



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

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Forename(s)

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Candidate signature

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I declare this is my own work.

# GCSE BIOLOGY

# H

Higher Tier Paper 1H

Friday 10 May 2024

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler
- a scientific calculator.

## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- 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.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

## Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

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



J U N 2 4 8 4 6 1 1 H 0 1

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

0 1

A person has coronary heart disease.

0 1 . 1

Which blood vessels are affected by coronary heart disease?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Arteries

☐

Capillaries

☐

Veins

☐

A person's heart stops beating.

The person stops breathing.

A first-aider pushes down on the person's chest.

Pushing down on the person's chest puts pressure on the heart.

0 1 . 2

Explain why putting pressure on the heart helps the person.

[2 marks]

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**0 1 . 3** The first-aider also forces air into the person's lungs by blowing into their mouth.

Describe how forcing air into the person's lungs helps the person.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 1 . 4** The person's heart starts to beat again and the person starts breathing.

The person has a high level of cholesterol in their blood.

Name **one** type of drug that would decrease the level of cholesterol in the person's blood.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 1 . 5** A doctor decides that the person needs to have a stent fitted.

Explain how a stent works to treat coronary heart disease.

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 1 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



**Table 1** shows the effect of smoking on the risk of developing different cardiovascular diseases.

**Table 1**

Cardiovascular disease	Percentage (%) increase in risk compared to people who have never smoked
<b>E</b>	14
<b>F</b>	20
<b>G</b>	29
<b>H</b>	70

**0 1 . 6**

Give **two** conclusions that can be made from the data in **Table 1**.

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**0 1 . 7**

Complete **Figure 1**.

You should:

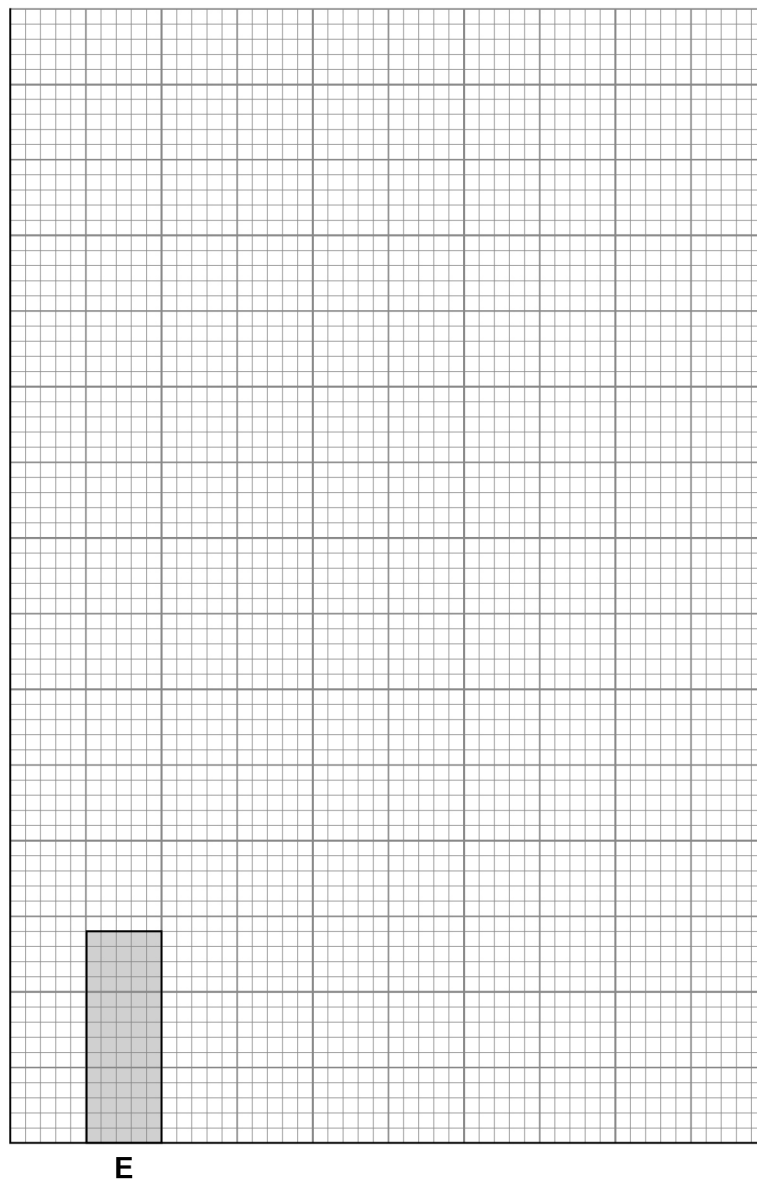
- label the y-axis
- add the correct scale to the y-axis
- plot the data from **Table 1**
- label each bar.

The bar for cardiovascular disease **E** has been plotted for you.

**[4 marks]**



Figure 1



E

Cardiovascular disease

0 1 . 8

Describe **one** lifestyle factor that can increase the risk of cardiovascular disease.Do **not** refer to smoking in your answer.

[1 mark]

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14

Turn over ►



0	2
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Cystic fibrosis (CF) is an inherited disorder caused by a faulty gene.

0	2	.	1
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Where in a cell would the CF gene be found?

**[1 mark]**

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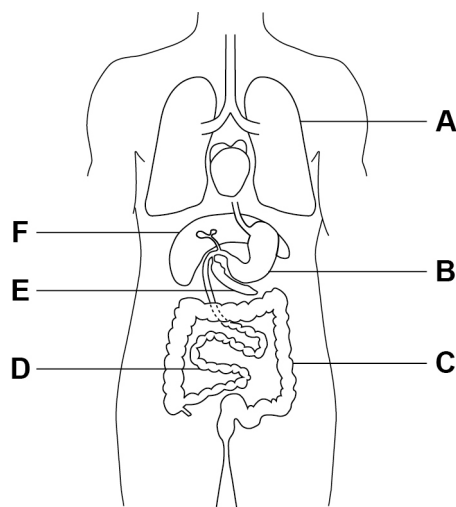
CF affects many organs in the body.

The main organs affected are:

- the lungs
- the pancreas
- the small intestine.

**0 2 . 2** **Figure 2** shows organs of the human body.

**Figure 2**



Which letters in **Figure 2** show the lungs, the pancreas and the small intestine?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

**A, D and E**

☐

**A, E and F**

☐

**B, C and D**

☐

**B, C and F**

☐

**Question 2 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



**[6 marks]**

[illegible]



0 2 . 4

Gas exchange happens in the alveoli in the lungs.

Describe **three** features of the alveoli that help maximise gas exchange.

[3 marks]

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

0 2 . 5

CF reduces the amount of oxygen that can enter the blood from the alveoli.

Explain how a reduced amount of oxygen entering the blood will affect the human body.

[3 marks]

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

14

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



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**[6 marks]**

[illegible]

**Turn over ►**



A student investigated three types of bread.

For each type of bread, the student:

- put a square piece of bread into their mouth
- did **not** chew the bread
- recorded the time taken for the bread to taste sweet.

**Table 2** shows the results.

**Table 2**

Type of bread	Time taken for bread to taste sweet in seconds
Brown	43
White	35
Wholemeal	57

**0 3 . 2** What was the dependent variable in the investigation?

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3 . 3** Give **one** control variable the student should have used in the investigation.

**[1 mark]**

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0 3 . 4

During the investigation, the bread began to taste sweet in the student's mouth.

Explain why the bread tasted sweet.

[3 marks]

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0 3 . 5

Suggest **one** reason why the results of the investigation were **not** valid.

Do **not** refer to control variables in your answer.

[1 mark]

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12

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



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0	4
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Plants contain many different tissues.

0	4	.	1
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Complete the sentences.

[3 marks]

The leaf tissue that contains the most chloroplasts is

the \_\_\_\_\_.

The leaf tissue that contains many air spaces is

the \_\_\_\_\_.

The plant tissue that can differentiate throughout the life of the plant is

the \_\_\_\_\_.

0	4	.	2
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Xylem tissue transports water through a plant.

The walls of xylem cells contain cellulose.

Name **one other** substance that strengthens xylem tissue.

[1 mark]

\_\_\_\_\_

0	4	.	3
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Phloem tissue transports dissolved sugars around a plant.

Name the process that transports dissolved sugars around a plant.

[1 mark]

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



**Figure 3** shows two plant cells.

**Figure 3**

**Figure 3 cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.**

**It is a photograph showing two cells from phloem tissue from page numbers 111-120 of the following publication:**

**Cytochemical Localization of Adenosine Triphosphatase in the Phloem of *Pisum sativum* and its Relation to the Function of Transfer Cells, *Planta* Vol. 2 by B J Bentwood and J Cronshaw**

0 4 . 4

Name part **Y** in **Figure 3**.

**[1 mark]**

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0 4 . 5

The phloem tissue transports sugars to other parts of the plant.

The concentration of dissolved sugars in the phloem cell in **Figure 3** is higher than in cell **X**.

Explain how sub-cellular structures help to move dissolved sugars from cell **X** into the phloem cell.

[5 marks]

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0 4 . 6

New phloem cells form when unspecialised plant cells differentiate and become specialised.

Describe **one** change in structure that occurs when an unspecialised cell differentiates to form a phloem cell.

Use **Figure 3**.

[1 mark]

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12

Turn over ►

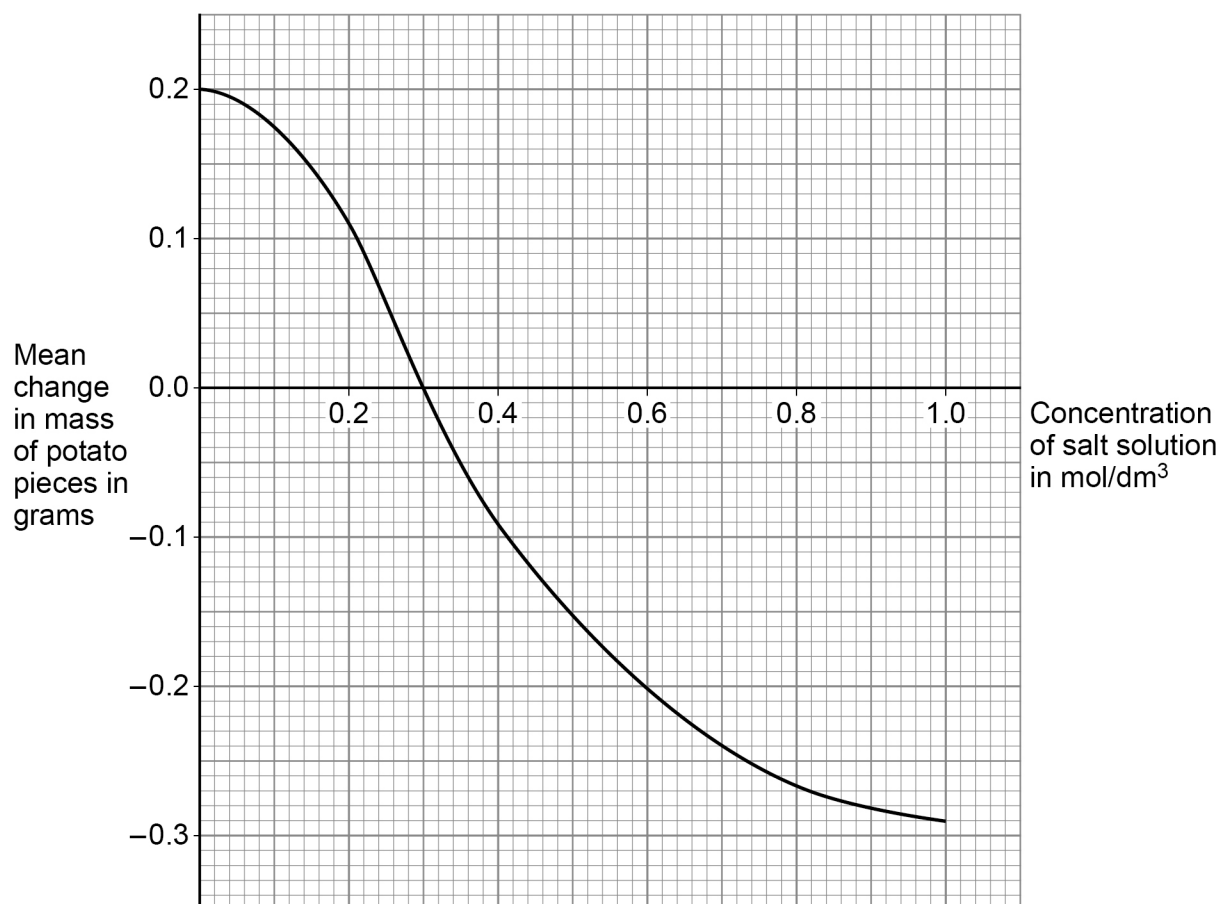


0 5

A student investigated the effect of concentration of salt solution on the mass of uncooked potato pieces.

**Figure 4** shows the results.

**Figure 4**



0 5 . 1

Plan a method that could be used to obtain the results in **Figure 4**.

**[6 marks]**

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0	5	.	2
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Explain the result for the potato pieces in the  $0.6 \text{ mol/dm}^3$  salt concentration.

**[3 marks]**

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0	5	.	3
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Explain why the result for the potato pieces at  $1.0 \text{ mol/dm}^3$  was different from the result at  $0.6 \text{ mol/dm}^3$ .

**[2 marks]**

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**0 6**

This question is about pathogens.

A scientist investigated antibiotic resistance in bacteria.

**0 6 . 1**

Name **one** antibiotic.

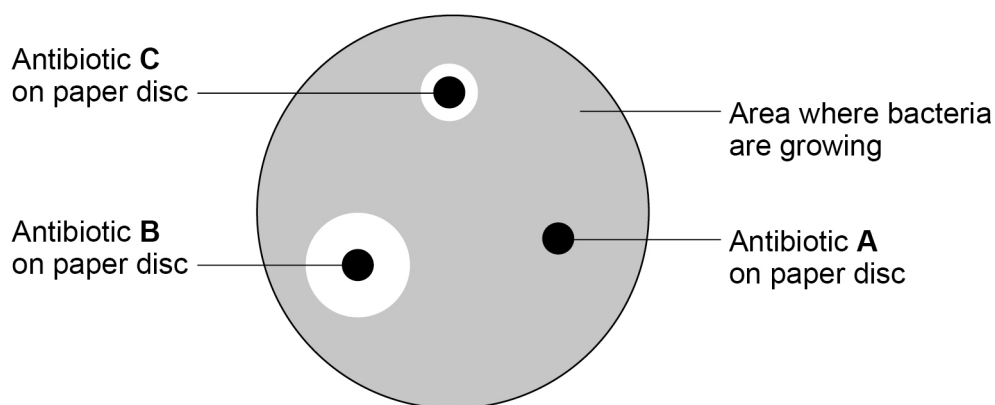
**[1 mark]**

The scientist grew one type of bacterium on agar in a Petri dish.

The scientist placed paper discs each containing a different antibiotic on the agar.

**Figure 5** shows the appearance of the Petri dish after 2 days.

**Figure 5**



**0 6 . 2** A student said:

‘The bacterium is resistant to antibiotic **C**.’

Explain how the results in **Figure 5** show that the student is **not** correct.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 6 . 3** Suggest why doctors are concerned about antibiotic resistance.

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 6 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



Diseases caused by viruses **cannot** be treated using antibiotics.

0 6 . 4 Suggest why viruses **cannot** be grown on agar.

[1 mark]

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0 6 . 5 Why is it difficult for scientists to develop drugs to destroy viruses?

[1 mark]

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0 6 . 6 Which disease is caused by a virus that damages white blood cells?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

AIDS

☐

Gonorrhoea

☐

Measles

☐

Salmonella

☐

8



**0 7**

A student investigated the effect of different factors on photosynthesis.

The student used three leaves growing on the same plant.

Each leaf was treated in a different way.

After 48 hours the student tested each leaf for starch.

**Table 3** shows the results.

**Table 3**

Leaf tested	Treatment	Result after 48 hours
1	Upper and lower surfaces covered with black paper	No starch present
2	Upper and lower surfaces covered and sealed with transparent plastic	No starch present
3	<b>Not</b> covered	Starch present

**0 7 . 1**

Explain the results for the three leaves.

**[5 marks]**

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**Question 7 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



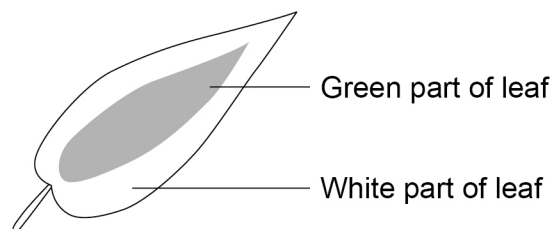
In another investigation the student used a different type of plant.

The plant was left uncovered in the light for 48 hours.

After 48 hours the student tested a leaf from the plant for starch.

**Figure 6** shows the leaf before it was tested for starch.

**Figure 6**



**07.2**

Complete **Table 4** to show the results you would expect for the starch test on the leaf in **Figure 6**.

**[1 mark]**

**Table 4**

Part of leaf tested	Result after 48 hours
Green	
White	

**07.3**

Explain the results you gave in Question **07.2**.

**[2 marks]**

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In some leaves, the green parts become yellow because of an ion deficiency.

0 7 . 4

Which ion is deficient in a plant with yellow leaves?

[1 mark]

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0 7 . 5

Give the scientific term that describes the yellow colour of the leaves.

[1 mark]

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0 7 . 6

The rate of photosynthesis is affected by different factors.

How could the oxygen produced during photosynthesis be used to measure the **rate** of photosynthesis?

[1 mark]

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**Question 7 continues on the next page**

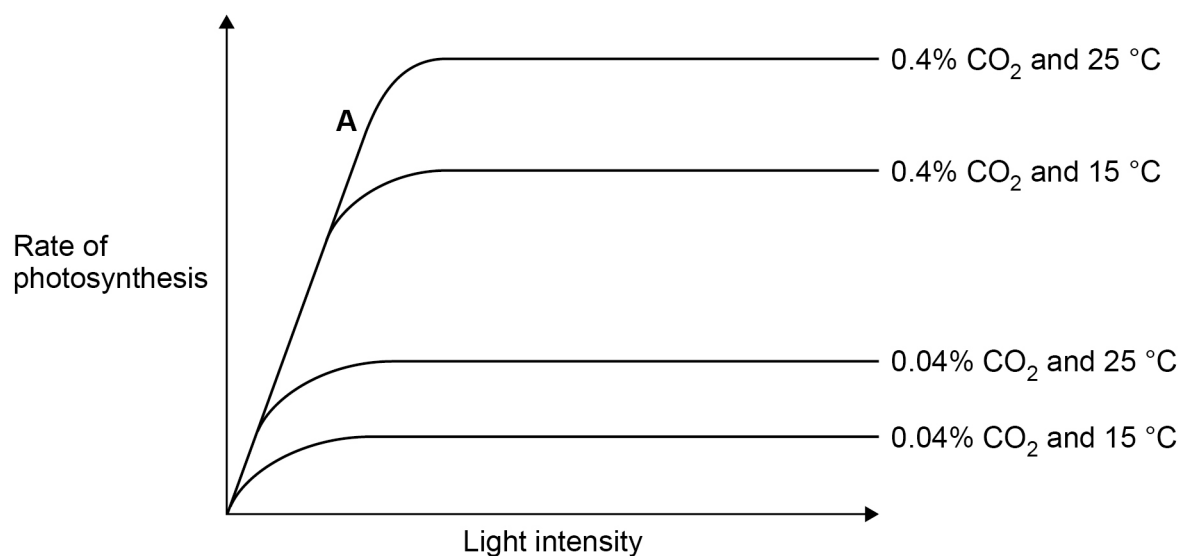
**Turn over ►**



Light, carbon dioxide and temperature are limiting factors of photosynthesis.

**Figure 7** shows how the rate of photosynthesis is affected by light, carbon dioxide and temperature.

**Figure 7**



**0 7 . 7** At point **A** on **Figure 7**, light is a limiting factor.

What is meant by a 'limiting factor'?

**[1 mark]**

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0 7 . 8

Explain the effect of increasing temperature and increasing carbon dioxide concentration on the rate of photosynthesis shown in **Figure 7**.

**[4 marks]**


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0 7 . 9

Photosynthesis investigations often use a light source.

The spreading out of light from a source obeys the inverse square law.

The inverse square law links light intensity to distance from the light source.

Which of the following shows the inverse square law?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

$$\text{light intensity} \propto \frac{1}{\text{distance}^2}$$

☐

$$\text{light intensity} \propto \text{distance}^2$$

☐

$$\frac{1}{(\text{light intensity})^2} \propto \text{distance}^2$$

☐

$$\frac{1}{(\text{light intensity})^2} \propto \frac{1}{\text{distance}^2}$$

☐

17

**Turn over ►**

0 8

Cancer is caused by changes in cells that result in uncontrolled cell division.

0 8 . 1

Before a cell begins to divide, its DNA replicates to form two copies of each chromosome.

Describe **one other** change that occurs in a cell **before** the cell begins to divide.

[1 mark]

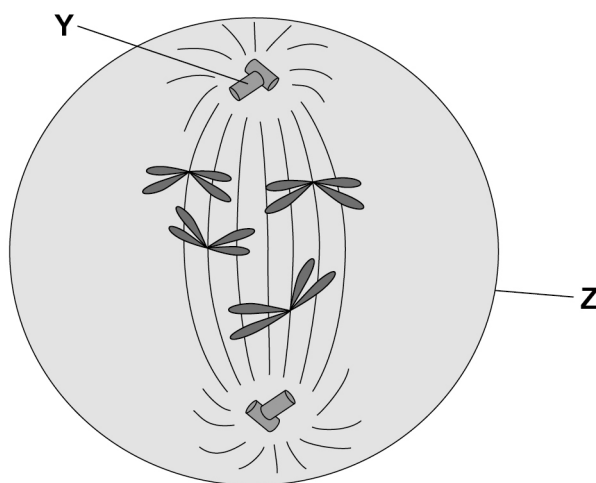
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**Figure 8** shows a cell during one of the stages of cell division.

**Figure 8**



0 8 . 2

Name structure **Z** in **Figure 8**.

[1 mark]

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Structure **Y** in **Figure 8** is a cylinder.

For structure **Y**:

- real volume = 24 500 000 nm<sup>3</sup>
- real radius = 125 nm.

The length of a cylinder is calculated using the equation:

$$\text{length} = \frac{\text{volume}}{\pi \times \text{radius}^2}$$

The length of the image of structure **Y** in **Figure 8** is 4 mm.

Calculate the magnification of structure **Y** in **Figure 8**.

Use  $\pi = 3.14$

**[6 marks]**

[illegible]

Magnification =  $\times$

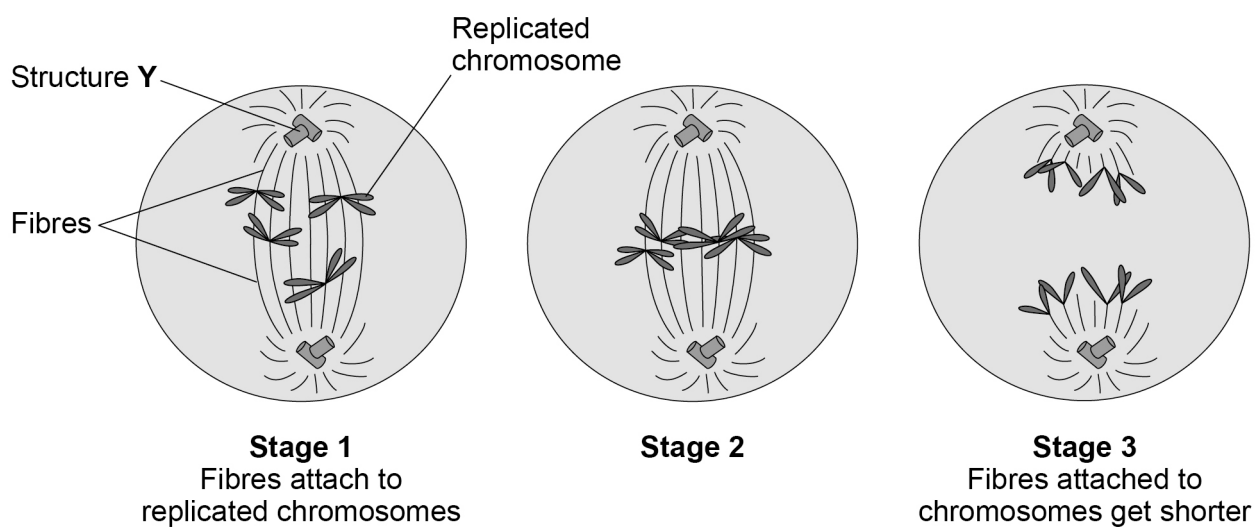
**Question 8 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



Figure 9 shows some of the stages of cell division.

Figure 9



Some cancer drugs prevent cell division.

Drug X prevents the fibres from attaching to the replicated chromosomes in **stage 1**.

08.4

Explain why a cell **cannot** complete division when affected by drug X.

[2 marks]

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0 8 . 5

Give the reason why a drug that stops cell division helps to treat cancer.

[1 mark]

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0 8 . 6

New cancer drugs are tested in clinical trials.

Preclinical testing happens before clinical trials.

What is involved in preclinical testing of drugs?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Testing the drugs for side effects

☐

Testing the drugs on live tissues in a laboratory

☐

Testing the drugs to find the optimum dose

☐

Testing the drugs with chemicals in a laboratory

☐

12

END OF QUESTIONS



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[illegible]

[illegible]



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3 6



2 4 6 G 8 4 6 1 / 1 H

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