Coordination and Response

Question Paper 4

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Coordination and Response
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Question Paper 4

Time Allowed: 63 minutes

Score: /52

Percentage: /100

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(a Movement is a characteristic of living organisms.

	[1]
	••••
Define the term <i>movement</i> .	

When the hand is stimulated by a hot object a reflex action occurs in which the fore-arm is raised.

Fig. 2.1 shows the muscles and the neurones involved in the reflex action.

The arrows show where there are nerve impulses during the reflex action.

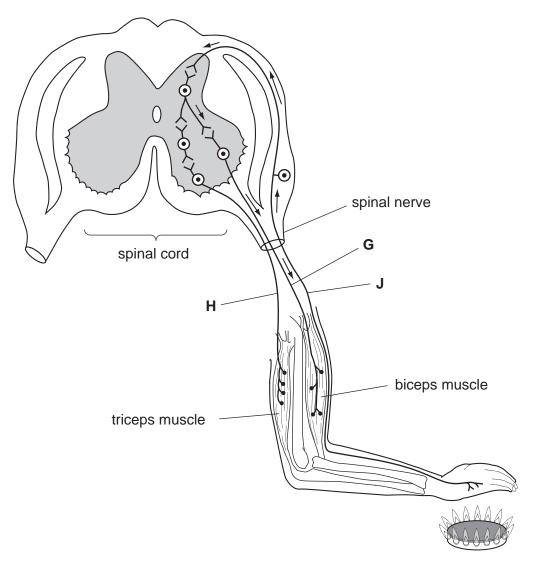
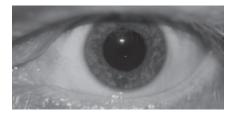


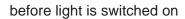
Fig. 2.1

(b) (i) State the name for the action of two opposing muscles, such as the biceps and the triceps.

	(ii)	Explain how two opposing muscles bring about movement at the elbow joint.	
			 [3]
			[O]
(c)	(i)	Describe the function of neurone J .	
			[2]
	(ii)	Explain why there are impulses in motor neurone G , but not in motor neurone H .	
			 [2]
(d)		e action shown in Fig. 2.1 is an involuntary reflex action. The muscles can also t d for voluntary actions.	эе
	Ехр	lain how muscles are controlled during voluntary actions.	
			••••
			[2]

Fig. 2.1 shows the changes that occur to the iris when a light is switched on. 2







after light is switched on

Fig. 2.1

(a)		Describe and explain the change to the eye as the light is switched on.	
			[2]
	(ii)	Explain why the change you described is necessary.	
			[2]
	(iii)	Distinguish between the functions of rods and cones in the eye.	
			[2]

Fig. 2.2 shows the neurones involved in stimulating the muscles in the iris when the changes shown in Fig. 2.1 take place.

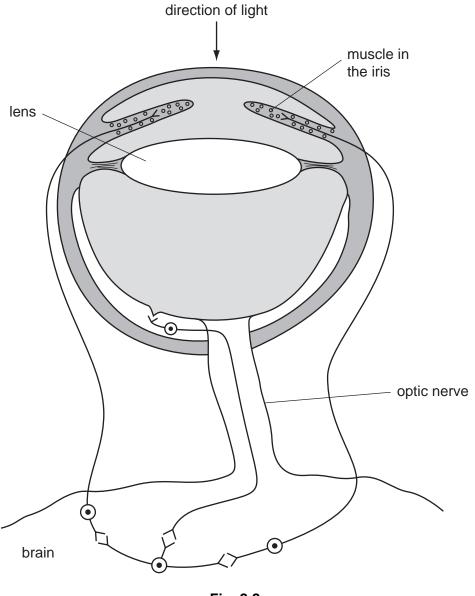


Fig. 2.2

(b) On Fig. 2.2 draw an arrow on each of the **four neurones** to show the direction taken by the impulses when the light is switched on. [1]

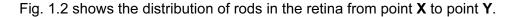
(c)	Mus	scles in the iris are described as antagonistic.
	Exp	plain the term antagonistic using the muscles in the iris as an example.
	•••••	[3]
(d)		urones that terminate in the adrenal gland stimulate the release of adrenaline into blood.
	(i)	Describe situations when adrenaline would be released from the gland into the blood.
		[3]
	(ii)	State one advantage of releasing adrenaline to coordinate the body rather than using nerve impulses.
		[1]
		[Total: 14]

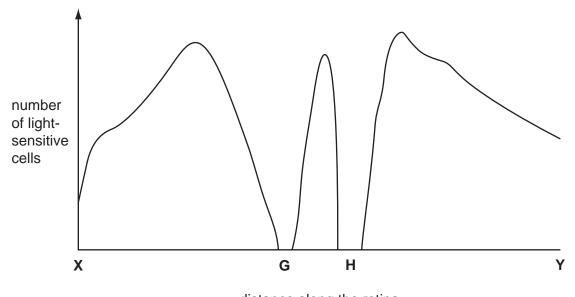
3	(a	Defi	ine th	ne term sensitivity.	
					[2]
	Fig.	. 1.1	show	s a horizontal section through the eye.	
		D	E \	X	
		В	A	Fig. 1.1	
	(b)		Nam	ne structures A to D .	
	(2)		A		
			В		
			С		
			D		[4]
		(ii)	State	e the functions of structures B and E .	
			В		
			E		[2]

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The retina contains light-sensitive cells known as rods and cones. The distribution of rods in the retina from point **X** to point **Y**, as shown on Fig. 1.1, was investigated.





distance along the retina

Fig. 1.2

(C)	G and H , as shown on Fig. 1.2, are parts of the retina.	
	Name G and H .	
	G	
	Н	[2]
(ii)	Describe the function of the rods	

Describe the function of the rods.

[2]

(iii) Draw a line on Fig. 1.2 to show the distribution of cones in the retina. [2]

[Total: 14]

(a Define the terms sensitivity and involuntary action.

sensitivity	
involuntary action	
	[3]

Fig. 1.1 shows the reflex arc for the knee jerk reflex.

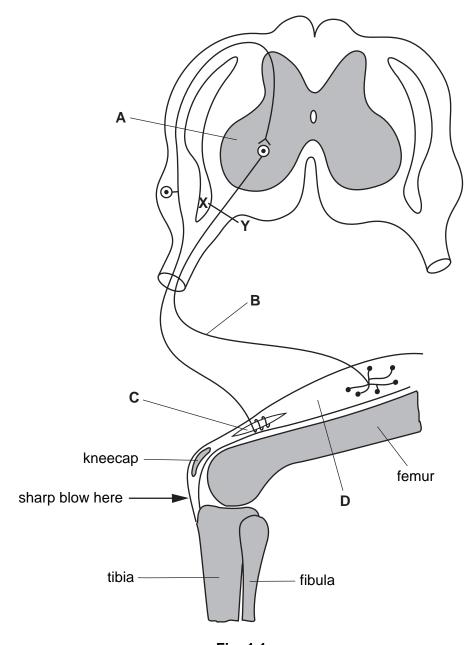


Fig. 1.1

(b)		Name parts A to D .		
		Α		
		В		
		С		
		D	[4]	
	(ii)	Ner	ve cells use active transport to move ions across their cell membranes.	
		Expl	ain what is meant by the term active transport.	
(c)				
			[2]	
	Exp at)		what would happen to the reflex shown in Fig. 1.1 if the nerve was cut across	
			[3]	

(d) Fig. 1.2 shows the grasping reflex of a baby.

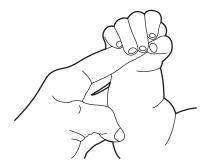


Fig. 1.2

Suggest why it is a good idea to test a baby's reflexes immediately after birth.	
	[1]

[Total: 13]