

General Certificate of Education (A-level) Applied January 2012

Applied Science

SC14

(Specification 8771/8773/8776/8777/8779)

Unit 14: The Healthy Body

Final

Mark Scheme

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 events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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Question	Part	Sub Part	Marking guidance	AO	Mark	Comment
1	(a)	(i)	 (Pulse) oximeter c.a.o. Non-invasive ALLOW 'instant reading' 	AO1	2	Allow second mark <u>only</u> if oximeter stated OR how device is used is described correctly.
1	(a)	(ii)	No unit / as a percentage (SaO ₂ %)	AO1	1	
1	(a)	(iii)	4 (x O ₂) ALLOW 8 atoms	AO1	1	
1	(b)		Barrier for oxygen to diffuse across / longer diffusion pathway; Reduces the amount of oxygen getting into the blood;	AO2	2	Allow: Its harder for oxygen to get into the blood OR diffusion is more difficult
1	(c)	(i)	7.35 to 7.45 c.a.o.	AO1	1	
1	(c)	(ii)	CO ₂ from respiration; CO ₂ lowers pH / CO ₂ makes pH more acidic; CO ₂ causes increased concentration of H+ in the blood / carbonic acid produced	AO1	2 Max	Allow sequence of points related to anaerobic respiration Respires anaerobically Lactic acid formed lowers pH
1	(c)	(iii)	Lung disease / copd / emphysema / asthma / cystic fibrosis / bronchitis	AO2	1	
1					-1	Total Marks: 10
2	(a)	(i)	Bones bent / Bones soften	AO1	1	'brittle' negates Ignore 'weak/ fragile' bones
2	(a)	(ii)	5 micrograms/200 iu (4-6 or 180 to 220 allowed)	AO1	1	
2	(a)	(iii)	blood sample Chromatography/immunoassay	AO1	2	
2	(a)	(iv)	Butter/eggs/fish oil/oily fish such as mackerel, salmon, tuna, herring/margarine/dairy;	AO1	2	Ignore 'sun' or 'supplements / tables'

2	(a)	(v)	Exposure to sunlight; accept uV	AO1	1	
2	(b)	(i)	9930 – 4226 = 5704 (kJ) c.a.o.	AO2	1	
2	(b)	(ii)	total fat is 48.1g (no mark) 48.1 x 35 = 1683.5 kJ; 1683.5 x100 4226 = 39.83% allow 39.8%–40%; 2 marks for correct answer. 1 compensation mark for calculation OR 48.1 x 35 = 1683.5	AO2	2	16835.5 gains 1 mark
2	(b)	(iii)	(teenagers) Growing (elderly aren't); Need proteins for new tissue/bone/cells;	AO1	2	Protein needed for growth is insufficient for 2 nd mark.
						Total Marks: 12
3	(a)	(i)	Beta cells (of pancreas) Converts glucose to glycogen Alpha cells (of pancreas) Converts glycogen to glucose 2 or 3 points correct for 1 mark. All four correct for 2 marks.	AO2	2	Ignore reference to other organs.
3	(0)	(ii)	Protoin dignated (in the stampeh):	AO1	1	1
3	(a)	(11)	Protein digested (in the stomach);	AOT	l I	
3	(a)	(iii)	(Excessive) thirst; Frequent urination; Weight loss; Tiredness; (allow lack of energy) Ketosis;	AO1	2 Max	Every incorrect answer negates a correct answer. Ignore reference to sugar in the urine or blood.
			2 marks max			
3	(b)	(i)	Rose and fellReturned to normal in a short time	AO2	2	

3	(b)	(ii)	blood glu	ucose rise	estion is absorbed/enters the blood / es; d up/stored / converted to glycogen	AO2	2	
3	(b)	(iii)	includes Commur the asses QWC wil	an assest nication (fi ssment of Il be one	eme for this part of the question asment for the Quality of Written QWC). There are no discrete marks for of quality of written communication but of the criteria used to assign the ropriate level below: Descriptor Answer is full and detailed and is supported by an appropriate range of relevant points such as those given below: - argument is well structured with minimum repetition or irrelevant points - accurate and clear expression of ideas with only minor errors in the use of technical terms, spelling and punctuation and grammar Answer has some omissions but is generally supported by some of the relevant points below: - the argument shows some attempt at structure - the ideas are expressed with reasonable clarity but with a few errors in the use of technical terms, spelling, punctuation and grammar	AO2	5	

Total Marks: 14

			An explanation and why starch Type II diabetic An explanation would be bene E.g. sugary foo disaccharides. sharp increase not brought bad diabetes and c carbohydrates to release gluc low. More exe by the body du More energy is	Answer is largely incomplete. It may contain valid points which are not clearly linked to an argument structure. Unstructured answer Errors in the use of technical terms, spelling, punctuation and grammar or lack of fluency er would include: as to why sugary food should be limited by carbohydrates are more suitable for cs. of why more cardiovascular exercise ficial to Type II diabetics ods are composed of mono and These are quickly digested, leading to a in blood glucose concentration. This is ck to normal by sufferers of Type II an lead to hyperglycaemia. Starch based are polysaccharides. These are digested ose slowly and blood glucose levels stay rcise should be taken as glucose is used ring respiration to produce ATP energy. In the services and excess blood would be used up in generating the 5 marks.			
4	(a)	(i)	Correct and ap starting from 0 Points plotted of Appropriate sm	correctly;	AO2	3	
4	(a)	(ii)	Denatured	optimum pH value; (allow much less effective) (either side of n) / Value of optimum	AO2	2	

4	(b)	(i)	Range of temperatures; Use of water-bath/thermometer; Measure product formed/reactant used up; Record / graph / analyse	AO3	4	
4	(b)	(ii)	Repeat experiment; One appropriate variable controlled Further appropriate variable(s) controlled Use correct sizes for equipment; Max 3	AO3	3 Max	
		•				
4	(c)		Emulsifies fats; Increased surface area for digestion of fats; Allow - neutralises stomach acid / reduced acidity 2 marks max	AO1	2	
						Total Marks: 14
5	(a)		Diaphragm doesn't move down / flatten / contract; Thoracic cavity / lung volume not increased / (thoracic) pressure doesn't decrease	AO2	2	
5	(b)		Large intestine / colon;	AO1	1	
	_					
5	(c)		ADH / antidiuretic hormone and two of the following; Produced when body losing too much water/to maintain water potential; Increases permeability of collecting duct; More water is reabsorbed (so smaller volume of concentrated urine)	AO2	3	
F	1	1				
5	(d)	(i)	Lungs won't inflate/deflate fully/reduces lung capacity;	AO2	1	
5	(d)	(ii)	More tissue to penetrate/increased diffusion pathway; Reduced surface area (of alveoli);	AO2	2	

5	(e)	(i)	Not remembered exposure; Exposed to other factors; Not known exposed; Died of something else;	AO2	1	Long time between exposure and disease is insufficient
5	(e)	(ii)	Smoking/genetic factors/pollution/specific industrial source	AO2	1	'poor diet' is insufficient
						Total Marks: 11
6	(a)	(i)	4.0 - 6.5 (mmol/litre)	AO1	1	
6	(a)	(ii)	Digital display/dipstick subjective (as analogue) / no human error in reading Quantitative measurement / specific reading	AO1	2	
6	(b)		Increases risk of heart damage; Increases risk of arterial damage; Increases risk of stroke; Increased risk of hypertension 2 marks max	AO1	2 Max	
						Total Marks: 5
7	(a)		$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$; \rightarrow 6CO ₂ + 6H ₂ O (+ 38ATP) 1 mark compensation for either LHS or RHS correct	AO1	2	Max 1 mark if used instead of →
7	(b)	(i)	Krebs cycle/TCA cycle/Citric acid cycle; Oxidative phosphorylation/electron transport chain;	AO1	2	Glycosis and other incorrect responses negate. Ignore 'link'
7	(b)	(ii)	2	AO1	1	
7	(c)	(i)	The amount of energy released (per unit time) at rest;	AO1	1	

	1		T				T	
7	(c)	(ii)			nigher BMR than fat;	AO2	1 max	
	(0)	(")	Males h	ave more	muscle; (accept converse) 1 mark max		IIIIax	
			3/8=0.3	75dm ³ ne	r min x 60 per hour=22 5:	AO2		
			22.5 x 2	0.17 = 45	r min x 60 per hour=22.5; 53.825 kJ hr ⁻¹	7.02		
7	(c)	(iii)		50 – 455			2	
,	(0)	(111)			ensation for 3/8 x 60			
			Or 3/8 x		SISAUOTI OF 5/6 X OO			
			OI 3/6 X	20.17				
	1	1	I				1	_
					eme for this part of the question	QWC		
					ssment for the Quality of Written			
					QWC) .There are no discrete marks for			
			the asse	essment d	of quality of written communication but			
			QWC wi	ill be one	of the criteria used to assign the			
			answer	to an app	ropriate level below:			
					1			
			Level	Marks	Descriptor			
			3	4-5	Answer is full and detailed and is			
			3	4-3	supported by an appropriate range of			
					relevant points such as those given			
					below:			
					- argument is well structured with			
7	(-1)				minimum repetition or irrelevant		_	
7	(d)				points		5	
					- accurate and clear expression of			
					ideas with only minor errors in the			
					use of technical terms, spelling and			
					punctuation and grammar			
			2	2-3	Answer has some omissions but is			
					generally supported by some of the			
					relevant points below:			
					- the argument shows some attempt			
					at structure,			
					- the ideas are expressed with			
					reasonable clarity but with a few			
					errors in the use of technical terms,			
					spelling, punctuation and grammar			
			1			ĺ	I	

1 1-2 Answer is largely incomplete. It may contain valid points which are not clearly linked to an argument structure. Unstructured answer Errors in the use of technical terms, spelling, punctuation and grammar or lack of fluency A typical answer would include: A description of fat digestion. The products from the respiration of glycerol and fatty acids clearly stated. An explanation of why increased exercise may lead to body fat reduction. e.g. Fats are broken down into glycerol and fatty acids during digestion. Glycerol is used to generate pyruvate, while fatty acids are used to generate NADH ₂ (reduced NAD), FADH ₂ (reduced FAD) and pyruvate. All of these molecules can be used to produce energy in the form of ATP. Muscles need ATP to contract during movement and therefore will use more ATP during the marathon training. This could lead to loss of body fat.	

Total Marks: 14