

- M1.** (a) if too high insulin released from pancreas 1
- so glucose is moved into cells
allow glucose is stored 1
- if too low, glucagon is released (from pancreas) 1
- causes glycogen to be converted to glucose and released into the blood 1
- (b) type 1 not enough / no insulin produced 1
- whereas type 2 cells do not respond to insulin 1
- type 1 is treated with injections of insulin 1
- whereas type 2 is treated with diet and exercise
or
 loss of weight
or
 drugs 1
- (c) $(3.45 \times 10^6) + (5.49 \times 10^5) = 3.999 \times 10^6$
or
 $3\,450\,000 + 549\,000 = 3\,999\,000$
allow 3.999×10^6 or 3 999 000 with no working shown for 1 mark 1

$$\frac{3.999 \times 10^6}{6.5 \times 10^7} \times 100$$

or

$$\frac{3\,999\,000}{65\,000\,000} \times 100$$

= 6.15

allow 6.15 with no working shown for 2 marks

allow for 1 mark for a calculation using either:

$$\frac{3.45 \times 10^6}{6.5 \times 10^7}$$

or

$$\frac{3\,450\,000}{65\,000\,000}$$

or

$$\frac{5.49 \times 10^6}{6.5 \times 10^7}$$

or

$$\frac{549\,000}{65\,000\,000}$$

1

6.2

allow 6.2 with no working shown for 3 marks

1

allow ecf from second step correctly rounded for 1 mark

(d) could be other reasons for glucose in urine

or

blood test gives current / immediate result, urine levels might be several hours old

or

not always glucose in urine

1

(e) results not affected by glucose from food

or

8 hours is sufficient time for insulin to have acted on any glucose from food eaten

or
so that there is a low starting point to show the effect

1

(f) (patient **A**)
no mark for identifying A

glucose level much higher (than **B**)

1

and remains high / does not fall

1

[15]

M2. (a) Pancreas

allow phonetic spelling

1

(b) any **three** from:

max 2 if any one process goes on in wrong organ

- (amino acids) broken down
- (amino acids) form urea
- (amino acids broken down / converted **or** urea formed) in liver
- (urea / broken down amino acids) removed / filtered by kidney
*do **not** allow amino acids filtered / removed by kidney*
- (urine / urea / broken down amino acids) stored / held in bladder
*do **not** allow amino acids stored / held in bladder*

3

[4]

- M3.** (a) (i) 1 hour 15 mins / 1.25 hours / 75 mins
allow 1:15
ignore 1.15 hours 1
- (ii) increase in (core / body) temperature
ignore numbers 1
- (due to an) increase in respiration **or** more muscle contraction 1
- releasing energy (as a waste product)
allow produces 'heat'
*do **not** allow making energy* 1
- skin temperature decreases 1
- (because there is) sweating 1
- (which) evaporates and cools the skin
ignore references to vasodilation or vasoconstriction 1
- (iii) (there is) dilation of vessels (supplying skin capillaries)
allow vasodilation
allow blood vessels widen
ignore expand
*do **not** accept dilating capillaries or moving vessels* 1
- (so) more blood flows (near skin) (surface) **or** blood is closer (to the skin)
ignore ref to heat 1
- (c) pancreas detects (low) blood glucose 1
- produces glucagon
*do **not** allow glucagon made in the liver* 1

(so) glycogen is converted to glucose

allow adrenaline released which increases conversion of glycogen to glucose

or

reduced insulin production so less glucose into cells / less glucose converted to glycogen

for 1 mark

1

[12]

M4. Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Communication (QC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information on page 5, and apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

0 marks

No relevant content.

Level 1 (1 – 2 marks)

There is a brief description of kidney function including a mention of pituitary gland **or** hormones but roles may be confused.

Level 2 (3 – 4 marks)

There is a clear description of kidney function in relation to fluctuations in blood water levels and the roles of the pituitary gland **or** hormone is mentioned with correct role.

Level 3 (5 – 6 marks)

There is a clear and detailed scientific description of kidney function in relation to fluctuations in blood water levels and of the roles of the pituitary gland and ADH.

examples of biology points made in the response:

- if water content too low, ADH released
- from pituitary gland
- into the blood
- (causing) kidney reabsorbs more water
- more concentrated / small volume urine produced
- if water content too high, ADH lowered / not produced
- less water reabsorbed by kidney
- more dilute / larger volume urine produced

full marks may be awarded for detailed description of either water loss or gain

[6]

- M5.** (a) (the kidney) filters the blood
ignore refs to hormones and drugs 1
- (and then) reabsorbs all of the glucose 1
- reabsorbs some of the ions
allow salts
ignore minerals 1
- reabsorbs some of the water 1
- releases urea (in urine) 1
- (b) (i) should fall from 28 (to the end of dialysis)
ignore any line drawn after end of dialysis
allow + / - 0.5 square
graph line must fall to / below
below 15 1
- (ii) should stay level at about 6 throughout
ignore slight variations
allow + / - 1 square
ignore any line drawn after end of dialysis 1
- (c) (i) immune system
allow white blood cells / lymphocytes 1
- (produces) antibodies 1
- (which) attack the antigens (on the transplanted kidney)
non-matching antigens insufficient 1
- (ii) any **one** from:
 - tissue typing (to find match)
 - treating with drugs that suppress the immune system*accept treat with immunosuppressants.* 1

[11]

- M6.** (a) Too much thyroxine is released into the blood 1
- which raises BMR 1
- causing increase in formation of glycogen / lipids / proteins
or
 increase in rate of respiration
or
 increase in breakdown of excess proteins 1
- (b) FSH causes eggs to mature and stimulate ovaries to produce oestrogen 1
- LH stimulates the egg to be released 1
- (c) (missing a dose causes a) dip / drop in progesterone levels 1
- (therefore) FSH is not inhibited anymore 1
- (therefore) LH is not inhibited anymore 1
- (and consequently) an egg is matured and released
allow (and consequently) an egg is available to be fertilised 1

[9]