



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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**BIOLOGY**

**9700/22**

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

**October/November 2020**

**1 hour 15 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

## INFORMATION

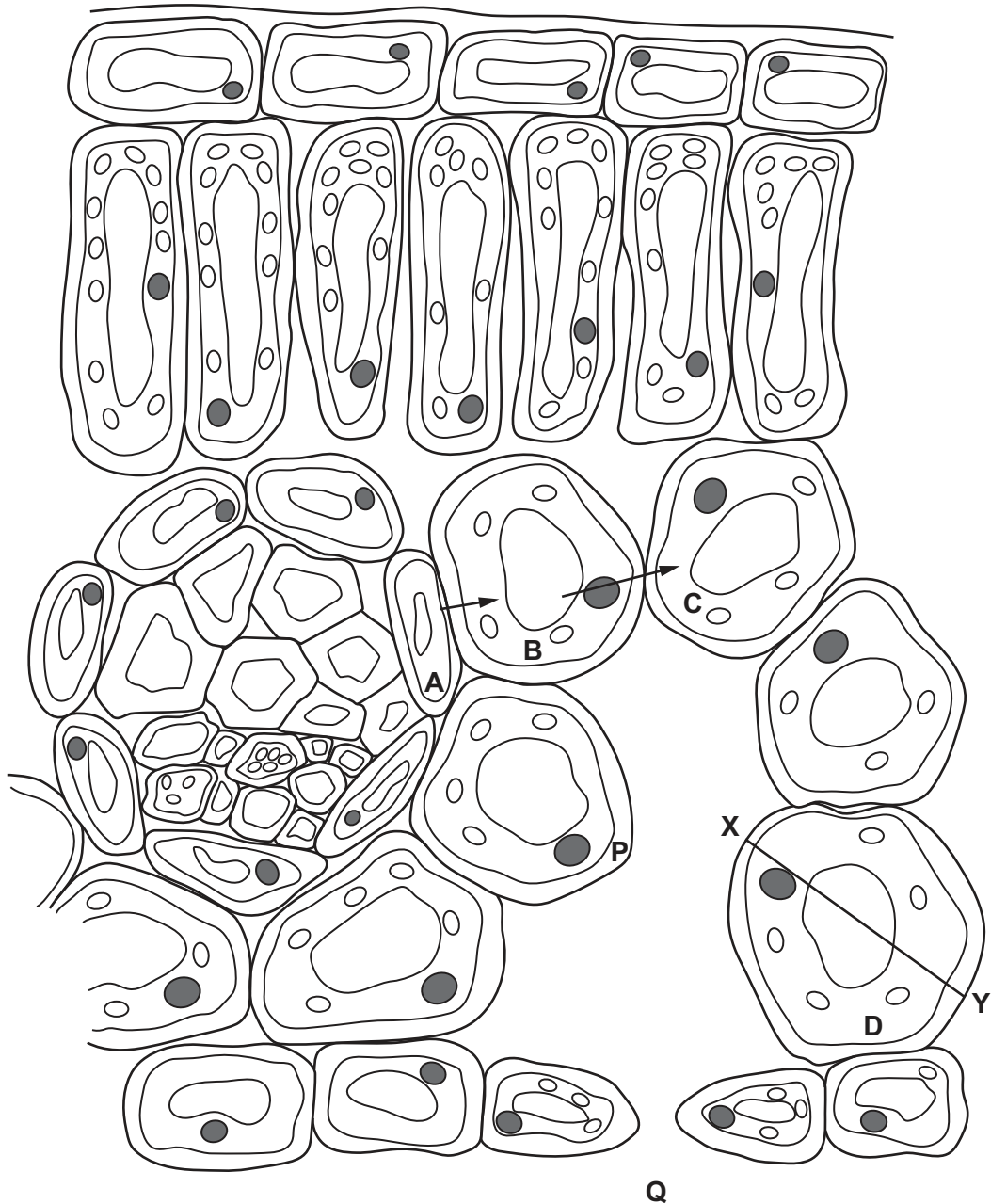
- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **20** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 Fig. 1.1 is a diagram drawn from a photomicrograph of a transverse section through part of a leaf.

The arrows in Fig. 1.1 show the movement of water through the cells of the leaf after it has left the xylem.



**Fig. 1.1**

- (a) Water from the xylem can enter cell **A** and then moves to cells **B** and **C** without crossing their cell walls.

The cell structures through which water passes from cell **A** to cell **B** are **not** visible in Fig. 1.1.

- (i) Name the cell structures through which water passes from cell **A** to cell **B** without crossing their cell walls.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain what causes water to move from cell **B** to cell **C**.

.....  
.....  
..... [1]

(iii) Name the pathway taken by water between cell **A** and cell **C**.

..... [1]

(b) Most of the water that arrives at the leaf passes to the external atmosphere.

With reference to Fig. 1.1, describe **and** explain the sequence of events occurring between point **P** and point **Q**.

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.....  
.....  
.....  
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.....  
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.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

(c) The actual diameter of cell **D** in Fig. 1.1 along the length **X–Y** is 25 μm.

Calculate the magnification of the image.

Write down the formula used to make your calculation. Show your working.

<i>formula</i>
----------------

answer = × ..... [3]

[Total: 10]



Rifampicin binds tightly to an RNA polymerase molecule close to its active site. This affects the activity of the enzyme.

**(b) (i)** RNA polymerase catalyses the formation of messenger RNA (mRNA) from DNA.

State the term for this process.

..... [1]

**(ii)** During the formation of RNA, a number of events occur that involve the action of RNA polymerase.

Suggest ways in which rifampicin can affect the activity of RNA polymerase.

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.....  
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..... [3]

- (c) RNA polymerase is composed of five different polypeptides. Gene *rpoB* codes for one of these polypeptides known as the  $\beta$ -subunit.

One or more mutations in a specific region of *rpoB* result in strains of *M. tuberculosis* that are resistant to rifampicin. In these strains, mutations often occur in two DNA triplets in this region, in positions 526 and 531.

Table 2.2 summarises the results of an investigation into seven rifampicin-resistant strains, **A** to **G**, that have amino acid changes for positions 526 and 531.

Table 2.2 includes:

- the change in the **mRNA codon** for position 526 or position 531
- the amino acid change that has occurred as a result of the mutation
- the minimum concentration of rifampicin required to inhibit growth of the bacterial strain (MIC)
- the number of **other** mutations occurring within the specific region of *rpoB*.

**Table 2.2**

**Key**

$\approx$  approximately

$\geq$  greater than or equal to

$\leq$  less than or equal to

strain	codon involved	mRNA codon change	amino acid change	MIC/ $\mu\text{g cm}^{-3}$	number of other mutations in the specific region
<b>A</b>	526	CAC $\rightarrow$ UAC	His $\rightarrow$ Tyr	$\leq 50$	0
<b>B</b>	526	CAC $\rightarrow$ AAC	His $\rightarrow$ Asn	$\geq 100$	1
<b>C</b>	526	CAC $\rightarrow$ CGC	His $\rightarrow$ Arg	$\approx 50\text{--}75$	2
<b>D</b>	526	CAC $\rightarrow$ CGC	His $\rightarrow$ Arg	$\geq 100$	3
<b>E</b>	526	CAC $\rightarrow$ CGC	His $\rightarrow$ Arg	$\approx 50$	3
<b>F</b>	526	CAC $\rightarrow$ UUC	His $\rightarrow$ .....	$\geq 100$	3
	531	UCG $\rightarrow$ UUG	Ser $\rightarrow$ Leu		
<b>G</b>	526	CAC $\rightarrow$ UAC	His $\rightarrow$ .....	$\geq 100$	3
	531	UCG $\rightarrow$ UUC	Ser $\rightarrow$ Phe		



3 Fig. 3.1 is a photomicrograph of a section through lung tissue.

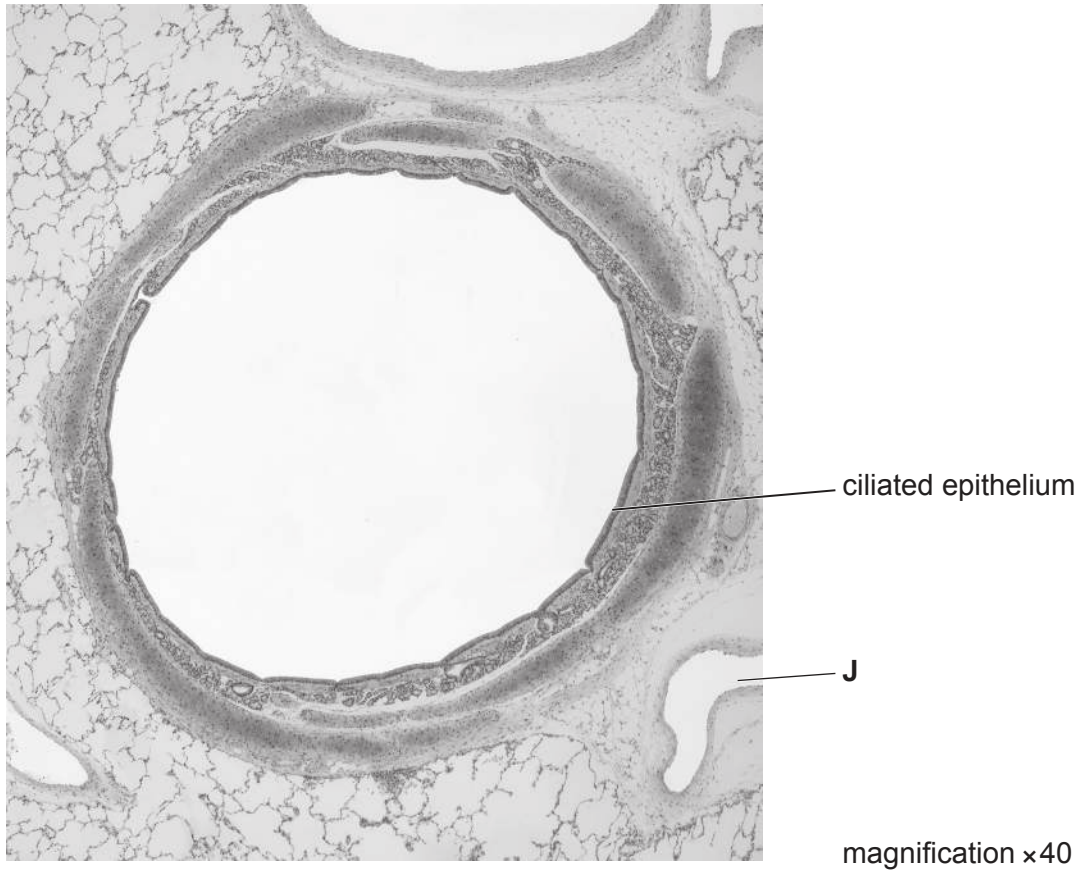


Fig. 3.1

(a) State the feature visible in Fig. 3.1 that identifies the structure in the centre of the image as the bronchus **and** list other visible features that help to confirm this identification.

feature to identify the bronchus .....

.....  
.....

other features .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

[3]



(b) Identify the structure labelled **J** in Fig. 3.1.

State the evidence visible in Fig. 3.1 that supports your answer.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

[2]

(c) The ciliated epithelium labelled in Fig. 3.1 consists of goblet cells and ciliated epithelial cells.

Outline how goblet cells and cilia work together to maintain healthy lung tissue.

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.....  
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.....  
.....  
.....

[2]

[Total: 7]

- 4 In the immune system, a plasma cell develops from an activated B-lymphocyte. Mature plasma cells synthesise and secrete antibody molecules.

(a) Fig. 4.1 is a diagram of a transmission electron micrograph of a plasma cell.

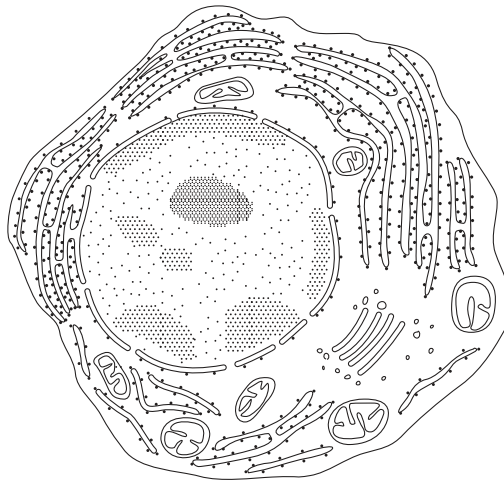


Fig. 4.1

The plasma cell can be seen in greater detail using an electron microscope compared with using a light microscope.

- (i) Describe the **extra** detail of the nucleus that can be seen using an electron microscope.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (ii) Explain why cell structures, such as ribosomes and the rough and smooth endoplasmic reticulum, cannot be seen using a light microscope.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) The transition from the activated B-lymphocyte to the fully mature plasma cell requires a number of mitotic cell cycles to occur. This process, which is known as clonal expansion, results in a large number of genetically identical plasma cells.

Fig. 4.2 describes events, **A** to **F**, that occur during the mitotic cell cycle of the B-lymphocyte.

<b>A</b> centrioles replicate
<b>B</b> DNA polymerase catalyses the formation of phosphodiester bonds
<b>C</b> condensation of chromosomes
<b>D</b> nuclear envelope reassembles around each set of daughter chromosomes
<b>E</b> centromeres move towards poles
<b>F</b> chromosomes line up at spindle equator

**Fig. 4.2**

Table 4.1 lists the stages occurring during one cell cycle of the B-lymphocyte. These stages are not in the correct order.

**Table 4.1**

stage of cell cycle	correct letter from Fig. 4.2
G <sub>2</sub> phase	
metaphase	<b>F</b>
cytokinesis	
prophase	
S phase	
anaphase	
G <sub>1</sub> phase	
telophase	

Complete Table 4.1 by writing the letter of the event described in Fig. 4.2 that correctly matches the stage of the cell cycle listed.

Leave a **blank space** if there is **no** matching description for the stage in the list. Use each letter **once** only.

One of the letters in Table 4.1 has already been added for you.

[5]



- 5 Sucrose phosphorylase is an enzyme found in some species of bacteria. One function of this enzyme is for the production of compounds that help to protect the cell from harmful osmotic changes in the external environment.

Fig. 5.1 shows the reversible reaction that takes place within the bacterial cell.

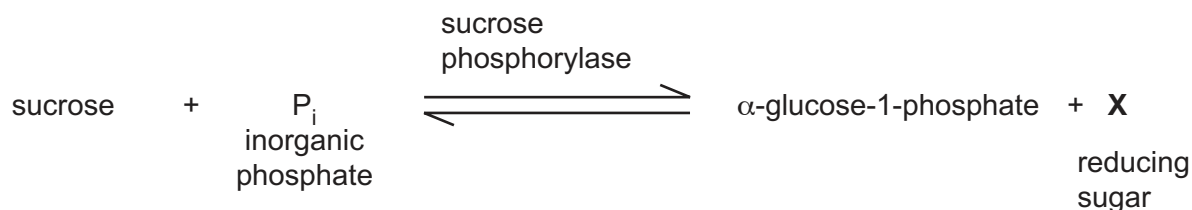


Fig. 5.1

- (a) Name reducing sugar X in Fig. 5.1.

..... [1]

- (b) In the absence of sucrose phosphorylase as a catalyst, the reaction shown in Fig. 5.1 would take too long to occur to allow the bacterial cell to function efficiently.

Explain why the reaction shown in Fig. 5.1 proceeds at a much faster rate in the presence of the enzyme.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (c) An enzyme that catalyses a reaction of commercial interest needs to be investigated to see if it is suitable for use in industry.

For example:

- immobilised enzymes may be used as they have a longer shelf-life than the enzyme free in solution
- many industrial reactions are carried out at higher temperatures to minimise contamination of products by microorganisms.

Fig. 5.2 shows the results of an investigation to compare the activity of sucrose phosphorylase free in solution (free enzyme) with immobilised sucrose phosphorylase (immobilised enzyme) at different pHs.

Fig. 5.3 shows the activity of the free enzyme and immobilised enzyme at different temperatures.

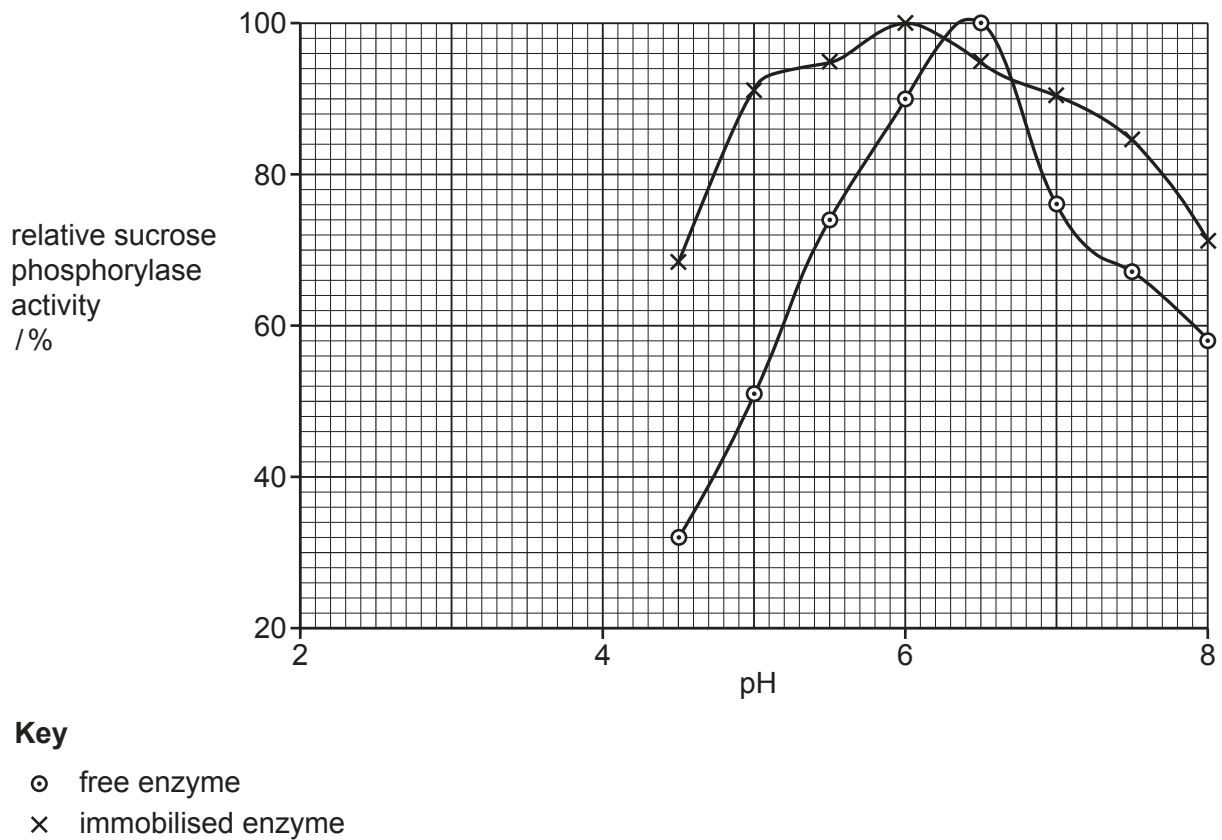


Fig. 5.2



6 (a) Fig. 6.1 shows an oxygen dissociation curve for adult human haemoglobin.

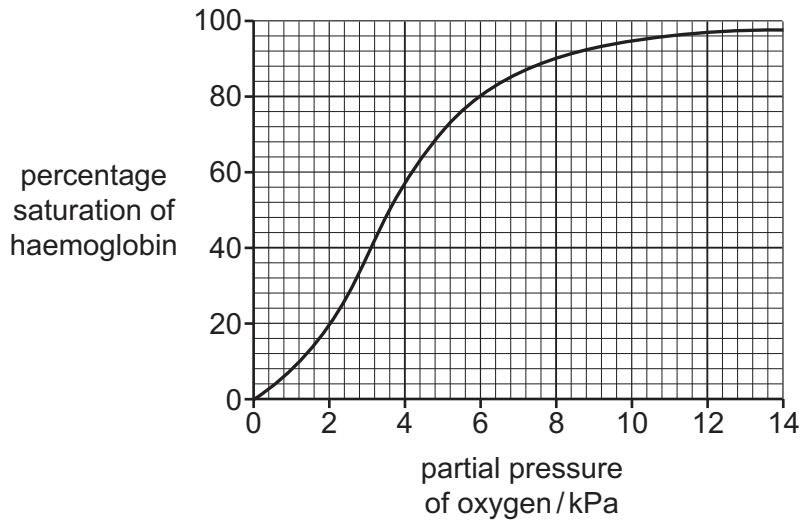


Fig. 6.1

An increase in the partial pressure of carbon dioxide ( $p\text{CO}_2$ ) in respiring tissue causes the Bohr effect.

(i) Sketch on Fig. 6.1 to show how the Bohr effect changes the oxygen dissociation curve. [1]

(ii) Explain how an increase in  $p\text{CO}_2$  produces the Bohr effect **and** state the benefit of this effect for the tissue.

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..... [3]



(b) Carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) is transported across the cell surface membrane of the red blood cell using a different mechanism to the transport of hydrogen carbonate ions ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ).

Name the different mechanisms of transport used for  $\text{CO}_2$  and for  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  **and** explain why they are transported across the membrane by different mechanisms.

$\text{CO}_2$  .....

$\text{HCO}_3^-$  .....

explanation .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

[Total: 8]





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