Cell Biology part 10 AQA Combined Science

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Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Time: **67 minutes**

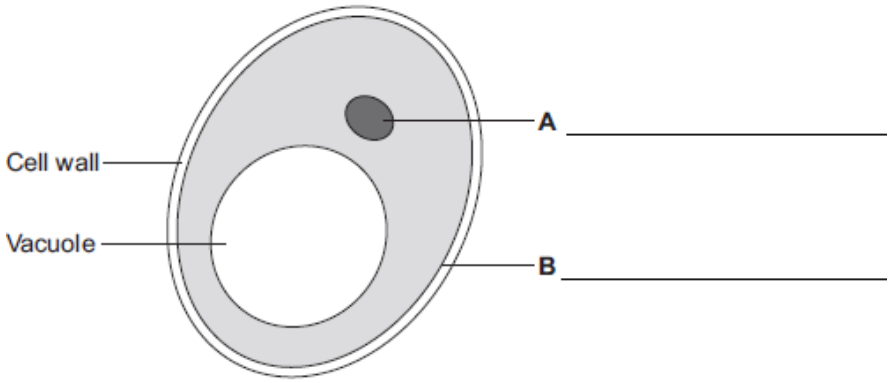
Marks: **67 marks**

Comments:

Q1.

Human cells and yeast cells have some parts that are the same.

(a) The diagram shows a yeast cell.



Parts **A** and **B** are found in human cells and in yeast cells. On the diagram, label parts **A** and **B**.

(2)

(b) Many types of cell can divide to form new cells.

Some cells in human skin can divide to make new skin cells.

Why do human skin cells need to divide?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) Human stem cells can develop into many different types of human cell.

(i) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

embryos	**hair**	**nerve cells**

Human stem cells may come from

_____

(1)

(ii) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

cystic fibrosis	**paralysis**	**polydactyly**

Human stem cells can be used to treat

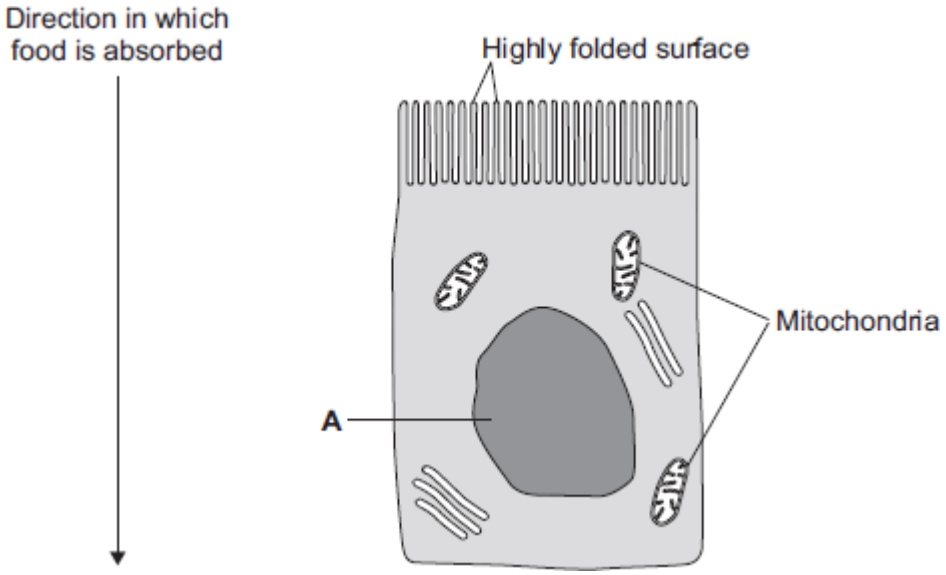
_____

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q2.

The image below shows an epithelial cell from the lining of the small intestine.



(a) (i) In the image above, the part of the cell labelled **A** contains chromosomes.

What is the name of part **A**?

_____

(1)

(ii) How are most soluble food molecules absorbed into the epithelial cells of the small intestine?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

diffusion **osmosis** **respiration**

(1)

(b) Suggest how the highly folded cell surface helps the epithelial cell to absorb soluble food.

_____

_____

(1)

(c) Epithelial cells also carry out active transport.

(i) Name **one** food molecule absorbed into epithelial cells by active transport.

_____

(1)

(ii) Why is it necessary to absorb some food molecules by active transport?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Suggest why epithelial cells have many mitochondria.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) Some plants also carry out active transport.

Give **one** substance that plants absorb by active transport.

_____

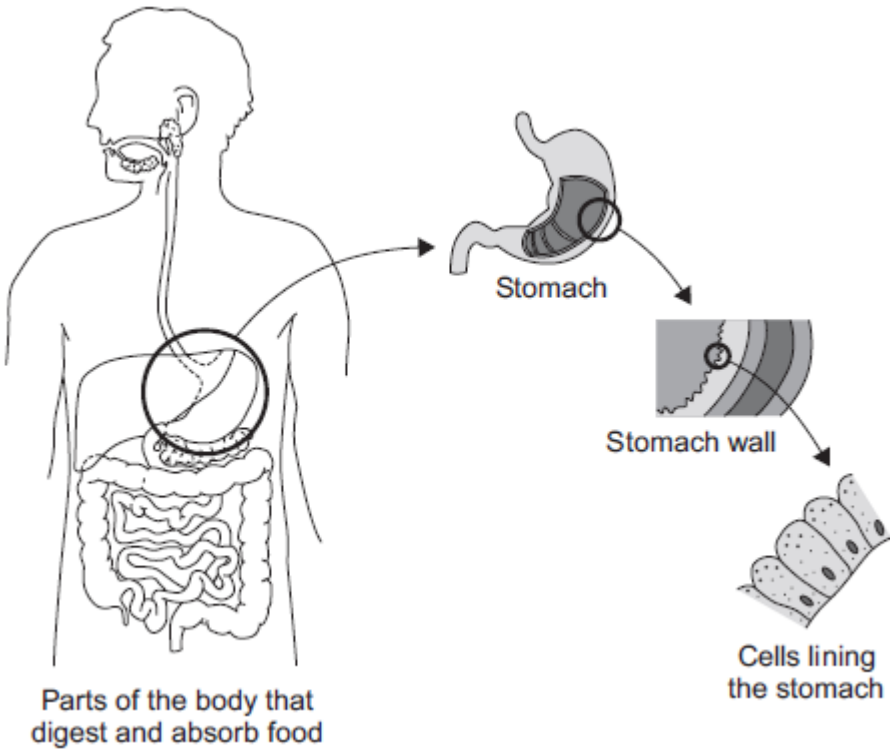
(1)

(Total 8 marks)

Q3.

The diagram below shows the parts of the body that digest and absorb food.

It also shows some details about the structure of the stomach.



(a) Complete the table to show whether each structure is an organ, an organ system or a tissue.

For each structure, tick (✓) **one** box.

Structure	**Organ**	**Organ system**	**Tissue**
Stomach			
Cells lining the stomach			
Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, small and large intestine			

(2)

(b) (i) The blood going to the stomach has a high concentration of oxygen.
The cells lining the stomach have a low concentration of oxygen.

Complete the following sentence.

Oxygen moves from the blood to the cells lining the stomach by

the process of _____ .

(1)

(ii) What other substance must move from the blood to the cells lining the stomach so that respiration can take place?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

glucose **protein** **starch**

(1)

(iii) In which part of a cell does aerobic respiration take place?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

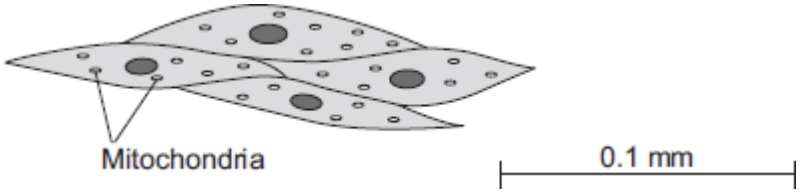
cell membrane **mitochondria** **nucleus**

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q4.

The image below shows some muscle cells from the wall of the stomach, as seen through a light microscope.



(a) Describe the function of muscle cells in the wall of the stomach.

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The figure above is highly magnified.

The scale bar in the figure above represents 0.1 mm.

Use a ruler to measure the length of the scale bar and then calculate the magnification of the figure above.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Magnification = _____ times

(2)

(c) The muscle cells in **Figure above** contain many mitochondria.

What is the function of mitochondria?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) The muscle cells also contain many ribosomes. The ribosomes cannot be seen in the figure above.

(i) What is the function of a ribosome?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Suggest why the ribosomes **cannot** be seen through a light microscope.

_____

_____

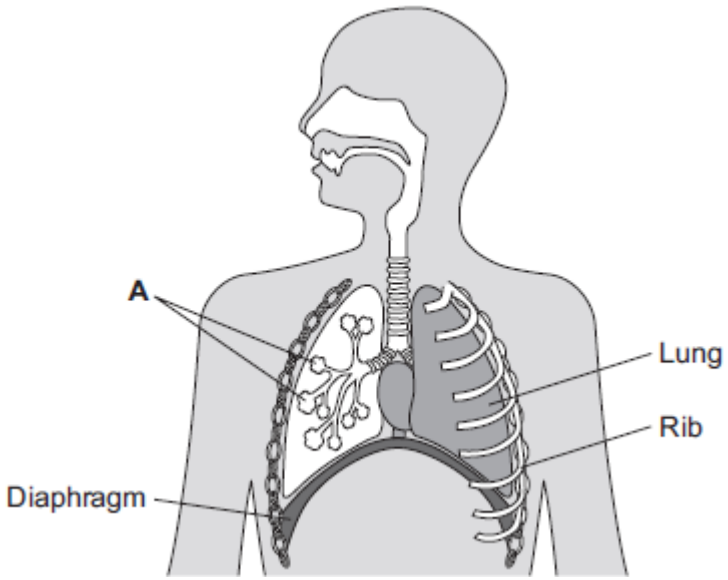
(1)

(Total 8 marks)

Q5.

Our lungs help us to breathe.

The image below shows the human breathing system.



(a) (i) Name part **A**.

_____

(1)

(ii) Give **one** function of the ribs.

_____

(1)

(b) (i) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

active transport	**diffusion**	**osmosis**

Oxygen moves from the air inside the lungs into the blood by the process of _____ .

(1)

(ii) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

arteries	**capillaries**	**veins**

Oxygen moves from the lungs into the blood through the walls of the _____ .

(1)

(iii) Inside the lungs, oxygen is absorbed from the air into the blood.

Give **two** adaptations of the lungs that help the rapid absorption of oxygen into the blood.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

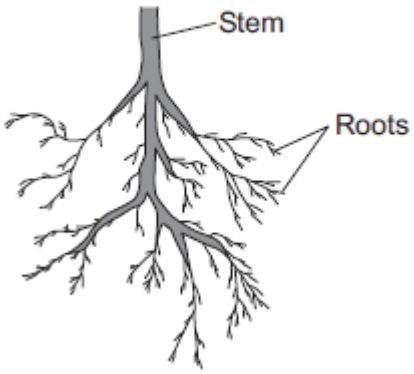
(Total 6 marks)

Q6.

Plants need different substances to survive.

Figure 1 shows the roots of a plant.

Figure 1



(a) (i) Mineral ions are absorbed through the roots.

Name **one** other substance absorbed through the roots.

_____

(1)

(ii) The plant in **Figure 1** has a higher concentration of mineral ions in the cells of its roots than the concentration of mineral ions in the soil.

Which **two** statements correctly describe the absorption of mineral ions into the plant's roots?

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

The mineral ions are absorbed by active transport. ☐

The mineral ions are absorbed by diffusion. ☐

The mineral ions are absorbed down the concentration gradient. ☐

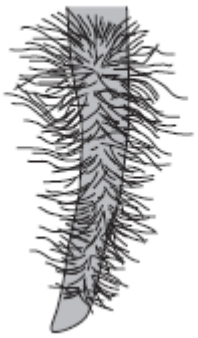
The absorption of mineral ions needs energy. ☐

(2)

(iii) The plant in **Figure 1** has roots adapted for absorption.

Figure 2 shows a magnified part of a root from **Figure 1.**

Figure 2



Describe how the root in **Figure 2** is adapted for absorption.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The leaves of plants have stomata.

What is the function of the stomata?

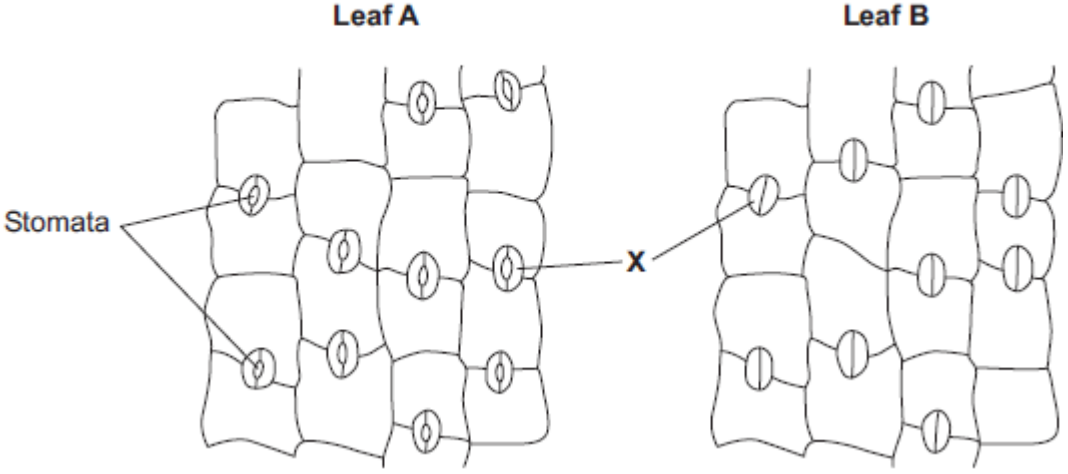
_____

_____

(1)

(c) **Figure 3** shows the underside of two leaves, **A** and **B**, taken from a plant in a man's house.

Figure 3



(i) In **Figure 3**, the cells labelled **X** control the size of the stomata.

What is the name of the cells labelled **X**?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Guard cells ☐

Phloem cells ☐

Xylem cells ☐

(1)

(ii) Describe how the appearance of the stomata in leaf **B** is different from the appearance of the stomata in leaf **A**.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The man forgets to water the plant.

What might happen to the plant in the next few days if the stomata stay the same as shown in leaf **A** in **Figure 3**?

_____

_____

(1)

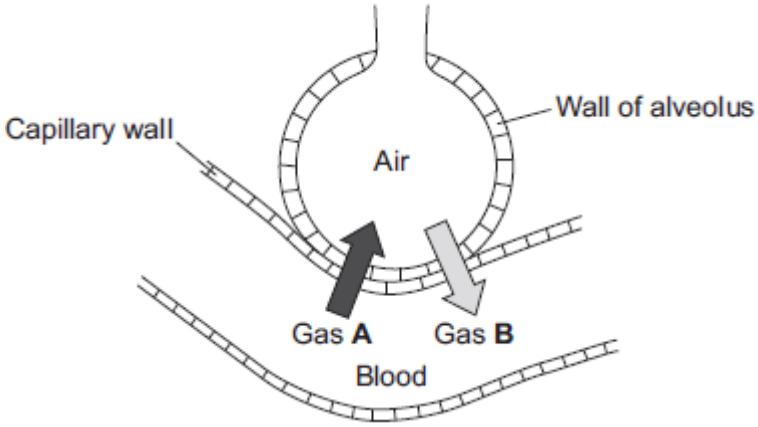
(Total 9 marks)

Q7.

Gas exchange takes place in the lungs.

The diagram shows an alveolus next to a blood capillary in a lung.

The arrows show the movement of two gases, **A** and **B**.



(a) (i) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.

Gases **A** and **B** move by

diffusion.
osmosis.
respiration.

(1)

(ii) Gas **A** moves from the blood to the air in the lungs.

Gas **A** is then breathed out.

Name Gas **A**.

_____

(1)

(iii) Which cells in the blood carry Gas **B**?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

platelets **red blood cells** **white blood cells**

(1)

(b) The average number of alveoli in each human lung is 280 million.

The average surface area of 1 million alveoli is 0.25 m^2.

Calculate the total surface area of a human lung.

_____

Answer _____ m^2

(2)

(c) An athlete trains to run a marathon. The surface area of each of the athlete's lungs has increased to 80 m^2.

Give **one** way in which this increase will help the athlete.

_____

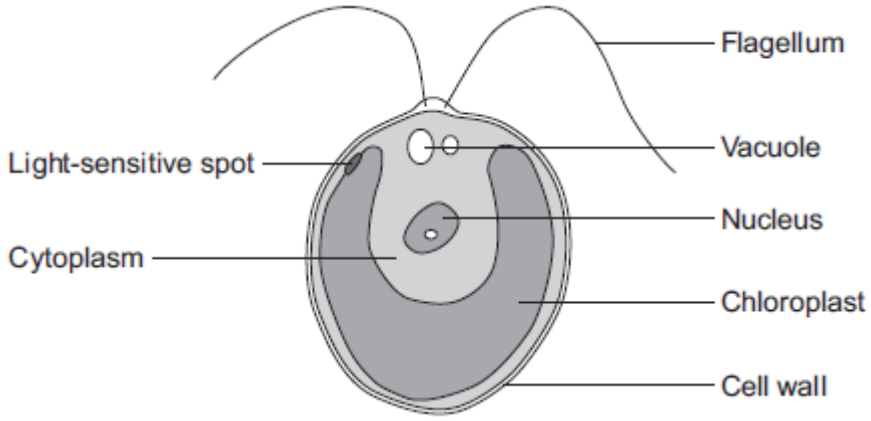
_____

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q8.

The diagram below shows a single-celled alga which lives in fresh water.



(a) Which part of the cell labelled above:

(i) traps light for photosynthesis

_____

(1)

(ii) is made of cellulose?

_____

(1)

(b) In the freshwater environment water enters the algal cell.

(i) What is the name of the process by which water moves into cells?

_____

(1)

(ii) Give the reason why the algal cell does not burst.

_____

_____

(1)

(c) (i) The alga can photosynthesise.

Complete the **word** equation for photosynthesis.

water + _____ $\xrightarrow{\text{Light energy}}$ _____ + oxygen

(2)

(ii) The flagellum helps the cell to move through water. Scientists think that the flagellum and the light-sensitive spot work together to increase photosynthesis.

Suggest how this might happen.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) Multicellular organisms often have complex structures, such as lungs, for gas exchange.

Explain why single-celled organisms, like algae, do **not** need complex structures for gas exchange.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

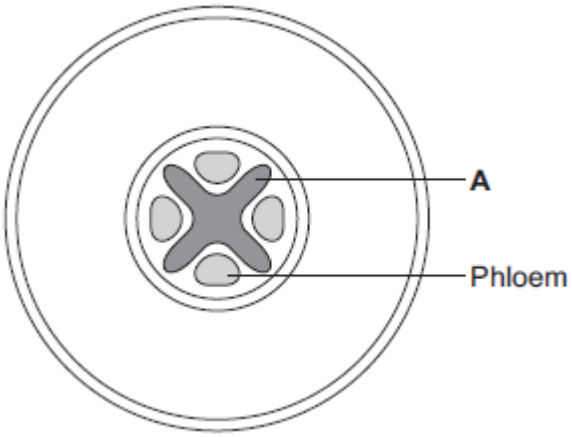
_____

(3)

(Total 11 marks)

Q9.

The diagram below shows a cross-section of a plant root. The transport tissues are labelled.



(a) (i) What is tissue **A**?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

cuticle **epidermis** **xylem**

(1)

(ii) Name **two** substances transported by tissue **A**.

1. _____

2. _____

(2)

(b) Phloem is involved in a process called translocation.

(i) What is translocation?

_____

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Explain why translocation is important to plants.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Plants must use active transport to move some substances from the soil into root hair cells.

(i) Active transport needs energy.

Which part of the cell releases most of this energy?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

mitochondria ☐

nucleus ☐

ribosome ☐

(1)

(ii) Explain why active transport is necessary in root hair cells.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Mark schemes

Q1.

(a) **A** = nucleus

allow phonetic spelling

1

B = (cell) membrane

1

(b) for repair / growth **or** to replace cells

ignore new cells / skin

1

(c) (i) embryos

1

(ii) paralysis

1

[5]

Q2.

(a) (i) nucleus

1

(ii) diffusion

1

(b) increases / larger surface area (for diffusion)

ignore large surface area to volume ratio

1

(c) (i) sugar / glucose

accept amino acids / other named monosaccharides

1

(ii) against a concentration gradient

or

from low to high concentration

1

(iii) (active transport requires) energy

1

(from) respiration

1

(d) minerals / ions

accept named ion ignore nutrients

***do not accept** water*

1

[8]

Q3.

(a)

Structure	Organ	Organ system	Tissue
Stomach	✓		
Cells lining the stomach			✓
Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, small and large intestine		✓	

all 3 correct = 2 marks
2 correct = 1 mark
1 or 0 correct = 0 marks

2

(b) (i) diffusion

allow phonetic spelling

1

(ii) glucose

1

(iii) mitochondria

1

[5]

Q4.

(a) contract / shorten

ignore relax
*do **not** allow expand*

1

to churn / move / mix food

accept peristalsis / mechanical digestion
ignore movement unqualified

1

(b) 400

acceptable range 390-410
allow 1 mark for answer in range of 39 to 41
allow 1 mark for answer in range of 3900 to 4100

2

(c) to transfer energy for use

allow to release / give / supply / provide energy
*do **not** allow to 'make' / ?produce' / 'create' energy*
allow to make ATP
ignore to store energy

1

by (aerobic) respiration **or** from glucose

*do **not** allow anaerobic*

*energy released **for** respiration = max 1 mark*

1

(d) (i) to make protein / enzyme

ignore 'antibody' or other named protein

1

(ii) too small / very small

allow light microscope does not have sufficient magnification / resolution

allow ribosomes are smaller than mitochondria

ignore not sensitive enough

ignore ribosomes are transparent

1

[8]

Q5.

(a) (i) alveoli / alveolus

allow air sacs

allow phonetic spelling

1

(ii) any **one** from:

- protection (of lungs / heart)
- help you breathe / inflate lungs.

1

(b) (i) diffusion

1

(ii) capillaries

1

(iii) any **two** from:

- (have many) alveoli

allow air sacs

- large surface / area
- thin (exchange) surface **or** short diffusion pathway

accept only one / two cell(s) thick

- good blood supply / many capillaries

allow (kept) ventilated or maintained concentration gradient.

2

[6]

Q6.

(a) (i) water / H_2O

accept oxygen

allow H_2O

*do **not** allow H^2O or H2O*

1

(ii) the mineral ions are absorbed by active transport

1

the absorption of mineral ions needs energy

1

(iii) have (many root) hairs

1

(which) give a large surface area (for absorption)

1

(b) carbon dioxide in
or
oxygen out
or

control water loss

accept gas exchange
ignore gases in and out
ignore gain / lose water

1

(c) (i) guard cells

1

(ii) (stomata are) closed

allow there is no gap / space

1

(iii) plant will wilt / droop

ignore die

1

[9]

Q7.

(a) (i) diffusion

1

(ii) carbon dioxide

accept CO_2 / CO2
*do **not** accept CO^2*

1

(iii) red blood cells

1

(b) 70

if no / incorrect answer then
70 000 000
or
*280 x 0.25 gains **1** mark*
ignore doubling the answer

2

(c) allows more gas / oxygen / CO_2

(exchange)

*do **not** accept air*

1

[6]

Q8.

(a) (i) chloroplast

1

(ii) cell wall

1

(b) (i) osmosis

accept diffusion

1

(ii) cell wall (prevents bursting)

1

(c) (i) carbon dioxide

allow correct formula

1

glucose

allow sugar / starch

1

(ii) any **two** from:

- light sensitive spot detects light
- tells flagellum to move towards light
- more light = more photosynthesis

2

(d) (cell has) larger SA:volume ratio

1

short (diffusion) distance

allow correct description

1

(diffusion) via cell membrane is sufficient / good enough

or

flow of water maintains concentration gradient

1

[11]

Q9.

(a) (i) xylem

1

(ii) water

1

minerals / ions / named example(s)

ignore nutrients

1

(b) (i) movement of (dissolved) sugar

allow additional substances, eg amino acids / correct named sugar (allow sucrose / glucose)

allow nutrients / substances / food molecules if sufficiently qualified

ignore food alone

1

(ii) sugars are made in the leaves

1

so they need to be moved to other parts of the plant for respiration / growth / storage

1

(c) (i) mitochondria

1

(ii) for movement of minerals / ions

Do not accept 'water'

1

against their concentration gradient

1

[9]