M1.(a) (i) cerebral cortex

accept cerebrum / cerebral hemisphere

1

(ii) MRI (scan)

allow CAT / CT scan
*do **not** accept MIR*

or

electrode stimulation

allow electrical stimulation

1

(b) (i) sharp point stimulates (pain) receptor (in the skin)

must be in correct order

1

to send (nerve) impulse

ignore information and messages

1

via sensory neurone

1

to spinal cord

*do **not** accept spine, ignore CNS*

1

crosses synapse

allow synapse in any correct context

1

to other (relay) neurones / to brain

*do **not** accept motor neurone*
allow explanation in a flow diagram

1

(ii) damage must be between arms and legs / below arms

accept below the waist

1

since information from nerves in arms still reaches the brain / information from the legs doesn't reach the brain

1

[10]

M2. (a) Y - spinal cord / central nervous system / CNS

*do **not** accept spine*

ignore nerve / nervous system / coordinator

ignore grey / white matter

1

W - receptor / nerve ending

ignore sensory / neurone / stimulus

1

X - effector / muscle

allow gland

1

(b) any **two** from: eg

accept reverse argument for each marking point

- reflex action quicker
- effect of reflex action over shorter period
- hormone involves blood system and reflex involves neurones / nerve cells

  ignore nervous system / nerves
- reflex involves impulses and hormone involves chemicals
- reflex action affects only one part of the body

  ignore involves brain

  ignore outside / inside stimuli

2

[5]

M3. (a) any **three** from:

- streamlined shape enables it to swim quickly (to catch fish)
- wings (provide power) to move quickly (to catch fish)

  allow 'flippers'
- wings used for steering
- white underside / dark top acts as camouflage (so prey less likely to see it)
- long / sharp beak to catch fish

3

(b) any **three** from:

- reduces (total) surface area of penguins exposed to wind / cold atmosphere
- reduced number of penguins exposed (to wind / cold)

  accept reference to movement in or out of the huddle

  accept outer ones insulate / act as barrier
- reducing heat loss

  allow reduced cooling
- 'share' body warmth / heat

3

(c) (i) any **two** from:

- size of tubes
- volume of (hot) water

  accept amount of (hot) water
- left for same length of time

  allow measured at same time intervals
- starting temperature

2

(ii) any **two** from:

- tube alone (**C**) lost heat most (rapidly)
- tube **B** intermediate
- tube **A** least (rapidly)

  allow correct use of figures for all 3 tubes

  ignore just quoting final temperature

2

(iii) confirms suggestion

no mark awarded

*accept correct answers referring to other suggestions in **(b)***

since (both outer and inner) tubes in bundle lost heat less rapidly (than 'stand − alone' tube)

comparison needed

1

penguins in a huddle lose less heat (than single ones)

accept 'it is the same for penguins'

1

(d) **if the core body temperature is too high**

blood vessels supplying the skin (capillaries) dilate / widen

*accept reference to arteries / arterioles but **not** veins / capillaries*

*do **not** accept references to movement of blood vessels*

ignore enlarge / expand

reference to skin / surface required only once

1

so that more blood flows through the (capillaries) in skin / near surface

*reference to 'more' needed at least once to gain **2** marks*

1

and more heat is lost

*reference to 'more' needed at least once to gain **2** marks*

1

if the core body temperature is too low

blood vessels supplying the skin (capillaries) constrict / narrow

allow full marks if 'too low' given first

*if no other marks awarded, allow vasodilation when too warm **and** vasoconstriction when too cold for **1** mark*

1

(e) (i) wings move to provide movement for diving

allow muscles contract / work

1

energy (for movement) comes from respiration

*do **not** allow produces / makes / creates energy*
allow energy comes from / is supplied by / is released by respiration

1

respiration / muscle contraction also releases heat

allow produces heat

1

(ii) any **three** from:

- feet not / less used **or** no muscle contraction in feet
  allow little energy / heat released through respiration in feet
  *do **not** allow veins / capillaries*
- vessels supplying feet constrict / less blood to feet
- so temperature in feet cools / decreases
- more heat loss from large surface area or rapid flow of cold water over foot

3

[22]

M4. (a) tissue → organ → organ system

*one right for **1** mark*

*three right for **2** marks*

2

(b) **Epithelial tissue** → covers the outside and the inside of the stomach

more than one line from a tissue = no mark

1

Glandular tissue → produces digestive juices

1

Muscular tissue → allows food to be churned around the stomach

1

(c) (i) light

ignore dark

1

(ii) moving (to the dark)

1

(iii) any **two** from:

- use more woodlice
- repeat the experiment
- run for a longer time

2

[9]

M5. (a) detect changes in surroundings **or** detect stimuli

allow any named stimulus for skin

1

convert information to impulse

allow send impulse to sensory neurones / brain

1

(b) (i)

muscle	contract(ion)
gland	release / secrete / produce chemical / hormone / enzyme

***1** mark for each effector*
***1** mark for each response*
response must match type of effector (if given)
ignore examples
ignore relax(ation) / movement for contraction
*do **not** allow expansion for muscles*

4

(ii) any **one** from:

- (maintain temperature at which) enzymes work best
- so chemical reactions are fast(est)
- prevent damage to cells / enzymes

allow prevent enzymes being denatured (by temperature being too high)

1

[7]

M6. Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Communication (QC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

0 marks
No relevant content.

Level 1 (1 – 2 marks)
There is a description of thermoregulation **or** at least one correct mechanism (skin, sweat glands or muscles) but roles may be confused.

Level 2 (3 – 4 marks)
There is a description of thermoregulation **or** some correct mechanisms (sweating, shivering, blood flow in the skin).

Level 3 (5 – 6 marks)
There is a clear description of thermoregulation by TC or skin **and** some correct control mechanisms.

examples of biology points made in the response:

full marks may be awarded for detailed description of what happens if the core temperature is <u>either</u> too high <u>or</u> too low

- temperature receptors in TC
- the TC detects (core) body / blood temperature
- temperature receptors in the skin send impulses to the TC, giving information about skin temperature
- if the core body temperature is too high: blood vessels / arterioles supplying the skin capillaries dilate / vasodilation

***do not** accept refs to veins instead of arterioles or answers that imply blood vessels have moved up / down through the skin.*

- so that more blood flows (through the skin) and more heat is lost
- sweat glands release more sweat to cool the body
- by evaporation
- if the core body temperature is too low: blood vessels supplying the skin capillaries constrict
- to reduce the flow of blood (through the skin) and less heat is lost

allow idea of blood diverted to vital organs in extreme cold

- muscles may shiver to release (heat) energy
- from respiration, some of which is lost as heat

[6]