(a)	 (A) ciliary (muscle/body); (B) <u>pupil</u> + becomes smaller/constricts; (R) narrower (R) controls amount of light entering (A) less light enters eye (A) makes iris larger/width increases 	[2]
(b)(i)	(voluntary) can be controlled (by will)/involves a decision or thought/not automatic; (A) control by brain (R) conscious (R) knowingly	
	(antagonistic) ref. to opposing/working against each other/one contracts while the other relaxes AW;	[2]
(ii)	CHECK FOR ARROWS OR ANNOTATIONS ON FIG. 2.1 ref. to eye ball pulled to the right AW; (A) clockwise (R) up (A) outwards/towards muscle C	[1]
(iii)	ref. to contraction AW of muscle D + relaxation of muscle C ; D pulls on eyeball AW; C is antagonistic to D ;	[max. 2]
(c)	2 MARKS FOR CORRECT ORDER 1 MARK FOR TWO INCORRECT	
	cornea aqueous humour pupil lens vitreous humour; ;	[2]

(d)

1

	type of light detected	distribution in the retina
rods	ref. to shades of grey/ dim light/black and white/low light intensity; A night/dark/white	ref. to spread over (retina); (A) more concentrated on margins (R) on sides unqual.
cones	ref. to colour/bright light/ high light intensity/day(light); A single named colour	ref. to in fovea/yellow spot;

[4]

Total: 13]

[2]	 pupil drawn in both diagrams + smaller in first diagram ; iris in both diagrams the same diameter ; 	(a)	2
[3]	 (ii) labels correct for: iris ; pupil ; sclera ; 		
[2]	(pupils gets bigger) ref. to contraction + of <u>radial</u> muscles ; ref. to relaxation of circular muscles ;	(b)	
[max. 3]	ref. to role of rods in detecting black and white images AW ; ref. to sensitivity even in low light intensities AW ; ref. to role of cones in detecting colour AW ; ref. to cones needing high light intensity to trigger them AW ;	(c)	
[max. 10]			

Question		on	Answer				Mark	Additional Guidance
3	(a (i)		G oesophagus/esophagus/gullet ; H diaphragm ; M large intestine/large bowel/colon ;			[3]	R intestine unqualified / rectum	
		(ii)	function	name	letter from Fig. 3.1			
			conversion of glucose to glycogen	liver	P ;			
			secretion of insulin and glucagon	pancreas	к			
			absorption of products of digestion	ileum/small intestine	L ;			
			storage of bile	gall bladder	O ;			ignore bile duct
			chemical digestion of protein in an acidic pH	stomach	J ;		[4]	

Question					Mark	Additional Guidance
³ (b) (i)	emulsification/emulsifying (fat)/producing an emulsion ;			[1]	R 'emulsion' unqualified	
(ii)	increases surface area ; for action of, lipase/enzyme(s) ;			[2]	 A speeds up, enzyme reaction/breakdown of fat/absorption of fat A makes it easier to absorb 	
(c) (i)	hormone insulin glucagon	uptake by liver cells inc de	concentration of glucose in the blood decreases ; increases/stays the same ;		[2]	one mark per correct row
(ii)	(ii) adrenaline ;			[1]	A epinephrine, cortisol, ACTH, growth hormone, somatostatin, thyroxine, GLP–1, GIP	
(d)	glucose concentration is kept, (near) constant/within narrow limits /AW; any change (in concentration), is detected/acts as a stimulus; correct ref to, glucose → glycogen/glycogen → glucose/increasing glucose concentration/decreasing glucose concentration; <i>idea that it</i> returns concentration to normal; <i>idea that</i> release of correctly named hormone, stops/switches off; ref to <u>homeostasis</u> ;				max [3]	R hormones carrying out conversions directly
					[Total: 16]	

Question	Answers		Additional Guidance
4 (a)	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ ; 2C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ ;		I word equation I energy / ATP R if 2 is not included for $C_3H_6O_3$ R glucose if oxygen included on left of arrow R if water given on either side
(b)	2.0/2; 18; 36;		A <i>ecf</i> for volume of air per minute = multiple of first two figures in answer
(c)	 descriptive comment on difference between Fig. 3.1 and 3.2; A data quote for any one of the results shown in Table 3.1 <u>muscle</u>; respires faster; R breathes faster (as this is for MP1) <i>idea that</i> more, energy / ATP, released / needed; <u>aerobic</u> respiration; <i>idea that</i> requires more oxygen; A ref to more <u>oxygenated</u> blood <i>idea that</i> remove more carbon dioxide; <i>change to breathing maintains</i> pH of blood; oxygen concentration; carbon dioxide concentration; 		breathing rate, volume of air, ventilation rate e.g. breathe, fast / faster, deeper R heavier A more respiration NOT more glucose R 'energy produced' MP8 – MP10 must have idea of maintaining near constant
	 prevents (much) <u>anaerobic</u> respiration occurring; prevents build up of, lactic acid / lactate; R removes prevents oxygen debt; R repays AVP; e.g. ref. to homeostasis, contraction of muscle 	[max 5]	MP11–13 R refs. to there being an oxygen debt and paying off oxygen debt as question is about <i>during</i> <i>exercise</i> not afterwards, other points especially MP1 to 7 can still be awarded if answer contains refs to oxygen debt unless answer says 'after exercise'

Question	Answers		Marks	Additional Guidance
4 (d)		mark both parts together to max 5 – some points may be awarded in either section		
	1	more / faster , respiration in muscles ;		
		pulse rate		
	2 3 4 5 6 7	pulse rate increases ; <i>idea that</i> more / faster, blood transport to, muscles / lungs ; <i>idea that</i> muscle requires more oxygen ; remove, carbon dioxide from muscles ; remove, lactic acid / lactate, from muscles ; remove heat from muscles ; <i>concentration of glucose</i>		A heart pumps faster R 'to body'
	8 9 10	concentration of blood glucose, increases / stays the same ; glucose required for, energy / respiration ; for muscle, activity / contraction / to work ;	[max 5]	I – (strenuous) exercise
		ſ	Total: 15]	