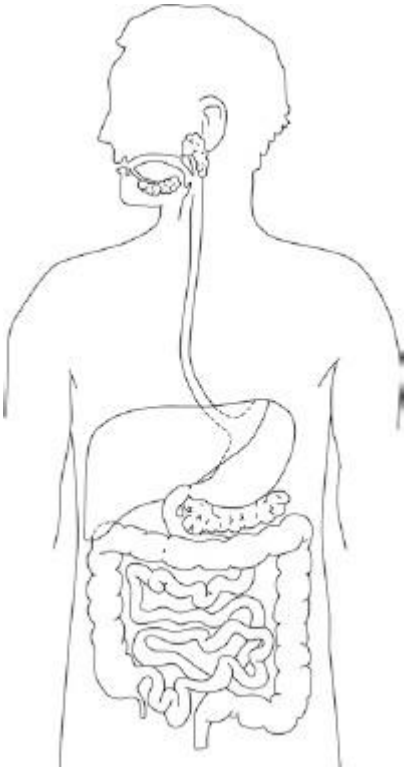
1 The diagram below shows the human digestive system.



(a) Label the stomach and pancreas on the diagram.

(1)

(b) Many people suffer from stomach ulcers caused by a species of bacteria called *Helicobacter pylori*.

The stomach is lined with a protective lining of mucus.

Helicobacter pylori are acid-tolerant bacteria which can damage this mucus lining.

Suggest how an infection with *Helicobacter pylori* might result in a stomach ulcer developing.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) *Helicobacter pylori* can also cause stomach cancer.

Describe how a person infected with *Helicobacter pylori* could also develop liver cancer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(d) Gluten is a form of protein found in some grains.

Describe the test you would use to find out if protein is present in food.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(e) Coeliac disease is a disease of the digestive system.

It damages the lining of the small intestine when foods that contain gluten are eaten.

When people with coeliac disease eat foods that contain gluten:

1. their immune system forms antibodies to gluten
2. these antibodies attack the lining of the small intestine
3. this causes inflammation in the intestines and damages the villi.

Symptoms of coeliac disease include poor growth.

Suggest why a person with coeliac disease might have this symptom.

(4)

(Total 12 marks)

2 The heart pumps blood to the lungs and to the cells of the body.

(a) Name the blood vessel that transports blood from the body to the right atrium.

(1)

(b) The aorta transports blood from the heart to the body.

In a person at rest:

- blood travels at a mean speed of 10 cm/s in the aorta
- blood travels at a mean speed of 0.5 mm/s in the capillaries
- the speed of blood decreases at a rate of 0.4 cm/s^2 as blood travels from the aorta to the capillaries.

Calculate the time it takes for blood to travel from the aorta to the capillaries.

Assume that the speed of blood decreases at a constant rate.

Use the equation:

$$\text{rate of decrease in speed} = \frac{\text{change in speed}}{\text{time}}$$

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

Time = _____ s

(4)

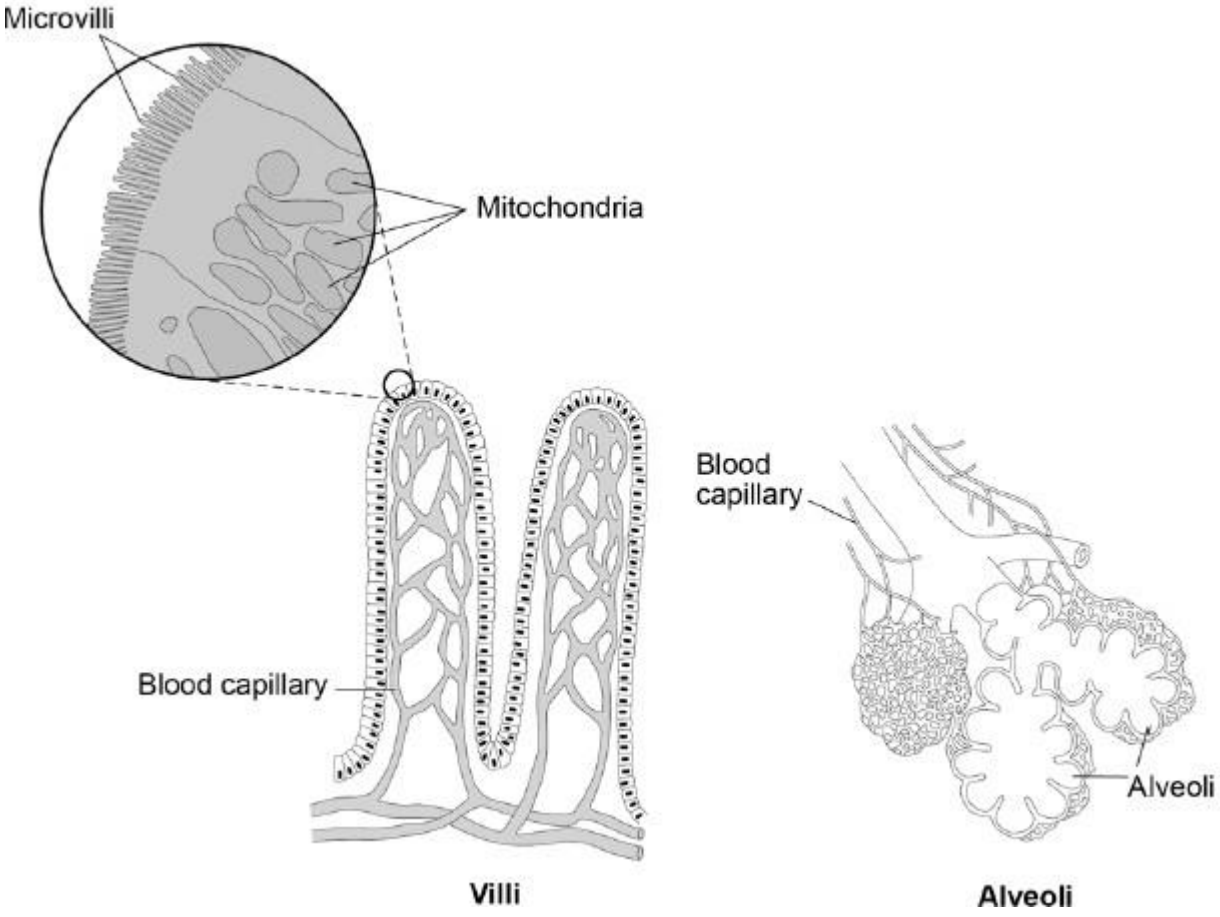
(c) Describe the route taken by oxygenated blood from the lungs to the body cells.

(4)

(d) The digestive system and the breathing system both contain specialised exchange surfaces.

- In the digestive system, digested food is absorbed into the blood stream in structures called villi.
- In the breathing system, gases are absorbed into the blood stream in the alveoli.

The diagram below shows the structure of villi and alveoli.



Explain how the villi and the alveoli are adapted to absorb molecules into the bloodstream.

(6)

(Total 15 marks)

3 Amylase is an enzyme found in the human body.

Amylase breaks down starch into sugars.

(a) Where is amylase produced in the human body?

Tick **one** box.

- Liver and pancreas ☐
- Liver and stomach ☐
- Salivary glands and pancreas ☐
- Salivary glands and stomach ☐

(1)

(b) Enzymes speed up chemical reactions.

Explain how amylase breaks down starch.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(c) One sugar in the body is glucose.

Glucose is used for respiration.

Give **one** other use for glucose in the body.

_____

(1)

(d) A student investigated the effect of temperature on the activity of human amylase.

This is the method used.

1. Put 2 cm^3 of 1% starch solution into a boiling tube.
2. Put 2 cm^3 of amylase solution into a second boiling tube.
3. Put both boiling tubes into a water bath at 20 °C.
4. After 5 minutes, mix the amylase and the starch together in one boiling tube.
5. After 30 seconds, add a drop of the starch and amylase mixture to a drop of iodine solution in one well of a spotting tile.
6. Repeat step 5 until the iodine solution no longer changes colour.
7. Repeat steps 1 – 6 at 40 °C and at 60 °C and at 80 °C

Why did the student leave the starch and amylase solutions in the water bath for 5 minutes in step **3**?

_____

_____

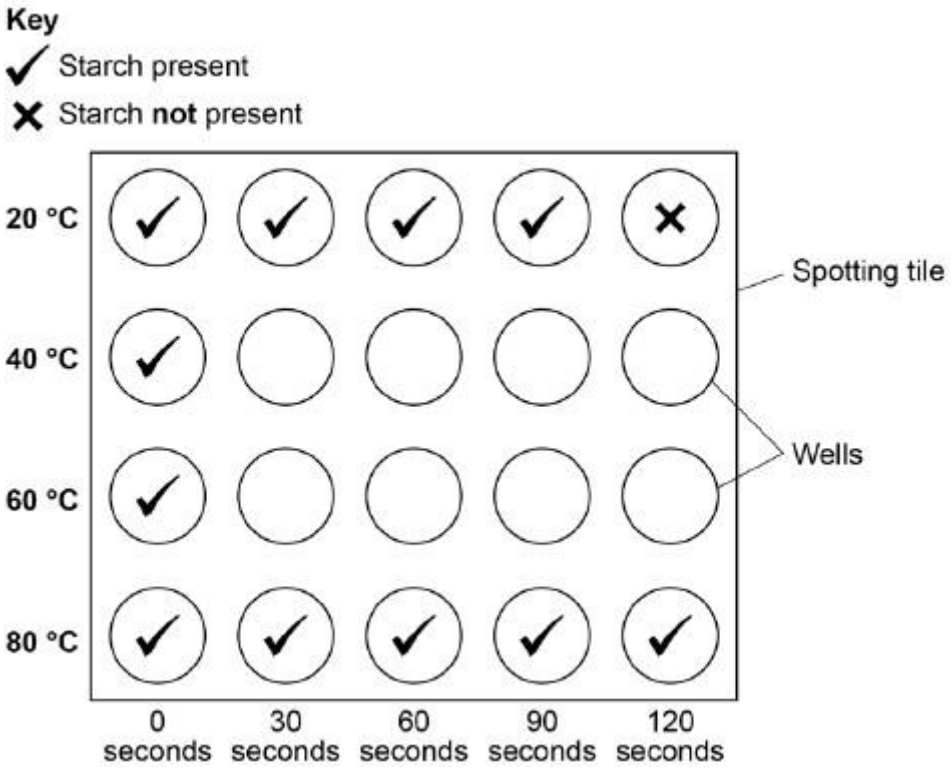
(1)

(e) The temperature of the human body is 37 °C

The diagram below shows the results of the investigation at 20 °C and at 80 °C

Complete the diagram to show the results you would expect at 40 °C and at 60 °C

You should write a tick or a cross in each well of the spotting tile.



(2)

(f) There are different ways to investigate the breakdown of starch by amylase.

One other method is to measure the **concentration** of starch present in the solution every 30 seconds.

Why is this method better than the method the student used?

_____

_____

_____

_____

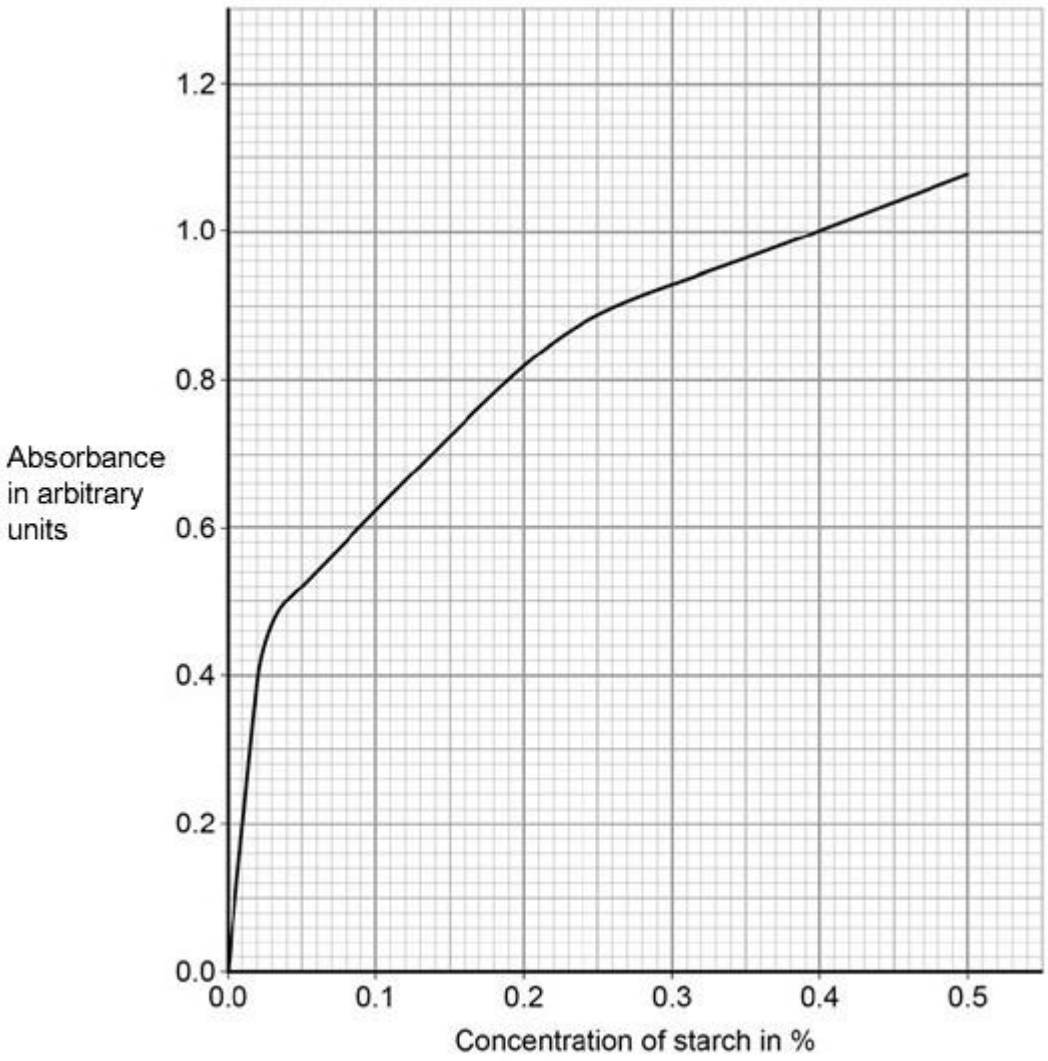
(2)

A colorimeter can be used to measure the concentration of starch present in the solution every 30 seconds.

A colorimeter measures the amount of light that **cannot** pass through a solution.

This is known as absorbance.

Below shows a graph of absorbance against concentration of starch.



(g) The absorbance of the solution at 40 °C was 0.56 arbitrary units after 30 seconds.

What was the concentration of starch in this solution?

_____

Concentration of starch =_____ %

(1)

(h) The concentration of starch in the solution at 20 °C after 1 minute is different from the concentration at 40 °C after 1 minute.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(i) Predict the absorbance for the solution at 80 °C after 30 seconds.

Give a reason for your answer.

Absorbance = _____ arbitrary units

Reason _____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 16 marks)

4 A student carried out an investigation using leaf epidermis.

This is the method used.

1. Peel the lower epidermis from the underside of a leaf.
2. Cut the epidermis into six equal sized pieces.
3. Place each piece of lower epidermis into a different Petri dish.
4. Add 5 cm^3 of salt solution to the six Petri dishes. Each Petri dish should have a different concentration of salt solution.
5. After 1 hour, view each piece of epidermis under a microscope at ×400 magnification.
6. Count and record the total number of stomata present and the number of open stomata that can be seen in one field of view.

The student's results are shown in the table.

Concentration of salt solution in mol / dm^3	Number of stomata in field of view	Number of open stomata in field of view	Percentage (%) of open stomata in field of view
0.0	7	7	100
0.1	8	8	100
0.2	7	6	**X**
0.3	9	6	67
0.4	10	4	40
0.5	9	2	22

(a) Calculate value **X** in the table above.

X = _____ %

(1)

(b) Give **one** conclusion from the results in the table above.

(1)

(c) How could the student find out what concentration of salt solution would result in half of the stomata being open?

(1)

(d) The student measured the real diameter of the field of view to be 0.375 mm.

Calculate the number of open stomata per mm^2 of leaf for the epidermis placed in 0.4 mol / dm^3 salt solution.

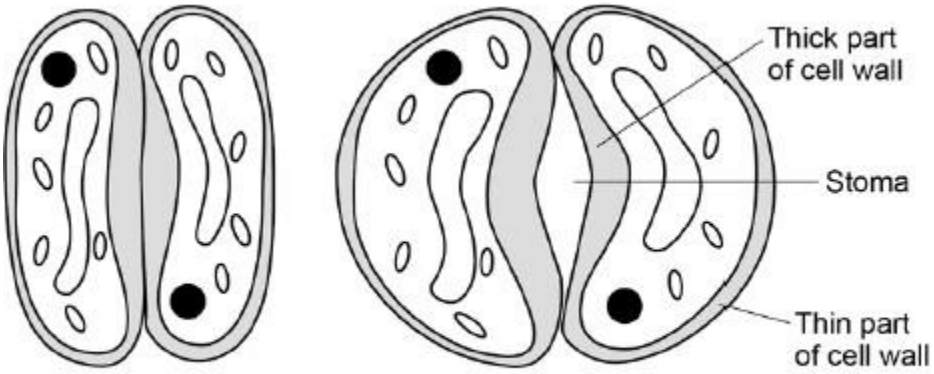
Use information from the table above.

Take π to be 3.14

Number of open stomata = _____ per mm^2

(3)

(e) The diagram below shows two guard cells surrounding a closed stoma and two guard cells surrounding an open stoma.



Closed stoma **Open stoma**

When light intensity is high potassium ions are moved into the guard cells.

Describe how the movement of potassium ions into the guard cells causes the stoma to open.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

(Total 10 marks)

5 Explain how the human circulatory system is adapted to:

- supply oxygen to the tissues
- remove waste products from tissues.

(Total 6 marks)

1 (a) stomach and pancreas correctly labelled

1

(b) bacteria not killed (by stomach acid / HCl) and so they damage mucus lining

1

so <u>acid / HCl</u> damages stomach tissue / causes an ulcer

allow bacteria infect stomach tissue

1

(c) if the cancer is malignant

1

(cancer) cells can spread to other organs

1

via the blood forming a secondary tumour

do not award marking points 2 or 3 without marking point 1

1

(d) add Biuret reagent to food sample

allow sodium / potassium hydroxide (solution) + copper sulfate(solution)

1

mauve / purple colour shows protein present

1

(e) damaged villi reduce surface area for absorption (of food molecules)

1

(therefore) fewer amino acids and glucose absorbed

1

with less glucose transfer of energy from respiration is reduced

1

and fewer amino acids available to build new proteins

1

[12]

2 (a) vena cava

1

(b) 0.5 mm = 0.05 cm

1

time = $\frac{10.00 - 0.05}{0.4}$

allow alternative correct substitution

1

24.875

1

25 (s)

*an answer of 25 (s) scores **4** marks*

*allow 24 for **3** marks (no conversion of mm to cm)*

*allow 23.8 / 23.75 for **2** marks (no conversion of mm to cm and incorrect sf)*

1

(c) (blood) travels through (the) pulmonary vein

1

(blood) enters left atrium

1

(blood) enters (the) left ventricle

1

(blood) leaves the heart via / through (the) aorta

allow blood travels through arterioles

allow blood (travels round the body and) reaches the cells / tissues via / in capillaries

1

ignore ref to valves / systole / diastole throughout

(d) Level 3 (5-6 marks):
Relevant points (reasons / causes) are identified, given in detail and logically linked to form a clear account.

Level 2 (3-4 marks):
Relevant points (reasons/causes) are identified, and there are attempts at logical linking. The resulting account is not fully clear.

Level 1 (1-2 marks):
Points are identified and stated simply, but their relevance is not clear and there is no attempt at logical linking.

No relevant content (0 marks)

Indicative content

S = structural F = functional

- (S) both have a large surface area
- (S) villi have many microvilli
- (S) alveolar walls are not flat / are folded

- (F) to maximise diffusion (of gases) / absorption of (food) molecules

- (S) both have many capillaries / good blood supply / capillaries near the surface
- (F) to maintain concentration / diffusion gradient

- (S) both have thin walls / walls that are one cell thick / one cell thick surface
- (F) to provide a short diffusion distance (for molecules to travel)

- (S) villi have many mitochondria
- (F) to provide energy for active transport (of food molecules)

- (S) cells of the villi have microvilli / more projections
- (F) to further increase the surface area / increase the number of proteins in the membrane / to allow more active transport to take place

[15]

3 (a) salivary glands and pancreas

1

(b) starch / substrate fits into active site (of enzyme)

1

shape of active site is unique / complementary to substrate

allow converse

or

substrate is specific to active site / enzyme

allow enzyme has a high specificity for substrate

1

bonds (within starch / substrate

or

between sugar molecules) are broken

1

(c) converted to new carbohydrates / glycogen / named organic compound (e.g. protein / fat)

1

(d) to allow (the starch and amylase / solutions) to equilibrate (to the temperature of the water bath)

or

to get the starch and amylase / solutions to the same temperature / 20 °C

or

to get the starch and amylase / solutions to the (same) temperature of the water bath

1

(e) **40 °C**

all wells contain a symbol

and

must contain at least two crossed (×) wells at the end

allow final three wells crossed

(×)

1

60 °C

all wells contain a symbol

and

must have fewer crossed (×) wells at the end than at 40 °C

allow all wells ticked (✓)

*for either mp do **not** allow a crossed well followed by a ticked well*

1

(f) more accurate

allow (so) closer to (the) true value

1

(because) it is a quantitative measure

allow (it's) an actual value as opposed to an opinion

or

less / not subjective

allow colour is only qualitative

1

(g) 0.07 (%)

1

(h) starch is broken down less quickly (at 20 °C)

allow converse

1

because, at 20 °C, substrates / enzymes / molecules have less (kinetic) energy

1

(i) 1.08 (arbitrary units)

1

at 80 °C, enzyme / amylase has denatured

allow description of denaturation

*do **not** allow enzyme is killed*

1

so starch is not broken down (at all)

allow the concentration of starch is still 0.5%

1

[16]

4 (a) 86

allow this answer only

*do **not** accept 85.7*

if no answer given, check for answer in the table

1

(b) as salt concentration increases, percentage of open stomata (in field of view) decreases (above 0.1 mol / dm^3)

or

allow percentage of open stomata stays the same between 0.0 and 0.1 (mol / dm^3 then decreases as salt concentration increases)

ignore references to number of open stomata

allow converse

allow idea that mean concentration (of salt) in guard cells is between 0.3 and 0.4 mol per dm^3

1

(c) use concentrations between 0.3 (mol / dm^3) and 0.4 (mol / dm^3)

or

draw a graph of the data and read off the value at 50% (open stomata)

allow a list of appropriate concentrations i.e. 0.32 mol / dm^3), 0.34 (mol / dm^3), 0.36 (mol / dm^3) etc.

1

(d) ($\pi \times 0.1875^2$) = 0.11 (mm^2)

*an answer of 36 scores **3** marks*

1

$$\frac{4}{0.11}$$

1

36 (per mm^2)

*allow 36.22 / 36.23 **or** 36.2*

*if answer is incorrect allow for **2** marks for sight of number of open stomata = 9 **per** mm^2 (diameter used instead of radius)*

*if no other marks awarded allow for **1** mark any **one** from:*

- *sight of area = 0.44(mm^2) (diameter used instead of radius)*
- *sight of number of open stomata = 9.1 / 9.05 / 9.06 per mm^2 (diameter used instead of radius and no rounding)*

1

(e) (potassium) ions increase the concentration of the solution (inside guard cells)
or
(potassium) ions make cell more concentrated / less dilute

allow (potassium) ions decrease concentration of water / water potential (of guard cells)

1

water moves into the (guard) cell by osmosis

1

cell swells unevenly (so stoma opens)

1

as inner wall is less flexible than outer wall **or** thick part of the wall is less flexible than the thin part (of the wall)

1

[10]

5

Level 3 (5–6 marks):
A detailed and coherent explanation is provided with most of the relevant content, which demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the human circulatory system . The response makes logical links between content points.

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
The response is mostly relevant and with some logical explanation. Gives a broad understanding of the human circulatory system. The response makes some logical links between the content points.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Simple descriptions are made of the roles of some of the following: heart function, gas exchange, named blood vessels, named blood cells. The response demonstrates limited logical linking of points.

0 marks:
No relevant content.

Indicative content

- dual / double circulatory system which means that it has higher blood pressure and a greater flow of blood to the tissues
- heart made of specialised (cardiac) muscle cells which have long protein filaments that can slide past each other to shorten the cell to bring about contraction for pumping blood
- heart pumps blood to lungs in pulmonary artery so that oxygen can diffuse into blood from air in alveoli
- blood returns to heart via pulmonary vein where muscles pump blood to the body via aorta
- oxygen carried by specialised cells / RBCs which contain haemoglobin to bind oxygen and have no nucleus so there is more space available to carry oxygen
- arteries carry oxygenated blood to tissues where capillaries deliver oxygen to cells for respiration and energy release
- thin walls allow for easy diffusion to cells
- large surface area of capillaries to maximise exchange
- waste products removed eg CO_2 diffuse from cells into the blood plasma
- blood goes back to the heart in veins which have valves to prevent backflow
- cardiac output can vary according to demand / is affected by adrenaline

accept annotated diagrams

[6]