

QUESTIONSHEET 1

- (a) (i) Any two of : smaller number of alveoli/
larger air space per alveolus/
thicker walls of alveoli;; 2
- (ii) number of breaths per minute increases due to smaller capacity/vital capacity;
and due to build up of blood $\text{CO}_2/\text{HCO}_3^-$ tension stimulating ventilation;
breaths shallower/less volume per breath due to reduced elasticity;
less gas exchanged due to reduced surface area; max 3
- (b) less oxygen circulating in the blood due to reduced gas exchange;
(thus) respiration impeded/slowed up;
(thus) less energy/ATP available for muscle activity; max 2
- (c) smoking;
air pollution/dust from industry;
ref genetics/potential to develop α -1 antitrypsin deficiency/inherited emphysema; max 2
- TOTAL 9**
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QUESTIONSHEET 2

- (a) (i) deposits of fat (atheroma) in the epithelium/endothelium/between epithelium/endothelium and muscle layers;
wall thickness increased;
the epithelium/endothelium is ruptured; max 2
- (ii) increases blood pressure;
narrower lumen increases friction/ resistance/restriction on blood flow; 2
- (b) increases the level of blood cholesterol/lipids;
increases the ratio of LDLs to HDLs;
increases the rate of deposition of fats/damage due to free radicals in artery walls; max 2
- (c) animals fats have more saturated fats and cholesterol/LDLs than plants;
these fats increase the chances of developing atheroma; 2
- (d) reduces blood flow to the heart;
less oxygen to heart muscle;
muscle dies/ myocardial infarction/causes pain of angina; 3
- (e) tissue type/cell surface proteins/cell antigens of donor different to recipient;
stimulates T-lymphocytes;
cytotoxic cells/ T-lymphocytes kill cells of donor organ;
ref to important to try and get a good tissue match; max 3
- TOTAL 14**

QUESTIONSHEET 3

- (a) (i) $\frac{82}{(1.6)^2}$
=32.03; (accept 32.0) 2
- (ii) regular exercise increases the metabolic rate thus using more energy;
during exercise more energy may be used from food/reserves;
sugar and fat are high value energy sources so reduce intake;
if energy intake does not meet energy demands;
more fat/sugar reserves will be used (leading to weight reduction); **max 4**
- (b) may be risk of deficiency diseases;
example of deficiency and effect on body (vitamin D, protein, fatty acids);
lethargy due to lack of energy to meet metabolic needs;
lower body temperature/feeling cold as too little subcutaneous fat for insulation; **max 2**
- TOTAL 8**
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QUESTIONSHEET 4

- (a) (i) exhaled air contains droplets of water containing the bacteria;
infected droplets inhaled by another person; 2
- (ii) more risk of breathing infected air droplets; 1
- (iii) spit contains bacteria which would form spores;
spores would be in the air/on surfaces and could infect many people; 2
- (b) (i) scars/damaged tissues absorb X-ray differently/have greater absorption/show as shadows; 1
- (ii) detected people in early stages so treatment more successful;
large number of people tested enabled more infected people to be treated;
ref to very quick method of screening so many people could be tested; **max 2**
- (c) may visit a country where TB is still common;
ref to 'herd' effect/large number vaccinated gives protection to whole population; 2
- (d) antibiotics specifically attack/kill bacteria; 1
- TOTAL 11**

QUESTIONSHEET 5

(a) 100 nm = 36mm and diameter of HIV = 52 nm; (allow ± 0.5 mm)	3
diameter = $\frac{52}{36} \times 100$; = 144 nm;	
(b) (i) RNA;	1
(ii) allows a DNA copy to be made of RNA;	1
(c) (i) helper T-Cells/T-lymphocytes;	1
(ii) virus RNA used to make virus DNA; virus DNA integrates into cell DNA; correct enzyme reference, eg. action of reverse transcriptase/DNA polymerase/RNA polymerase; virus DNA codes for production of new virus proteins/RNA; viruses assembled inside T-lymphocyte;	max 4
(d) virus DNA may remain inactive in host DNA/latent virus;	1
(e) keeping to one sexual partner so less risk of transmission in semen/vaginal secretions; screening/treatment of blood/blood products so virus is removed/killed; drug users do not share needles/syringes so no blood passes between people;	max 2
	TOTAL 13

QUESTIONSHEET 6

(a) (i) rapid fall of deaths per thousand from 1.4 to 0.6/number of deaths (more than) halve in first five years; decreases more slowly in next 10 years from 0.6 to 0.2; levels off at around 0.2 deaths per thousand;	3
(ii) carcinogens/deposits/ named deposit take time to remove from lungs; cancers already present due to exposure to carcinogens before stopping smoking; lung damage due to smoking takes long time to repair;	max 2
(b) (i) more people smoke in developing countries; fewer controls on industrial emissions in developing countries;	2
(ii) in developing countries people more likely to die of communicable diseases; developed countries people live longer so more likely to die of cancer; in developed countries better diagnosis of cancer as cause of death;	max 2
	TOTAL 9

QUESTIONSHEET 7

- (a) (i) only affects cell walls which are not present in human cells; **1**
- (ii) affects protein synthesis in human cells;
bone marrow cells constantly growing/dividing so have high level of protein synthesis/may inhibit red/white cell formation; **2**
- (b) (i) cancer cells have a higher rate of replication/DNA synthesis than normal cells;
drug would therefore kill more cancer cells than human cells; **2**
- (ii) drug can be attached to the antibody;
cancer cells produce different cell surface proteins/antigens to normal body cells;
monoclonal antibody to cancer antigens would bind only to cancer cells; **3**
- (c) viruses are inside the infected cells;
antibiotics cannot pass/penetrate the cell membranes (and so cannot reach the virus); **max 1**

TOTAL 9**QUESTIONSHEET 8**

- (a) (i) as body mass increases protein requirement increases;
until growth is complete;
increases as used to produce new cells/protoplasm/cytoplasm;
levels out at quantity needed to repair/replace cells in adult; **max 3**
- (ii) males have a higher metabolic rate and use some protein for energy release;
male bodies are larger than female bodies after age 16-18 and so more growth/repair;
male bodies generally make more muscle than female bodies; **max 2**
- (b) (i) $0-1 = \frac{3850}{8}$; $7-9 = \frac{8775}{25}$;
= 481.25; = 351; (units not needed since given in question) **4**
- (ii) growth rate faster in first year of life;
greater energy (per unit body mass) needed to supply energy for growth;
protein synthesis requires energy/ATP; **max 2**
- (iii) adolescent growth/puberty occurs later in males (than females)/converse; **1**
- (c) energy requirement much higher because work uses muscles which require energy for contraction;
protein slightly higher as more likely to damage tissue which uses protein for repair;
regular use of muscles tends to make muscles grow/get larger; **max 2**

TOTAL 14

QUESTIONSHEET 9

- (a) (i) 3 (glasses);
 each glass = $\frac{12 \times 15}{8} = 22.5$ mg ; (amount 1 glass of wine raises blood alcohol level)
 $3 \times 22.5 = 67.5$ mg which does not exceed the legal limit / $4 \times 22.5 = 90$ mg exceeds limit; **3**
- (ii) depresses brain function by inhibiting the cerebral cortex/reticular activating system;
 leads to lack of coordination/judgment/fine control of muscles;
 driver responds more slowly to traffic/loses concentration/takes risks; **3**
- (b) alcohol increases the risk of women having an accident more than men;
 men have more body mass to absorb/metabolise the alcohol;
 men produce more of an enzyme which breaks down the alcohol;
 ref to alcohol dehydrogenase; **max 3**
- (c) (i) alcohol kills liver cells/increases risk of hepatitis/cirrhosis;
 cells replaced by fibrous tissue/cells swollen by fat;
 liver cells therefore unable to remove break-down products/bile pigments accumulate; **3**
- (ii) brain cells shrink due to dehydration;
 capillaries may be blocked by blood clots;
 cells may die due to lack of oxygen;
 loss of short term memory/loss of capacity to learn new tasks/solve problems;
 brain damage can result in behavioural problems/dependency; **max 4**
- TOTAL 16**
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QUESTIONSHEET 10

- (a) (i) in a normal person the concentration of LDH_2 is higher than that of LDH_1 ;
 in myocardial infarction this is reversed; **2**
- (ii) they are similar/isomers; **1**
- (b) (i) converts lactic acid (back) to pyruvic acid;
 when oxygen debt in muscle is recovered/muscle rests allowing enough oxygen in to meet requirements; **2**
- (ii) in infarction coronary blood supply to heart muscle is impaired;
 thus oxygen supply impaired and pyruvic acid converted to lactic acid;
 ref to oxygen debt;
 more lactic acid formation means more lactic dehydrogenase required; **max 3**
- TOTAL 8**

QUESTIONSHEET 11

- (a) the ability of a pathogen to induce/cause disease; 1
- (b) invasiveness is the ability of a pathogen to invade/infect organisms, tissues and cells;
and to grow/multiply within them;
toxigenicity is the ability to produce chemicals that are toxic to the host;
may be a metabolic product of live bacteria;
may be released upon bacterial death; **max 4**
- (c) endotoxins found in cell walls of Gram negative bacteria;
usually only released on bacterial death;
made of a lipopolysaccharide with a toxic sequence of fatty acids (called lipid A);
exotoxins are produced by both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria;
consist of a specific protein component that attaches to a target cell;
a toxic component that enters the cell causing damage; **max 4**
- (d) Exotoxin - Staphylococcus;
Endotoxin - Salmonella; 2
- TOTAL 11**
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QUESTIONSHEET 12

- (a) A = (iii); B = (v); C = (iv); D = (ii); E = (i); 5
- (b) A = (v); B = (i); C = (iv); D = (ii); E = (iii); 5
- (c) A = (iii); B = (v); C = (ii); D = (iv); E = (i); F = (vi); 6
- TOTAL 16**