M1. (a) pupils dilated (at **B**)

*allow converse for **A***

1

in dim light / low light levels

1

because circular muscles (in iris) relax

1

(and) radial muscles contract

1

(b) figure 2 shows myopia where light does not focus on the retina

allow refraction

1

in figure 3 the lens bends the light so that light focuses on the retina

1

[6]

M2. (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 near<u>er</u> 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 <u>released</u>

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]

M3. (a) **A** cytoplasm

in this order only

1

B (cell) membrane

*do **not** accept (cell) wall*

1

(b) (i) synapse

1

(ii) (as) chemical

accept neurotransmitter or named

ignore references to how the chemical is passed

*do **not** accept electrical*

1

(c) (from light-sensitive cell to connecting neurone) to sensory neurone

ignore references to synapses accept 'nerve cell' for neuron(e) throughout penalise 'nerve' for neurone once only

1

(sensory neurone) to brain / CNS

allow (sensory neurone) to relay neurone / spinal cord

1

(brain / CNS) to motor neurone

allow (relay neurone / spinal cord) to motor neurone

1

(motor neurone) to (eyelid) muscle

ignore effector

1

[8]

M4. (a) **A** sensory (neurone)

ignore nerve

1

B motor (neurone)

ignore nerve

1

C spinal cord / central nervous system / white matter

accept grey matter

1

(b) by chemical / substance

allow transmitter

1

(c) muscle

allow extensor

ignore muscle names

1

[5]

M5. (a) motor

allow efferent / postsynaptic
*allow **another** relay (neurone)*

1

(b) release of chemical (from relay neurone)

allow ecf for 'motor' neurone from (a)
allow release of neurotransmitter / named example

1

chemical crosses gap / junction / synapse

allow diffuses across
allow chemical moves to X

1

chemical attaches to X / motor / next neurone (causing impulse)

1

(c) (curare) decrease / no contraction

accept (muscle) relaxes

1

(strychnine) increase / more contraction

*if no other mark awarded allow 1 mark for (curare) decrease / no response **and** (strychnine) increase / more response*

1

[6]

M6. (a) (i) 1 hour 15 mins / 1.25 hours / 75 mins

allow 1:15

ignore 1.15 hours

1

(ii) increase in (core / body) temperature

ignore numbers

1

(due to an) increase in <u>respiration</u> **or** more <u>muscle</u> contraction

1

releasing energy (as a waste product)

allow produces 'heat'

*do **not** allow making energy*

1

skin temperature decreases

1

(because there is) sweating

1

(which) evaporates and cools the skin

ignore references to vasodilation or vasoconstriction

1

(iii) (there is) dilation of vessels (supplying skin capillaries)

allow vasodilation

allow blood vessels widen

ignore expand

*do **not** accept dilating capillaries or moving vessels*

1

(so) more blood flows (near skin) (surface) **or** blood is closer (to the skin)

ignore ref to heat

1

(c) pancreas detects (low) blood glucose

1

produces glucagon

*do **not** allow glucagon made in the liver*

1

(so) glycogen is converted to glucose

allow adrenaline released which increases conversion of glycogen to glucose

or

reduced insulin production so less glucose into cells / less glucose converted to glycogen

for 1 mark

1

[12]

M7. (a) any **two** from:

- drop the ruler from the same height each time
- let the ruler drop without using any force
- same type / weight of ruler
- thumb should be same distance from the ruler each time at the start
- use the same hand to catch the ruler each time
- carry out the experiment with the lower arm resting in the same way on the table

allow description of holding bottom edge of ruler opposite the catcher's thumb

2

(b) 117

1

(c) $\sqrt{\frac{11.6}{490}}$

1

0.1539

*allow 01539 with no working shown for **2** marks*

1

0.154

*allow 0.154 with no working shown for **3** marks*

1

allow ecf as appropriate

(d) no indication beforehand when the colour will change
or
you might be able to tell when the person is about to drop the ruler

1

measurement of time is more precise (than reading from a ruler)
or
resolution (of computer timer) is higher

1

(e) cerebral cortex

allow cerebrum

1

ignore identified lobes

(f) cerebellum

1

[10]