

Homeostasis in mammals

Mark Scheme 2

Level	International A Level
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Homeostasis
Sub Topic	Homeostasis in mammals
Booklet	Theory
Paper Type	Mark Scheme 2

Time Allowed : 55 minutes

Score : / 46

Percentage : /100

Grade Boundaries:

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

- 1
1. norm concentration of blood glucose is $80 - 120 \text{ mg } 100\text{cm}^{-3}$; (A within range)
 2. β cel of, Islets of Langerhans / pancreas, detect increase ;
 3. ref. $^{+}$ channels close / role of Ca^{2+} ;
 4. secrete insulin
 5. ref. glycogenesis
 6. increased uptake of glucose (by cells)
 7. increased use of glucose in respirati / glucose converted to fat ;
 8. ref. negative feedback / described

[4 max]

[Total: 4]

CHEMISTRY ONLINE
— TUITION —

- 2 (a)
1. action potential / depolarisation, reaches presynaptic membrane ;
 2. calcium (ion) channels open / presynaptic membrane becomes more permeable to Ca^{2+} ;
 3. Ca^{2+} flood into presynaptic neurone ; **R** membrane
 4. this causes vesicles of (neuro)transmitter to move towards presynaptic membrane ;
 5. ref. acetylcholine / ACh ;
 6. vesicle fuses with presynaptic membrane / exocytosis ;
 7. ACh released into synaptic cleft ;
 8. ACh diffuses across (cleft) ;
 9. ACh binds to receptor (proteins) / AW ;
 10. on postsynaptic membrane ; **R** neurone
 11. proteins change shape / channels open ;
 12. sodium ions rush into postsynaptic neurone ; **R** membrane
 13. postsynaptic membrane depolarised ;
 14. action potential / nerve impulse ;
 15. AVP ; e.g. action of acetylcholinesterase
- [9 max]

- (b)
16. ensure one-way transmission ;
 17. receptor (proteins) only in postsynaptic, membrane / neurone ; *ora*
 18. vesicles only in presynaptic neurone ; *ora*
 19. ref. adaptation ;
 20. increased range of actions ;
 21. due to interconnection of many nerve pathways ;
 22. ref. inhibitory synapses ;
 23. involved in memory / learning ;
 24. due to new synapses being formed ;
 25. AVP; e.g. summation / discrimination
- [6 max]

[Total:15]

CHEMISTRY ONLINE
— TUITION —

Question 3

- 15 when blood glucose levels low ;
- 16 glucagon released from alpha cells (in pancreas) ;
- 17 (acts on) liver (cells) ;
- 18 breakdown of glycogen to glucose ;
- 19 use of fatty acids in respiration ; **R fats**
- 20 production of glucose from other compounds / fats / amino acids /
gluconeogenesis ;
- 21 liver releases glucose into blood ;
- 22 glucose levels rise / return to normal ;
- 23 switching off glucagon secretion ;
- 24 antagonistic to insulin ;

6 max

Total : 6

CHEMISTRY ONLINE
— TUITION —

- 4 1 (homeostasis is) maintenance of, constant/stable, internal environment ;
2 2 irrespective of changes in external environment ;
3 3 negative feedback ;
4 4 *ref. to* input/stimulus ;
5 5 receptor detects change in parameter ;
6 6 action taken by effector/response/AW ;
7 7 restoration of, norm/set point/AW ;
8 8 *ref. to* fluctuation around the norm ;
9 9 example of homeostasis ;

[max 6]

[Total: 6]

CHEMISTRY ONLINE
— TUITION —

5 (a)

event	initial effect of event on blood concentration of		
	glucose	insulin	glucagon
meal containing sucrose	increase	increase	decrease
meal containing only protein	no effect	no effect	no effect ;
fasting	decrease	decrease	increase ;
exercising	decrease	decrease	increase ;
meal containing starch	increase	increase	decrease ;

[4]

- (b)
1. affects liver cells ; R muscle cells / liver and muscle cells
 2. promotes glycogenolysis / AW ;
 3. promotes use of fatty acids in respiration ;
 4. promotes gluconeogenesis / AW ;
 5. results in rise in (blood) glucose concentration ;
 6. back to, norm / set point ;

[3 max]

[Total: 7]

CHEMISTRY ONLINE
— TUITION —

- 6 (a) 1 removal / elimination, of waste products ;
2 of metabolism ;
3 (which are) toxic ;
4 (or) substances excess (to requirements) ; [2 max]
- (b) 1 homeostasis / AW ;
2 change in water potential ;
3 detected by (osmo)receptors ;
4 in hypothalamus ;
5 response via effector ;
6 ADH released ;
7 effect on collecting duct ;
8 return to, norm / set point ; [4 max]
- (c) 1 blood diverted away from skin ;
2 less sweating ;
3 more water retained in body / high water potential in body ;
4 less water reabsorbed from collecting duct / AW ; [2 max]

[Total: 8]