement of substance Z across a cell surface membrane.



Which process is involved in this movement?

- A endocytosis
- **B** exocytosis
- C phagocytosis
- **D** pinocytosis

17 Visking tubing is often used as a model during experiments to investigate osmosis in plants.

What could Visking tubing be used to represent?

	cell surface membrane	cell wall	tonoplast	
Α	✓	✓	✓	key
В	✓	X	✓	✓ = represents
С	✓	X	X	x = does not represent
D	X	✓	✓	

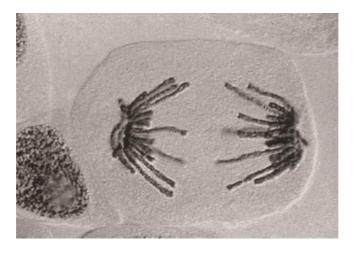
**18** A scientist stains the chromosomes of a diploid plant cell with a fluorescent dye to observe the telomeres.

This cell has 38 chromosomes.

How many telomeres will the scientist observe in one of the nuclei during telophase of mitosis?

- **A** 38
- **B** 76
- **C** 114
- **D** 152

**19** The photomicrograph shows a cell during mitosis.

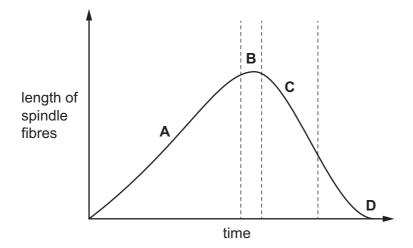


What is happening in this cell?

- 1 Centrioles are replicating.
- 2 Spindle microtubules are shortening.
- 3 Chromatin is condensing.
- **A** 1, 2 and 3
- **B** 1 and 2 only
- C 2 only
- **D** 3 only

- 20 Which events listed are part of mitosis?
  - 1 interphase
  - 2 prophase
  - 3 cytokinesis
  - **A** 1, 2 and 3
  - B 1 and 2 only
  - C 1 only
  - D 2 only
- **21** The graph shows the length of the spindle fibres during mitosis.

Which region of the graph shows when all the centromeres have detached from the spindle fibres?



22 A short piece of DNA, 19 base pairs long, was analysed to find the number of nucleotide bases in each of the polynucleotide strands. Some of the results are shown below.

	nu	number of nucleotide bases			
	Α	С	G	Т	
strand 1				4	
strand 2		7		5	

How many nucleotide bases containing C were present in strand 1?

**A** 2

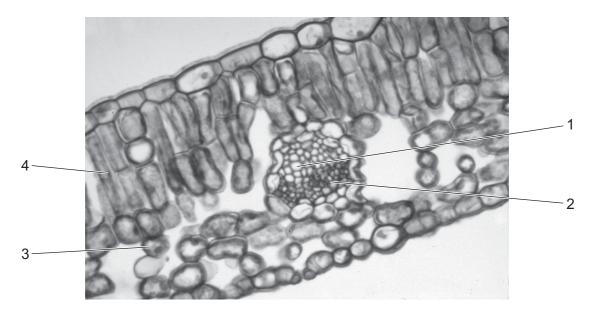
**B** 3

C :

**D** 7

23	Wh	ich nucle	ic acid ba	ses are	purines?					
	Α	adenine	and cytos	sine						
	В	cytosine	and thym	ine						
	С	guanine	and aden	ine						
	D	uracil ar	nd cytosine	е						
24	cod	ling for a	specific po	olypepti	de is tran	scrib	ed and trar	nslated.	DNA containing 6000 nucleoti	ides
	Wh	at is the	total numb	er of an	nino acid	s in t	his polypep	otide?		
	Α	500	В	1000		С	2000	D	3000	
25	Wh	ich stateı	ments abo	ut tRNA	are corr	ect?				
		1	Hydroger	n bonds	between	base	es tempora	rily hold t	RNA against mRNA.	
		2	The base	•				les are th	e same as the base sequence	es in
		3	tRNA tra protein.	nslates	the base	e sec	quence in r	mRNA in	to the amino acid sequence	in a
	Α	1, 2 and	13 <b>B</b>	1 and	d 2 only	С	1 and 3 o	only <b>D</b>	2 and 3 only	

26 The photomicrograph shows a transverse section of part of a dicotyledonous leaf.



What are the correct labels for 1, 2, 3 and 4?

	1	2	3	4
Α	phloem	xylem	palisade mesophyll	spongy mesophyll
В	phloem	xylem	spongy mesophyll	palisade mesophyll
С	xylem	phloem	palisade mesophyll	spongy mesophyll
D	xylem	phloem	spongy mesophyll	palisade mesophyll

- **27** Some of the features present in transport tissues in plants are listed.
  - 1 lignified walls
  - 2 cytoplasm
  - 3 mitochondria
  - 4 pits
  - 5 plasmodesmata

Which of these features are present in phloem sieve tube elements?

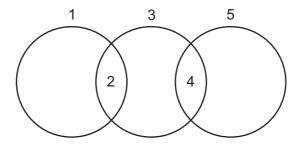
**A** 1, 2 and 5

**B** 1, 3 and 4

**C** 2, 3 and 5

**D** 2, 4 and 5

28 The diagram shows the relationship between phloem sieve tube elements, xylem vessel elements and companion cells.

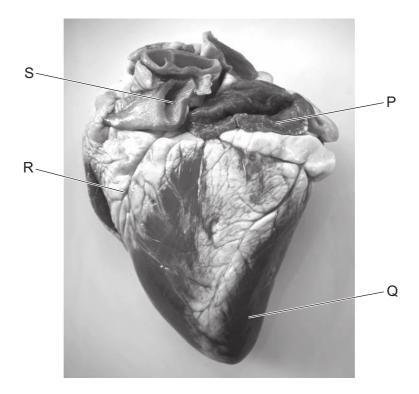


## Which row is correct?

	1	2	3	4	5
Α	companion cells	endoplasmic reticulum	phloem sieve tube elements	no nucleus	xylem vessel elements
В	companion cells	nucleus	phloem sieve tube elements	cytoplasm	xylem vessel elements
С	phloem sieve tube elements	mitochondria	companion cells	nucleus	xylem vessel elements
D	xylem vessel elements	no cytoplasm	phloem sieve tube elements	vacuole	companion cells

- 29 Which statement correctly describes a transport pathway in plants?
  - **A** In the apoplast pathway, water may move through plasmodesmata.
  - **B** In the symplast pathway, water may move through intercellular spaces.
  - **C** The apoplast pathway may be blocked by the Casparian strip.
  - **D** The symplast pathway may be blocked by the tonoplast.





Which row identifies the position of the structures labelled P, Q, R and S?

	Р	Q	R	S
Α	left atrium	cardiac muscle	Purkyne tissue	pulmonary vein
В	left atrium	left ventricle	coronary artery	vena cava
С	right atrium	cardiac muscle	Purkyne tissue	aorta
D	right atrium	right ventricle	coronary artery	pulmonary artery

# 31 What happens during ventricular systole?

- 1 The atrioventricular node transmits an electrical signal to the apex of the heart.
- 2 The pressure in the ventricles drops below the pressure in the atria.
- The atrioventricular valves close and the semilunar valves open.

A 1 and 2 only B 1 and 3 only C 2 only D 3 only

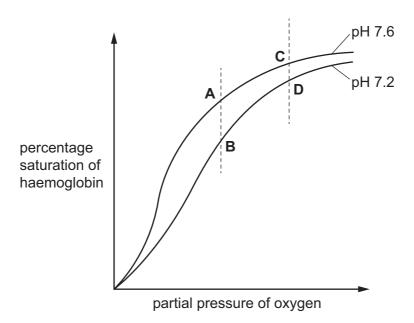
**32** Athletes often move from low altitude to high altitude to train for a race.

Which statements about the effect of training at high altitude are correct?

- 1 Higher concentrations of carbon dioxide stimulate greater oxygen dissociation.
- 2 Lower concentrations of oxygen stimulate the uptake of more oxygen by red blood cells.
- 3 Lower partial pressures of oxygen stimulate higher production of red blood cells.
- A 1 and 2 only
- **B** 2 and 3 only
- C 1 only
- **D** 3 only

33 The graph shows the oxygen haemoglobin dissociation curves at pH 7.6 and at pH 7.2.

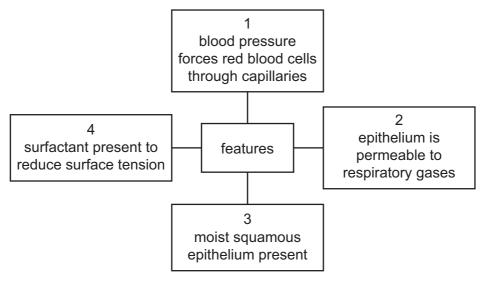
Which point on the graph shows the percentage saturation of haemoglobin in the blood leaving an active muscle?



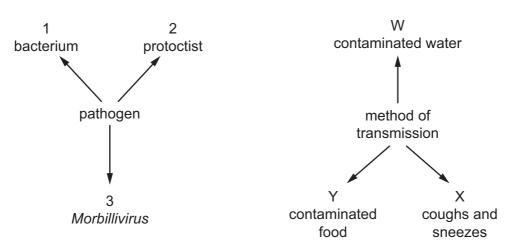
**34** Which row correctly describes the short-term effects of carbon monoxide and nicotine on the body of a smoker?

	demand for oxygen	concentration of oxygen in blood
Α	decreased by carbon monoxide	increased by nicotine
В	decreased by nicotine	increased by carbon monoxide
С	increased by carbon monoxide	decreased by nicotine
D	increased by nicotine	decreased by carbon monoxide

- 35 Which statements about bronchioles are correct?
  - 1 They have ciliated cells.
  - 2 They have goblet cells.
  - 3 They have muscle tissue.
  - **A** 1, 2 and 3
- **B** 1 and 2 only
- 2 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- **36** Which features are important for the diffusion of oxygen out of an alveolus?



- **A** 1, 2 and 3
- **B** 1, 3 and 4
- C 1 and 3 only
- **D** 2 and 4 only
- **37** The diagram shows some of the pathogens that cause disease in humans and some of the ways they are transmitted.



What is the correct pathogen and method of transmission for measles?

- A 1 and X
- B 2 and W
- C 3 and W
- **D** 3 and X

### 38 Which row is correct for each disease?

	cholera	HIV/AIDS	malaria	measles
A	caused by a bacterium	can be transmitted in breast milk and across placenta	eradication programme unsuccessful	caused by a virus
В	eating raw shellfish can be a source of infection	may be carried by a vector	carried by male <i>Anopheles</i> mosquitoes	can cause blindness
С	air borne infection	caused by a retrovirus	causative agent is a eukaryote	symptoms usually include a rash
D	can be caught by swimming in contaminated water	causes reduction in number of T-lymphocytes	mainly kills children under five years	no effective vaccination available

- 39 Which statements describe myasthenia gravis?
  - 1 Antibodies attack proteins within the body.
  - 2 T-lymphocytes are involved in an inflammatory response.
  - 3 The immune system blocks receptors at the neuromuscular junction.
  - 4 The immune system attacks the central nervous system.
  - **A** 1 and 3 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 2 and 4
- **40** Which row shows the cells that are able to divide continuously and are involved in monoclonal antibody production?

	cancer cells	mouse B-lymphocyte plasma cells	hybridoma cells	
Α	✓	✓	✓	key
В	✓	✓	X	✓ = correct
С	✓	X	✓	x = not correct
D	X	✓	✓	

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