

GCE AS and A Level

## **Human Biology**

AS exams 2009 onwards A2 exams 2010 onwards

## Unit 4: Specimen mark scheme

Version 1.0



### **General Certificate of Education**

# Human Biology 2405

### HBIO4 Bodies and cells in and out of control

# **Mark Scheme**

Specimen Paper

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2007 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

#### COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

(a)	To separate the DNA strands/br	eak hydrogen bonds; 1	
(b)	To allow free nucleotides to bind	l; 1	
(c)	To give starting point for DNA p	olymerase; 1	
(d)	Optimum temperature for DNA p To join newly bound nucleotides	oolymerase; s together; 2	2
		Total 5	5
Ques	stion 2		
(a)	A lot of overlapping of thick and I band/actin band very narrow; H band very narrow;	thin filaments;	2 max
(b)	<ul><li>(i) Bind to troponin/tropomy</li><li>(Causing) exposure of m</li><li>Activates myosin ATPas</li></ul>	osin; iyosin binding site on actin; e; 2	2 max
	<ul> <li>(ii) Binds to/reacts with myo</li> <li>Myosin detaches from a</li> <li>Myosin head moves/swith</li> </ul>	sin ATPase; ctin; ngs; 2	2 max
		Total 6	5

#### **Question 3**

(a)	(i)	Study involving many people in each category / of particular ages at the same time;	
	(ii)	$\frac{21}{6} - \frac{4}{2} = 2.8$	
		$\frac{48 - 32}{4} = 4.0$	
		$\frac{4 - 2.8}{2.8} \times 100 = 43\%;;$	2
		(Correct answer of 43% score two marks no matter how derived) (1 mark for first two stages shown or last stage shown with wrong answer	う

#### (b) Puberty occurs;

(Caused by) increased secretion of growth hormone; (In response to) increased secretion of oestrogen / sex hormones; 2

Total 5

(a)	(Mutations can) produce new alleles/genes;		1
(b)	(i)	Range between extremes/quantitative/ non-categorical;	1
	(ii)	Discrete types/categories/qualitative;	1
(C)	(i)	Same genotypes, so differences in occurrence environmental;	1
	(ii)	Same environment with different genotypes, so differences due to genotype;	1
			Total 5

#### **Question 5**

(a)	(i)	FSH;	1	
	(ii)	Oocytes;	1	
	(iii)	Process by which sperm mature, to be able to fertilise an egg;	1	
	(iv)	Suitable reason; e.g. Stop menstrual cycle;	1	
(b)	Sugg	Suggestion; with reason;		
	e.g. S	e.g. Sperm less motile;		

Because slower rate of respiration at lower temperature/enzymes work slower; 2

Total 6

#### **Question 6**

(a)	Allele	Antigen	Antibody
	l <sup>A</sup>	А	В
	I <sup>B</sup>	В	Α
	lo	None	A and B

2

3

(b) (i) Parental genotypes, Ss and Ss;

Offspring genotypes, SS, Ss, ss;

Secretor SS and Ss and non-secretor ss;

(ii) Antigen in mother's milk binds with virus;
 reduces virus to bind with baby's cells;
 2

Total 7

Ques	tion 7			
(a)	(i)	<b>1</b> and <b>2</b> synapse with 1 relay neurone but <b>2</b> and <b>3</b> synapse with 2 relay neurones;	1	
	(ii)	1 unit is sub-threshold; (1 unit) no impulses in (sensory) neurone / does not stimulate sens neurone; (Spatial) summation with 3 receptors / sufficient neurotransmitter released;	ory 3	
(b)	(i)	Supports, For some facial expressions but not others; Fear especially; Surprise and sadness to some extent; Happiness, anger and disgust probably not; Possible anomalous result for anger;	2	max
	(ii)	Facial expressions one of our behavioural adaptations; Used in non-verbal communication; Difficulty in judging the mood of others;	2	max
			Total 8	
Ques	tion 8			
(a)	Oestro Oestro Recep Gene Mitosi	ogen able to cross lipid bilayer; ogen binds to receptor and changes its shape; otor binds to regulator gene; for mitosis protein transcribed; s protein promotes cell division;	4	max
(b)	(i)	Tamoxifen very similar shape to oestrogen, so binds to oestrogen receptor; So mitotic divisions reduced;	2	
	(ii)	Able to bind to oestrogen receptors in other cells; Can mimic actions of oestrogen;	2	
			Total 8	

(a)	(i)	Depolarisation; As sodium ions diffuse in across membrane; Sodium channel proteins open; Potassium channels open and start re-polarisation; Sodium channels close;	3 max
	(ii)	Ethics of experiments on live animals; Can not control variables; Results reflect what happens in normal life;	2 max
(b)	Cocaine prevents reabsorption of dopamine; So get continuous stimulation of reward centre;		2
(c) PET scans, show areas of brain that produce '3D' images of brain;		scans, show areas of brain that are active; uce '3D' images of brain;	2
			Total 9

### Question 10

(a)	(i)	Hypothermic patients' median temperature 1.7°C below non-hypothermic Median age 7 years older;	; 2
	(ii)	Positive feedback; The lower the temperature, the lower the rate of enzyme activity; So the lower the rate of respiration and heat generation;	2 Max
	(iii)	Ages not normally distributed, median gives middle of the range;	1
(b)	(i)	Two criticisms;;	
		e.g. No divisions on x axis to indicate where in months events occur; Data points as approved symbols; Vertical axis, text should be horizontal/ units should be presented as <i>I</i> °C; Should plot temperature of hypothermic patients separately;	2 Max
	(ii)	The lowest mean core temperatures for all patients did coincide with two times with very low minimum ambient temperatures; Other periods of low ambient temperature no apparent correlation;	2
(C)	Highes Sugge e.g. Po	st percentage of hypothermia in poor areas; ested reason relating to housing; oor unable to afford to heat their homes;	2
		Total	11

(a)	Suggestion with explanation;;	
	e.g. Oestrogen is a female sex hormone; May affect development in male embryos/puberty;	2
(b)	Two suitable suggestions;;	
	e.g. Use of contraceptive pill; Increase in size of population (and thus of oestrogen in total volume of urine);	2
(c)	Synthesised from mRNA using reverse transcriptase; Synthesised from amino acid sequence in protein, using nucleotides in gene machine; Cut from DNA using restriction enzymes:	2 max
(d)	Decenter protein has enseifie shane/tertien/ structure	
(u)	Only oestrogen can fit to receptor/has complementary shape;	2
(e)	Two variables that affect enzyme activity, explained;; Note: <b>not</b> concentration of enzyme.	
	e.g. Temperature; At optimum for galactosidase;	2
	e.g. Substrate/BAPNA concentration; To get constant colour change;	2
(f)	Range, (Approx.) 100 to 10 <sup>5</sup> ng per litre;	1
	Explanation, In this range the enzyme activity increases proportionately with oestrogen; Above this range, response falls; Below this range, little response/not sensitive enough;	2 max
(g)	Each oestrogen (complex) causes transcription of lots of mRNA molecules; Each complex may remain active for a long time; Each mRNA may be used many times; Be read by many ribosomes at the same time;	3 max
(b)	Method for controlling temperature:	omax
(11)	Method for finding end-point/certain colour change; Timing to end-point;	3
(i)	Inactivated viruses may become active again and cause disease; Antigens on their own cannot do this; Antigens stimulate same B cells/lymphocytes as would the virus; Same type of memory cells produced;	
	Produce same antibodies in secondary response;	4 max

Total 25