

Please write clearly in	ı block capitals.	
Centre number	Candidate number	
Surname		
Forename(s)		-
Candidate signature	I declare this is my own work.	

Level 3 Certificate/Extended Certificate APPLIED SCIENCE

Unit 1 Key Concepts in Science Section A – Biology

Monday 12 June 2023

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes. You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on this section.

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a calculator
- the Formulae Sheet (enclosed).

Instructions

- · Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions in each section.
- 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.

For Exam	iner's Use
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
TOTAL	

Information

- You will be provided with a copy of the Formulae Sheet.
- There are three sections in this paper:

Section A – Biology Section B – Chemistry Section C – Physics.

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60 and the maximum mark for this section is 20.

Advice

Read each question carefully.



	Se	ection A – Biology	
	Answer all t	the questions in this section.	
0 1	All living organisms are mad	de of cells.	
	Figure 1 shows a bacterial	cell.	
		Figure 1	
		c	
		D	
0 1.1	What is the function of C in	Figure 1?	
	Tick (✓) one box.		F4 vo e visi
	To attach to other cells		[1 mark]
	To digest food particles		
	To synthesise lipids		
	To synthesise protein		



0 1.2	What is the function of D in Figure 1 ?	
	Tick (✓) one box.	
		[1 mark]
	Contains genes used to make toxins	
	Increases surface area to carry out respiration	
	To enclose substances and transport them	
	To protect the cell from antibiotics	
	Bacterial cells have plasmids made of DNA. DNA is made of a long chain of nucleotides.	
	Figure 2 shows a DNA nucleotide.	
	Figure 0	
	Figure 2	
	Y	
0 1.3	Name the different parts of the DNA nucleotide shown in Figure 2 .	[3 marks]
	x	
	Z	
	Question 1 continues on the next page	



0 1.4 All living organisms respire.

Draw one line from each stage of respiration to its description.

[3 marks]

Stage of respiration

Description

Energy is released to phosphorylate ADP to ATP

Electron transfer chain

Series of oxidation-reduction reactions which generate ATP and carbon dioxide is lost

Glycolysis

Phosphorylation of ATP

Krebs cycle

Produces glucose which is converted to lipids

Produces pyruvate and reduced NAD

8



Turn over for the next question DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Turn over ▶

Do not write outside the



0 2

Basal

rate /

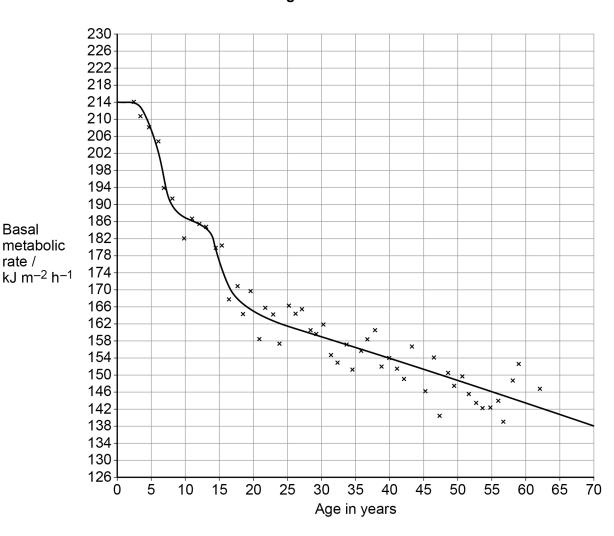
Basal metabolic rate (BMR) is the minimum energy needed to maintain essential body processes.

BMR is measured in kJ m⁻² h⁻¹ (kilojoules per square metre per hour).

Figure 3 shows how BMR changes with age for males.

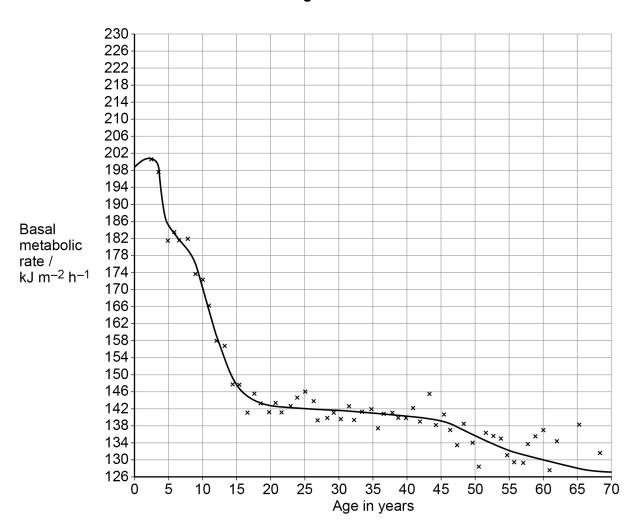
Figure 4 shows how BMR changes with age for females.

Figure 3









0 2 . 1 Basal metabolic rate can help determine how much a person should eat per day.

Calculate how many more kJ m^{-2} h^{-1} a 40-year-old male should eat **per day** compared to a 40-year-old female.

[2 marks]

Answer = _____ kJ m⁻² day⁻¹

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

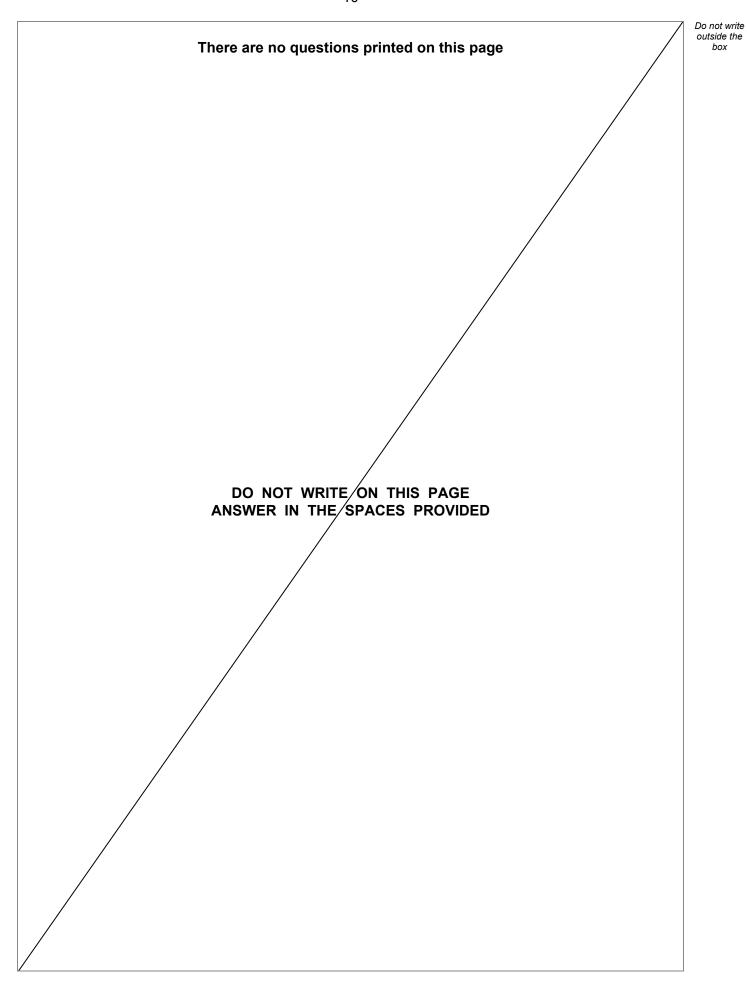


0 2.2	Figure 3 and Figure 4 show differences in BMR for males and females and for different ages.
	Suggest two other factors that affect BMR. [2 marks]
	1
	2
0 2 . 3	BMR can be measured using direct calorimetry.
	Figure 5 shows some of the equipment used in direct calorimetry.
	Figure 5
Thermon	Thermometer Water flows through copper coils Air out
	Describe how BMR is measured using direct calorimetry. [3 marks]



0 3	Arrhythmia is an abnormal heart rate.	box
	Artificial pacemakers are fitted to patients who have arrhythmia.	
0 3 . 1	Describe how an artificial pacemaker works to re-establish a normal heart rate. [3 marks]	
	Approximately 50 000 artificial pacemakers are fitted to patients in the UK each year.	
	One of the disadvantages of an artificial pacemaker is that the battery only lasts for approximately 10 years.	
	In 2019 scientists trialled a new type of artificial pacemaker in animals which could last longer. The new artificial pacemaker is powered by the contractions of the heart.	
0 3.2	Suggest two other advantages of using a battery-free artificial pacemaker in the future.	
	[2 marks]	
	1	
	2	5
	END OF QUESTIONS	







Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.



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