| Please check the examination details belo | ow before entering your candidate information |
|---|---|
| Candidate surname | Other names |
| | |
| Centre Number Pearson BTEC Level | Learner Registration Number |
| 3 Nationals Diploma, | |
| Extended Diploma | |
| Tuesday 19 Jan | uary 2021 |
| Tuesday 15 Juli | dary 202 i |
| Afternoon (Time: 50 minutes) | Paper Reference 31627H/1B |
| Applied Science | |
| · · | |
| Unit 5: Principles and Ap | plications of Science II |
| Biology | |
| SECTION A: ORGANS ANI | D SYSTEMS |
| You must have: | Total Marks |
| A calculator and a ruler. | Total Marks |
| A calculator and a raici. | |
| | |

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and learner registration number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The exam comprises three papers worth 40 marks each:
 - Section A: Organs and systems (Biology)
 - Section B: Properties and uses of substances (Chemistry)
 - Section C: Thermal physics, materials and fluids (Physics).
- The total mark for this exam is 120.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

1 (a) Figure 1a shows the structures of three different types of blood vessel.



(Source from: https://www.eiscolabs.com/products/ anatomy-of-artery-vein-and-capillary)

Figure 1a

(i) Which row correctly identifies each type of blood vessel in Figure 1a?

(1)

| | | vessel 1 | vessel 2 | vessel 3 |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| X | Α | artery | vein | capillary |
| X | В | capillary | artery | vein |
| × | С | capillary | vein | artery |
| × | D | vein | capillary | artery |

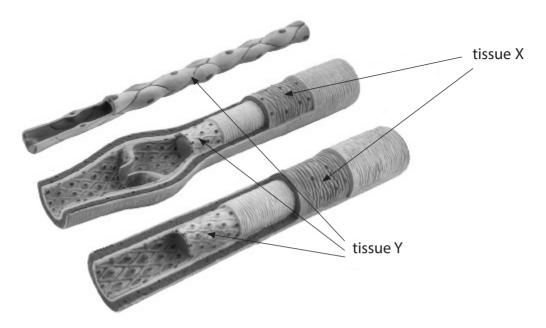
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(ii) Figure 1b shows tissue X and tissue Y in the blood vessels.



(Source from: https://www.eiscolabs.com/products/ anatomy-of-artery-vein-and-capillary)

Figure 1b

Draw **one** line from each tissue to its correct name.

tissue X

tissue Y

collagen

elastin

endothelium

connective

smooth muscle

(2)

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(b) Figure 2 represents the human circulatory system.

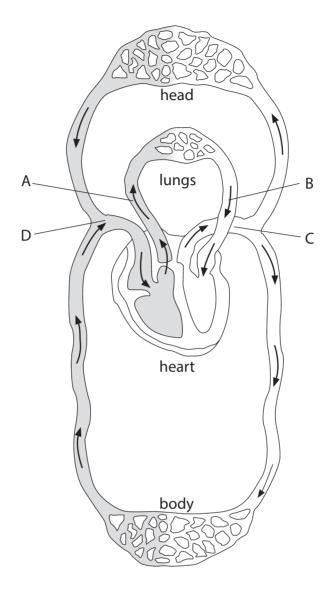


Figure 2

Which letter, A, B, C or D, labels the pulmonary artery?

(1)

- \boxtimes A
- B
- **⊠** C
- D

P 6 7 5 0 6 A 0 4 1 6

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(c) Describe the function of the vena cava.

(2)

(d) Figure 3a shows the total cross-sectional area of the three main types of blood vessel.

Figure 3b shows the speed of blood flow in the three main types of blood vessel.

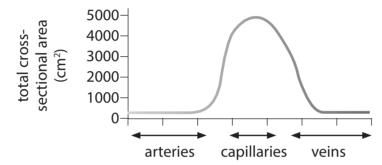


Figure 3a

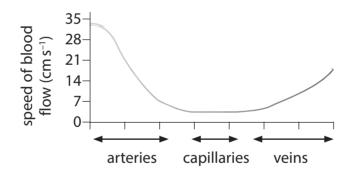


Figure 3b

(i) State the relationship between the total cross-sectional area of the capillaries and the speed of blood flow in the capillaries, shown in Figures 3a and 3b.

(1)

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| | (Total for Question 1 = 13 ma | rks) |
|-------|---|------|
| 3 | | |
| | | |
| 1 | | |
| (iii) | Give three functions of capillaries. | (3) |
| | percentage increase = | 9 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Show your working. | (3) |
| | Calculate the percentage increase in cross-sectional area when comparing arteries with capillaries. | |
| (, | The total cross-sectional area of the capillaries is 5 000 cm ² . | |
| (ii) | The total cross-sectional area of the arteries is 300 cm ² . | |

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2 Figure 4a shows red blood cells in blood plasma.

Figure 4b shows red blood cells after being placed in a 5% salt solution for 10 minutes.





(By LadyofHats – https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1685492)

Figure 4a

Figure 4b

(a) Sentence 1 explains the changes that happened in the red blood cells in Figure 4b.

When red blood cells were placed in a 5% salt solution, \dots M \dots left the cells by the process of \dots N \dots

Sentence 1

Identify the missing words, M and N, in Sentence 1.

(2)

M

N

(b) Molecules can move across a cell surface membrane by diffusion, facilitated diffusion or active transport.

Table 1 compares some facts about diffusion, facilitated diffusion and active transport.

Complete Table 1 by circling Yes or No in each box.

(3)

| | diffusion | facilitated diffusion | active transport |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Are protein carriers involved? | Yes / No | Yes / No | Yes / No |
| Is ATP needed? | Yes / No | Yes / No | Yes / No |

Table 1

(Total for Question 2 = 5 marks)

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Figure 5 shows the changes in pressure, inside the lungs of a person, during one breath.

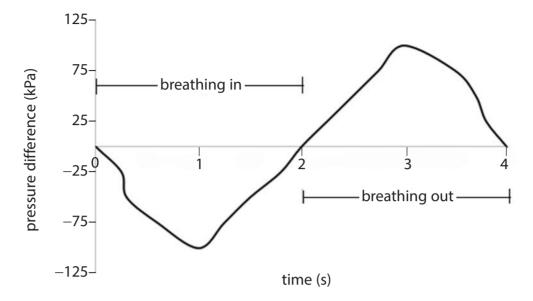


Figure 5

(a) Identify the times, shown on Figure 5, when the pressure inside the lungs is equal to the pressure in the atmosphere.

(1)

- A 0s, 2s and 3s
- B 0s, 2s and 4s
- C 1s, 2s and 3s
- D 1s, 3s and 4s

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| (b | When a person breathes in, the intercostal muscles contract diaphragm flattens. | t and the | |
|-----|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Explain how the pressure in the lungs changes during time Figure 5. | 0 s to 2 s, as sho | |
| | From 0 s to 1 s | | (4) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | From 1 s to 2 s | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| (c) |)Calculate, using information from Figure 5, the breathing ra | te of the person | in |
| , | breaths per minute. | · | (2) |
| | Show your working. | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | breathing | rate = | breaths per minute |
| | | | |
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| (d) Diffusion gradients enable the absorption of oxygen into the blood | in the lungs. |
|--|--------------------|
| Explain how. | (3) |
| | |
| | |
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| | |
| (Total for Ques | tion 3 = 10 marks) |

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| If the blood is too acidic, the kidne the urine. | ys excrete more V ions into | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| This causes the blood pH to increas | se. | |
| If the blood is too alkaline, the kidr the urine. | neys excrete more W ions into | |
| This causes the pH of the blood to | decrease. | |
| Par | agraph 1 | |
| Identify the missing words, V and W, in Pa | aragraph 1. | (0) |
| | | (2) |
| | | (—) |
| | | |
| | | |
| | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | |
| | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | |
| Explain why it is important that the kidne | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | (4) |
| Explain why it is important that the kidne | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | |
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| Explain why it is important that the kidne | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | |
| Explain why it is important that the kidner tissue fluid. | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | |
| Explain why it is important that the kidne | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | |
|) Explain why it is important that the kidne | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | |
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| Explain why it is important that the kidne | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | |
| Explain why it is important that the kidne | eys regulate the pH of the blood and | (4) |



| 5 | Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a major cause of death in the UK and the rest of the world. | |
|-------|---|-----|
| | CVD includes heart disease and strokes. | |
| | Diet and biological sex are two factors that may affect the risk of CVD. | |
| | Explain how diet and biological sex affect the risk of CVD. | |
| | | (6) |
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| (Total for Question 5 = 6 marks) |
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| TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS |
| I OTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS |
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