

# Inheritance

## Question Paper

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Level</b>      | IGCSE                    |
| <b>Subject</b>    | Biology                  |
| <b>Exam Board</b> | CIE                      |
| <b>Topic</b>      | Inheritance              |
| <b>Sub-Topic</b>  |                          |
| <b>Paper Type</b> | Alternative to Practical |
| <b>Booklet</b>    | Question Paper           |

**Time Allowed:** 28 minutes

**Score:** /23

**Percentage:** /100

1 Fig. 2.1 shows part of a yellow maize cob, *Zea mays*.

A cob is composed of many individual fruits known as grains.



**Fig. 2.1**

Many colours of maize grains are known. The colour is inherited.

Fig. 2.2 shows part of a cob with light and dark coloured grains.



**Fig. 2.2**

- (a) (i) Complete Table 2.1 by counting the number of light and dark coloured grains.

**Table 2.1**

| number of grains |      |
|------------------|------|
| light            | dark |
|                  |      |

[1]

- (ii) Use the data in Table 2.1 to suggest the phenotypic ratio of light to dark coloured grains.

..... [1]

- (iii) Describe **one** visible phenotypic difference, other than colour, between the grains shown in Fig. 2.2.

.....  
..... [1]

Maize is used as a food source for humans and livestock. It contains mainly starch but also other nutrients including proteins and fat.

- (b) Describe how to test maize grains for the presence of protein and fat.

protein .....

.....

.....

.....

fat .....

.....

.....

.....

[5]

Maize is a cereal. Cereals form a high proportion of the daily energy intake for many people.

The protein and fat content of maize and five other cereals is shown in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2**

| cereal  | content per 100g of dried cereal/g |     |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----|
|         | protein                            | fat |
| maize   | 9.                                 | 3.8 |
| millet  | 10.4                               | 5.0 |
| oats    | 12.6                               | 7.5 |
| rice    | 7.1                                | 1.8 |
| sorghum | 9.7                                | 3.4 |
| wheat   | 13.8                               | 2.0 |

(c) Use Table 2.2 to identify the cereal that provides the largest energy content per 100g.

Explain your choice of cereal.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

**[Total: 11]**



**(b)** Scientists think that thumb shape is controlled by a single gene.

What evidence is there from Table 3.1 to support this idea?

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total : 6]

- 3 Fig. 3.1 shows part of a root tip cut longitudinally. The section has been stained to show the DNA of the nucleus.

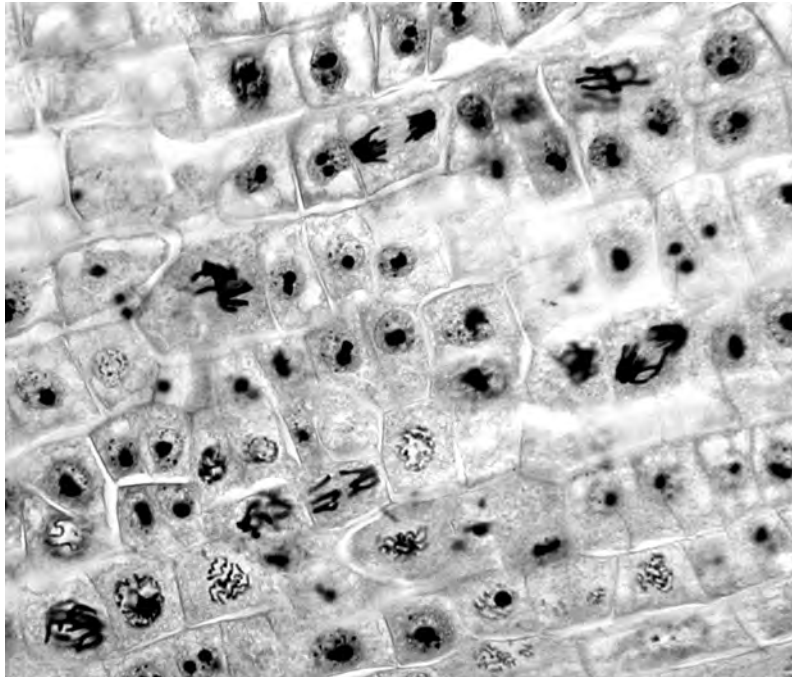


Fig. 3.1

- (a) (i) Draw a circle around a cell that shows the ‘daughter’ chromosomes have just separated at the equator and are moving towards the poles of the cell (anaphase). [1]

- (ii) Describe two visible features of these dividing cells.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

- (iii) Name the type of cell division taking place.

..... [1]

- (b) Suggest what happens to these cells after cell division, as the root grows.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 6]