See back cover for an English translation of this cover



91156M



Koiora, Kaupae 2, 2013

91156M Te whakaatu māramatanga ki ngā tukanga ora e pā ana ki te pūtau

9.30 i te ata Rāmere 22 Whiringa-ā-rangi 2013 Whiwhinga: Whā

Paetae	Paetae Kaiaka	Paetae Kairangi
Te whakaatu māramatanga ki ngā tukanga ora e pā ana ki te pūtau.	Te whakaatu māramatanga hōhonu ki ngā tukanga ora e pā ana ki te pūtau.	Te whakaatu māramatanga matawhānui ki ngā tukanga ora e pā ana ki te pūtau.

Tirohia mehemea e ōrite ana te Tau Ākonga ā-Motu (NSN) kei tō pepa whakauru ki te tau kei runga ake nei.

Me whakautu e koe te KATOA o ngā pātai kei roto i te pukapuka nei.

Ki te hiahia koe ki ētahi atu wāhi hei tuhituhi whakautu, whakamahia te (ngā) whārangi kei muri i te pukapuka nei, ka āta tohu ai i ngā tau pātai.

Tirohia mehemea kei roto nei ngā whārangi 2–21 e raupapa tika ana, ā, kāore hoki he whārangi wātea.

HOATU TE PUKAPUKA NEI KI TE KAIWHAKAHAERE HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

TAPEKE

Kia 60 meneti hei whakautu i ngā pātai o tēnei pukapuka.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

PĀTAI TUATAHI: TUKUPŪNGAO1

Ahakoa he tukanga pūtau tino waiwai te tukupūngao ā-hāora² i roto i ngā tipu me ngā kararehe, ka whakaawe te wāhi me te taumahi a te pūtau i roto i tētahi rauropi i te pāpātanga e tūpono ai te tukupūngao. Ko te tikanga kitea ai i ngā pūtau e mahi ana i ngā nuinga tukupūngao rerekē ngā rahinga rerekē o te whēkauiti e mahi ai te tukupūngao ā-hāora.

Matapakitia te tukanga o te tukupūngao ā-hāora.

I tō whakautu:

- whakaahuatia te whāinga o te tukupūngao ā-hāora
- whakaahuatia ngā mea e hiahiatia ana kia mahi ai te tukupūngao ā-hāora, ka whakaingoa i ngā hua o te tukanga
- whakaingoahia te whēkauiti i te wāhi e haere ai te tukupūngao ā-hāora, ka whakahāngai atu i tana hanganga ki tana taumahi

•	homai ētahi pūtake mō ngā rahinga rerekē o tēnei whēkauiti, ā, kia RUA i te itinga rawa ngā tauira hei parahau i tō whakautu.

1 WHAKAHĀ 2 hāoraora

MĀŢE
MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

You are advised to spend 60 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION ONE: RESPIRATION

Although aerobic respiration is an essential cell process in both plants and animals, the location and function of the cell in an organism influences the rate at which respiration takes place. Cells that carry out different levels of respiration are usually found to have different amounts of the organelle in which aerobic respiration occurs.

Discuss the process of aerobic respiration.

In your answer:

- describe the purpose of aerobic respiration
- describe what is required for aerobic respiration to occur, and name the products of the process

TWO justified ex	camples.	amounts of th	is organiene, sup	pported by a minin	idili U

ASSESSOR'S
ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY
1

PĀTAI TUARUA: AHOTAKAKAME

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

He hāngai tika tonu te pāpātanga o te ahotakakame ki te wāteatanga o te tūrama³. I te nuinga o te wā, ka piki te kaha tūrama ka piki anō te pāmahana. Engari, ki te teitei rawa te pāmahana, ka heke, ka mutu tonu pea te pāpātanga o te ahotakakame. I kitea i ngā whakamātauranga mēnā ka aumou haere tonu te tūrama engari ka whakarerekēhia mōtuhaketia te pāmahana, ka kitea tonutia te huri o te pāpātanga o te ahotakakame.

huringa pāmahan	a.		

QUESTION TWO: PHOTOSYNTHESIS

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

The rate of photosynthesis is directly related to the availability of light. Normally, an increase in light intensity also leads to an increase in temperature. However, if the temperature gets too high, the rate of photosynthesis may decrease or even stop completely. Experiments have shown that if light is kept constant but temperature is varied independently, then the rate of photosynthesis can still be seen to change.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

I tō •	whakaahuatia ngā momo pūtau rerekē ka kitea i roto i tētahi rau pūnoa whakaahuatia te hanganga o te whēkauiti e whakahaerehia ai te ahotakakame whakamāramahia he pēhea ngā hanganga i whakaahuatia e koe e tuku ai kia mahia taumahi whakahāngaitia te hanganga me te taumahi a ngā pūtau me ngā whēkauiti ki te pāpātanga o te ahotakakame.
I tō .	whakaahuatia ngā momo pūtau rerekē ka kitea i roto i tētahi rau pūnoa whakaahuatia te hanganga o te whēkauiti e whakahaerehia ai te ahotakakame
I tō .	whakaahuatia ngā momo pūtau rerekē ka kitea i roto i tētahi rau pūnoa
I tō •	
wn	Ekauiti i roto i tētahi rau tipu e whakamōrahi ake ai i te pāpātanga o te ahotakakame.
	He mea urutau i V. Slaughter, <i>Living Things</i> (Rānana: Hodder & Stoughton, 1980), wh. 30.
	He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.

⁴ pūkāriki

	MĀ TE KAIMĀKA
	KAIMĀKA ANAKE
	ANAIL
	1

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	For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.
	Adapted from V. Slaughter, <i>Living Things</i> (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1980), p 30.
	th reference to the diagram above, discuss how the location and structure of cells AND
org In y	anelles in a plant leaf can maximise the rate of photosynthesis. your answer: describe the different types of cells found in a typical leaf
org	anelles in a plant leaf can maximise the rate of photosynthesis. your answer: describe the different types of cells found in a typical leaf describe the structure of the organelle where photosynthesis is carried out
org In y	anelles in a plant leaf can maximise the rate of photosynthesis. your answer: describe the different types of cells found in a typical leaf
org	anelles in a plant leaf can maximise the rate of photosynthesis. your answer: describe the different types of cells found in a typical leaf describe the structure of the organelle where photosynthesis is carried out explain how the structures you have described allow the functions to be carried out
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PĀTAI TUATORU: WEHENGA PŪTAU

MĀTE
KAIMĀKA
VNVKE

	Whakaahuatia he aha te tikanga o te whāū pūira.						
κi	koruatanga ⁷ āhua-tūpatopato te kōrero i te nuinga o te wā mō te tukanga kikoruatanga pītaui						
	Whakamāramahia mai ka pēhea ngā pūira e kikoruatia ai, ā, he aha i kīia ai tēnei tukanga he kikoruatanga āhua-tūpatopato.						
	Ka taea e koe te tuhi hoahoa whai tapanga ki te pouaka wātea hei tautoko i tō whakautu.						

⁵ maitohi ⁶ hurihanga ora ⁷ tāruatanga

Ka haere tonu te Pātai Tuatoru kei te whārangi 16.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

s occurs during the life cycles of both animals and plants.	
Describe what is meant by mitosis.	
rocess of DNA replication is usually referred to as semi-conservative replication.	
Explain the process of how chromosomes are replicated, and why the process is known as semi-conservative replication.	
You may draw a labelled diagram(s) in the box provided to support your answer.	

ASSESSO
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Question Three continues on page 18.

(c)

Tata ki te katoa o ngā kararehe me ngā tipu ka tipu mai i tētahi pūtau whakakikiri ka wehe ki ētahi momo pūtau, pūtautau rerekē. Ka tino rerekē te pāpātanga o te whāū pūira, kei te wāhi o ngā pūtau me te wāhanga mataora o te rauropi. Matapakitia ngā kīanga i runga ake. Me whakauru ki tō whakautu: tētahi whakaahuatanga o ngā mea ka pā ki te pāpātanga o te whāū pūira ngā pūtake he aha i rerekē ai ngā pāpātanga whāū pūira i ngā wāhanga mataora rerekē o tētahi rauropi kia rua i te itinga rawa ngā tauira, me ngā pūtake, o ngā wāhanga o ngā tipu me ngā kararehe tērā pea e teitei ake ai te pāpātanga o te whāū pūira.

17	
	MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE
	ANANE

(c)	Almost all animals and plants develop from a fertilised cell that divides into different types of cells and tissues. The rates of mitosis vary considerably, depending on the location of the cells and the stage in the organism's life-cycle.	ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY						
	Discuss the statements above.							
	In your answer include:							
	• a description of what affects the rate of mitosis							
	• reasons why the stages of an organism's life-cycle have different rates of mitosis							
	• at least two examples, with reasons, of the parts of plants and animals where the rate of mitosis is likely to be higher.							

			ASS
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		He puka anō mēnā ka hiahiatia.	
TAU PĀTAI		Tuhia te (ngā) tau pātai mēnā e hāngai ana.	

MĀ TE
KAIMĀKA
VNVKE

	Extra paper if required.					
QUESTION NUMBER	Write the question number(s) if applicable.					

English translation of the wording on the front cover

Level 2 Biology, 2013

91156 Demonstrate understanding of life processes at the cellular level

9.30 am Friday 22 November 2013 Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of life processes at the cellular level.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of life processes at the cellular level.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of life processes at the cellular level.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–21 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.