Question				Mark	Guidance
1 (a)	function	letter on Fig. 1.1	name		
	structure that separates oxygenated and deoxygenated blood	F	septum;		
	structure that prevents backflow of blood from ventricle to atrium	D	bicuspid/mitral/ atrioventricular, <u>valve</u> ;		A 'AV valve' R right atrioventricular valve
	blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood	Α	aorta		
	blood vessel that carries deoxygenated blood	B H	pulmonary artery vena cava ;		
	structure that prevents backflow of blood from pulmonary artery to right ventricle	K	semilunar <u>valve</u> ;		
	chamber of the heart that contains oxygenated blood	C E	left atrium left ventricle ;		
	chamber of the heart that pumps deoxygenated blood	J G	right atrium right ventricle ;	[6]	
(b) (i)	pulse rate increases and remains consta immediate/sudden/steep/rapid/AW, inc increases from 44–48 bpm to 164–170 b	crease in pu	ılse rate ;		units must be used  R exponential increases by 120–126 bpm/by 3.5 to 4 times or approx. 4
	maximum/164–170 <u>bpm</u> , at, 4 <u>min(</u> utes)	/2 min(utes	s) after race starts ;	[max 3]	οι αρριολ. τ

Question		Mark	Guidance
(ii)	adrenaline stimulates increase in, heart/pulse, rate; increase in blood, carbon dioxide (concentration)/acidity, detected;		A decrease in pH
	nerves stimulate heart to beat faster;		
	ref to muscle contraction/AW; muscles require more energy/muscles are doing more work; (rate of aerobic) respiration increases; increase demand for, oxygen/glucose; ref to removal of, carbon dioxide/lactic acid/heat; more, blood/carbon dioxide, to lungs (per unit time); more, blood/oxygen/glucose, to muscles;		'more'/'increases', is only needed once  R 'produce energy' once only
	AVP ; e.g. ref to ATP/vasodilation in muscles	[max 4]	
		[Total: 13]	
		[Total: 13]	

Question					Marks	Guidance Notes
2 <b>(a)</b>	septum;			[1]		
(b) (i)	blood flows through heart twice, for one (complete) circuit / to get backto the same point; one loop to lungs, and one loop to rest of the body;			[max 1]		
(ii)	high(er), blood pressure/flow rate (than single circulation); allows different blood pressure in each loop; prevent mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood; allows animals to have high metabolic rates; allows animals to be, large/tall;		[max 1]	A more efficient / faster, delivery / removal, of a named blood component e.g. oxygen I maintain blood pressure		
(c)	description heart chamber with the thickest muscular wall	name of structure left ventricle	letter on Fig 1.1			one mark for each correct row
	the blood vessel carrying oxygenated blood to the heart	pulmonary vein	К;			
	the blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood away from the heart	aorta	Р;			
	a blood vessel that carries blood away from the kidneys	renal vein	М;			
	the blood vessel with the largest lumen vena cava		[4]			

Question		Marks	Guidance Notes
<sup>2</sup> (d)	(blood) enters heart at <u>right</u> atrium/ <b>A</b> (from the vena cava/ <b>N</b> ); then atrium contracts; correct ref to atrioventricular valve; then to <u>right</u> ventricle/ <b>D</b> ; then ventricle contracts; correct ref to semi-lunar valves; then pulmonary artery/ <b>J</b> , <u>to lungs</u> / <b>O</b> ;	[max 4]	R contradictions between letters and structures I valves unqualified
(e) (i)	(more) exercise/AW; stop/less, smoking; reduced stress;	[max 1]	I ref to diet
(ii)	stent; small mesh tube inserted in artery; opens/supports, (narrow/weak) artery; (balloon) angioplasty/dilatation; (tube/catheter with) balloon inserted into artery; inflate balloon to widen artery; by-pass; (another/shunt) blood vessel joined/grafted/replace, artery;		max 1 if no named procedure.  I open heart surgery/heart transplants
		[Total: 14]	

3	(a)	idea that blood travels through the heart twice during one complete circuit (of the body); or pulmonary circulation / to the lungs and systemic circulation / described;				[1]	A 'one cycle/one full circulation'
	(b)						
		organ blood vessel					
			delivers blood	takes blood away			
		heart	1 vena cava / coronary artery;	1 aorta			
			2 pulmonary <b>vein</b>	2 pulmonary artery;			
		lungs	pulmonary artery	pulmonary vein;			
		liver	1 hepatic artery	hepatic vein			
		livei	2 hepatic portal vein;	nepatic vein			
		kidney	renal <b>artery</b>	renal <b>vein</b>		[5]	
(c)	(i)	high pressure	would, burst/damage, capil	laries/AW;			A 'capillaries cannot withstand pressure'
		capillaries/capillary walls, are, thin/fragile/weak/delicate/narrow;					
		wall/lining, (of	f capillary) is one <u>cell</u> thick;			[max 2]	R thin / thick, 'cell wall'
		maintains sha	naintains shape/prevents bursting;				
						[Total: 14]	

4	(a	(i)	urea/hydrogencarbonate (ions);	[1]	Mark first response on each line  A lactic acid	
		(ii)	fibrinogen/insulin;	[1]	Mark first response on each line	
	(b)	(i)	anaerobic respiration; oxygen debt/vigorous exercise with insufficient oxygen supply;			
		(ii)	(blood) clotting; converted into fibrin to form a mesh;	[1]		
	reduced be increase i		any two from dilation of pupils; reduced blood flow through, digestive system/skin; increase in, blood pressure or heart rate/pulse/stroke volume; increase in breathing rate; increase in oxygen concentration in the blood; increase in glycogen converted to glucose; increase in glucose/sugar concentration in the blood; increase in respiration rate; increase in blood flow through the muscles; increase in awareness/anxiety/alertness; broncho-dilation/widen airways;	max [2]		

4 (c)	<ul> <li>1 (liver cells respond) to insulin if blood glucose is high;</li> <li>2 (enzymes/liver cells) conversion of glucose to glycogen;</li> <li>3 glycogen is stored (in the liver);</li> <li>4 (liver cells respond) to glucagon if blood glucose is low;</li> <li>5 (enzymes) break down glycogen to glucose;</li> <li>6 ref to, homeostasis/negative feedback;</li> </ul>	max [3]	Reject reference of insulin/glucagon production in liver
(d) (i)	3500 1300 1300 × 100 169 (%) ;;	[2]	
(ii)	<ul> <li>nonspecific immune response;</li> <li>engulf/ingest/AW, bacteria/pathogens/dead cells; A phagocytosis</li> <li>into vacuole;</li> <li>use enzymes;</li> <li>to digest bacteria / pathogens;</li> <li>identify antigen/pathogens, for lymphocytes;</li> </ul>	max [3]	Reject destroy disease
(iii)	<ul> <li>recognition tissue is foreign/AW;</li> <li>ref to antigens;</li> <li>lymphocytes release antibodies;</li> <li>phagocytes / lymphocytes, cause tissue destruction;</li> </ul>	max [3]	
		[Total: 17]	