

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

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Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

Level 3 Certificate/Extended Certificate APPLIED SCIENCE

Unit 4 The Human Body

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.

Advice

Read each question carefully.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	



Answer **all** questions.

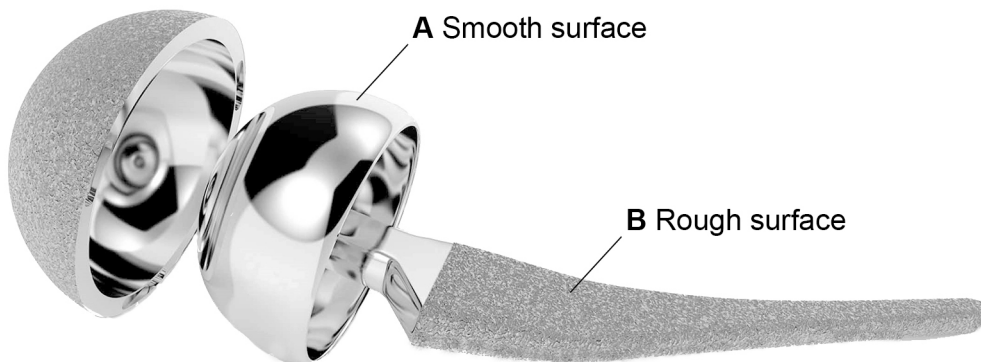
0 1

There are many different types of joint in the human body.

Natural joints can be replaced with artificial joints.

Figure 1 shows one type of artificial joint.

Figure 1



0 1 . 1

What type of artificial joint is shown in **Figure 1**?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Ball and socket

Gliding

Hinge

0 1 . 2

Name **one** joint in the human body that is the same type of joint as **Figure 1**.

[1 mark]

0 1 . 3

Suggest **one** reason why part **A** of the artificial joint has a smooth surface.

[1 mark]



0 1 . 4

Suggest **one** reason why part **B** of the artificial joint has a rough surface.

[1 mark]

0 1 . 5

Artificial joints can be fitted when the natural joint has been damaged.

An example of damage is when the cartilage in the joint wears away.

Suggest **two** symptoms a person would experience if the cartilage in their ankle joint has worn away.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 1 . 6

What is the function of a **ligament** in a synovial joint?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

To attach a muscle to bone

To contain the fluid in the joint

To hold the bones in place in the joint

To lubricate the joint

To supply oxygen to the bone cells

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 1 . 7 What is the function of a **tendon** in a synovial joint?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

To attach a muscle to bone

To contain the fluid in the joint

To hold the bones in place in the joint

To lubricate the joint

To supply oxygen to the bone cells

Another type of joint in the human body is a pivot joint.

0 1 . 8 Where would you find a pivot joint in the axial skeleton?

[1 mark]

0 1 . 9 Describe the range of motion in a pivot joint.

[1 mark]

10



0 2

A balanced diet is needed to maintain a healthy human body.

Vitamin D is a lipid-soluble vitamin. Lipid-soluble vitamins are stored in the liver.

0 2 . 1

Give **one** other function of the liver in the digestive system.

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

To produce bile

To produce digestive enzymes

To produce hydrochloric acid

To produce saliva

0 2 . 2

In which part of the digestive system does the absorption of vitamin D take place?

[1 mark]

0 2 . 3

Give **three** features of an effective absorption surface in the human body.

[3 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

0 2 . 4

A balanced diet includes macronutrients and micronutrients.

What is the difference between macronutrients and micronutrients?

[1 mark]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Low levels of vitamin D have been linked to an increased risk of depression.

0 2 . 5 Give **two** symptoms of vitamin D deficiency.

Do **not** refer to depression in your answer.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 2 . 6 Name **one** neurotransmitter that is linked with depression.

[1 mark]



Scientists studied the links between:

- vitamin D levels and the risk of depression
- ageing and vitamin D levels.

The study considered data over a period of **7 years**.

The vitamin D level in each person was measured at the start of the study and at the end of the study. The people were put into groups based on their vitamin D level at the start of the study.

Table 1 shows the data for two of the groups from the study.

Table 1

Group	Mean vitamin D level / arbitrary units		Percentage of people in the group with an increased risk of depression / %
	At the start of the study	At the end of the study	
Group 1: Vitamin D levels greater than 50 arbitrary units	73.1	71.6	21.9
Group 2: Vitamin D levels less than 50 arbitrary units	32.2	30.8	48.7

0 2 . 7 Give **two** conclusions you can make from **Table 1**.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 2 . 8 Vitamin D levels were lower when measured in the winter compared with the vitamin D levels measured in the summer.

Suggest why.

[1 mark]

12

Turn over ►



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0 3

Oxygen is carried in the bloodstream.

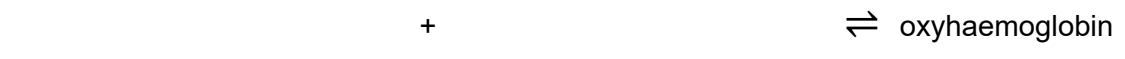
0 3 . 1

Describe how to use a pulse oximeter to measure oxygen saturation.

[1 mark]

0 3 . 2

Complete the equation below to show how oxygen is transported around the body.

[1 mark]**0 3 . 3**

What is a sphygmomanometer used to measure?

[1 mark]

Question 3 continues on the next page**Turn over ►**

Oxygen saturation of haemoglobin depends on the partial pressure of oxygen.

Table 2 shows oxygen saturation data.

Table 2

Partial pressure of oxygen / mm Hg	Percentage saturation of haemoglobin / %
10	13
15	17
20	30
25	46
30	59
40	77
50	86
60	92
70	94
80	96
90	97
100	98

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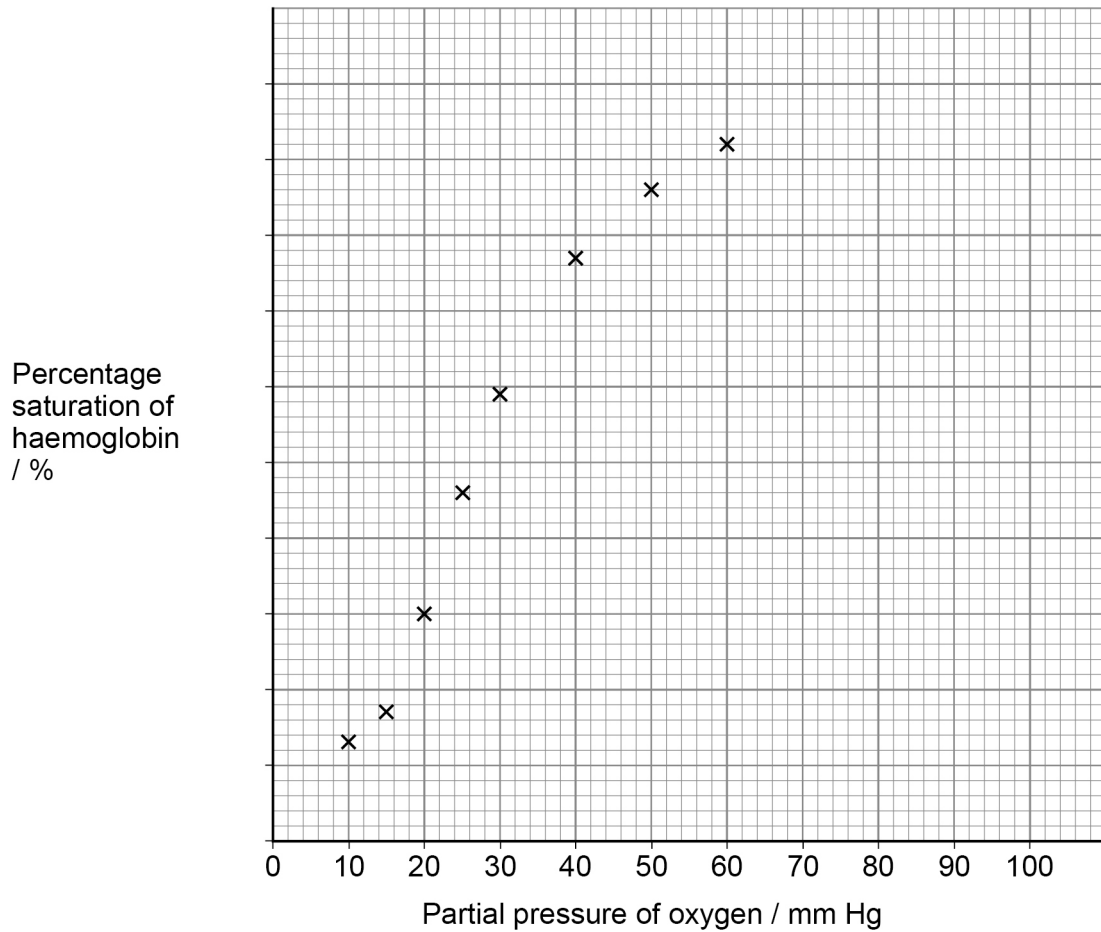
0 3 . 4 Complete **Figure 2**.

You should:

- add the scale to the y axis
- plot the remaining data from **Table 2**
- draw a line of best fit.

[3 marks]

Figure 2



0 3 . 5 At what partial pressure is the oxygen saturation of haemoglobin 75%?

[1 mark]

Partial pressure = _____ mm Hg

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 3 . 6 Which substance causes the Bohr effect?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Calcium

Carbon dioxide

Oxygen

Phosphate

0 3 . 7 Sketch a line on **Figure 2** on page 11 to show what would happen to the oxygen dissociation graph when the Bohr effect happens.

[2 marks]

0 3 . 8 Why is the rate of increase in oxygen saturation of haemoglobin low at low partial pressures of oxygen?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

All oxygen molecules bind to haemoglobin at the same rate.

It is easiest for the final oxygen molecule to bind to haemoglobin.

It is hardest for the first oxygen molecule to bind to haemoglobin.

0 3 . 9 Suggest **one** way that the number of red blood cells in a person can be increased.

[1 mark]



0 4

A personal trainer is working with a client to improve the client's fitness.

On four days of the week the client does strength training, using weights.

The client has a nutrition plan to guide their eating.

0 4 . 1

The nutrition plan has a higher protein intake on training days compared with rest days.

Explain why the suggested protein intake is higher on a training day.

[2 marks]

0 4 . 2

Give **two** sources of protein the client could include in their diet on a training day.

[2 marks]

1

2

0 4 . 3

Give **two** sources of carbohydrate the client could include on a day with no training to make sure their fat intake is not too high.

[2 marks]

1

2

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

0 4 . 4

On a training day, the client lifts heavy weights. The client intended to repeat each exercise 15 times, but only managed to do 9.

Figure 3 shows one of the exercises.

Figure 3



The personal trainer explains that the client can only repeat each exercise 9 times because fast-twitch muscle fibres are used during the exercises.

Explain why a person can only repeat each exercise a small number of times when using fast-twitch muscle fibres.

[3 marks]



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0 4 . 5

The client starts taking creatine phosphate supplements.

Explain how creatine phosphate is used in muscle cells during exercise.

[3 marks]

12

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 5

Synapses are found between neurones.

Many medical drugs are effective at synapses.

Alzheimer's is a disorder that is linked to the lack of a specific neurotransmitter in the brain.

The neurotransmitter linked to Alzheimer's is acetylcholine.

0 5 . 1

What is a neurotransmitter?

[1 mark]

0 5 . 2

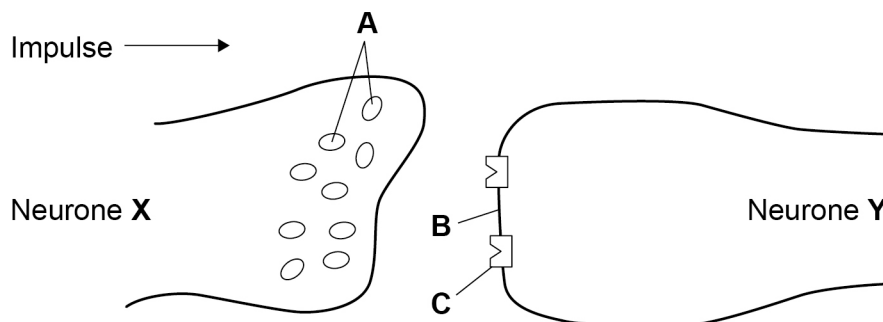
Alzheimer's causes memory loss.

Which lobe in the cerebral cortex is associated with memory?

[1 mark]

Figure 4 shows a synapse from a healthy person.

Figure 4



0 5 . 3

Name parts **A**, **B** and **C**.

[3 marks]

A _____

B _____

C _____



0 5 . 4 When acetylcholine is released from Neurone **X**, not all of the other neurones in the brain can respond.

Suggest why some neurones **cannot** respond to acetylcholine.

[1 mark]

0 5 . 5 Acetylcholine must be recycled after it has been released from Neurone **Y**.

Describe how acetylcholine is recycled so it is ready to be used again.

[4 marks]

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 5 . 6

The brain of a person with Alzheimer's has a lower concentration of the acetylcholine neurotransmitter than the brain of a person without Alzheimer's.

There are two main ways that drugs to treat Alzheimer's can work in the synapses of a person's brain.

Explain the **two different** ways a drug can work in a synapse to treat the symptoms of Alzheimer's.

[4 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

14

END OF QUESTIONS



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