

General Certificate of Education (A-level) June 2011

Human Biology

HBIO4

(Specification 2405)

Unit 4: Bodies and Cells In and Out of Control

Final

Mark Scheme

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| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|----------|--|-------|--|
| 1(a) | Any two from: | 2 max | |
| | Large surface area / many villi ; | | Accept microvilli |
| | Thin / short distance between 2 blood supplies; | | Reject thin membrane, Reject 'cell wall' |
| | Good blood supply / described re. many capillaries / blood spaces / countercurrent blood flow; | | |
| 1(b) | Progesterone / human chorionic gonadotrophin / hCG; | 1 | |
| 1(c)(i) | Prevents implantation / described ; | 1 | |
| 1(c)(ii) | Taking of human life / ref. 'new life' began at fertilisation / acts after fertilisation; | 1 | |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|----------|--|-------|---|
| 2(a) | Pancuronium has <u>similar</u> structure / shape to acetylcholine; Complementary to / fits receptor; | 2 | Reject <u>same</u> 're. Acetylcholine / re.receptor' Ignore 'active site' |
| 2(b) | (Pancuronium) not removed from receptor by ACh-esterase / not broken down by ACh-esterase ; | 3 max | |
| | (Pancuronium) prevents ACh from binding / blocks receptor site; | | |
| | ACh (normally) causes opening of Na ⁺ channels / causes action potential in muscle fibre; | | Accept converse re. pancuronium |
| | (Pancuronium) prevents <u>influx</u> of Ca ²⁺ ions (to start contraction); | | |
| | (Pancuronium) prevents unblocking of binding sites on actin ; | | |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|----------|--|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 3(a)(i) | A to B: | 4 max | Mark i and ii as a whole |
| | Sodium channels open / membrane more permeable to sodium (ions); | | Max 3 for each section |
| | Sodium ions enter ; | | |
| | By diffusion / from high to low concentration; | | Allow 'diffusion' point ONCE only |
| | Ref. <u>sodium</u> ions have positive charge / cause change from negative to positive potential; | | Accept refs to sodium and potassium |
| 3(a)(ii) | After B: | | |
| | Sodium channels close; | | |
| | Potassium channels open / membrane more permeable to potassium ions ; | | |
| | Potassium ions leave ; | | |
| | By diffusion / from high to low concentration (ONCE only); | | |
| 3(b) | (More) respiration ; | 3 | Reject anaerobic respiration |
| | (More) energy supplied / (more) ATP supplied; | | Reject 'produce' energy |
| | For active transport of ions / 'sodium (-potassium) pump' / pumping out sodium ions / for neurotransmitter synthesis / for vesicle movement; | | Accept named e.g. |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|-----------|---|------|---------------------------|
| 4(a)(i) | 161; | 1 | |
| 4(a)(ii) | = Value for individual ½-way up the range / 20 th value; | 1 | Accept 'the middle value' |
| 4(a)(iii) | Any two from: For: (From graph) Bell-shaped / described re. most in middle of range & fewest at extremes; (From i & ii) Mean = median = mode;; = 2 marks Against: Some values lower/higher than expected; Suitable comment re. small sample size; | 2 | |
| 4(b) | Polygenic / determined by (several) genes; Many possible combinations of alleles; Graph shows continuous variation / large no. of categories; | 3 | QWC |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|----------|--|--------|--|
| 5(a) | Sympathetic ; | 1 | |
| 5(b) | Decreased AND Increased; | 1 | BOTH correct for 1 mark |
| 5(c) | Any four from: A is via nerves / nerve impulses which are conducted rapidly; B is via hormones which travel slowly / via blood; Nerve impulses / A directly to adrenal gland / B via pituitary gland / B has extra step; Steroid hormone activates gene / activates transcription / protein synthesis; These activation processes take time; Adrenaline activates (existing) enzyme quickly; | 4 max. | Accept any relevant correct detail Accept correct example |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|----------|--|-------|-------------------------|
| 6(a)(i) | Group 1: To see 'normal' response / non-diabetic response / as comparison with diabetic response; | 2 | |
| | Group 3: To ensure any difference was due to exenatide / not due to salt / as comparison to show effect of exenatide on diabetes / to ensure effect was not psychosomatic / to see placebo effect; | | |
| 6(a)(ii) | Different mass of person → different amount insulin secreted / larger person secretes more insulin / (valid) basis for comparisons between people ; | 1 | Ignore refs to accuracy |
| 6(b) | Any three from: | 3 max | |
| | Increases sensitivity of pancreas cells to glucose; | | |
| | Increases insulin secretion (by pancreas) / similar insulin production as healthy / non-diabetic / Group 1; | | |
| | So more stimulation of cells / of liver / of muscles; | | |
| | Causes more glucose uptake (from blood) / blood glucose level lowered / kept at normal level / can control blood glucose conc.; | | |
| | Person can consume more carbohydrate / glucose / doesn't need special diet / will not develop symptoms of diabetes; | | |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|-----------|---|-------|---|
| 7(a) | No receptors at R / only neurones at R / nerve at R; | 1 | Ignore refs. to 'blind spot' |
| 7(b)(i) | Any four from: | 4 max | |
| | When looking to one side: | | |
| | Image falls on <u>rods</u> / S = <u>rods</u> ; | | |
| | Extra detail e.g. summation / Rhodopsin sensitive to low light; | | |
| | Faint light (from star) will stimulate S / rods / rods sensitive to low light; | | |
| 7(b)(ii) | When looking straight: | | |
| | Image falls on fovea ; | | |
| | Cones present at fovea / P = cones; | | |
| | Extra detail e.g. one cone per neurone / iodopsim less sensitive to light; | | |
| | Cones / P need high light intensity to stimulate them / faint light (from star) will not stimulate them ; | | |
| 7(c)(i) | Optic chiasma ; | 1 | Allow optic chiasmata / optical chiasmata |
| 7(c)(ii) | Lateral geniculate nucleus ; | 1 | |
| 7(c)(iii) | Right, because: | 2 | |
| | Image formed on right side of eye / of retina; | | Allow 'on white part' |
| | Nerve fibres / neurones link to right side of brain; | | |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| 8(a) | Any two from: Internal temperature ↓ as skin temperature ↑; Followed by Internal temperature ↑ as skin temperature ↓; 1st phase lasts 10/15 minutes / from 25 to 35/40 minutes; | 2 max | |
| 8(b) | (Body temp decrease) less sweat <u>evaporation</u> → skin warming; (Body temp increase) more sweat <u>evaporation</u> → skin cooling; Heat / energy is required to evaporate water / evaporate sweat; | 2 max | Allow 'water' for sweat |
| 8(c) | (Iced water) cools blood (at stomach); Blood cools hypothalamus / cooled blood to hypothalamus ; Fewer impulses sent to sweat glands in skin; | 3 | Accept vasoconstriction / hairs raised |
| 8(d) | Correct answer: 5 ;; OR 200 x 60 ; 2412 | 2 | Ignore working Allow correct answer to nearest whole number Accept 0.08 for 1 mark Allow 1 mark |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|-----------|--|-------|---|
| 9(a) | No cadmium ; | 2 | |
| | Other conditions same as cadmium-treated group; | | |
| 9(b)(i) | As a measure of the effect due to cadmium / to make a comparison ; | 1 | |
| 9(b)(ii) | Becoming more methylated; | 1 | Ignore later slight decrease/no change |
| 9(b)(iii) | Production of more methyltransferase enzyme / increased activity of transferase ; | 1 | Extra <u>in</u> correct relevant information - cancel |
| 9(c) | RNA-polymerase could not bind (to DNA / to promoter); | 2 | |
| | mRNA of p16 could not be made / no transcription of p16 gene; | | |
| 9(d) | Any four from: | 4 max | |
| | Cadmium causes expression of methyltransferase gene / increased activity transferase (from 2 to 3 weeks in); | | |
| | Methyl groups on to promoter / p16 gene / suppressor (gene); | | |
| | 3. (p16) normally suppresses tumour growth; | | |
| | p16 protein / p16 expression falls after 4 weeks / <u>after</u> methylation; | | |
| | Tumour formation occurs (after 10 weeks) <u>after</u> p16 falls / <u>after</u> suppressor gene activity falls; | | |

| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
|----------|--|-------|----------|
| 10(a) | Any three from: | 3 max | |
| | 1. Large has high <u>er</u> rate ; | | |
| | Difference decreases for older women / difference mainly for younger women / for women up to ~ 38; | | |
| | 3. Ref. use of percentages suitable for comparison. | | |
| | But results from only one clinic each time / small sample size; | | |
| | 5. Results may not be typical / representative / reliable ; | | |
| | Reference to lack of statistics – differences may not be significant; | | |
| 10(b) | Data: Any four from: | 4 max | |
| | With own eggs / with older eggs - success rate falls with age; | | |
| | With own eggs / with older eggs – no difference up to early 30s | | |
| | 3. With younger eggs / with donated eggs- high success rate; | | |
| | With younger eggs / with donated eggs – recipient's age has no effect; | | |
| | But, reduced success rate with younger eggs / with donated eggs if recipient < 26 yrs; | | |
| | 6. Variation in success rate with donated eggs; | | |
| | Methodology: Any two from: | | |
| | 7. Don't know sample size ; | | |
| | 8. Don't know S.D. / confidence limits / no stats ; | | |
| | 9. Only one age of donor used / no other donor ages used; | | |

| 10(c)(i) | DNA: TGA GGA CTC CTC mRNA: ACU CCU GAG GAG; Polypeptide: Thr Pro Glu Glu; | 2 | |
|------------|---|-------|--|
| 10(c)(ii) | Val ; | 1 | |
| 10(c)(iii) | Any two from: Degeneracy of code / explained re. mutation may code for same amino acid; Mutation may be in non-coding DNA / in an intron; Mutation may give stop signal (→ truncated polypeptide); Mutation may cause a frame shift / described; | 2 max | |
| 10(d) | Genotype of <u>both</u> parents = H ^A H ^S / heterozygous ; Gamete with H ^S (/ sickle allele) from <u>both</u> parents ; Offspring has genotype H ^S H ^S / homozygous for sickle ; | 3 | Accept genetic diagram or prose account |
| 10(e) | Any four from: Formation of bivalents / assoc. of homologous chromosomes; Independent assortment of/ separation of chromo <u>somes</u> in meiosis (I); Separation of chroma <u>tids</u> in meiosis (II); Crossing over \rightarrow H^AH^S in polar body I (as in R and S); If no crossing over \rightarrow H^AH^A or H^SH^S in polar body I (as in R and R); | 4 max | Accept points if clearly shown in diagram(s) |

| 10(f)(i) | DNA of polar body not used in making offspring / converse / no harm to eggs; | 1 | |
|------------|---|-------|---|
| 10(f)(ii) | Any three from: Probe = single-stranded DNA; Complementary to (part of) base / DNA sequence (in allele) / complementary to H ^S allele; Labelled (e.g. radioactive / fluorescent / dye) re. visibility; Specifically binds to target DNA / is H-bonded to target DNA; | 3 max | |
| 10(f)(iii) | Ticks in correct boxes in table: One row: Polar body $1 = \mathbf{H}^{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{H}^{\mathbf{S}}$ AND Polar body $2 = \mathbf{H}^{\mathbf{S}}$; Other row: Polar body $1 = \mathbf{H}^{\mathbf{S}}$ AND Polar body $2 = \mathbf{H}^{\mathbf{A}}$; | 2 | Accept ticks or other symbols if meaning is clear |

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