Please check the examination details bel	ow before entering your candidate information					
Candidate surname	Other names					
Pearson BTEC Level 3 Nationals Certificate Centre Number	Learner Registration Number					
Tuesday 21 May	y 2019					
Afternoon (Time: 40 minutes) Paper Reference 31617H/1B						
Afternoon (Time: 40 minutes) Applied Science/Forensic and Criminal Investigation Unit 1: Principles and Applications of Science I Biology SECTION A: STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF CELLS AND TISSUES						
You must have: A calculator and a ruler.	Total Marks					

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and learner registration number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The exam comprises three papers worth 30 marks each. Section A: Structures and Functions of Cells and Tissues (Biology). Section B: Periodicity and Properties of Elements (Chemistry). Section C: Waves in Communication (Physics).
- The total mark for this exam is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

1 The human respiratory system contains ciliated epithelial cells.

Ciliated epithelial cells are eukaryotic.

(a) Which cell component is only found in eukaryotic cells?

(1)

- **A** capsule
- B cell membrane
- C nucleus
- ☑ D plasmid
- (b) Table 1 compares squamous epithelial tissue and columnar epithelial tissue.

	squamous tissue	columnar tissue
location in the respiratory system	(i)	(ii)
description of the shape of the cells	(iii)	rectangular

Table 1

ı	Identify the	miccina	words	in Table 1	1
ı	iaeniiiv ine	missina	words	in Table 1	

(1)

| (i |) |
 |
|----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

(1)

(ii)_____

(1)

(iii).....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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2 Figure 1 shows the structure of a leaf.

The leaf is made of layers of cells.

One layer is the palisade mesophyll layer.

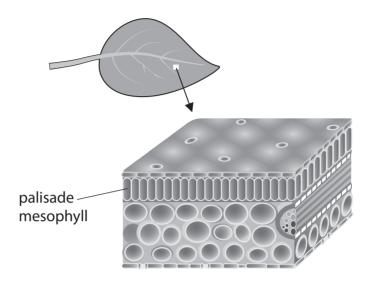


Figure 1

The palisade mesophyll layer is a tissue.

Sentence 1 gives an incomplete definition of a tissue.

A tissue is a group of similar, X cells that have a specific Y.

Sentence 1

(a) Give the correct words for X and Y to complete Sentence 1.

(2)

Υ

(b) A palisade mesophyll cell contains a vacuole. Explain how the vacuole in a palisade mesophyll cell helps to increase the rate of pl	notosynthesis (3)

(c) Figure 2 shows an electron micrograph of a cross section of a palisade mesophyll cell.

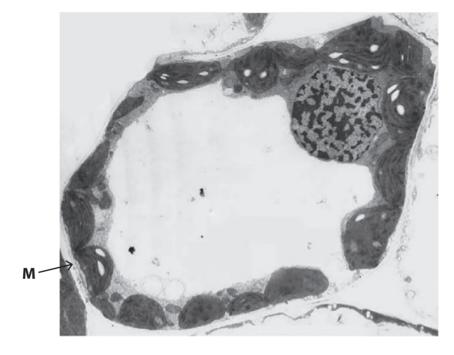


Figure 2

Identify the cell structure labelled M in Figure 2.

(1)

- A amyloplast
- B cell wall
- □ C plasmodesmata
- ☑ D tonoplast

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

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3 Figure 3 shows a synapse.

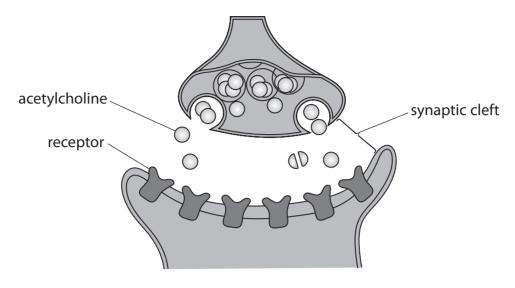


Figure 3

(a) Describe the function of a syn	apse.
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(2)

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(b) (i) Identif	fy the correct statement.	(1)
⋈ A ac	etylcholine is an enzyme	
	etylcholine is a hormone	
	etylcholine is a neurotransmitter	
	etylcholine is a vesicle	
(ii) Explai	n what happens to acetylcholine after its function is complete.	(3)
Nicotine is	oline causes the release of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. s an agonist for acetylcholine.	
Nicotine is		(4)
Nicotine is	s an agonist for acetylcholine.	(4)
Nicotine is	s an agonist for acetylcholine.	(4)
Nicotine is	s an agonist for acetylcholine.	(4)
Nicotine is	s an agonist for acetylcholine.	(4)
Nicotine is	s an agonist for acetylcholine.	



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4 (a) 1500 Gram-positive bacteria are placed on nutrient agar gel in a Petri dish.

The number of Gram-positive bacteria doubles every 20 minutes when the bacteria divide.

The total number of bacteria can be calculated using the formula:

total number of bacteria = bacteria at beginning \times 2ⁿ

n = number of divisions.

Calculate the total number of Gram-positive bacteria in the Petri dish after two hours.

Show your working.

(4)

total number of bacteria =



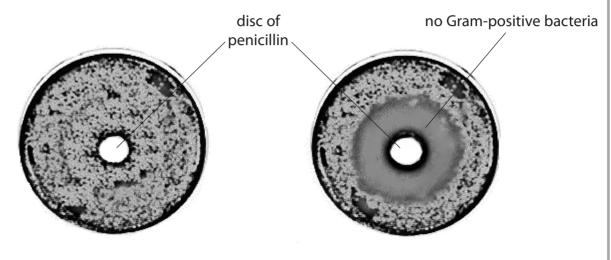
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(b) Penicillin is an antibiotic used to treat Gram-positive bacterial infections.

Penicillin stops Gram-positive bacteria from dividing.

Figure 4 shows Gram-negative bacteria and Gram-positive bacteria growing on two separate nutrient agar plates.

There is a disc of penicillin in the centre of each agar plate.



Gram-negative bacteria

Gram-positive bacteria

Figure 4

Discuss why penicillin prevents the growth of Gram-positive bacteria but not Gram-negative bacteria.

Your answer should refer to the differences in the cell walls of the two types of bacteria.

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 30 MARKS



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