

General Certificate of Education (A-level) June 2011

Human Biology
(Specification 2405)
Unit 4: Bodies and Cells In and Out of Control

## Final

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


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


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


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a)(i) | 161 ; | 1 |  |
| 4(a)(ii) | $=$ Value for individual 112 -way up the range $/ 20^{\text {th }}$ value ; | 1 | Accept 'the middle value' |
| 4(a)(iii) | Any two from: <br> For: <br> (From graph) Bell-shaped / described re. most in middle of range \& fewest at extremes ; <br> (From i \& ii) Mean = median = mode ;; = 2 marks <br> Against: <br> Some values lower/higher than expected ; <br> Suitable comment re. small sample size ; | 2 |  |
| 4(b) | Polygenic / determined by (several) genes ; <br> Many possible combinations of alleles ; <br> Graph shows continuous variation / large no. of categories ; | 3 | QWC |


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


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 6(a)(i) | Group 1: To see 'normal' response / non-diabetic response / as <br> comparison with diabetic response ; <br> Group 3: To ensure any difference was due to exenatide / not | 2 |  |
|  | due to salt / as comparison to show effect of exenatide on <br> diabetes / to ensure effect was not psychosomatic / to see <br> placebo effect; |  |  |
| 6(a)(ii) | Different mass of person $\rightarrow$ different amount insulin secreted / <br> larger person secretes more insulin / (valid) basis for <br> comparisons between people ; | 1 | Ignore refs to accuracy |
| 6(b) | Any three from: <br> Increases sensitivity of pancreas cells to glucose ; | 3 max |  |
|  | Increases insulin secretion (by pancreas) / similar insulin <br> production as healthy / non-diabetic / Group 1; <br> So more stimulation of cells / of liver / of muscles ; <br> Causes more glucose uptake (from blood) / blood glucose level <br> lowered / kept at normal level / can control blood glucose <br> conc. ; <br> Person can consume more carbohydrate / glucose / doesn't <br> 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: <br> $\underline{\text { When looking to one side: }}$ <br> Image falls on rods / S = rods ; <br> Extra detail e.g. summation / Rhodopsin sensitive to low light; <br> Faint light (from star) will stimulate S / rods / rods sensitive to <br> low light; <br> When looking straight: <br> Image falls on fovea ; <br> Cones present at fovea / P = cones ; <br> Extra detail e.g. one cone per neurone / iodopsim less sensitive <br> to light; <br> Cones / P need high light intensity to stimulate them / faint light <br> (from star) will not stimulate them ; <br> (b)(ii) |  |  |
| 7(c)(i) | Optic chiasma ; | 1 | Allow optic chiasmata / optical chiasmata |
| 7(c)(ii) | Lateral geniculate nucleus ; | 1 |  |
| 7(c)(iii) | Right, because: <br> Image formed on right side of eye / of retina ; <br> Nerve fibres / neurones link to right side of brain ; | 2 | Allow 'on white part' |


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


| Question |
| :--- |
| 9(a) |
| Marking Guidance Mark Comments <br> Other conditions same as cadmium-treated group ;   |
| 9(b)(i) |
| As a measure of the effect due to cadmium / to make a <br> comparison ; |
| 9(b)(ii) |
| Becoming more methylated; |
| 9(b)(iii) |
| Production of more methyltransferase enzyme / increased <br> activity of transferase ; |
| 9(c) |
| RNA-polymerase could not bind (to DNA / to promoter) ; <br> mRNA of p16 could not be made / no transcription of p16 gene ; |
| 9(d) |
| Any four from: <br> 1. Cadmium causes expression of methyltransferase gene / <br> increased activity transferase (from 2 to 3 weeks in) ; <br> 2.Methyl groups on to promoter / p16 gene / suppressor <br> (gene) ; <br> 3. (p16) normally suppresses tumour growth ; <br> 4. p16 protein / p16 expression falls after 4 weeks / after <br> methylation ; |
| 5. Tumour formation occurs (after 10 weeks) after p16 falls / <br> after suppressor gene activity falls ; |


| Question | Marking Guidance | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10(a) | Any three from: <br> 1. Large has higher rate ; <br> 2. Difference decreases for older women / difference mainly for younger women / for women up to ~ 38 ; <br> 3. Ref. use of percentages suitable for comparison. <br> 4. But results from only one clinic each time / small sample size ; <br> 5. Results may not be typical / representative / reliable ; <br> 6. Reference to lack of statistics - differences may not be significant; | 3 max |  |
| 10(b) | Data: Any four from: <br> 1. With own eggs / with older eggs - success rate falls with age ; <br> 2. With own eggs / with older eggs - no difference up to early 30s <br> 3. With younger eggs / with donated eggs- high success rate; <br> 4. With younger eggs / with donated eggs - recipient's age has no effect ; <br> 5. But, reduced success rate with younger eggs / with donated eggs if recipient < 26 yrs ; <br> 6. Variation in success rate with donated eggs ; <br> Methodology: Any two from: <br> 7. Don't know sample size ; <br> 8. Don't know S.D. / confidence limits / no stats ; <br> 9. Only one age of donor used / no other donor ages used; | 4 max |  |


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

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

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