Cardiac Cycle and Ventilation - Mark Scheme

Q1.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(i)		Example of calculation	
	correct calculation of both cardiac outputs	$70 \times 55 = 3850 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} / 3.85 \text{ (dm}^3\text{)}$	
		110 x 160 = 17600 (cm ³) /17.6 (dm ³)	
	correct calculation of difference and	An increase of 13.75 (dm³ min⁻¹)	
	converted to dm ³ (1)	Correct answer with no working gains full marks.	
		If correct answer not given	
		ALLOW 13750 for 1 mark Or 13.64 to 13.86 for 1 mark	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following: • increase supply of oxygenated blood (to muscles) (1) • to allow aerobic respiration	ALLOW more oxygen (to the muscles)	
	to provide more energy (to meet the increased demands)		(2)

Q2.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)	 heart rate increases / eq; {stroke volume / eq} increases / eq; {SAN /eq} activity increases /; AVN time delay decreases / eq; idea that more blood returning (to the heart) causes {heart / muscle} to stretch; idea that ventricles contract with greater force; 	(4)

Question Number	Answer						Mark
(b) (i)							
	Approximate value for	0.1 dm ³	0.5 dm ³	6 dm ³ min ⁻¹	6 breaths min ⁻¹	12 breaths min ⁻¹	
	Resting breathing rate					\times	
	Resting tidal volume		X				
		•					(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
(b)(ii)	 more {peaks / eq} in the same time / higher frequency / distance between (consecutive) peaks would decrease; 	
	idea of distance from peak to trough would increase;	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(c)	Any two from the following:	
	 how often they play age body size / BMI / eq gender / eq fitness level / eq health status / eq lifestyle e.g. smoker or swimmer;; 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	 idea that initiates 	1. ACCEPT	
	electrical activity	initiates impulse	
	over atria ;	/ initiates	
		depolarisaton	
	2. causes atria to	2. ACCEPT	
	contract / eq ;	systole for	
	contract / eq ,	contract	
	3. {forcing / eq} the	Contract	
	(oxygenated) blood		
	into the left		
	ventricle / eq ;		
		4. ACCEPT	
	4. electrical activity	Purkinje for	
	from SAN {received	Purkyne	
	by AVN / travels		
	through {bundle of		
	His / Purkyne fibres	F ACCEPT	
	/ eq }} ;	5. ACCEPT	
	E couping left	systole for	
	5. causing left	contract	
	ventricle to contract	NOT left and	
	(forcing blood into aorta) / eq ;	right	(4)
	aurta) / eq ,		(4)

Q4.

Question	Acceptable	Additional	Mark
Number	Answer	Guidance	
	x axis: time AND y axis: voltage / potential difference		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	A (P)		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	B (Q to R)		(1)

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	-	Additional Guidance	Mark
	An explanation that			
	makes reference to:			
	length of time between T and P is variable	(1)		
	variable	(1)		
	irregular heart rate	(1)		
				(2)

Q5.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
(a)(i)	Actin = 14 (%).; Myosin = 10 (%);	For Actin Accept 28 (%)	
			(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
(a)(ii)	1. {Ca ²⁺ / eq} bind to troponin ;		
	2. troponin molecules {changes shape / moves / eq};		
15 80	3. idea that this displaces tropomyosin ;	3. Ignore comments on exposing myosin binding sites	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
(a)(iii)	{right / R} atrium ;		
			(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
(b)(<u>i</u>)	The higher the concentration of troponin T in the blood, the higher the mean number of days in hospital / eq;	Accept the longer the stay in hospital Accept the higher the concentration of troponin T in the blood, the more severe the CVD is T1 (1)	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Comments	Mark
(b)(ii)	 idea that the conclusion is valid; as there is no overlap between the range of data for each concentration of troponin T / eq; the validity (of the conclusion) becomes less the higher the concentration of troponin T / eq; (because) the data becomes less reliable at higher concentrations of troponin T / eq; idea that the range of data becomes greater; 	Accept comments relating to spread of data or standard deviations	(2)