

Q1.

The growth of daisy plants on a lawn is affected by biotic factors and by abiotic factors.

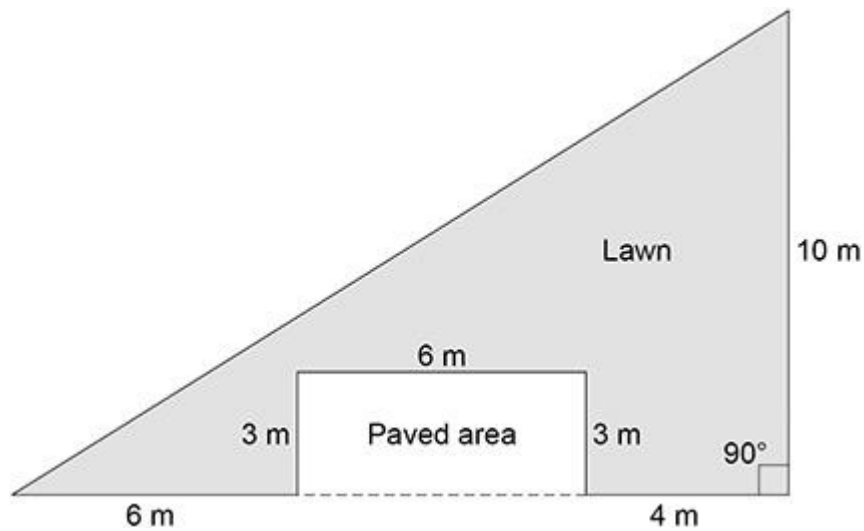
(a) The table below shows six factors.

Tick (✓) one box in each row to show whether the factor is biotic or abiotic.

Factor	Biotic	Abiotic
Nitrates in the soil		
Rabbits eating the plants		
Shading by a building		
Soil pH		
Temperature		
Trampling by people		

(3)

The figure below shows a plan of a garden.



A student estimates the number of daisy plants growing on the lawn.

The student places a quadrat at 10 different positions on the lawn.

The quadrat measures 50 cm × 50 cm.

The student counts the number of daisy plants in each quadrat.

(b) How should the student decide where to place the quadrat?

Give the reason for your answer.

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(2)

(c) The mean number of daisy plants in each quadrat is 6.

Calculate the number of daisy plants on the lawn. Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

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Number of daisy plants on the lawn = \_\_\_\_\_

(6)

(d) Using the mean from this investigation to calculate the number of daisy plants on the lawn may not be accurate.

Give two reasons why.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

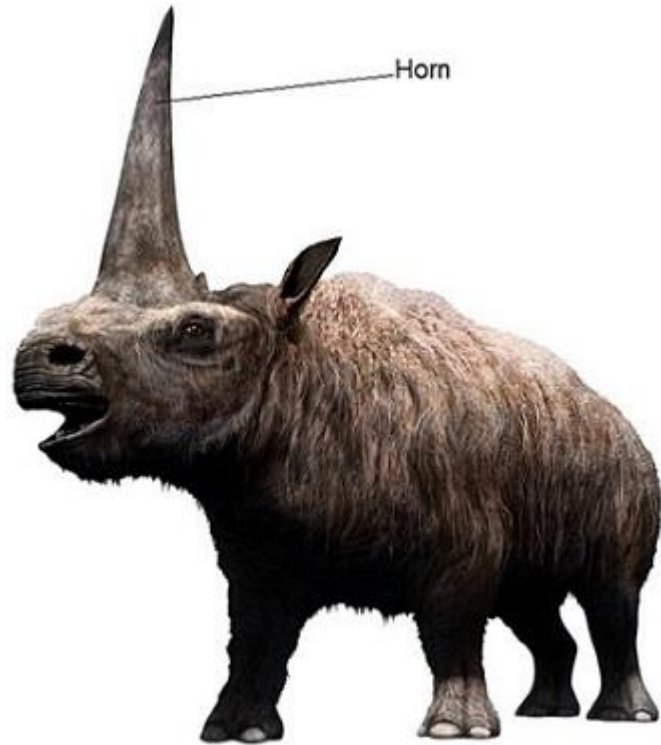
2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2)  
(Total 13 marks)

Q2.

The image below shows what the extinct Siberian rhinoceros (*Elasmotherium sibiricum*) might have looked like.



(a) What is the genus of the Siberian rhinoceros?

Tick (✓) one box.

*Elasmotherium*

*Elasmotherium sibiricum*

*sibiricum*

(1)

The 'three-domain system' of classification places all living organisms in one of three domains.

(b) Which domain was the Siberian rhinoceros in?

Tick (✓) one box.

Archaea

Eukaryota

Prokaryota

(1)

(c) Who developed the 'three-domain system' of classification?

Tick (✓) one box.

Carl Woese

Charles Darwin

Gregor Mendel

(1)

(d) The horn of the Siberian rhinoceros is estimated to have been 150 cm long.

Suggest one advantage of this adaptation to the Siberian rhinoceros.

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(1)

(e) The only parts of the Siberian rhinoceros that have been found are fossilised bones.

Give one reason why only the bones of the body of the Siberian rhinoceros became fossils.

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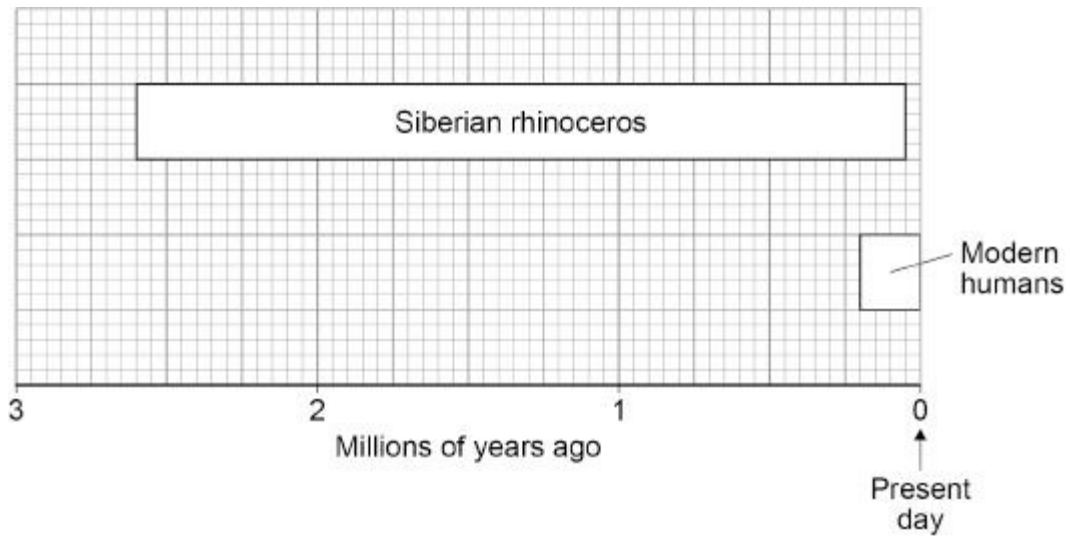
(1)

(f) Suggest how scientists can estimate when the Siberian rhinoceros was alive.

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(1)

The below diagram shows when the Siberian rhinoceros existed and when modern humans existed.



(g) How many million years ago did the Siberian rhinoceros become extinct?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ million years ago

(1)

(h) Determine the time in years when both the Siberian rhinoceros and modern humans existed together.

Use the diagram above and your answer to Question (g).

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Time = \_\_\_\_\_ years

(3)

(i) Suggest two factors that may have caused the extinction of the Siberian rhinoceros.

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
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2 \_\_\_\_\_  
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(2)

(Total 12 marks)

Q3.

Living organisms are classified into the following groups:

- • Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species
- • Which scientist first suggested this type of classification system?
- •
- Tick one box.

(a)

Alfred Russel Wallace

Carl Linnaeus

Charles Darwin

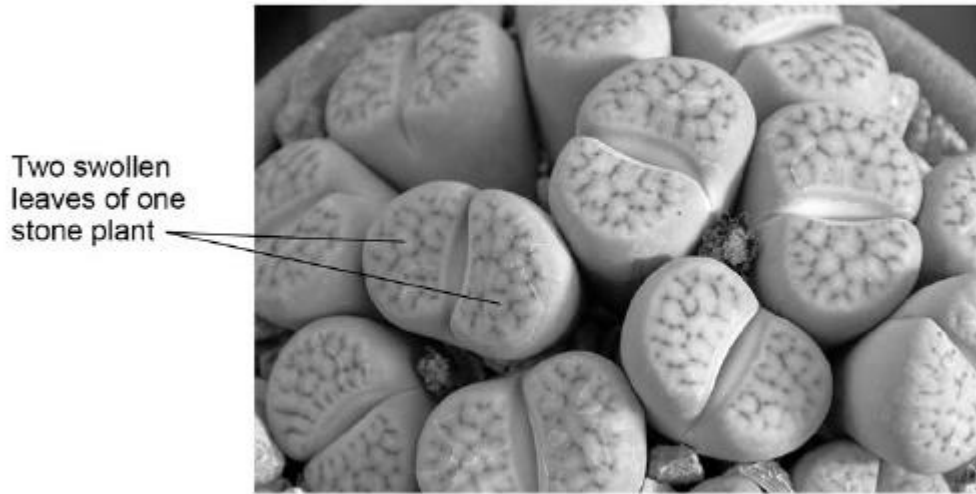
Gregor Mendel

(1)

The stone plant, *Lithops bromfieldi*, is adapted to live in very dry deserts.

Figure 1 shows several stone plants.

Figure 1



(b) Give the genus to which the stone plant belongs.

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

(c) The stone plant has many adaptations that help it to survive in the desert.

Draw one line from each adaptation to how the adaptation helps the stone plant to survive.

Adaptation	How the adaptation helps survival
Plants look like stones	Can trap a lot of light
Leaves with thick, waxy cuticles	Absorb water from deep in the ground
Many long, branching roots	Help cross-pollination
Thick, fleshy leaves	Are not easy to see and so are not eaten
	Reduce water loss
	Store water

(4)

The jerboa is a small desert animal.

Figure 2 shows a jerboa.

**Figure 2**



The jerboa is adapted for survival in the desert.

The jerboa spends the daytime in its underground burrow.

The jerboa only leaves its burrow to look for food during the night.

(d) Describe how these adaptations help the jerboa to survive in the desert.

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(2)

(e) What type of adaptations are described in Question (d)?

Tick one box.

Behavioural

Functional

Structural

(1)

(Total 9 marks)

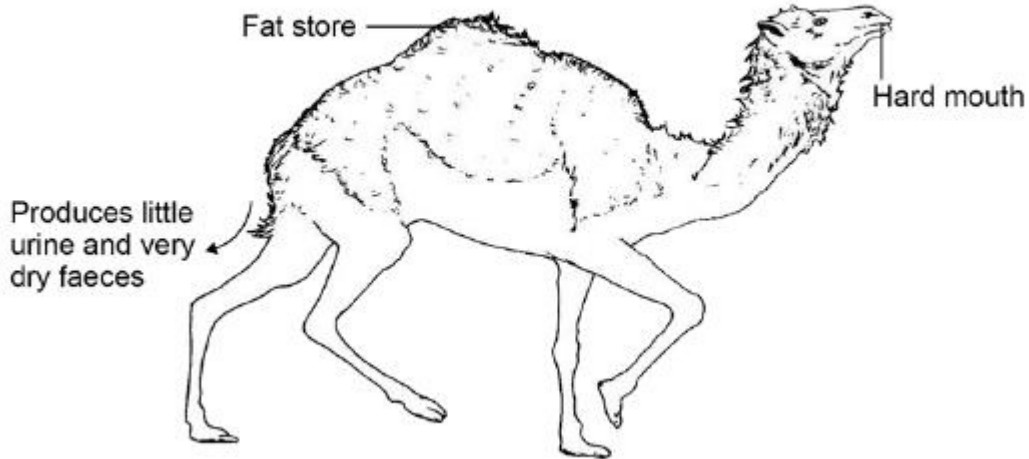


Q4.

Figure 1 shows a type of camel called a dromedary ( *Camelus dromedarius* ).

The dromedary lives in hot, dry deserts.

Figure 1



(a) One adaptation of the dromedary is 'temperature tolerance'.

This means that the animal's body temperature can rise by up to 6 °C before it starts to sweat.

Explain how temperature tolerance can help the dromedary to survive in the desert.

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(2)

(b) Three more adaptations of the dromedary are given in Figure 1. Give a reason why each adaptation helps the animal survive in the desert. Fat store

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Produces little urine and very dry faeces \_\_\_\_\_

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Hard mouth \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(3)

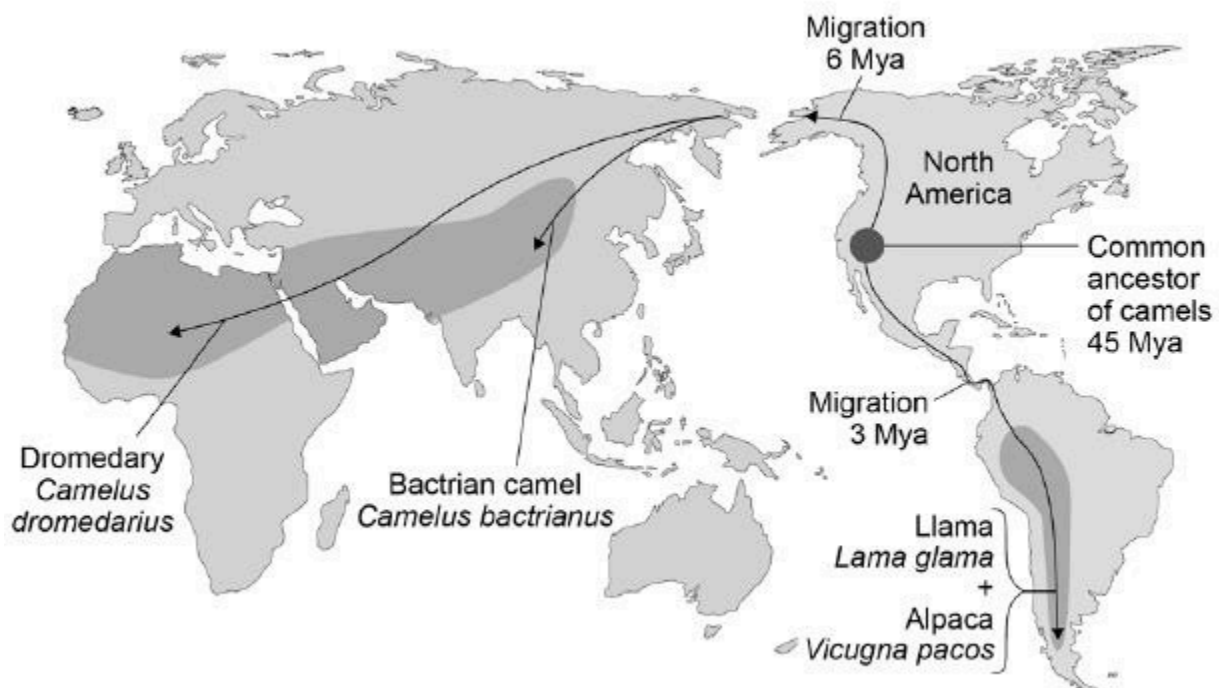
There are several species of the camel family alive today.

Scientists think these species evolved from a common ancestor that lived in North America about 45 million years ago (Mya).

Figure 2 shows:

- where four modern species of the camel family live today
- how the ancestors of these camels migrated from North America.

**Figure 2**



(c) Which two of the four modern species of camel do scientists believe to be most closely related to each other?

Give the reason for your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Reason \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

- (d) Describe the type of evidence used for developing the theory of camel migration shown in Figure 2.

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(2)

- (e) Explain how several different species of camel could have evolved from a common ancestor over 45 million years.

(6)

(Total 14 marks)