Question	E Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance	
¹ (a (i) (ii)	follicle stimulating hormone / FSH ; oestrogen ; ovary ;			
(b)	 thickens / maintains, endometrium / lining of, uterus / womb prepares (endometrium) for implantation; prevents menstruation / stops menstrual cycle in pregnancy promotes development / maintains, blood vessels / glands (endometrium); prevents FSH secretion / inhibits LH; prevents follicle development; AVP; e.g. prevent muscle contraction of uterus wall 	; in	R wall ecf thereafter A stimulates mammary glands	
(c)	 advantages to max 2 (passive) immunity / antibodies (to baby); develops bond between baby and mother; <i>idea of</i> composition matches baby's needs / easier to diges reduced risk of cancers (child or mother); cost; AVP; e.g. milk is sterile / at body temperature / less chance of allergy <i>disadvantage to max 1</i> difficulty in producing (enough) milk; embarrassment; nipples become painful; cannot delegate to (male) partner / AW; AVP; e.g. HIV, some drugs, nicotine may be transmitted 			

Question	E Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance	
2 (a)	 X – menstruation / described ; Y – ovulation / described ; 		R ova produced	
(b)	 stimulates repair of the, endometrium / lining of uterus; A womb thickening / building up, of endometrium; development / AW, of blood (vessels) / glands; prepares (uterus) for, implantation / reception of 'egg' or embryo; release of LH; inhibits release of FSH (from pituitary); stops, production / release, of more eggs; causes change in cervical mucus; 	[max 4]	R repair/thickening of uterus <u>wall</u> in MP1 and 2 A ref to uterus (alone) for MP 3 and 4	
(c) (i)	 FSH is, given / taken / injected, at beginning of the cycle ; stimulates development of, follicles / eggs ; many / several / more than one ; reason women may be infertile is not producing, any / enough, FSH ; enables IVF ; allows infertile couples to have children ; may not treat infertility successfully ; expense of fertility treatment ; may lead to multiple births ; AVP ; e.g. ref. to adverse effects 		 R ova produced/made A follicles produced/made A FSH causes more ova to be released 	
(ii)			I ref. to religious beliefs	
(d)	so no more eggs released ; no fertilisation ; no more embryos ; <i>idea that</i> do not have, embryos / fetuses / 'babies', at different stages of development in the womb at the same time ;	[2]		

3	(a)		penis becomes, firm / erect ; penis inserted into vagina ;				
			<u>ejaculation</u> ; sperm / semen, deposited, in vagina / near cervix ;	[max 2]			
	(b)	(mechanical / barrier; A physical	[1]			
		(ii)	semen / sperm, collect / trapped, in condom ; A cannot enter female so fertilisation is not possible / sperm cannot reach egg <i>or</i> oviduct / AW ; A male gamete for sperm R 'sperm cannot reach ovary'	[2]			
	(c)	(HIV transmitted in, semen / vaginal fluids / body fluids / blood; from infected to, uninfected / AW, during sexual intercourse; condoms, prevent contact between body fluids; A mixing of body fluids (no condoms) more unprotected sex / greater chance of infection; 	[max 2]			
		(ii)	<pre>sharing needles (during drug taking); R unsterilised / used tattoos / body piercing; (transmission in) blood products / blood transfusion / transplants; A blood to blood contact, e.g. open wounds; A refs to breast milk; across placenta; (blood mixing) at birth;</pre>	[max 2]			
		(iii)	<pre>virus, invades / attacks / kills, lymphocytes / CD4 cells / T cells ; R white blood cells unqualified antibodies, not produced / don't work / not effective ; ora phagocytes not as effective ; ora loss of (existing) immunity ; cannot defend against / (more) susceptible to / less resistance to , pathogen / infection / disease ; A ref to opportunistic infection</pre>				
			R 'fight' disease / infection	[max 3]			
	(d)	(sores / ulcers, on, penis / genitals ; discharge (of pus) from, penis / urethra / sex organ(s) ; (male) pain when urinating ; inflammation of, testes / prostate / urethra / vagina ; discharge of pus from the vagina ;	[max 1]			
		(ii)	accept any from (i) if not already given damage to, urinary / reproductive, organs ; sterility / infertility ; blindness in a baby born to a mother with the disease ; abdominal pain ; produce antibodies ;	[max 1]			
		(iii)	use antibiotic(s) / named antibiotic ; A penicillin (although not used now)	[max 1]			
			[т	otal: 15]			

4	(a)	(is o (pro	ere sperm are stored before ejaculation) cut or tied during a vasectomy) oduces fluid for sperm to swim in) ere meiosis occurs)	E ; B ; C ; F ;	[4]
	(b)	(i)	<u>urethra</u> ;		[1]
		 (ii) reduction in flow of urine / difficult to urinate ; difficult to empty bladder ; pain (when urinating) ; needing to urinate more often ; dribbling / spraying, of urine ; increased risk of infections of, bladder / kidney / prostate / urethra ; difficult to ejaculate ; A difficulty in release of, sperm / semen 			[max 2]
	(c)	many examples that candidates may give			
		named structure ; how diameter is reduced ; purpose ;			[3]
	(d)	FSH cau incr ref t	lity drugs H / LH / clomiphene / clomid ; R oestrogen ses the ovaries to produce more eggs / AW ; eases chance of fertilisation ; to in vitro fertilisation ; ale hCG ; stimulates follicles to <u>release</u> eggs ; progesterone ; causes, lining of uterus / endometrium, f increases chance of implantation ; e hCG ; to stimulate testosterone production ; FSH / LH / testosterone ; stimulates sperm production ;	o thicken; A maintair max 3	ns lining
		chemical methods of birth control oestrogen / progesterone ; (contraceptive) <u>pill</u> / patch / injection / implant ; R tablet / medicine prevents FSH release / AW ; prevents, egg / follicle, development ; prevents, ovulation / release of eggs ; A no egg to be fertilised (progesterone only pills) inhibit sperm movement through cervix / plug of mucus at cervix ; prevents implantation ; kills sperm in, vagina / cervix ;			[6]
		prev	vents sperm, reaching egg / entering oviduct	max 3	[6]

[Total: 16]