

Friday 22 June 2012 – Morning

A2 GCE BIOLOGY

F214 Communication, Homeostasis and Energy

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:
None

Other materials required:

- Electronic calculator
- Ruler (cm/mm)

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes




Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
-  Where you see this icon you will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answer.
- You may use an electronic calculator.
- You are advised to show all the steps in any calculations.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2 The kidney is composed of many nephrons.

Fig. 2.1 is a diagrammatic representation of a nephron. The numbers represent the relative concentrations of solutes in the tubule and the tissue fluid surrounding the tubule.

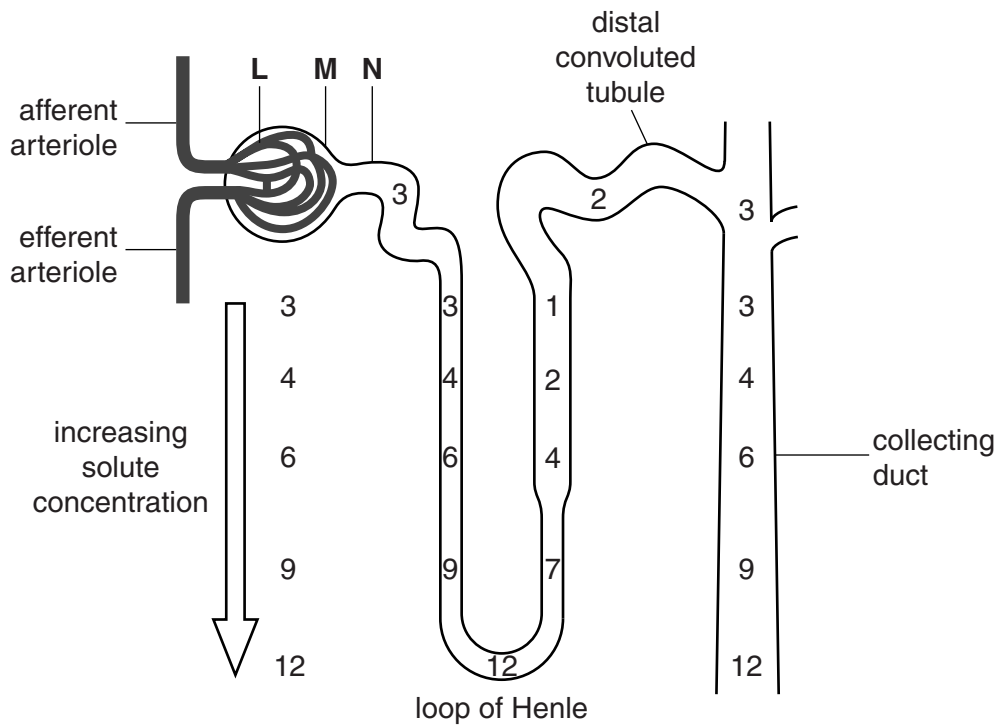


Fig. 2.1

(a) **Name** the parts of the nephron labelled **L**, **M** and **N**.

- L**
- M**
- N** [3]

- 3 The compound 2,3,5-triphenyl-tetrazolium chloride (TTC) is an electron acceptor. TTC will diffuse into actively respiring cells and accept electrons from the electron transport chain.

When TTC accepts electrons and becomes reduced, it changes from colourless to pink. The tissues in which this reaction takes place will be stained a pink colour.

- (a) State the **precise** location of the electron transport chain in the cell.

..... [1]

- (b) A student carried out an investigation into the respiratory activity of plant tissue. She used three groups of germinating broad bean seeds. These were first treated as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

seed	treatment
group A	kept at 22°C for 24 hours before the investigation
group B	kept at 6°C for 24 hours before the investigation
group C	kept at 22°C for 24 hours and then placed in water at 90°C for 5 minutes before the investigation

The groups of seeds were then sliced longitudinally and placed, cut surface down, in a shallow dish containing a small volume of TTC solution. The cut surfaces remained in contact with the solution for 10 minutes.

The seeds were then removed from the dish. The excess TTC solution was wiped off and the cut surfaces of the seeds in each group were observed.

The appearance of the seeds in each group is shown in Fig. 3.1. The shaded areas are the regions where the tissues have stained a pink colour.

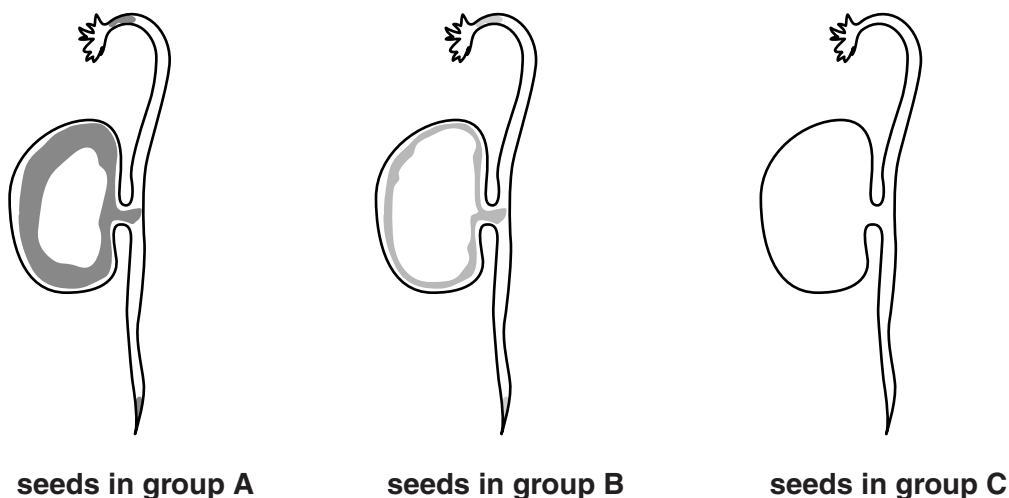


Fig. 3.1

(i) Describe the differences observed in the seeds in groups **A**, **B** and **C**.

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..... [1]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the results observed in the seeds in group **A**.

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..... [2]

(iii) Suggest reasons for the difference in the amount of staining observed in the seeds in groups **B** and **C** when compared to those in group **A**.

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..... [2]

(c) If oxygen is not present or is in short supply, respiration can take an anaerobic pathway **after glycolysis**. In plant cells, this pathway is the same as the one used in yeast cells.

(i) Name the hydrogen acceptor in this pathway.

..... [1]

(ii) Name the intermediate compound in this pathway.

..... [1]

(iii) Name the products of this pathway.

..... [1]

(iv) Explain why this pathway is important for the plant cell.

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..... [2]

[Total: 11]

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QUESTION 4 STARTS ON PAGE 10

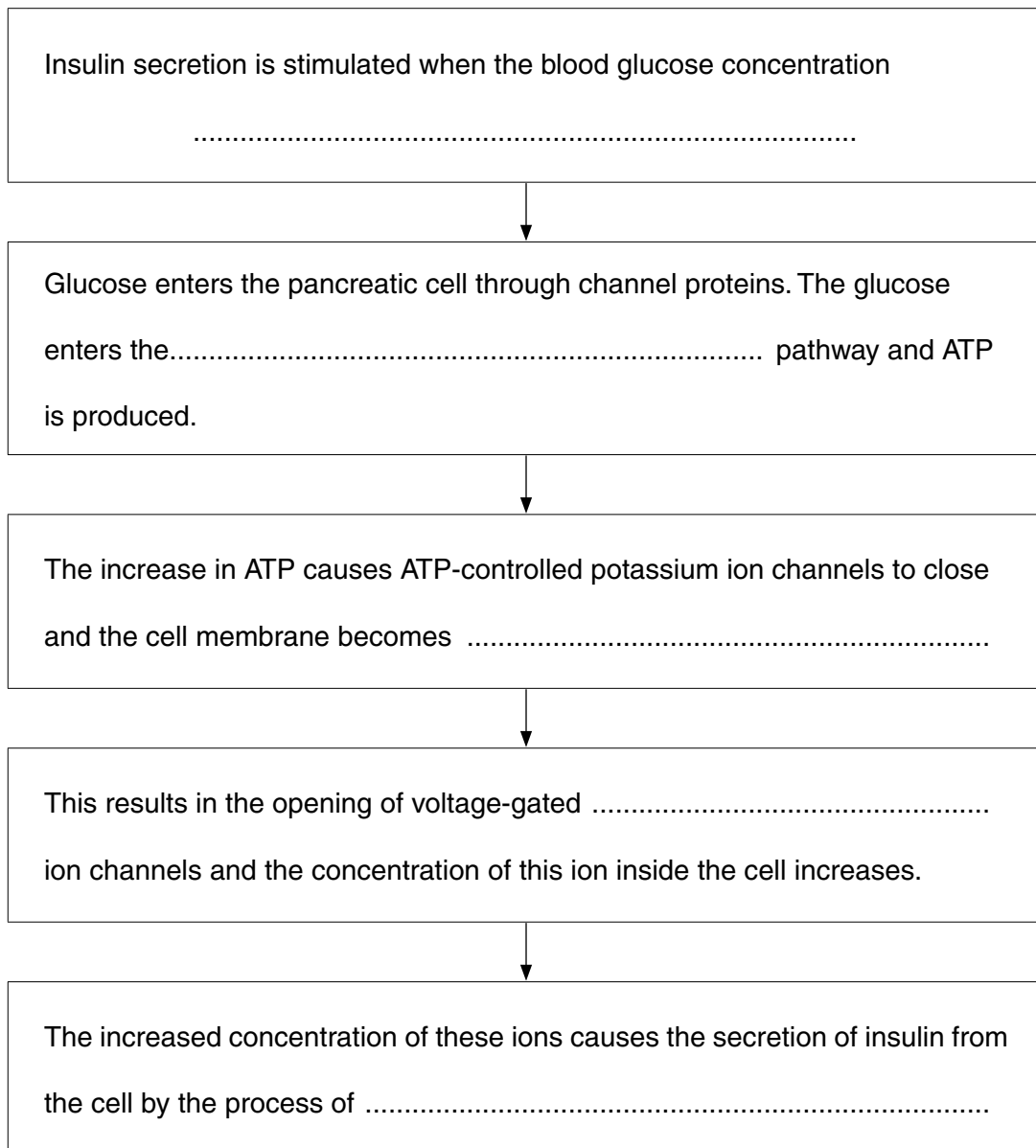
5 The regulation of blood glucose concentration is important for homeostasis and involves hormonal control.

(a) (i) Name the endocrine tissue in the pancreas that is responsible for secretion of hormones.
..... [1]

(ii) Identify the **specific** cell type in pancreatic tissue that secretes the hormone insulin.
..... [1]

(b) The incomplete flowchart below outlines the way in which the secretion of insulin from a pancreatic cell is controlled.

Complete the flowchart by inserting the most appropriate word(s) in the spaces provided.



[5]

(c) (i) Insulin is a polypeptide molecule.

State where in a pancreatic **cell** insulin molecules are synthesised.

..... [1]

(ii) Outline the events that occur after the synthesis of an insulin molecule until it is ready to be secreted from the pancreatic cell.

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..... [3]

[Total: 11]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

