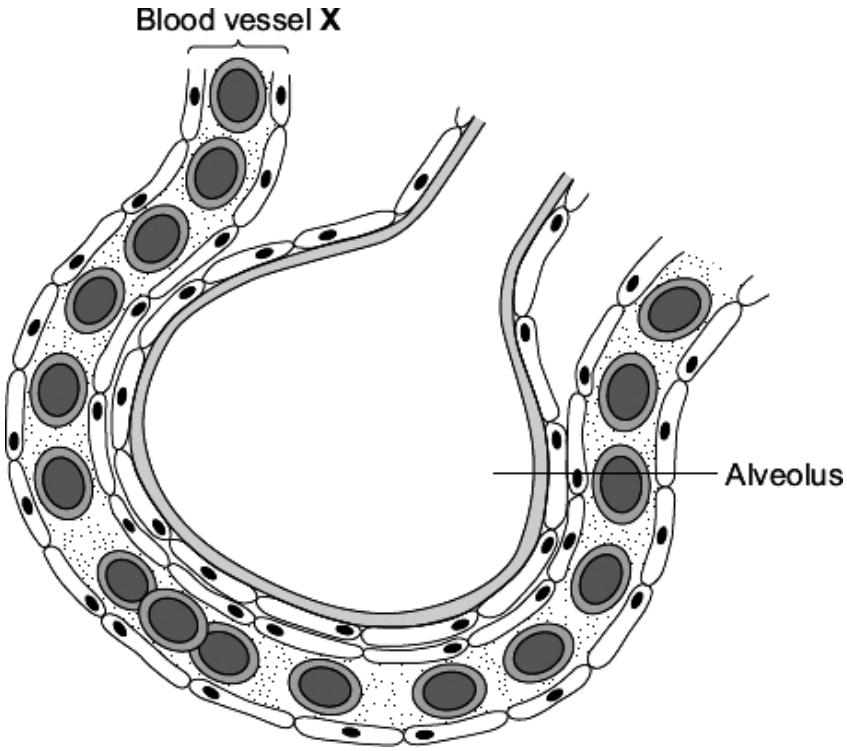
Q1. The diagram shows an alveolus and a blood vessel in the lung.



(a) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete each sentence.

(i) Blood vessel **X** is

an artery.

a capillary.

a vein.

(1)

(ii) Gases pass across the wall of the alveolus by

diffusion.

evaporation.

fermentation.

(1)

(iii) The table compares the concentrations of some gases in inhaled air and exhaled air.

Complete the table.
Write 'lower' **or** 'higher' in each box.
One line has been completed for you as an example.

Gas	Concentration	
	Inhaled air	**Exhaled air**
Water vapour	lower	higher
Carbon dioxide		
Oxygen		

(2)

(b) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete each sentence.

(i) Oxygen is carried in the blood mainly in

blood plasma.
red blood cells.
white blood cells.

(1)

(ii) In the blood, the oxygen combines with

carbon dioxide.
haemoglobin.
urea.

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

Q2. The table shows the composition of blood entering and leaving the lungs.

Gas	Concentration in arbitrary units	
	Blood entering lungs	**Blood leaving lungs**
Oxygen	40	100
Carbon dioxide	46	40

(a) Describe, in as much detail as you can, the changes that take place in the composition of blood as it passes through the lungs.

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(3)

(b) Which part of the blood:

(i) transports most carbon dioxide; .....

(ii) transports most oxygen? .....

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

Q3. A person had diseased kidneys.

The table shows the concentrations of dissolved substances in this person's urine.

Substance	**Concentration in grams per dm^3**
Protein	6
Glucose	0
Amino acids	0
Urea	21
Mineral ions	19

(a) One of the substances found in this person's urine would **not** be found in the urine of a healthy person.

(i) Name this substance. .....

(1)

(ii) Explain why this substance would **not** be found in the urine of a healthy person.

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(2)

(b) A person with diseased kidneys may be treated by dialysis.

Explain how dialysis trexatment restores the concentrations of dissolved substances in the blood to normal levels.

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(4)
(Total 7 marks)

Q4. Plants exchange substances with the environment.

(a) Plant roots absorb water mainly by osmosis.
Plant roots absorb ions mainly by active transport.

Explain why roots need to use the two different methods to absorb water and ions.

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(4)

(b) What is meant by the *transpiration stream*?

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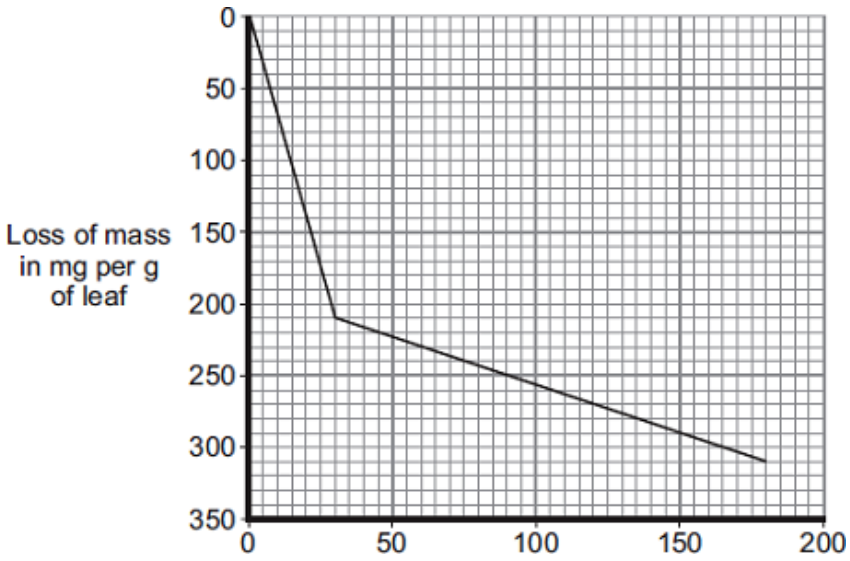
(3)

(c) Students investigated the loss of water vapour from leaves.

The students:

- cut some leaves off a plant
- measured the mass of these leaves every 30 minutes for 180 minutes.

The graph shows the students' results.



(i) The rate of mass loss in the first 30 minutes was 7 milligrams per gram of leaf per minute.

Calculate the rate of mass loss between 30 minutes and 180 minutes.

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Rate of mass loss = ... milligrams per gram of leaf per minute

(2)

(ii) The rate of mass loss between 0 and 30 minutes was very different from the rate of mass loss between 30 and 180 minutes.

Suggest an explanation for the difference between the two rates.

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(2)

(Total 11 marks)

Q5. The pancreas and the liver are both involved in the control of the concentration of glucose in the blood.

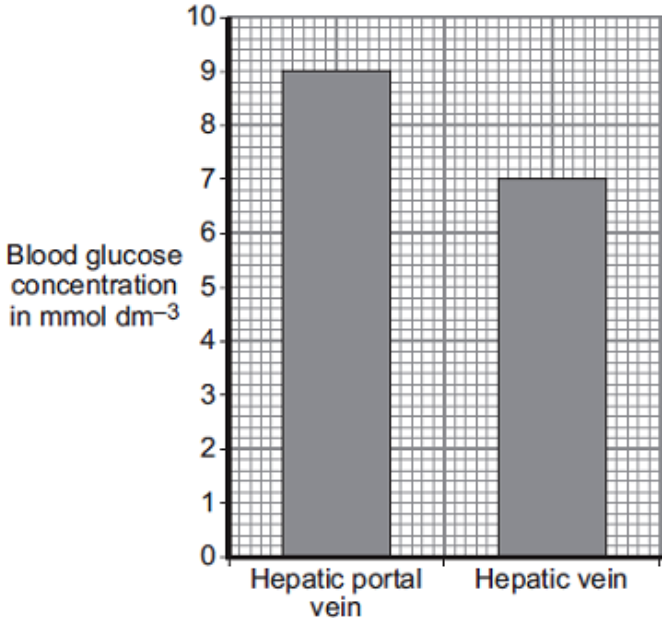
The liver has two veins:

- the hepatic portal vein taking blood from the small intestine to the liver
- the hepatic vein taking blood from the liver back towards the heart.

Scientists measured the concentration of glucose in samples of blood taken from the hepatic portal vein and the hepatic vein. The samples were taken 1 hour and 6 hours after a meal.

Graph 1 shows the concentration of glucose in the two blood vessels 1 hour after the meal.

Graph 1



(a) The concentration of glucose in the blood of the two vessels is different. Explain why.

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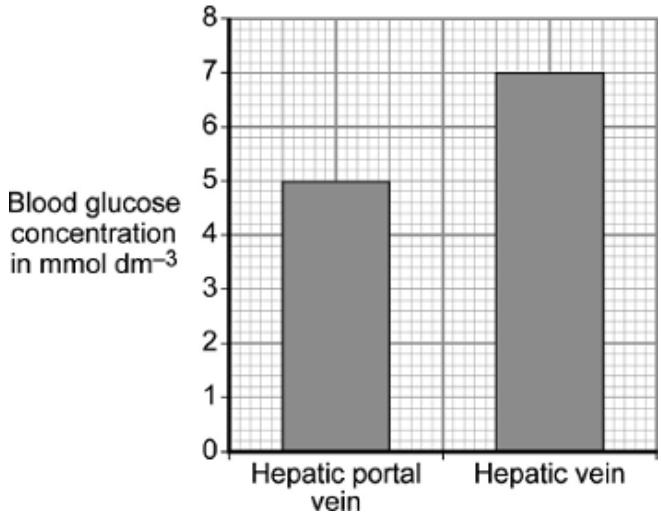
(3)

(b) **Graph 2** shows the concentration of glucose in the two blood vessels 6 hours after the meal.

Graph 2



(i) The concentration of glucose in the blood in the hepatic portal vein 1 hour after the meal is different from the concentration after 6 hours.

Why?

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(1)

(ii) The person does **not** eat any more food during the next 6 hours after the meal.

However, 6 hours after the meal, the concentration of glucose in the blood in the hepatic vein is higher than the concentration of glucose in the blood in the hepatic portal vein.

Explain why.

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(3)
(Total 7 marks)

Q6. Plants need chemical energy for respiration and for active transport.

(i) Write a balanced chemical equation which represents the process of respiration in plants.

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(2)

(ii) Describe the process of active transport in the root hair cells of plants.

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(3)
(Total 5 marks)

Q7. Blood is part of the circulatory system.

(a) (i) Give **one** function of white blood cells.

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(1)

(ii) Which of the following is a feature of platelets?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

They have a nucleus. ☐

They contain haemoglobin. ☐

They are small fragments of cells. ☐

(1)

(b) Urea is transported by the blood plasma from where it is made to where the urea is excreted.

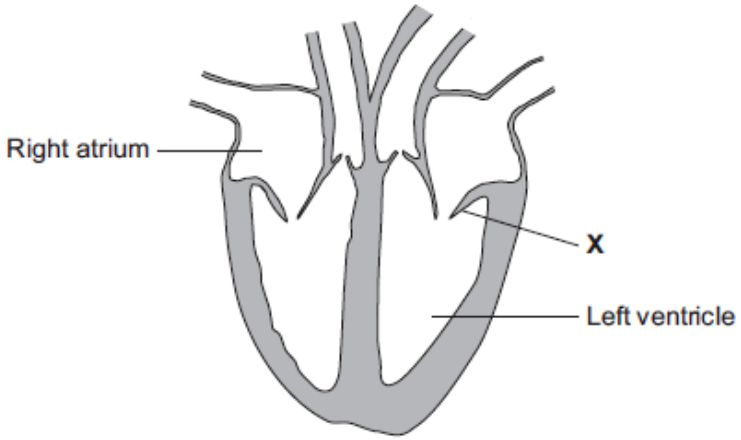
Complete the following sentence.

Blood plasma carries urea from where it is made in the .....

to the ..... where the urea is removed from the blood.

(2)

(c) The illustration shows a section through the human heart.



Structure **X** is a valve. If valve **X** stops working, it may need to be replaced.

A scientist is designing a new heart valve. The scientist knows that the valve must be the correct size to fit in the heart.

Suggest **two** other factors the scientist needs to consider so that the newly designed valve works effectively in the heart.

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(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q8. Humans maintain an almost constant body temperature.

(a) Describe the role of blood vessels in the control of body temperature.

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(4)

(b) An athlete can run a marathon in 2 hours 15 minutes on a dry day in outside temperatures up to 35 °C.

If the air is dry, his body will **not** overheat.

In humid conditions the same athlete can run the marathon in the same time. However, in humid conditions, if the outside temperature goes over 18 °C then his body **will** overheat.

Suggest an explanation for the athlete overheating in humid conditions.

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(3)
(Total 7 marks)

Q9. Urine consists of water, ions and other substances such as urea.
Urine is formed in the kidney by filtering the blood.
The diameter of the pores in the filter is about 6 nanometres.

The table shows the diameters of the molecules of some of the substances in the blood.

Substance	Diameter of molecule in nanometres
A	10 to 20
B	1
C	0.6
D	0.5
E	0.2

Use information from the table and your own knowledge to answer the questions.

(a) (i) Which substance, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**, is protein? ☐

(1)

(ii) Protein is **not** found in the urine of a healthy person.

Explain why.

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(2)

(b) Substance **B** is **not** found in the urine of a healthy person.
Suggest an explanation for this.

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(2)

(c) Haemolytic anaemia is a disease in which some of the red blood cells burst open.

Small amounts of haemoglobin may be found in the urine of a person suffering from haemolytic anaemia.
The diameter of a haemoglobin molecule is 5.5 nanometres.

Haemoglobin is **not** found in the urine of a healthy person, but haemoglobin can be found in the urine of a person with haemolytic anaemia.

Explain why.

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(3)
(Total 8 marks)

M1. (a) (i) capillary

1

(ii) diffusion

1

(iii)

Carbon dioxide	low(er)	high(er)

1

Oxygen	high(er)	low(er)

1 *mark for each correct row*

1

(b) (i) red blood cells

1

(ii) haemoglobin

1

[6]

M2. (a) any **three** from

(concentration of) oxygen increases

by 60 (units)

allow oxygen more than doubles for 2 marks

(concentration of) carbon dioxide decreases

from 46 to 40 by 6 units

allow 'by a small amount'

N.B. usually the first 2 marks will be for the change in oxygen and carbon dioxide.

The third mark will be for a quantitative comment on one of these changes

3

(b) plasma

1

red (blood) cell / haemoglobin / oxyhaemoglobin

1

[5]

M3. (a) (i) protein

1

(ii) (protein molecules too) large

1

cannot pass through filter **or** can't leave blood **or** can'it pass into kidney tubule / named part

*NB holes in the filter are too small = **2** marks*

1

(b) any **four** from:

- use of partially permeable membrane **or** only small molecules can pass through membrane
- dialysis fluid has 'ideal' concentrations of solutes

  allow correct named example
- diffusion of waste substances out of blood

  accept named example – eg urea

  or

  waste passes from <u>high to low concentration</u>
- reference to equilibrium (between plasma & dialysis fluid)

  accept reference to counterflow to maintain concentration gradient

4

[7]

M4. (a) solution in soil is more dilute (than in root cells)

concentration of water higher in the soil (than in root cells)

1

so water moves from the dilute to the more concentrated region

*so water moves <u>down</u> (its) concentration gradient **or** water moves from a high concentration <u>of water</u> to a lower concentration*

1

concentration of ions in soil less (than that in root cells)

1

so energy needed to move ions

or

ions are moved against concentration gradient

the direction of the concentration gradient must be expressed clearly

accept correct reference to water potential or to concentrations of water

1

(b) any **three** from:

- movement of water from roots / root hairs (up stem)
- via xylem
- to the leaves
- (water) evaporates
- via stomata

3

(c) (i) 0.67/0.7

accept 0.66, 0.6666666... or ⅔ or 0.6

*correct answer gains **2** marks with or without working*

if answer incorrect allow evidence of $\frac{100}{150}$ *for **1** mark*

*do **not** accept 0.6 or 0.70*

2

(ii) <u>during the first 30 minutes</u>

any **one** from:

- it was warmer
- it was windier
- it was less humid
- there was more water (vapour) in the leaves

1

so there was more evaporation

ignore 'water loss'

or

stomata open during first 30 minutes **or** closed after 30 minutes (1)

so faster (rate of) evaporation in first 30 min **or** reducing (rate of) evaporation after 30 min (1)

1

[11]

M5. (a) (concentration high) in the hepatic portal vein is blood with glucose absorbed from the intestine

1

concentration is lower in the hepatic vein because insulin

1

(has caused) glucose to be converted into glycogen

1

or

allows glucose into liver cells

(b) (i) (after 6 hours) most of the glucose has been <u>absorbed</u> from the intestine **or** from food into the blood

1

(ii) because glucagon (made in the pancreas) causes

if biological terms incorrectly spelt they must be phonetically accurate

*do **not** accept glucagon <u>made</u> / <u>produced</u> by the liver*

1

glycogen to be converted into glucose

1

glucose released into blood

allow the liver maintains the correct / constant level of glucose in the blood

1

[7]

M6. (i) $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$

energy is neutral

1

formulae all correct

with no omissions / deletions

correctly balanced

credit 1 mark if the answer is the exact reverse of an incorrect answer for (a)

1

(ii) and **three** from

take up of (soluble) substances / ions against the concentration gradient

or *when the concentration (of the substance / ions) is greater inside the cell / cytoplasm than outside it*

through the (semi-permeable) (cell) membrane energy from mitochondria

or *energy from respiration*
not just energy

3

[5]

M7. (a) (i) defence against **or** destroy pathogens / bacteria / viruses / microorganisms

*do **not** allow 'destroy disease'*
accept engulf pathogen / bacteria / viruses / microorganism
accept phagocytosis
accept produce antibodies / antitoxins
allow immune response

1

(ii) they are small fragments of cells

1

(b) liver

in this order only

1

kidney(s)

1

(c) any **two** from:

- that it doesn't cause an immune response **or** isn't rejected / damaged by white blood cells
- whether it is a long lasting material / doesn't decompose / corrode / inert
- if it is strong (to withstand pressure)
- it will open at the right pressure
- that it doesn't cause clotting
- that it doesn't leak **or** it prevents backflow
- non toxic

ignore correct size

2

[6]

M8. (a) if body temperature too high blood vessels supplying skin (capillaries) dilate / widen

*do **not** accept capillaries / veins dilate/constrict*

1

if body temperature is too low blood vessels supplying skin (capillaries) constrict / narrow

*do **not** accept idea of blood vessels moving (through skin)*

1

ignore expand

accept arteries / arterioles for 'blood vessels'

if no reference to skin allow blood vessels dilate and blood vessels constrict for one mark

so more / less blood flows through skin (capillaries) or nearer the surface of the skin

must correctly relate to dilation or constriction

1

so more / less heat is lost (from the skin by radiation)

must correctly relate to dilation or constriction

1

(b) sweat released

1

cannot evaporate because of high humidity / all the water vapour in the air

1

so less heat lost / less cooling

or

it is evaporation of sweat that cools the body

1

[7]

M9. (a) (i) **A**

1

(ii) (protein) molecule is large

ignore letters

1

cannot pass through filter

(protein is) too big to get through the filter = 2 marks

1

(b) **B** is taken back into the blood **or**
B is reabsorbed

1

reabsorbed completely

or reabsorbed after filtration

1

(c) RBC is too big to pass through filter

1

Haemoglobin is inside red blood cells
or haemoglobin released when RBC bursts

1

Haemoglobin is small enough to pass through filter

or haemoglobin diameter < pore diameter

1

[8]