1 (ii)	lag phase: (dry) yeast adapting to the environment/AW; yeast are reproducing/dividing;		
	log phase: no <u>limiting factors;</u> enough/plenty of, (named) nutrients;		e.g. glucose, sugar, ammonia, ammoni (compounds), minerals A low alcohol/toxin, concentration/correct pH
	stationary phase: no more reproduction; limiting factors; none/reduction in, (named) nutrients; build-up of, toxic waste/alcohol; reference to carrying capacity;	max 3	A no growth of yeast (cells) A competition for nutrients A wrong pH
(e)	(named) alcohol production (for consumption); alcohol for fuel; bread making/making dough rise; yeast extract/probiotics/nutrient supplements; e.g. vegemite production of carbon dioxide; bioremediation;	max 2	A brewing/wine I baking unqualified
		[Total: 17]	

	Answer				Marks	Guidance for Examiners
² (a)						
	stru	ıcture	letter from Fig. 1.1			Only one letter per box; if more than one letter no mark
	left	lung	D			If letter crossed out but not rewritten mark it
	bro	nchus	J			
	dia	phragm	E			JEHCB
	inte	ercostal muscle	Н			SENIOS
	rib		С			
	trac	chea	В		[5]	
(b) (i)	3750; no mark for working alone				[1]	if the answer is not in the table look for it in the space for working
(ii)	number of breaths (per minute) / different rate of breathing; exhaled breath has a higher temperature;				[max 1]	A faster, slower, change in frequency ignore depth (as in the table) / heavier
(iii)	water vapour / H ₂ O / any named rare <i>or</i> inert gas <i>or</i> pollutant ;			ert gas <i>or</i> pollutant ;	[1]	names, correct symbols or formulae for any of the following: H ₂ , Ar, He, Xe, Ne, Rn, Kr, SO ₂ , O ₃ , CO, NO ₂ , N ₂ O, CH ₄ , NH ₃ , I ₂
(iv)	 after exercise less oxygen and more carbon dioxide / ora; use of data with % to quantify (for either oxygen or carbon dioxide); explanation in terms of the following increasing more oxygen, absorbed / is needed / used up; more carbon dioxide, produced; more gas exchange; more respiration; R more anaerobic respiration 					MP2 oxygen – 17.2 to 15.3% / 1.9% carbon dioxide – 3.6 to 5.5% / 1.9% R inhaled R exhaled R produce energy
5 more gas exchange;			[max 3]			

Question			E Answers			Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(a)		cell yeast human muscle cell	end prod aerobic c dioxide/CO ₂ + water/H ₂ O; carbon dioxide/CO ₂ + water/H ₂ O;	ucts of respiration an carbon dioxide/CO ₂ + alcohol/ethanol/C ₂ H ₅ OH; lactic acid lactate/ C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ /CH ₃ CH(OH)COOH / CH ₃ CH(OH)COO;	[4]	ignore ATP/energy
	(b)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	need more energy; increase in need for oxygen; ORA removal of (more) carbon dioxide; (increase in) aerobic respiration; anaerobic respiration also occurs; developing oxygen debt,/oxygen not supplied fast enough; (production of) lactate/lactic acid; increase in stroke volume (of heart); increase in, blood flow/glucose/oxygen, to muscles; blood pressure increase because heart rate/stroke volume increases; removal of heat;			[max 5]	ignore 'breathing rate', 'ventilation rate', 'oxygen absorption', 'heart rate', 'blood pressure' (all are in the Table) R repaying oxygen debt (occurs after exercise)
						[Total: 9]	

4	(a)	C ₆ H ₁ 2 C ₃	₂ O ₆ ₅ H ₆ O ₃	[2]	ignore word equation ignore energy / ATP R if 2 is not included for C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ R O ₂ , CO ₂ , H ₂ O on either side			
	(b)		os contracts os relaxes	[2]	accept ref to antagonistic pair of muscles			
	(c)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	During: oxygen consumption increases as exercise starts levels off / increase slows down during the race data quote for consumption during the race After: starts to decrease, immediately at the end of the race / at 18 minutes gradually decreases after exercise rate returns to original / resting level data quote for consumption after exercise	[max 4]	Units must be stated at least once e.g. of Mpt 3: A plateaus between 2.1 – 2.4 dm³ min ¹ Maximum is 2.4 dm³ min ¹, 3 – 4 mins /at start / 5 to 8 or 9 mins to reach maximum e.g. of Mpt 7: A Resting rate at 0.25 dm³ min ¹, 9 – 10 mins / at 18 to 27 or 28 min to reach original level			
	(d)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	oxygen debt not enough oxygen supplied (to muscles) during exercise to muscles anaerobic respiration lactic acid produced lactic acid, broken down / respired / converted to glucose / CO ₂ and water / oxidized requires (extra) oxygen oxygen restored to haemoglobin AVP. e.g. restored to myoglobin (in muscles)	[max 5]	A lactate for lactic acid throughout the answer Mpt 6 R removed Ig lowers pH, muscles stiff / cramps			
			[Total: 13]					