Please check the examination details below	before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson BTEC Level 3 Nationals Certificate	Learner Registration Number
Tuesday 14 Janu	uary 2020
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)	Paper Reference 21325L
Applied Human Unit 1: Principles of Applie	
You will need: A calculator and a ruler.	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and learner registration number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

1 (a) A motor neurone is adapted for transmission of a nerve impulse.

Figure 1 shows a motor neurone. A section has been magnified.

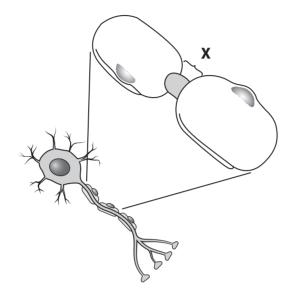


Figure 1

(i) Identify the feature labelled X.

×	A	cell body
X	В	myelin sheath
X	C	node of Ranvier
X	D	synaptic terminal

(1)

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	(Total for Question 1 =	7 marks)
nervous	ous system is divided into the central nervous system and the perip system. e part of the central nervous system.	heral (1)
ochondria		
lium-potass	lum pumps	
	mission of the nerve impulse.	(4)
• Expla	many mitochondria. in how these two adaptations of the motor neurone allow for	
(iii) Two	many sodium-potassium pumps in the cell membrane	
	D speeds up impulse transmission	
	C protects the nerve cell from damage	
	B is the binding site for neurotransmitters	
×		



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(a)	The body must have a g	ood supply	of oxygen.						
	espiratory system	1							
	during inspiration of air.								
	At the start of inspiration theflattens.								
	Then the external inter	costal muscl	les,						
	causing the rib cage to)	······································						
			Paragraph 1						
(b)	The normal respiratory i	rate for adult	ts is between 12–20 breaths	per minute.					
	The respiratory rates of	two patients	, taken at rest, are shown in	Table 1.					
			respiratory rate (breaths per minute)						
		patient A	12						
		patient B	46						
			Table 1						
	Patient A has normal lur	ng function.							
			hronic obstructive pulmona:	ry disease (COPD)).				
		nosed with c	·	ry disease (COPD)).				
	Patient B has been diag	nosed with c	els in the blood.	ry disease (COPD)					
	Patient B has been diagonal COPD causes decreased One symptom of COPD	nosed with coxygen leven is a change i	els in the blood.						
	Patient B has been diagonal COPD causes decreased One symptom of COPD	nosed with coxygen leven is a change i	els in the blood. In respiratory rate.		(2)				
	Patient B has been diagonal COPD causes decreased One symptom of COPD	nosed with coxygen leven is a change i	els in the blood. In respiratory rate.						
	Patient B has been diagonal COPD causes decreased One symptom of COPD	nosed with coxygen leven is a change i	els in the blood. In respiratory rate.						
	Patient B has been diagonal COPD causes decreased One symptom of COPD	nosed with coxygen leven is a change i	els in the blood. In respiratory rate.						
	Patient B has been diagonal COPD causes decreased One symptom of COPD	nosed with coxygen leven is a change i	els in the blood. In respiratory rate.						
	Patient B has been diagonal COPD causes decreased One symptom of COPD	nosed with coxygen leven is a change in at COPD has	els in the blood. In respiratory rate. In on patient B's respiratory ra						

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(iii) People suffering with a type of COPD called emphysema may experience fibrosis.

Fibrosis is a thickening of the epithelial tissue in the lungs.

Which part of the lungs does fibrosis affect?

(1)

×	Α	alveoli
×	В	bronchioles
×	C	bronchus
X	D	trachea

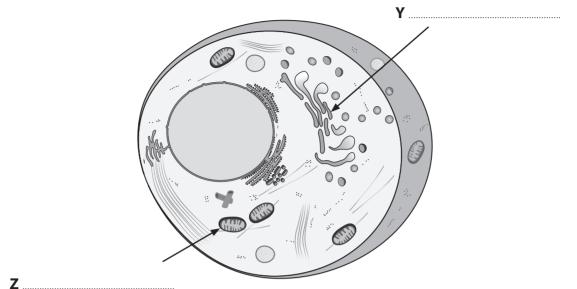
(Total for Question 2 = 7 marks)

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3 (a) Figure 2 shows a cell from the human body.

Name structures Y and Z in Figure 2.





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Figure 2

(b) (i) Figure 3 shows the surface of the cell membrane containing a glycoprotein.

Glycoproteins are proteins with polysaccharide chains attached.

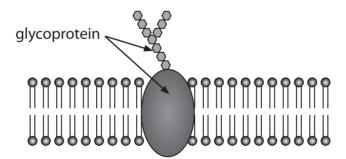


Figure 3

Explain the function of glycoproteins on the surface of the cell membrane.

(2)



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and out of the cell.	e movement of substances into (6)
	(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



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4	Stem o	cells a	re unspecialised cells in the human body.								
	This means they have the potential to become more than one type of cell when they divide.										
	Some	stem	cells, for example blood stem cells, form only a few types of specialised	d cells.							
	(a) (i)		tify where stem cells, which produce the cells found in blood, can be								
		foun	d in the body.	(1)							
		×	A bone marrow								
		×	B heart								
		×	C kidneys								
		×	D lymph nodes								
1	(ii)	Nam	e the two types of specialised cell produced by blood stem cells.	(2)							
2											
∠	(b) Ot	her st	em cells can divide to form every type of cell.								
	(i)	Nam	e the type of stem cell that can differentiate into every other cell type.	(1)							
	(ii)	Nam	e the process used by stem cells to divide.	(1)							

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(c) Stem cell therapy can be used to treat disorders such as cerebral palsy (CP).

CP is a condition caused by damage to the brain during its development.

Figure 4 shows the result of a study investigating if stem cell therapy can help improve the symptoms of CP in 20 patients.

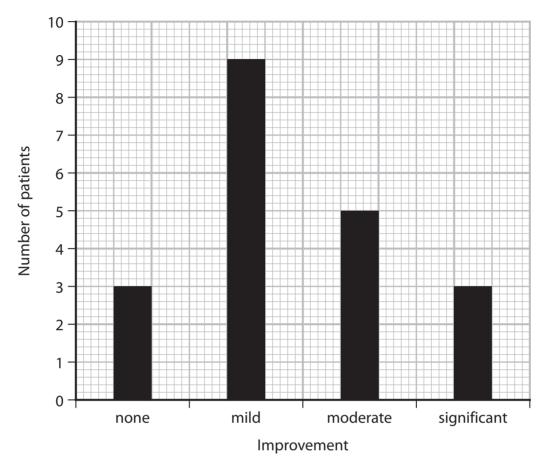


Figure 4

Describe the trends in improvement shown in Figure 4.

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7			
5	A pers	on with organ failure can have an organ transplant.	
	(a) (i)	,	
		Explain how the immune system can tell the difference between self and non-self cells.	
			(3)
	(ii)	Name a type of disorder that is caused by the body's immune system attacking the body's own cells.	(1)
	(ii)		

(iii) Figure 5 shows the percentage of patients rejecting a transplanted kidney.

The rejection rate can depend on whether the donor is related to the patient or not.

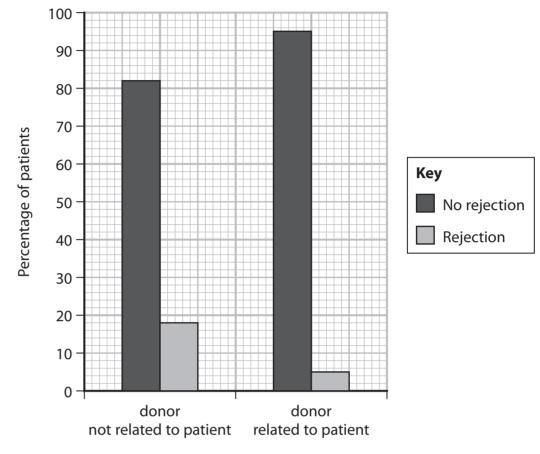


Figure 5

Explain the trend in rejection rate shown in Figure 5.

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(b) A patient with a transplanted organ will need to take immunosuppressant medic	ation.
Explain why the patient has to take immunosuppressants and what other effects the medication could have on their health.	(4)
Reason to take immunosuppressants	
Effects on patient's health	
(Total for Question 5 = 11 m	arks)

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- 6 Inheritance patterns can give doctors important information about genetic disorders.
 - (a) (i) Some conditions only affect a person if the person inherits two identical alleles.

Which word describes this type of allele?

(1)

X	A	diploid
×	В	dominant
×	C	haploid
X	D	recessive

(ii) State the word used to describe a genotype with two different alleles of the same gene.

(1)

(b) Genetic pedigree diagrams can be used to record the inheritance of genetic disorders.

Genetic pedigree diagrams record the phenotypes of the individuals in a family.

Figure 6 shows a genetic diagram for the inheritance of sickle cell anaemia in a family.

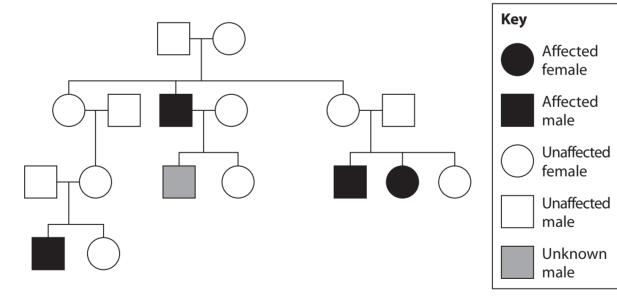


Figure 6

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will affect the unknown male.	(9)
	(9)



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			an be reversible or irreversible.		
C	ne of	the r	main causes of cell injury is a lack of oxygen, which	is called hypoxia.	
(i	Which of the following conditions would give a patient an increased risk of hypoxia?				
		урол	(1)		
	×	Α	cystic fibrosis		
	X	В	Down's syndrome		
	×	C	Huntington's disease		
	X	D	rheumatoid arthritis		
(i	i) Exp	lain 1	two causes of cell injury that affect the cell membra	ane. (4)	
(i	i) Exp	lain 1	two causes of cell injury that affect the cell membra		
(i	i) Exp	lain 1	two causes of cell injury that affect the cell membra		
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(i	i) Exp	lain 1	two causes of cell injury that affect the cell membra		
(i	i) Exp	lain 1	two causes of cell injury that affect the cell membra		
			two causes of cell injury that affect the cell membra	(4)	

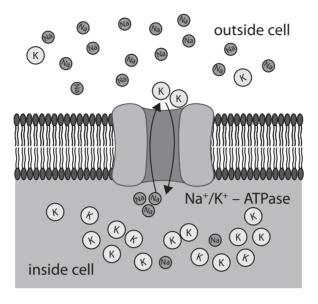
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(iii) Sodium-potassium pumps in the cell membrane help to maintain the osmotic potential of the cell.

Figure 7 shows a sodium-potassium pump functioning normally.



(4)

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Figure 7

Cellular swelling happens when the sodium-potassium pumps stop functioning normally.

Explain how the sodium-potassium pump is involved in cellular swelling.

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(b) One possible response to cellular injury is for a cell to go through a process called metaplasia.	
Metaplasia can cause a tumour to form.	
(i) State the meaning of the word metaplasia .	(1)
(ii) Explain how damage to DNA in a cell can cause a tumour to form.	(3)
(Total for Question 7 = 1	13 marks)

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a) Wh	ich b	plood vessel carries oxy	sygenated blood to the heart muscle?	(1)
X	A	aorta		(1)
×	В	coronary artery		
×	С	pulmonary artery		
×	D	vena cava		

(9)

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(ii) A doctor may suggest lifestyle changes to a patient who has an increased risk of CHD.

The lifestyle changes can reduce the chance of a patient developing CHD.

Some suggested lifestyle changes include:

- reducing saturated fat in the diet
- doing regular exercise
- giving up smoking
- reducing blood pressure
- taking blood thinning medication such as aspirin.

Discuss how the suggested lifestyle changes could help to:

- prevent CHD developing
- reduce the symptoms of CHD.

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(Total for Question 8 = 13 marks)
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



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