

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Forename(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate signature \_\_\_\_\_

I declare this is my own work.

# INTERNATIONAL GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE

# C

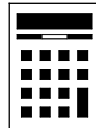
Paper 1 Biology Core

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil and a ruler
- a scientific calculator.



## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- All working must be shown.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

| For Examiner's Use |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Question           | Mark |
| 1                  |      |
| 2                  |      |
| 3                  |      |
| 4                  |      |
| 5                  |      |
| 6                  |      |
| 7                  |      |
| 8                  |      |
| 9                  |      |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       |      |

## Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- You are expected to use a scientific calculator where appropriate.

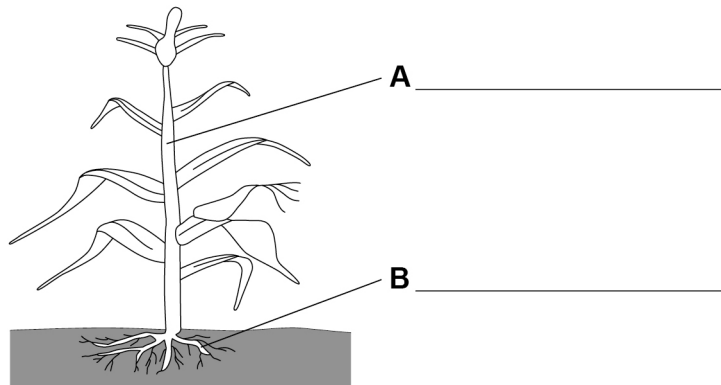


Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

0 1

**Figure 1** shows some plant organs.

**Figure 1**



0 1 . 1

Label the organs **A** and **B** on **Figure 1**.

[2 marks]

0 1 . 2

What term is used for a group of cells with a similar structure and function?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Gamete

Organ system

Organism

Tissue



**0 1 . 3** What cell is adapted for one particular function?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Bacterial cell

Eukaryotic cell

Specialised cell

**0 1 . 4** Leaf cells have chloroplasts.

What is the function of chloroplasts?

**[1 mark]**

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**Question 1 continues on the next page**

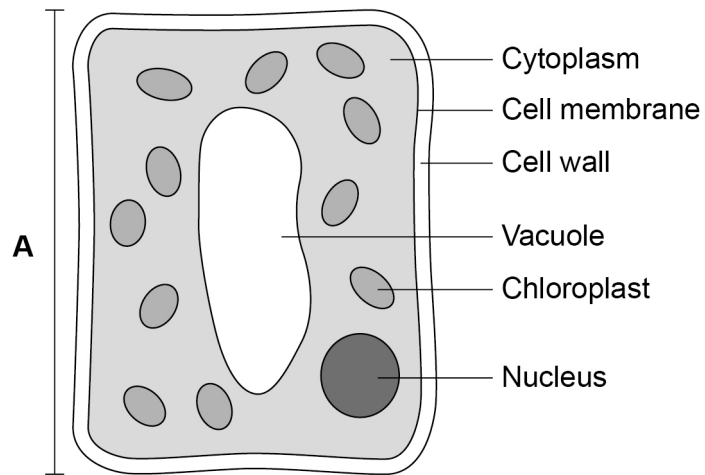
**Turn over ►**



A leaf cell is magnified to produce the image in **Figure 2**.

Line **A** shows the length of the leaf cell in the image.

**Figure 2**



**0 1 . 5** Measure the length of the image, line **A**.

Give your answer in mm.

**[1 mark]**

Length of the image = \_\_\_\_\_ mm



**0 1 . 6** The magnification of the leaf cell in **Figure 2** is  $\times 750$ .

The real length of the leaf cell can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{real length of leaf cell} = \frac{\text{length of image}}{\text{magnification}}$$

Calculate the real length of the leaf cell in **Figure 2**.

Use your answer from Question **01.5**.

**[2 marks]**

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Real length of the leaf cell = \_\_\_\_\_ mm

**0 1 . 7** Give **two** structures in **Figure 2** that are **not** found in animal cells.

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

10

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



**0 2**

Respiration takes place in animals.

**0 2 . 1**What substances are needed for **aerobic** respiration?**[2 marks]**Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Carbon dioxide

Glucose

Nitrogen

Oxygen

Water

**0 2 . 2**Give **two** uses of the energy transferred by respiration in animals.**[2 marks]**

1

---

2

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**0 2 . 3** Anaerobic respiration can take place in muscle cells.

What are **two** features of **anaerobic** respiration in muscle cells?

**[2 marks]**

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Carbon dioxide is used.

Glycerol is produced.

Lactic acid is produced.

No oxygen is used.

Water is used.

**Question 2 continues on the next page**

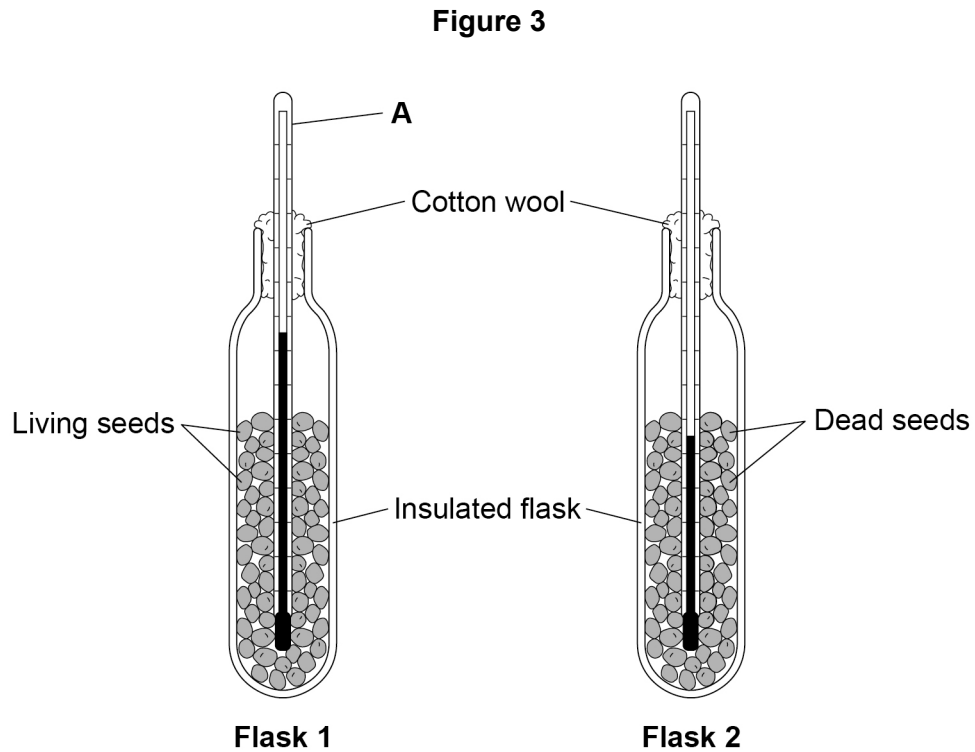
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A student investigated energy transfer in plants.

The temperature of plant seeds was measured over a period of 24 hours.

**Figure 3** shows the apparatus used.



**0 2 . 4** Name the apparatus labelled **A** in **Figure 3**.

[1 mark]

\_\_\_\_\_

**0 2 . 5** Suggest why the flasks used were insulated flasks.

[1 mark]

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**0 2 . 6** Why were dead seeds used in **Flask 2**?

**[1 mark]**

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**0 2 . 7** **Table 1** shows the results.

**Table 1**

|                            | Temperature in °C       |                       |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
|                            | Flask 1<br>Living seeds | Flask 2<br>Dead seeds |
| <b>Start of experiment</b> | 18                      | 18                    |
| <b>After 12 hours</b>      | 26                      | 18                    |
| <b>After 24 hours</b>      | 40                      | 18                    |

What conclusion can be made from the results?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Living seeds are larger than dead seeds.

Living seeds grow faster at a low temperature.

Living seeds transfer energy to the environment.

**10**

**Turn over for the next question**

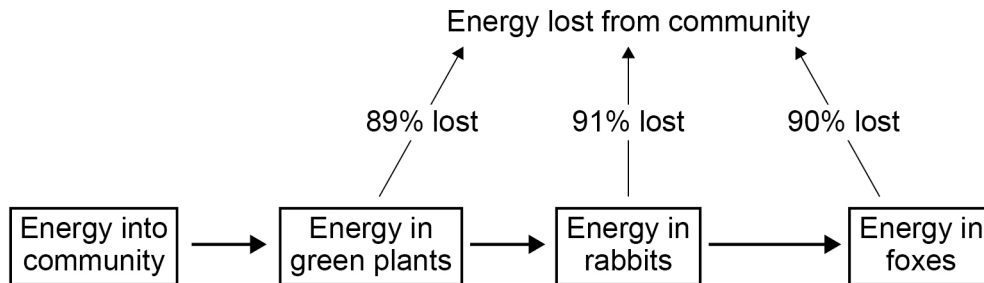
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03

**Figure 4** shows the flow of energy through part of a community of living organisms.

**Figure 4**



03.1

What is the source of energy for green plants?

[1 mark]

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03.2

What percentage of the energy in green plants is transferred to rabbits in **Figure 4**?

[1 mark]

---

03.3

The energy in the green plants in **Figure 4** is 500 000 J.

Calculate how much energy is transferred to rabbits in **Figure 4**.

Use your answer from Question **03.2**.

[2 marks]

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Energy transferred = \_\_\_\_\_ J



**0 3 . 4** How is the energy in animals lost to the environment?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

By photosynthesis

In digested food

In new growth

In waste materials

In a farmer's corn field:

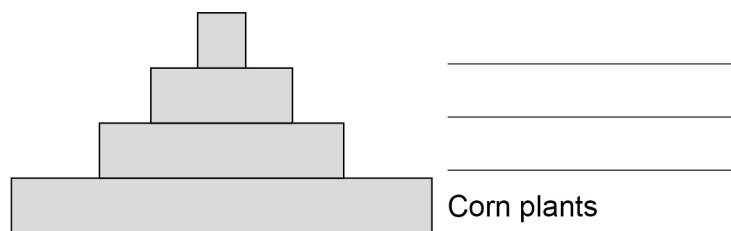
- small insects feed on corn plants
- carabid beetles feed on small insects
- birds feed on carabid beetles.

**0 3 . 5** **Figure 5** shows a pyramid of biomass for the organisms in the farmer's corn field.

Complete the pyramid of biomass in **Figure 5**.

**[2 marks]**

**Figure 5**



**0 3 . 6** Corn plants have fewer damaged leaves when the number of carabid beetles in the corn field is increased.

Suggest **one** reason why.

**[1 mark]**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 3 continues on the next page**

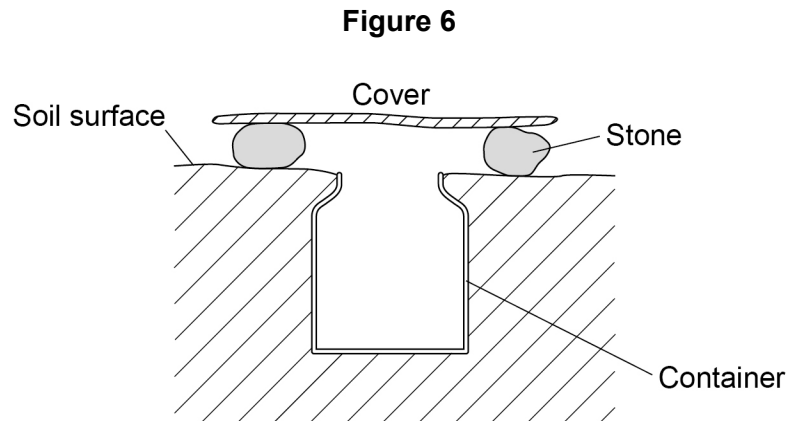
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A pitfall trap can be used to collect carabid beetles in the corn field.

The beetles move between the stones and fall into the pitfall trap.

**Figure 6** shows a pitfall trap.



**0 3 . 7** Suggest **one** reason why a cover is placed above the container.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3 . 8** Describe how the farmer could use pitfall traps to compare the number of carabid beetles in the field in different months.

**[3 marks]**

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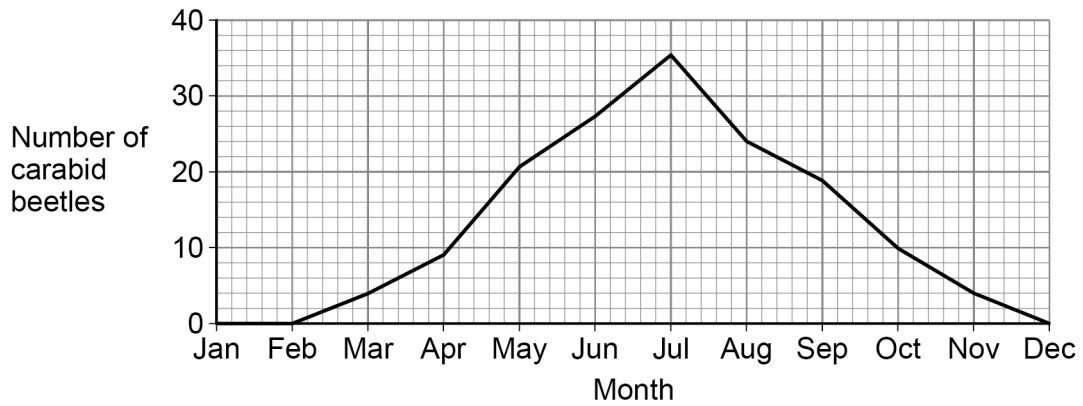
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0 3 . 9

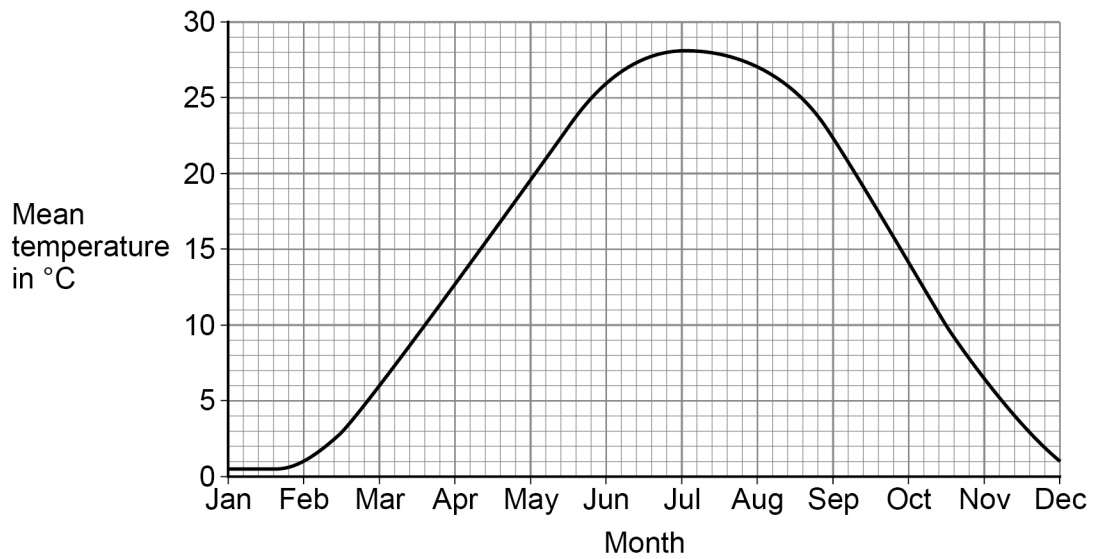
**Figure 7** shows the number of carabid beetles trapped each month in one year.

**Figure 7**



**Figure 8** shows the mean temperature during the year.

**Figure 8**



What do the results suggest about the type of conditions that carabid beetles prefer?

[1 mark]

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13

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 4

Animal cells burst when too much water moves into the cells.

0 4 . 1

Complete the sentences.

[2 marks]

Water moves into animal cells by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.

Water moves into animal cells through the \_\_\_\_\_.

A scientist investigated the effect of salt solution on animal cells.

This is the method used.

- 1 Place one drop of a salt solution onto a microscope slide.
- 2 Add 40 animal cells to the drop of salt solution.
- 3 After 20 minutes, observe the cells using a microscope.
- 4 Determine the number of animal cells that have burst.
- 5 Repeat steps 1 to 4 two more times using the same salt solution.
- 6 Repeat steps 1 to 5 using different concentrations of salt solution.

The results are shown in **Table 2**.

**Table 2**

| Salt solution | Number of animal cells that burst |        |        |      |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|------|
|               | Test 1                            | Test 2 | Test 3 | Mean |
| <b>W</b>      | 37                                | 39     | 36     | 37.3 |
| <b>X</b>      | 14                                | 15     | 31     | 14.5 |
| <b>Y</b>      | 2                                 | 1      | 2      | 1.7  |
| <b>Z</b>      | 0                                 | 2      | 1      | 1.0  |

0 4 . 2

The **Test 3** result for salt solution **X** was **not** used to calculate the mean.

Give the reason why.

[1 mark]

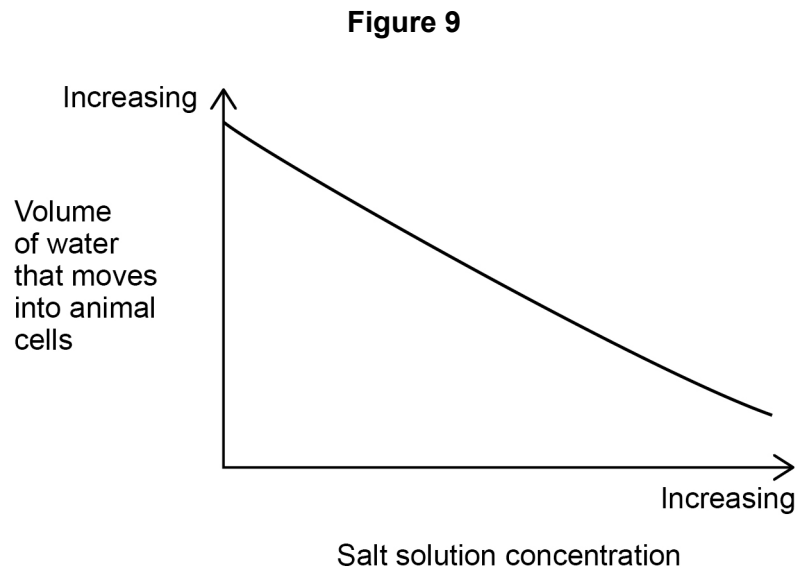
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**Figure 9** shows the effect of salt solution concentration on the volume of water that moves into animal cells.



**0 4 . 3** Describe the trend shown in **Figure 9**.

[1 mark]

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**0 4 . 4** Which salt solution in **Table 2** has the lowest salt concentration?

Give a reason for your answer.

Use **Figure 9**.

[2 marks]

Salt solution \_\_\_\_\_

Reason \_\_\_\_\_

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**0 4 . 5** Predict how many animal cells will burst if they are placed in water with no salt dissolved in it.

[1 mark]

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**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 4 | . | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|

The scientist tested another concentration of salt solution.

The number of animal cells that burst in each of the three tests were:

- 25
- 24
- 27

Calculate the mean number of animal cells that burst.

Give your answer to **two** significant figures.

**[3 marks]**

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Mean number of animal cells (2 significant figures) = \_\_\_\_\_

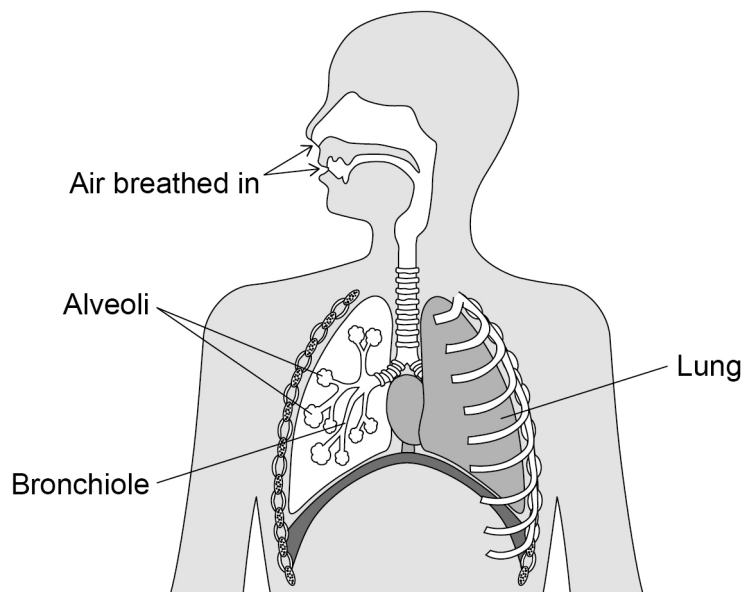
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| 10 |
|----|



0 5

Figure 10 shows the human breathing system.

Figure 10



0 5 . 1

Describe how oxygen in the lungs enters the blood.

[3 marks]

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0 5 . 2

Oxygen is transported to the organs.

Which blood cells transport oxygen?

[1 mark]

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Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



**0 5 . 3** Complete the pathway taken by the air when it is breathed in.

Choose answers from the box.

**[3 marks]**

|                |                    |                  |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>bronchi</b> | <b>bronchioles</b> | <b>diaphragm</b> |
| <b>ribs</b>    | <b>trachea</b>     |                  |

Air breathed in



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



Alveoli

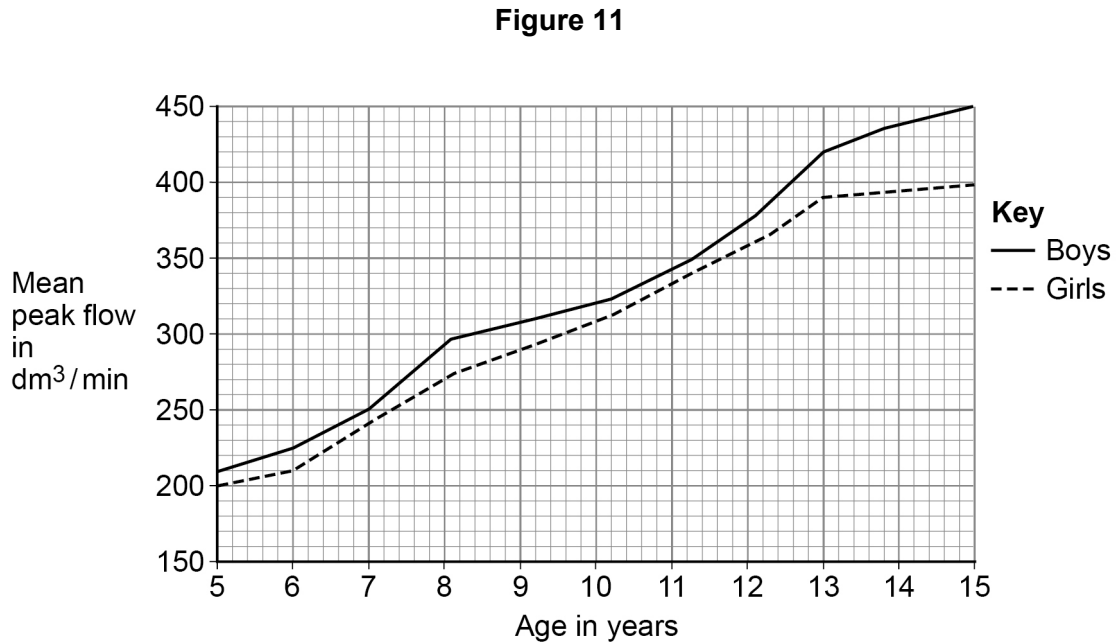


Peak flow is a measurement of how fast a person can blow air out of their lungs.

The peak flow of more than 3000 children aged 5 to 15 years was measured.

The mean peak flow was calculated at each age for boys and for girls.

**Figure 11** shows the results.



**0 5 . 4** Give **two** conclusions about mean peak flow in boys and girls.

Use information from **Figure 11**.

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**0 5 . 5** What is the mean peak flow for girls aged 13 years?

**[1 mark]**

Mean peak flow = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{dm}^3/\text{min}$

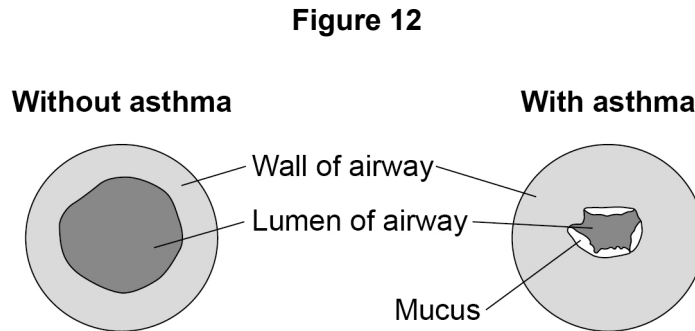
**Question 5 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



Asthma affects the airways.

**Figure 12** shows an airway of a person without asthma and an airway of a person with asthma.



0 5 . 6

Give **two** reasons why a person with asthma finds it harder to breathe than a person without asthma.

Use information from **Figure 12**.

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

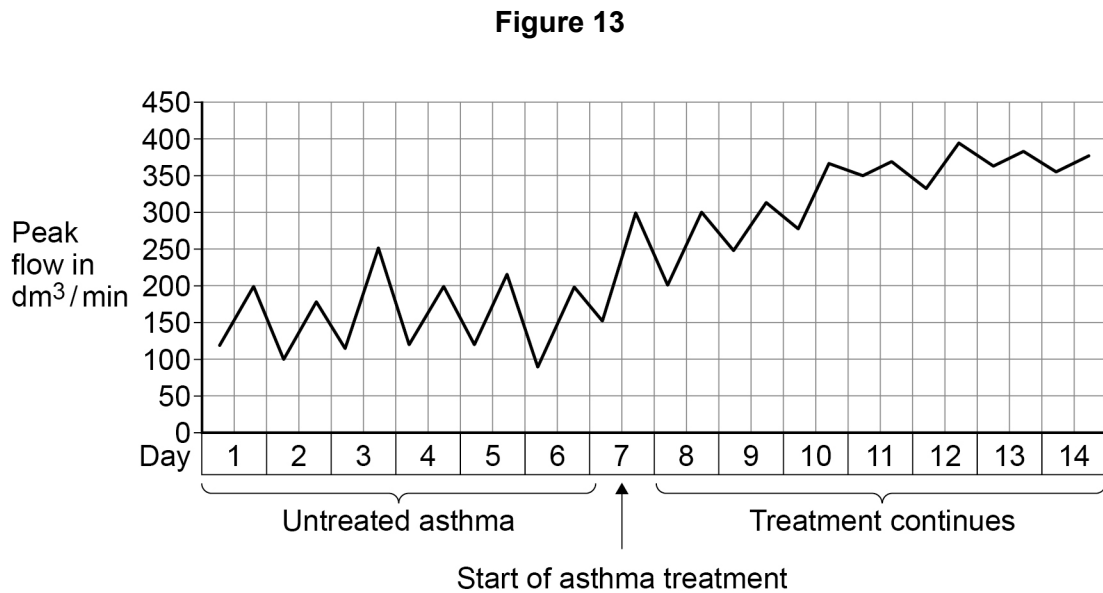


**0 5 . 7** Asthma reduces peak flow.

A 13-year-old boy with asthma recorded his peak flow twice a day.

The boy started using an asthma treatment on day seven.

**Figure 13** shows the boy's peak flow record.



The mean peak flow for boys aged 13 years is 420 dm<sup>3</sup>/min.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the asthma treatment.

Use information from **Figure 13**.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 6**

Variation in birds may be caused by genes, the environment or both genes and the environment.

**0 6 . 1**

Complete **Table 3** to show the cause of each variation.

**[2 marks]**

Tick (✓) **one** box in each row.

**Table 3**

| Variation    | Variation caused by |                  |                            |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
|              | Genes only          | Environment only | Both genes and environment |
| Blood group  |                     |                  |                            |
| Broken wing  |                     |                  |                            |
| Mass of bird |                     |                  |                            |

**0 6 . 2**

Scientists have suggested different theories to explain why organisms change over time.

What is Lamarck's theory?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Changes in the environment destroy DNA code.

Changes that give an advantage to an organism are never inherited.

Changes that occur in an organism's lifetime can be inherited.



**0 6 . 3** What process leads to changes in the characteristics of a species over time according to the theory of evolution?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Asexual reproduction

Cloning

Genetic engineering

Natural selection

**Question 6 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



Figure 14 shows a bird.

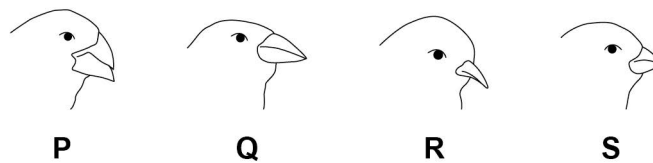
Figure 14



The beak of the bird is adapted for eating insects.

Figure 15 shows the heads of four species of finch that live on the Galapagos Islands.

Figure 15



0 6 . 4 Which species of finch in **Figure 15** is most likely to eat insects?

Give **one** reason for your answer.

[2 marks]

Species of finch \_\_\_\_\_

Reason \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



0 6 . 5

It is too far for birds to fly from the mainland to the Galapagos Islands.

A scientist suggested that some finches were carried to the Galapagos Islands by a strong wind thousands of years ago.

Complete the sentences to describe how a new species of finch could develop on one of the Galapagos Islands.

**[4 marks]**

The long distance causes the mainland finches and island finches

to be \_\_\_\_\_.

The finches have alleles that control their \_\_\_\_\_.

Conditions on the Island causes different alleles to be \_\_\_\_\_.

The mainland finches and island finches are no longer able to

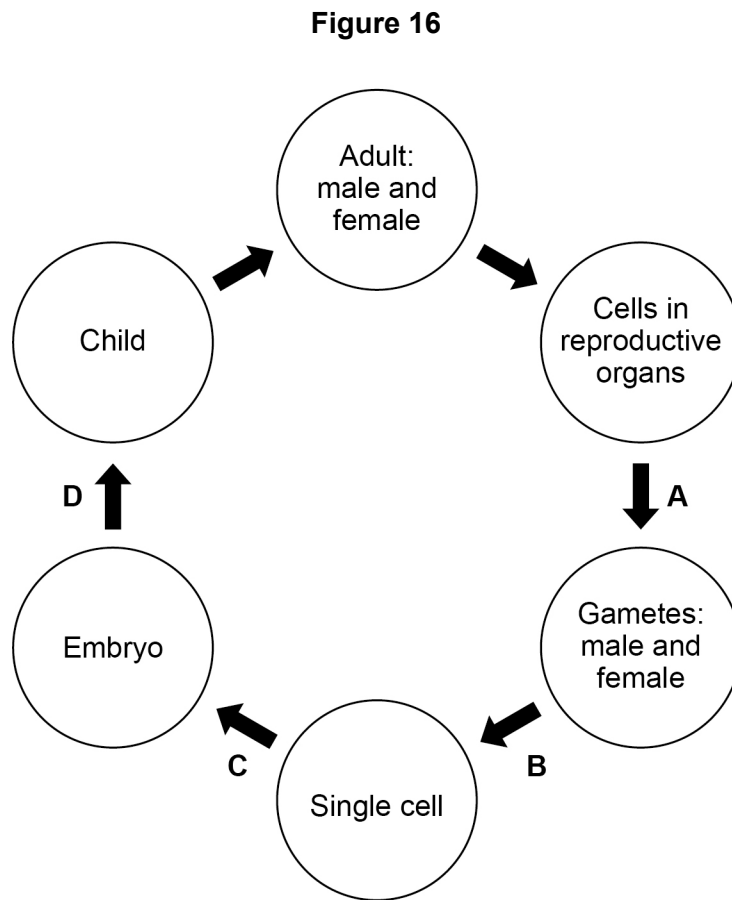
successfully \_\_\_\_\_.

10

**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

0 7

Figure 16 shows some of the stages in the human life cycle.



0 7 . 1

Complete **Table 4** to identify the processes **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

[4 marks]

Tick (✓) **one** box in each row.

**Table 4**

|   | Fertilisation | Meiosis | Mitosis |
|---|---------------|---------|---------|
| A |               |         |         |
| B |               |         |         |
| C |               |         |         |
| D |               |         |         |



**0 7 . 2** What are the different forms of a gene called?

**[1 mark]**

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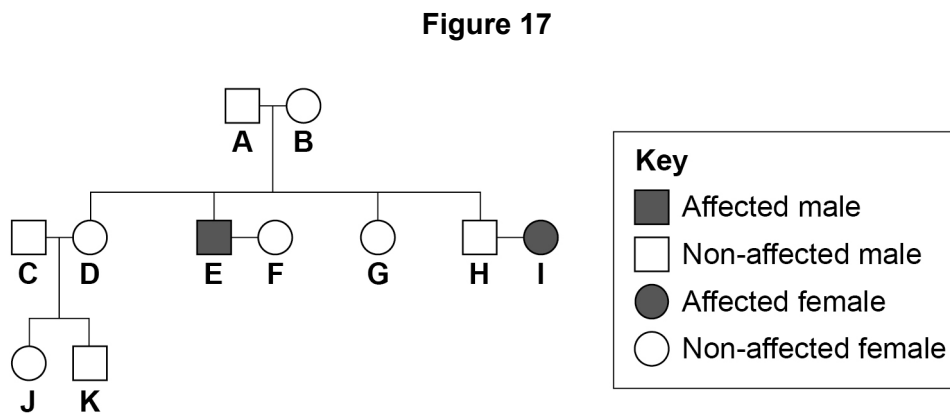
**Question 7 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a disorder that can be inherited.

**Figure 17** shows the inheritance of PKU in one family.



**0 7 . 3** How many children do **A** and **B** have?

**[1 mark]**

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**0 7 . 4** PKU is caused by the recessive form of a gene.

Use evidence about **A** and **B** and their children in **Figure 17** to support this statement.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 7 . 5** Some foods contain an amino acid called phenylalanine.

A high concentration of phenylalanine in the blood may cause brain damage.

A person with PKU cannot remove phenylalanine from the blood when they absorb too much.

Explain how a low protein diet will help prevent brain damage in a person with PKU.

**[2 marks]**

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**10**

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



|   |   |
|---|---|
| 0 | 8 |
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**Figure 18** shows an athlete ready to run in a race.

**Figure 18**

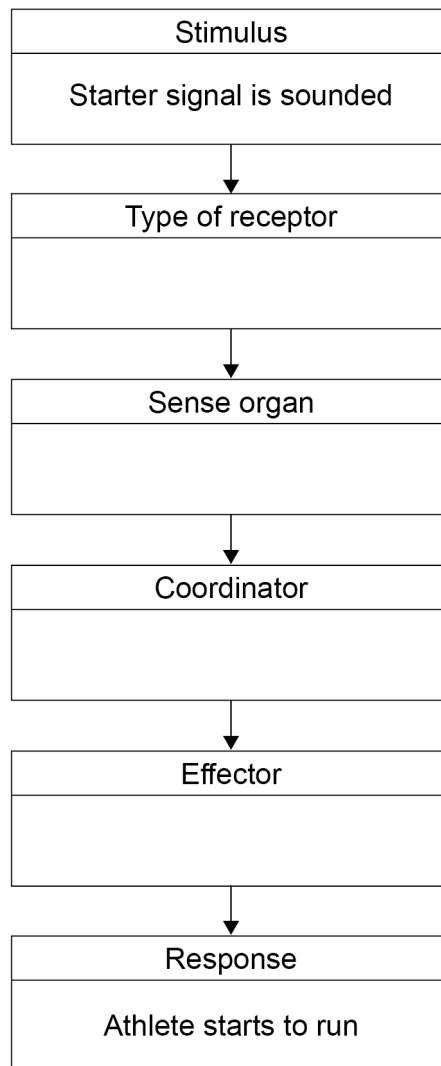


When a starter signal is sounded, the athlete starts to run.



**Figure 19** shows how the athlete is able to respond to the stimulus.

**Figure 19**



**0 8 . 1** Complete **Figure 19**.

**[4 marks]**

**0 8 . 2** Name the type of cell that passes impulses from receptors to coordination centres.

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 8 continues on the next page**

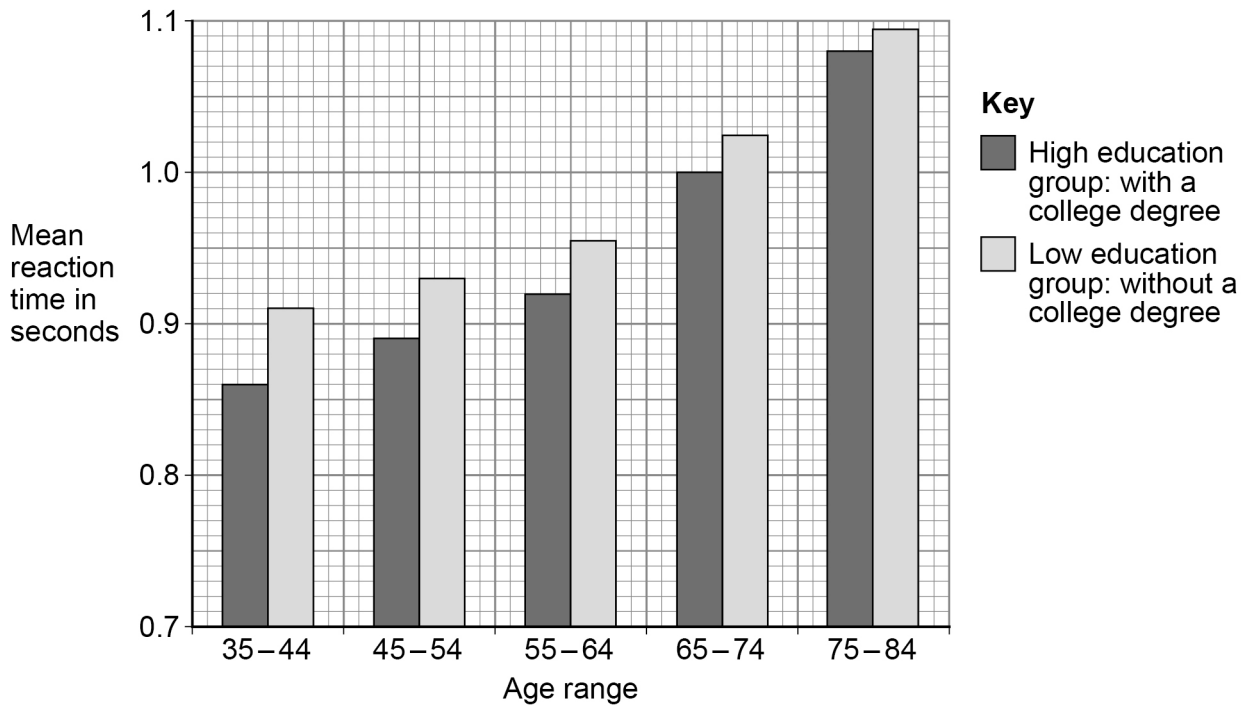
**Turn over ►**



A scientist investigated the effects of age and education level on human reaction time.

**Figure 20** shows some of the results.

**Figure 20**



**0 8 . 3** What was the range of the mean reaction time for the high education group? [1 mark]

[1 mark]

Range = \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ s

**0 8 . 4** Describe **two** trends in **Figure 20**. [2 marks]

[2 marks]

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



0 8 . 5

The scientist concluded:

'Higher education level has less effect on a person's reaction time as they get older.'

Give evidence from **Figure 20** that supports the scientist's conclusion.**[1 mark]**

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10

**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

**0 9**

Bacteria reproduce by dividing into two.

Bacteria can divide every 20 minutes to form a colony.

**0 9 . 1**

Starting with one cell, the number of bacteria in a colony is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Number of cells} = 2^n$$

where **n** is the number of cell divisions.

Calculate the number of bacteria in a colony after 2 hours.

**[3 marks]**

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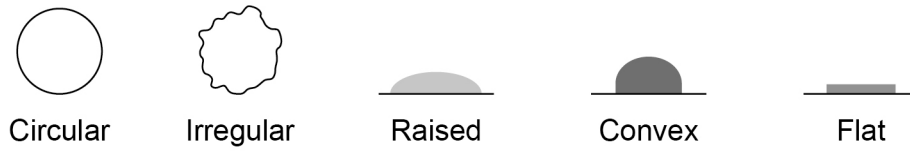
Number of bacteria = \_\_\_\_\_



Bacteria can be identified by the characteristics of their colony.

**Figure 21** shows some bacterial colonies.

**Figure 21**



0 9 . 2

Suggest **one** characteristic that could be used to identify bacteria on nutrient agar.

**[1 mark]**

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**Question 9 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

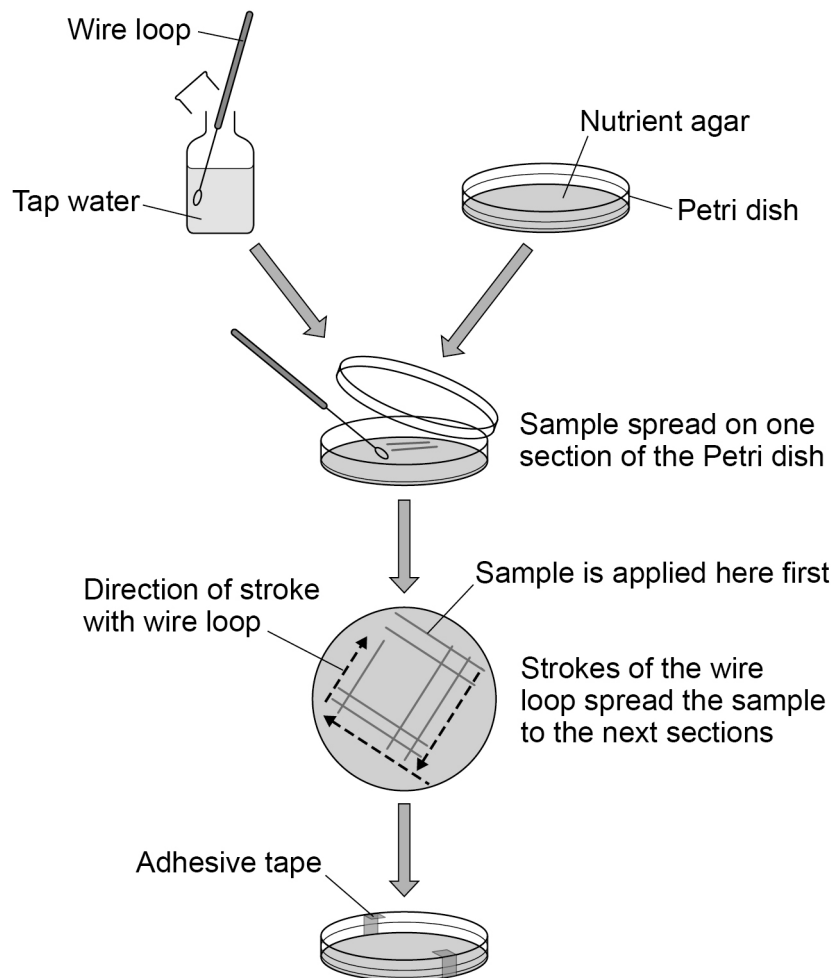


A scientist investigated which bacteria are present in tap water.

The scientist tested two different methods to transfer samples of water onto nutrient agar.

**Figure 22** shows method 1.

**Figure 22**



0 9 . 3

Give **three** procedures the scientist should use to ensure there are bacteria from **only** the tap water on the nutrient agar.

**[3 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 9 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

In method **2** the scientist pours a small volume of tap water onto the nutrient agar in a Petri dish.

The Petri dishes from method **1** and method **2** are incubated for two days to allow bacterial colonies to grow.

**0 9 . 4** Suggest a suitable temperature for incubation of the Petri dishes.

Give a reason for your answer.

**[2 marks]**

Temperature \_\_\_\_\_

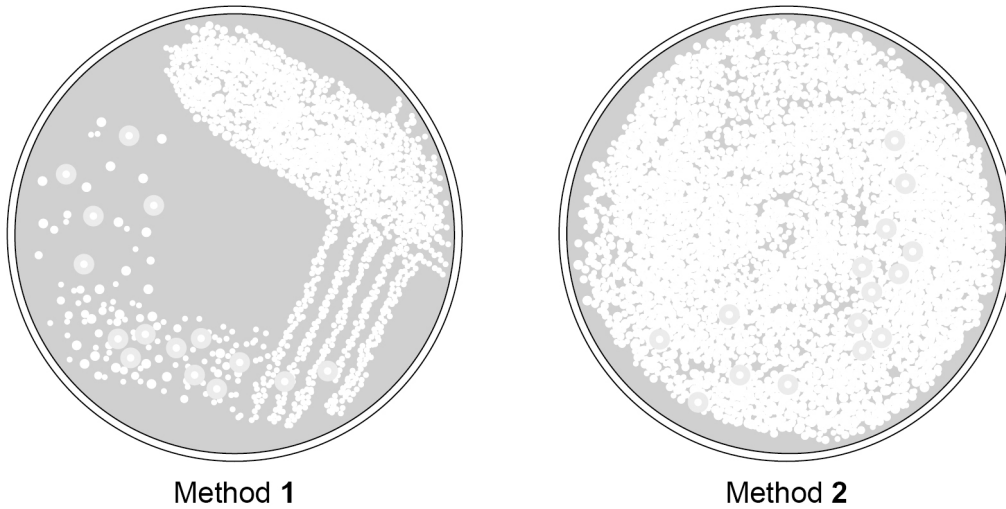
Reason \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Figure 23 shows bacterial growth on the Petri dishes after two days.

Figure 23



0 9 . 5 Method 1 should be used to identify the bacteria present in the water sample.

Explain why.

[2 marks]

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11

END OF QUESTIONS



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