

Centre No.					Pape	r Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.			7	0	4	2	/	0	2	Signature	

7042/02

## **London Examinations GCE**

## **Human Biology Ordinary Level**

Paper 2

Thursday 21 January 2010 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Materials required for examination

Items included with question papers

Instructions	to	Cand	idates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and

Answer FIVE questions, THREE from Section A and TWO from Section B.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box (X). If you change your mind, put a line through the box  $(\boxtimes)$  and then indicate your new question with a cross  $(\boxtimes)$ .

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

## **Information for Candidates**

The total mark for this paper is 100. All questions carry equal marks. Marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

This paper has 9 questions.

Any blank pages are indicated.

## **Advice to Candidates**

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

Draw labelled diagrams where these will make the answers clearer. Facts explained in a labelled diagram need not be repeated in the written answer.

This publication may be reproduced only in accordance with Edexcel Limited copyright policy. ©2010 Edexcel Limited.

 $\stackrel{\text{Printer's Log. No.}}{N35909}A$ W850/U7042/57570 5/5/





Examiner's use only

6

8 9

Turn over



	SECTION A	Leave
	Answer any THREE questions in this section.	
	If you answer Question 1, put a cross in this box 🗵 .	
	if you answer Question 1, put a cross in this box .	
1.	Homeostasis occurs within the human body.	
	(a) State what is meant by the term homeostasis and explain why it is important.	
	(5)	

) De	
(i)	The water content of the blood.
(ii`	(5) The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.
(ii)	The carbon dioxide concentration of the blood.





(iii) The glucose concentration of the blood.    Leave blank   Content   Con			
(iii) The glucose concentration of the blood.			
(5)	(''') T	71 1 4 4 6 4 11 1	blank
(5) Q1	(111) 1	ne glucose concentration of the blood.	
(5) Q1			
(5)			
(5)			
(5)			
(5) Q1	•		
(5) Q1			
(5) Q1	•		
(5) Q1			
(5) Q1	_		
(5) Q1	•		
(5) Q1			
(5) Q1	-		
(5) Q1			
(Total 20 marks)			01
(Total 20 marks)			Q1
		(5)	Q1



	If you answer Question 2, put a cross in this box $\square$ .
Hu	man reproduction begins with fertilisation and ends with the birth of a baby.
(a)	Explain why meiosis is necessary for the formation of gametes.
. ,	
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b)	Explain why there is an equal chance of a boy or girl being produced as a result of fertilisation. You may use X and Y chromosomes in a genetic diagram to illustrate your answer.





Describe the functions of the placenta.
(5)



		T
		Leave blank
(ii)	Describe the process of birth.	
	(6)	Q2
	(Total 20 marks)	
	(Total 20 marks)	





			Leave blank
		If you answer Question 3, put a cross in this box $\square$ .	
3.		e skin is the external covering of the body and one of its functions is the regulation of by temperature.	
	(a)	Describe and explain how the skin responds to a decrease in the internal body temperature.	
		(8)	

nelping to keep a person warm than one thick layer.
(4)
(4)





(8)
(Total 20 marks)



	If you answer Augstion 1 nut a cross in this hav
	If you answer Question 4, put a cross in this box 🛛 .
Th	e ribs are a part of the skeleton and are involved in the process of breathing.
(a)	Explain how the ribs and diaphragm help to bring about pressure changes in the lungs that allow inspiration (breathing in) to occur.
	(6)



De	escribe the functions of the skeleton, other than in breathing.
••••	
••••	
••••	
••••	
••••	
••••	
••••	
	8)



(C)	Explain the importance of diet in bone formation.
	(6)
	(6)
	(6) (Total 20 marks)





Huma structı	ns are made up of many different types of cell but each cell has a similar basic
(a) D	escribe the functions of each of the following.
(i)	) Nucleus
	(4)
(i	i) Cell membrane

(iii)	) Cytoplasm
	(3)



(c) Describe the formation of new cells by mitosis.  (d) Q5  (Total 20 marks)  TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 60 MARKS			
(c) Describe the formation of new cells by mitosis.			Leave
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)	(c) Describe the formation of new	cells by mitosis	Diank
(6) QS (Total 20 marks)	(c) Describe the formation of new	cens by initosis.	
(6) QS (Total 20 marks)			
(6) QS (Total 20 marks)			
(6) QS (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)	••••••		
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(6) Q5 (Total 20 marks)			
(Total 20 marks)			
(Total 20 marks)			
(Total 20 marks)			
(Total 20 marks)			
(Total 20 marks)			
		(6)	Q5
TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 60 MARKS		(Total 20 marks)	
		TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 60 MARKS	



Answer any TWO questions in this section.

If you answer Question 6, put a cross in this box  $\ oxdots$  .

6.	In recent years, the composition of the atmosphere appears to have been changing.				
	(a)	Explain how the balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the world's atmosphere is maintained.			
		(5)			

blank

Leave





b) C da	image the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.
	aggest and describe how the use of CFCs in aerosol cans has changed the atmosphere ad the effects this may have on humans.
••	
c) (i	(4)  Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these
c) (i)	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these carbohydrates.
c) (i	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these
c) (i)	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these carbohydrates.
c) (i)	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these carbohydrates.
c) (i)	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these carbohydrates.
c) (i)	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these carbohydrates.
c) (i)	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these carbohydrates.
c) (i)	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these carbohydrates.
c) (i)	Describe how a plant produces carbohydrates and the ways plants use these carbohydrates.

Leave blank	Describe how plant material helps the movement of food through the human gut.
Q6	(5)
	(Total 20 marks)



hei	re are various mechanisms for protecting the human body from diseases.
1)	Describe how the process of blood clotting occurs and explain its role in the protection of the body.
	(7)
	(7)

(0)	Using a named example, describe the origin of antibiotics and how they help the body in dealing with pathogens.
	(3)



(d)	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) can be used to reduce the effects of some diseases.  Describe the conditions under which ORT is used and explain how it works.	Leave blank
	(4)	Q7
	(Total 20 marks)	



	If you anaman On office 9 and a second of 1	
	If you answer Question 8, put a cross in this box 🗵 .	
P	ollution of both the atmosphere and water occurs in many parts of the world.	
Г	escribe the origin and effects of each of the following sources of pollution.	
(8	a) Describe the origin and effects of nitrogen compounds in the water.	
	(7)	



 	 •••••	•••••
 	 	•••••
 	 	(7)



Describe the orig	gin and effects of carbon	monoxide in the air.	
•••••			•••••
•••••			
			(
			(Total 20 mark



(a)	Evr	alain what is meant by each of the following terms
(a)		plain what is meant by each of the following terms.
	(i)	Endemic
		(2)
	(;;)	
	(11)	Vector
		(3)

(8)	) With the h	elp of a labelled dia	ıgram, describ	e the life cycl	e of the mosquit	0.
			,	•••••	•••••	•••••
	•••••			•••••••••	•••••	•••••
	•••••	•••••	,	•••••	•••••	•••••
				•••••		
						(0)



c) An epidemic of cholera often occurs after a na	itural disaster.
(i) Explain what is meant by the term epiden	nic.
	(2)
(") D	(2)
(ii) Describe and explain the measures that a cholera.	person could take to avoid developing
	(5)
	(Total 20 marks)
ТО	TAL FOR SECTION B: 40 MARKS
	TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS
END	