



Please write clearly in block capitals.

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Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

Level 3 Certificate/Extended Certificate APPLIED SCIENCE

Unit 4 The Human Body

Thursday 12 January 2023 Afternoon 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	
TOTAL	



J A N 2 3 A S C 4 0 1

Answer **all** questions.

0 1

The human nervous system coordinates and controls our voluntary and involuntary actions.

Communication between cells in the body and the brain is along neurones.

0 1 . 1

In what form do nerve impulses travel along neurones?

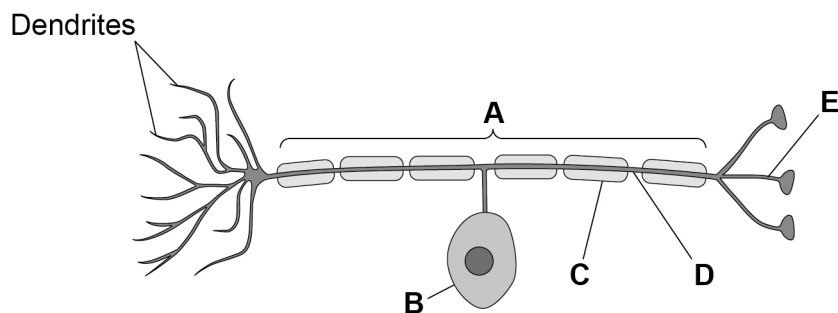
[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- Chemical signal
- Electrical signal
- Light signal
- Sound signal

Figure 1 shows a neurone.

Figure 1



0 1 . 2 Draw **one** line from each part of the neurone shown in **Figure 1** to the correct label for that part.

[3 marks]

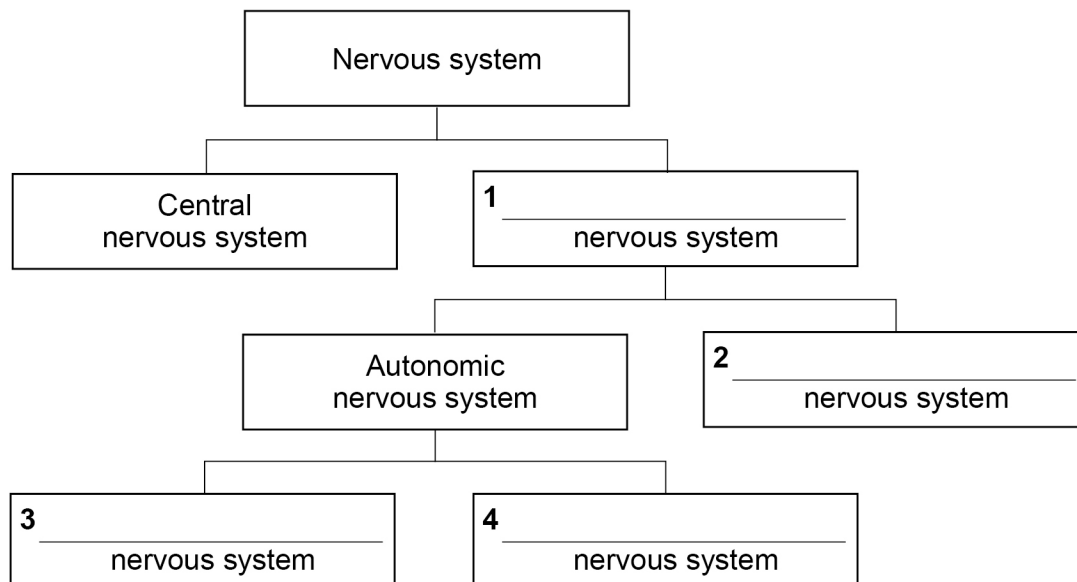
Part of the neurone	Label
Axon	A
Cell body	B
Node of Ranvier	C
	D
	E

0 1 . 3 Complete **Figure 2** to show how the human nervous system is organised.

Write your answers on lines 1, 2, 3 and 4.

[4 marks]

Figure 2



Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

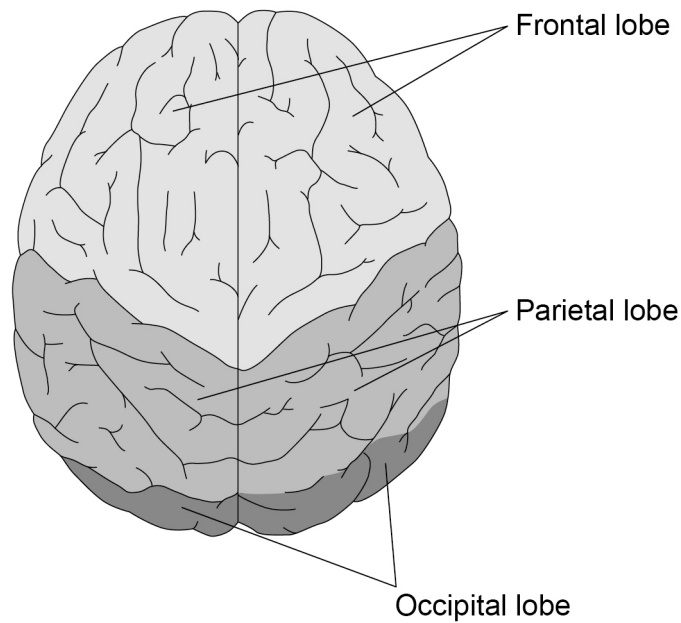


The brain is part of the central nervous system.

Doctors can scan a person's brain to look for damage.

Figure 3 shows some different parts of the brain.

Figure 3



0 1 . 4 Three of the four lobes in the brain are shown and labelled in **Figure 3**.

What is the name of the fourth lobe?

[1 mark]

0 1 . 5 Give the function of the occipital lobe.

[1 mark]

0 1 . 6 Name the part of the brain that controls breathing rate and heart rate.

[1 mark]



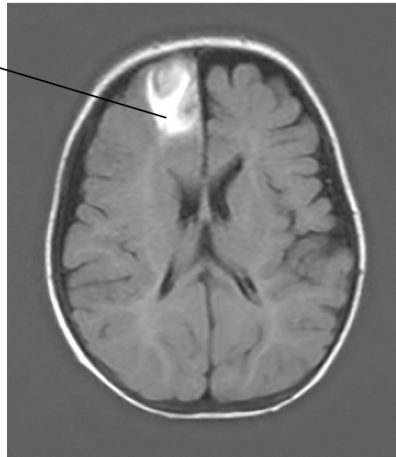
Sometimes a blood vessel in the brain is blocked, causing the blood supply to be cut off. This is known as a stroke.

Doctors use brain scans to view the affected areas.

Figure 4 shows a brain scan of a person who has had a stroke.

Figure 4

Area affected by stroke



0 1 . 7 Describe **two** symptoms that a doctor would observe in the person.

Give a reason for your answer.

Use **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**.

[3 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Reason _____

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 1 . 8 Alzheimer's is a disorder affecting the brain.

One cause of Alzheimer's is a lack of acetylcholine in the brain.

What is the function of acetylcholine in the nervous system?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

As a chemical to increase the speed of nerve impulses along neurones.

As a neurotransmitter to transfer impulses from neurone to neurone.

To break down other chemicals in the synapses between neurones.

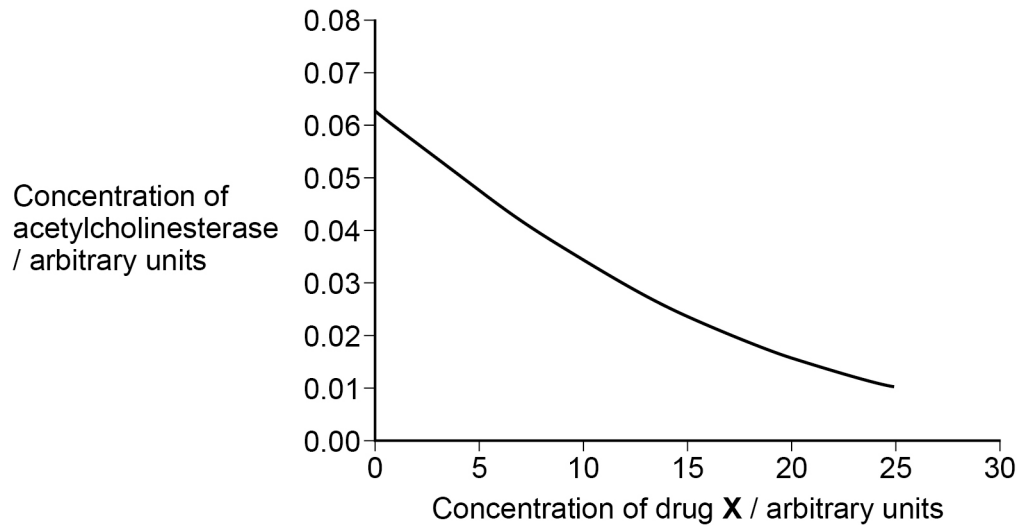


0 1 . 9

Acetylcholinesterase is an enzyme that breaks down acetylcholine.

Figure 5 shows how drug **X** affects the concentration of acetylcholinesterase in the brain.

Figure 5



Explain how increasing the concentration of drug **X** reduces the symptoms of Alzheimer's.

[2 marks]

17

Turn over for the next question

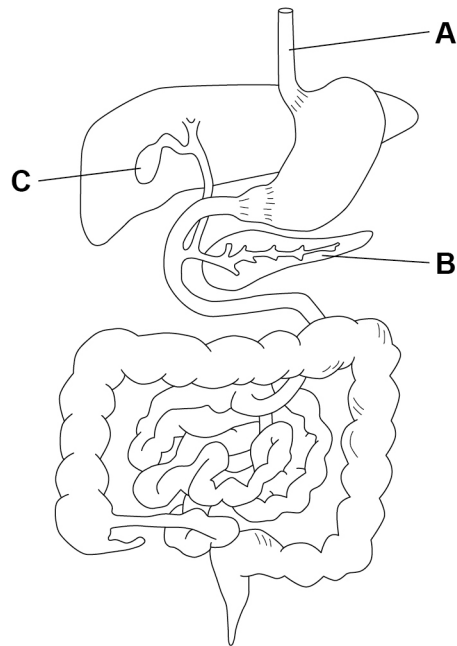
Turn over ►



0 2

Figure 6 shows the human digestive system.

Figure 6



0 2 . 1

Name parts **A**, **B** and **C** in **Figure 6**.

[3 marks]

A _____

B _____

C _____



Lipids are an important part of a healthy diet.

0 2 . 2 Explain how lipase and bile are used to digest lipids.

[3 marks]

0 2 . 3 A healthy diet also includes a range of micronutrients.

Complete **Table 1**.

[3 marks]

Table 1

Micronutrient	Example of a food rich in the micronutrient
Calcium	
Vitamin C	
Vitamin D	

0 2 . 4 A diet too high in sodium chloride (salt) can cause high blood pressure.

Give **two** consequences of high blood pressure.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 2 . 5 A person has high blood pressure. The doctor tells them to reduce their salt intake.

Which food should be reduced in their diet?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Cow's milk

Eggs

Fresh vegetables

Processed meat

0 2 . 6 Which piece of equipment can be used to measure blood pressure?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Dipstick

Pulse oximeter

Sphygmomanometer

Thermometer



0 3

The human skeleton has several functions.

One function is movement.

0 3 . 1

Give **two other** functions of the human skeleton.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 3 . 2

Synovial joints between bones of the skeleton are needed for movement.

Describe **two** features of synovial joints that allow movement.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 3 . 3

Describe the range of motion in a gliding joint.

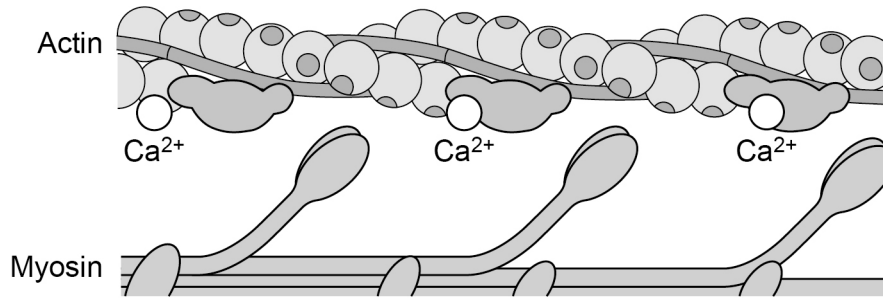
[1 mark]

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

Figure 7 shows part of an actin filament and a myosin filament in a muscle fibre when calcium ions have been released in response to a nerve impulse.

Figure 7



0 3 . 4

Explain what happens when calcium ions are released in response to a nerve impulse stimulating the muscle fibre.

[3 marks]

0 3 . 5

Explain how actin filaments and myosin filaments cause contraction of a muscle fibre.

Use **Figure 7**.

[3 marks]



0 3 . 6

Long-distance runners have a higher proportion of slow-twitch muscle fibres compared with fast-twitch muscle fibres.

Give **two** reasons why a long-distance runner has a higher proportion of slow-twitch muscle fibres.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Fast-twitch muscle fibres store creatine phosphate.

0 3 . 7

Describe how creatine phosphate is used to transfer energy to the muscle fibres.

[2 marks]

0 3 . 8

Describe how creatine phosphate is regenerated after a period of exercise.

[2 marks]

17

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0 4

Some babies are born early and are called premature babies.

Oxygen saturation levels in premature babies can be too low due to a low breathing rate.

0 4 . 1

Which oxygen saturation level is in the normal range?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

91%

93%

94%

95%

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

Premature babies can be helped with their breathing using two different methods.

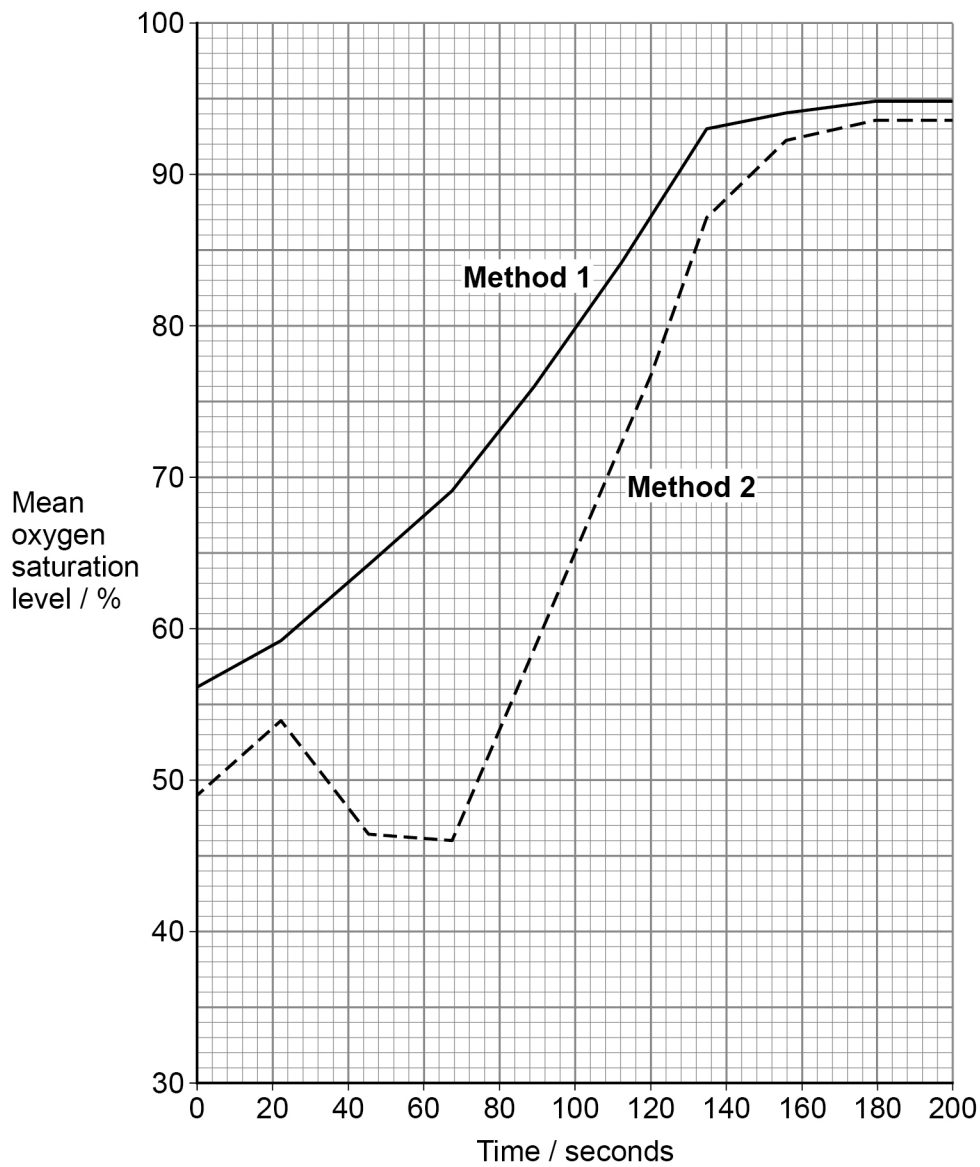
Method 1: provides a continuous flow of oxygen in the nose.

Method 2: uses a ventilator to force air into the lungs.

Scientists investigated the effectiveness of the two methods to improve oxygen saturation in premature babies.

Figure 8 shows the scientists' results.

Figure 8



- 0 4 . 2** Determine the time it took for the mean oxygen saturation level to reach 90% in **method 1** and **method 2**.

Use **Figure 8**.

[2 marks]

Method 1 = _____ seconds

Method 2 = _____ seconds

- 0 4 . 3** The mean oxygen saturation in babies who received **method 1** increased from 56% at the start to 95% after 180 seconds.

Calculate the percentage increase in the mean oxygen saturation for **method 1** from 0 seconds to 180 seconds.

Give your answer to **2** significant figures.

[3 marks]

Percentage increase = _____ %

- 0 4 . 4** A student stated that **method 1** was better than **method 2** at helping breathing in premature babies.

Give **three** reasons to support the student's statement.

Use information from **Figure 8**.

[3 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Question 4 continues on the next page

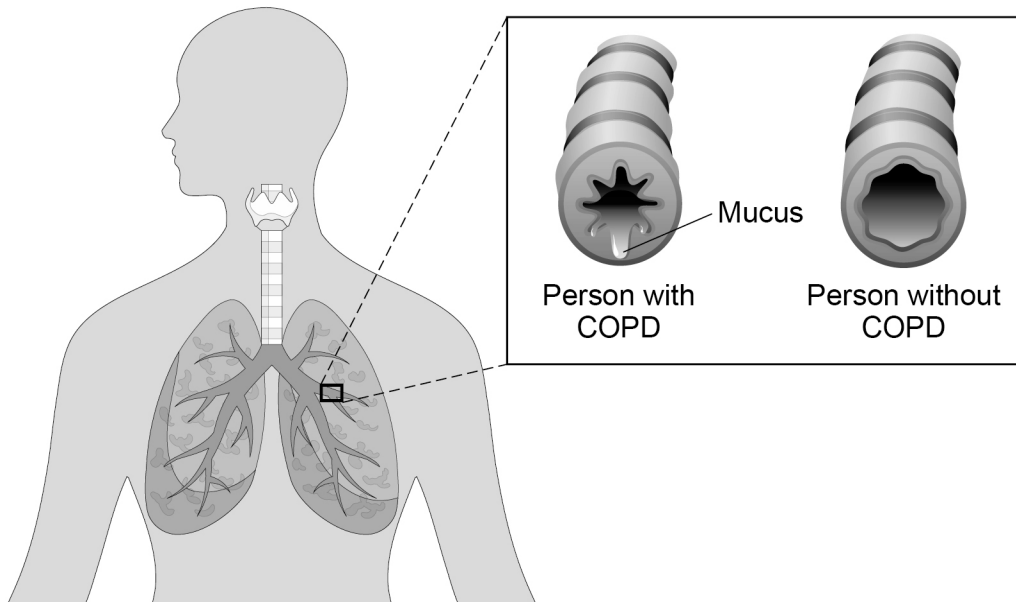
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Some people develop a lung disorder called COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder). **Method 1** can be used for people with COPD to help them breathe when they are asleep.

Figure 9 compares the bronchioles of a person with COPD with the bronchioles of a person without COPD.

Figure 9



0 4 . 5

Explain why a person with COPD has a lower oxygen saturation level than a person without COPD.

[4 marks]

13

END OF QUESTIONS



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2 4



2 3 1 A A S C 4

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