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	National Qualifica 2023			Mark		
X840/76/01					Human B Pa	iology aper 2
THURSDAY, 27 APRIL						
10:10 AM - 12:30 PM					* X 8 4 0 7	601*
Fill in these boxes and re Full name of centre	ad what is prin	ted below.	Town			
Forename(s)	Sı	ırname			Number	of seat
Date of birth						
Day Month	1 Year	Scottish c	candidat	e number		
Total marks — 95						

Attempt ALL questions.

You may use a calculator.

Question 15 contains a choice.

Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space for answers and rough work is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting. Any rough work must be written in this booklet. Score through your rough work when you have written your final copy.

Use blue or black ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give this booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.





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# Total marks — 95 Attempt ALL questions

# Question 15 contains a choice

1. The diagram represents the structure of a section of DNA.



- (a) (i) Name the repeating units that make up DNA.
  - (ii) Name the parts of these units, joined by strong bonds, that make up the backbone of DNA.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Identify one letter from the diagram that labels the 3' end of a DNA strand.



				MARKS	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN						
1.	(con	tinue	inued)								
	(b)	(i)	The first stage in the production of a protein involves the synthesis of mRNA from a section of DNA.								
			Name this stage.	1							
		(ii)	Describe how alternative RNA splicing can produce different proteins from one gene.	1							
		(iii)	Describe the function of tRNA in protein synthesis	- - 2							
		(11)		_							
				_							
				_							
			[Turn ove	r							



MARKS DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN (a) The diagram represents stages of an enzyme-catalysed reaction. substrate stage 2 stage 1 products enzyme active site (i) Use the diagram to explain why this reaction can be described as catabolic. 1 (ii) The diagram shows induced fit occurring between the enzyme and its substrate molecule. Describe what happens during induced fit. 1 (iii) Once the reaction is complete the products are released from the active site and the enzyme can be reused. Explain why the products leave the active site. 1

2.



### 2. (continued)

(b) Parkinson's disease is caused by low levels of dopamine in the brain resulting in poor muscle co-ordination. Parkinson's disease can be treated using the drug L-dopa, which is converted to dopamine in the brain.

L-dopa is produced commercially in a reaction vessel using the enzyme tyrosinase as shown.



The graph shows the results of using different concentrations of the substrate tyrosine on the concentration of L-dopa produced in the reaction vessel.



Using information from the graph, suggest why a tyrosine concentration of  $5 \text{ mg/cm}^3$  is used in the commercial production of L-dopa.

(c) Many enzymes are used in commercial processes. When using enzymes in these processes the end-product is regularly removed.

Suggest why end-products are removed during production processes.

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[Turn over



- MARKS DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN 3. Succinate is converted to fumarate by a dehydrogenase enzyme as shown. succinate dehydrogenase succinate -► fumarate + hydrogen The rate of this reaction can be measured using the indicator DCPIP, which changes colour from blue to colourless when it combines with hydrogen. An investigation was carried out into the effect of an inhibitor on the rate of this reaction at different concentrations of succinate. Five test tubes were set up as shown in the diagram, each test tube contained a different concentration of succinate. 5 cm<sup>3</sup> succinate 1 cm<sup>3</sup> inhibitor 1 drop DCPIP 1 cm<sup>3</sup> succinate dehydrogenase The time to decolourise the DCPIP indicator in each tube was measured. The investigation was repeated without the inhibitor. The results of the investigation are shown in the table. Time to decolourise DCPIP (s) Concentration of succinate With inhibitor Without inhibitor (M) 0.2 94 72 0.4 48 30 0.6 24 16 0.8 14 8
  - (a) (i) State one variable, other than those mentioned, that would need to be controlled for a valid conclusion to be drawn.

8

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	(0011		
	(ii)	Describe one possible source of error when using DCPIP in this investigation.	1
	(iii)	Suggest how the reliability of the results in this investigation could be improved.	1
			_
(b)	Draw (Addi	a line graph to show the results of the investigation <b>with inhibitor</b> . itional graph paper, if required, can be found on <i>page 30</i> .)	2
		╶╂┵┵┵╀┵┵┵╀┙┵┙╀┶┶┶╄┶┶┵╀┶┶┵┙╂┙┙┙┦╖┑╸╄╍┶┷┥	
(c)	Desc of su	ribe how the results show that the inhibitor used is a competitive inhibito	or 1

page 07

[Turn over

# **MARKS** Dot write in This watch 3. (continued) (d) Succinate is a metabolite in the citric acid cycle. (i) State the exact location of the citric acid cycle in a cell. 1 (ii) Describe the role of dehydrogenase enzymes in the citric acid cycle. 1 (iii) Describe the role of dehydrogenase enzymes in the citric acid cycle. 1 (iii) Name the substance that combines with an acetyl group to form citrate during the citric acid cycle. 1





page 09

				MARKS	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
4.	(соі	ntinue	rd)		
	(c)				
			red blood cells red blood cells		
			d'a tha a la stable stable se ll tas to bas tha hatener anno seas a tas a 110		
		An in	idividual with sickle cell trait has the heterozygous genotype HS.		
		(i)	Explain why the inheritance of sickle cell trait is an example of		
		(1)	incomplete dominance.	1	
				-	
		(ii)	Suggest why individuals with sickle cell disease have an increased risk of	-	
		(1)	having a stroke.	1	
		(iii)	When the population of the UK was 67 620 000, one in every 4600 people had sickle cell disease.	-	
			Calculate how many people had sickle cell disease.	1	
			Space for calculation		
				-	



													MARKS	
The duri	diagra ing a r	am r nens	represen strual cy	ts six d cle.	levelopm	nental s	tages tha	at ma	ay be	seen v	witł	nin an ova	ry	M
		0	602	5				·	(1)	X	(	$\bigcirc$		
		1	2		3		4			5		6		
(a)	(i)	Sta	te which	of the	number	ed stag	es repres	sents	s ovul	ation.			1	
	(ii)	Nar	ne struc	ture X.									1	
(b)	At the	e en Des	d of the	mensti e proce	rual cycl	e proge leads to	sterone o	conce	entra e.	tion d	ecr	eases.	2	
	(ii)	Des	scribe on	e effec	t of the	decrea	se in pro	geste	erone	e conce	entr	ation.	1	
(c)	One t ovula Descr	treat Ition	tment fo the actio	r infert on of th	tility in v nese dru	vomen s	is to adm	ninist	er dr	ugs to	sti	mulate	1	
												[Turn o	ver	

- MARKS DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN 6. In vitro fertilisation (IVF) is a fertility treatment, which may involve several treatment cycles. Graph 1 contains information about the success rate of different treatment cycles of IVF in the UK in a year. It also shows the average age of women undergoing each treatment cycle. Graph 1 Key ----- birth rate per embryo transfer average age of women undergoing IVF birth rate per embryo transfer (%) women undergoing IVF (years) average age of -32 10 11 IVF treatment cycle (i) Describe the two key trends shown in the graph. (a) 1.
  - 2.\_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) State the average age of women undergoing IVF when the birth rate per embryo transfer is 24%.

\_\_\_\_\_ years



### (continued) 6.

(b) The table shows the number of women undergoing IVF and the number of embryos transferred during each treatment cycle.

IVF treatment cycle	Number of women undergoing IVF	Number of embryos transferred
1	23 400	24 000
3	9815	12 143
5	2800	3694
7	800	1119
9	300	341
11	220	300

(i) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of women undergoing 11 treatment cycles of IVF compared to the number undergoing 1 treatment cycle of IVF.

Space for calculation

(ii) Using data from the table and Graph 1, calculate the number of babies born after 1 treatment cycle of IVF.

Space for calculation

(iii) Explain why the birth rate per embryo transfer for each IVF treatment cycle is expressed as a percentage in Graph 1.



page 13

[Turn over

MARKS DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

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%











	_			MARKS	DO NO WRITE THIS MARG
8.	(cor	ntinue	ed)		
	(c)	Obes	ity is a major risk factor in the development of cardiovascular disease.		
		BMI	can be used to measure obesity.		
		(i)	State the minimum BMI value that indicates obesity.	1	
		(ii)	Calculate the mass of an individual who is 1.8 m tall with a BMI of 35.8. <i>Space for calculation</i>	1	
			k	g	
			[Turn ove	r	

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		MARKS
Res type	earch has shown that some individuals who are obese can prevent the onset of e 2 diabetes by reducing their body mass.	
(a)	Name the test used to diagnose diabetes.	1
(b)	An individual who weighed 120 kg was advised that they were at risk of developing type 2 diabetes. It was recommended that they reduce their body mass by 5%.	_
	Calculate the individual's target body mass.	1
(c)	Describe how type 2 diabetes affects liver cells.	g 2
		_
		_
(d)	Describe how untreated diabetes may damage the retina.	- 1
		-
		_

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MARKS WRITE IN THIS MARGIN 10. The diagram shows a motor neuron from an adult. cell body myelin sheath Х (a) (i) Name structure X. 1 (ii) State why it is important that structure X is insulated by the myelin sheath. 1 (iii) Name the type of cell that produces the myelin sheath. 1 (b) Explain how the structure of motor neurons causes a one year old child to be less coordinated than an adult. 1 (c) Motor neurons are often part of diverging neural pathways. State one advantage of neurons being arranged in a diverging pathway. 1 [Turn over

X 8 4 0 7 6 0 1 1 9 \*
page 19



11. The diagram shows how neurons of the autonomic nervous system connect to some body organs.





11.	(b)	(con	tinued)	MARKS	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
		(ii)	During exercise, stimulation by sympathetic neurons increases heart rate and causes vasoconstriction of arteries in the small intestine.		
			Explain the importance of increased heart rate and vasoconstriction of arteries in the small intestine during exercise.	2	
			Increased heart rate	-	
				-	
			Vasoconstriction of arteries in small intestine		
			[Turn over		

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**12.** An investigation was carried out into the effect of background rock music on the ability to recall words in a list.

THIS MARGIN

Students of the same age were arranged into two groups of 20. At the same time of day, each group listened to a list of 10 words being read aloud.

While the words were being read out, one group was played rock music. After the words were read out the music was stopped, and each student was asked to write down the words they had heard.

The other group was a control group.

The results are shown in the tables.

Rock music group						
Position of word in list	Number of students recalling word					
1	19					
2	18					
3	15					
4	9					
5	5					
6	3					
7	3					
8	12					
9	17					
10	19					

Control group						
Position of word in list	Number of students recalling word					
1	20					
2	19					
3	17					
4	12					
5	7					
6	6					
7	6					
8	14					
9	19					
10	20					

- (a) State two variables, other than those described above, that would need to be controlled during this investigation.
- 2

1

- 1.\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Calculate the difference between the two groups in the average number of words recalled per student.

Space for calculation



			MARKS	WRITE IN THIS		
12.	(cor	ontinued)				
	(c)	Describe the control that was set up for this investigation.	1			
	(d)	State the conclusion that can be drawn from the results of the investigation.	1			
	(e)	Explain why there is an increase in the number of students recalling the words towards the end of the list.	-			
			-			
		[Turn over				

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- **13.** After exercise, some individuals experience a pleasant feeling known as 'runner's high' due to the production of endorphins.
  - (a) The graph shows the effect of the intensity of exercise on endorphin and lactate concentrations in the blood of an individual.

MARKS | DO NOT

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WRITE IN THIS MARGIN



(i) State the endorphin concentration when the lactate concentration was 2 mmol/l.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ % of baseline

(ii) Calculate the percentage increase in lactate concentration as the intensity of exercise increased from 50% to 100%.

Space for calculation



page 24

				MARKS	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
13.	(a)	(cont	tinued)		
		(iii)	Explain why lactate concentration increases as the intensity of exercise increases.	2	
				_	
				_	
	(b)	State	one activity, other than exercise, that may increase endorphin levels.	1	
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### 13. (continued)

(c) The table shows the results of an investigation to compare endorphin concentrations in two individuals of different fitness levels after exercise.

	Endorphin co (% of ba	oncentration aseline)
Duration of exercise (minutes)	Fit individual	Unfit individual
0	100	100
30	110	112
60	140	138
90	160	160

(i) Express, as a simple whole number ratio, the endorphin concentration after 30 minutes of exercise compared to after 90 minutes in an unfit individual.

Space for calculation

	•	
30 minutes		90 minutes

(ii) The investigation shows that endorphin levels increase as the duration of exercise increases.

State one other conclusion that can be drawn from this investigation.



enter the body from the soil through wounds in the skin.         (a) State the term that describes disease-causing organisms such as tetanus bacteria.	
<ul> <li>(a) State the term that describes disease-causing organisms such as tetanus bacteria.</li> <li>(b) When bacteria enter the body, phagocytes often destroy them. Describe how phagocytes destroy bacteria.</li> <li>(c) Phagocytes release chemicals called cytokines at the wound site. Describe one function of cytokines.</li> <li>(d) Tetanus bacteria produce a toxin. One of the actions of this toxin is to bind to pre-synaptic membranes in synapses between neurons and muscle fibres. Suggest why binding of this toxin to pre-synaptic membranes would decrease the transmission of impulses to muscle fibres.</li> </ul>	
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Suggest why binding of this toxin to pre-synaptic membranes would decrease the transmission of impulses to muscle fibres.	
(e) Explain why herd immunity would <b>not</b> protect unvaccinated individuals against tetanus.	
[Turn over	

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page 27

			MARKS	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS
15.	Atte	Attempt either A or B.		
	Write your answer in the space below and on page 29.			
	A	Describe the mode of action of recreational drugs and the effects on the body of their repeated use.	8	
	OR			
	В	Describe the contents of vaccines and the design of clinical trials used to establish their effectiveness.	8	
	You	may use labelled diagrams where appropriate.		



### MARKS DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

## ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWER to question 15

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



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### ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS AND ROUGH WORK

Additional graph paper for question 3 (b)





# MARKS DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

### ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS AND ROUGH WORK



# MARKS DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

### ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS AND ROUGH WORK

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