

GCE

Applied Science

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit G622: Monitoring the Activity of the Human Body

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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1. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✓	Tick
×	Cross
10	Benefit of doubt
[4]	Error carried forward
- 44	Example/Reference
I	Ignore
MA	Not answered question
2.00	Benefit of doubt not given
•	Large dot (Key point attempted)
R	Reject
(HO))	Contradiction
87	Error in no. of significant figures
?	Unclear
A	Omission mark

2. **Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme** (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

Annotation	Meaning			
/	/ alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point			
✓	✓ separates marking points			
not	answers which are not worthy of credit			
reject answers which are not worthy of credit				
ignore	statements which are irrelevant			
accept	answers that can be accepted			
()	words which are not essential to gain credit			
	underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark			
ecf	error carried forward			
AW	alternative wording			
ora	or reverse argument			

Question	n	Answer			Guidance
	E/U E/U E E E	normal value 36.5 to 37.2 √ 15 – 18 0.4 to 0.5 √ 400 – 600 √ 120/80 √ 60 – 80	unit of measurement OC ✓ breaths per minute dm³ dm³ min -1 mmHg beats per minute	5	accept degrees Celsius/centigrade ranges expected for body temperature, tidal volume and peak flow but accept single values on or between the limits both values for blood pressure must be stated for the mark, and in the correct order accept 120 – 80 = 120/80
(b)	E sphy	gmomanometer ✓		1	accept phonetic spelling – must have 'g' not eg sphymometer
(c)	D finge C ar coun over OR (apply turn o	IER (typical/manual techniquers placed on, wrist/radial/norm ✓ topulse/beats ✓ a, specified/appropriate/set, digital sphygmomanometer of, strap/arm band ✓ on digital sphygmomanometer ord pulse) reading on screen	eck/carotid/ankle/brachial/ inside time period ✓ technique)	3	only accept stethoscope if in correct context reject under chin ignore take pulse reading ignore short period accept time period = max. 60 secs
1 2	tir 1 E 267.9 2 D 3 plus CD inc co	ne \(\frac{5}{5} \end{any two from:} creased (peak flow rate)/ increct reference to data to su vels off during final four day rrect reference to data to su fferences between AM and	pport increase ✓ s ✓ pport levelling off ✓	2	accept when wake up and go to bed accept correct reference to sleeping accept converse ignore ref. to volume of air leaving lungs increases

Que	uestion Answer N		Marks	Guidance
	(ii) E E/U	ACBD 🗸	2	A immediately before C C immediately before B B immediately before D 3 correct = 2 marks 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark accept names / linking arrows
(e)	(i) E/U	<u>spirometer</u> ✓	1	accept phonetic spelling
	(ii) D	₩ ✓	1	
	(iii) D	exercise / stress / standing up / more frequent/ increased/ deeper breathing (for reading B) ✓	1	accept converse for reading A accept increased activity ignore reference to changing activity reject recovering from exercise / after exercise
		Total	18	

Question	Answer		Guidance	
2 (a) (i) E/U E/U E E	A = vena cava ✓ B = aorta ✓ C = (left) atrium ✓ D = tricuspid valve / (right) atrio ventricular valve / AV valve ✓	4	reject right atrium reject left AV	
(ii) E E D	- function of A bring/delivers/receives, deoxygenated blood / blood from body ✓ to (right) atrium ✓	2	<pre>accept blood to be oxygenated = deoxygenated ignore bringing blood to 'heart' reject pumps/forces blood reject left atrium</pre>	
	- function of D to prevent back flow of blood (into the right atrium from the right ventricle) ✓ allows/channels, blood flow from atrium to ventricle ✓	2	ignore a general reference to heart/tricuspid valve contracting reject reference to left side structures	
(b) B	(left) ventricle wall (point Y) creates greater (blood) pressure / stronger contraction/greater force/pressure of (left) ventricle wall (point Y) therefore blood under greater pressure ✓ blood travels, further/greater distance/around body/ overcome higher resistance of systemic circulation ✓	1	accept converse argument for right ventricle wall (point X) accept qualified reference to pressure eg enough presure ignore 'supports' more blood pressure	
(c) A A			reject references to volume of blood (reaching lungs) reject mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood reject not oxygenated	

Question	1	Answer			Guidance
(d)	(i) C	adrenaline ✓		1	accept thyroxine/epinephrine
	(ii) C A	accelerates/ increases/ speeds up, heart (beat) rate/strength of contraction/stroke vol output SAN/pacemaker, is target site	ume/cardiac	2	OWTTE accept increases pulse rate ignore references to sympathetic/parasympathetic reject adrenal hormone
	E/U E/U E	uses a non-invasive technique. is a disposable piece of equipment. does not need a trained technician. shows parts of the heart moving. gives a three-dimensional image. gives a clear X-ray image of the heart.	✓ ✓ ✓	3	If more than three responses – deduct one mark for each additional response

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(f) E/U E D B B A	[Level 0] Candidate includes fewer than three valid points. (0 marks) [Level 1] Candidate shows a basic understanding of the different sources of information used in the diagnosis of heart defects, including at least three valid points. For two marks, valid points must be taken from at least two techniques. (1 - 2 marks) [Level 2] Candidate shows an understanding, of the different sources of information used in the diagnosis of heart defects, including at least four valid points. For four marks, valid points must be taken from at least three techniques, expressed clearly. (3 - 4 marks) [Level 3] Candidate shows a high level of understanding of the different sources of information used in the diagnosis of heart defects, including at least five valid points. For six marks, valid points must be taken from all four techniques, expressed clearly and logically.	6	 valid points for the techniques - ultrasound images view soft tissues heart action/heart beating /real time (images)/ blood flow high resolution (of images)/ but interference of rib cage named example of defect eg tumour, VSD, faulty valves, blocked blood vessels etc. ignore unqualified blockages/ cholesterol/ fat around heart ECG traces heart/pulse rate (ie the speed/ fast/ slow) heart beat/ rhythm (ie the pattern) strength of contraction example of defect eg irregular (heart beat), tachycardia, bradycardia, sinus arrhythmia and ventricular fibrillation/ VF etc. accept irregular heart beat = 2 valid points accept rate at which the heart is beating = 1 valid point
	N.B. The number of ticks on the script will not always directly equate with the numbers of marks given.		 blood pressure readings abnormal/high/low blood pressure / correct reference to average/normal values (120/80 mm Hg) pulse rate readings (high/ low/ abnormal) heart rate / (irregular/ abnormal) heart beat / not in range of 60 – 80 beats per minute accept converse argument
	Total	24	

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	C B	X-rays absorbed by, bones/ribs ✓	3	accept a comparison statement
		А	less X-rays absorbed by soft tissues/lungs, different intensities of X-ray (therefore) reach the plate ✓		ignore references to X-rays passing through/ reflected/ bouncing off/ less able to penetrate bones
			low levels of X-ray appear as white / high levels of X-ray appear dark ✓		more X-rays absorbed by bones/ribs = 2 marks
	(b)	E/U	<u>heart</u> ✓	1	
	(c)	С	ethical arguments in favour	2	OWTTE
		В	rights - she has the right to life/full medical intervention/ right to know ✓		
			benefit - the treatment may improve her, quality/length, of life / reduction of pain ✓	2	
		C B	ethical arguments against		
			any two from:		accept too old cope with treatment = 2 marks
			she is too old for the treatment ✓		ignore references to religious beliefs
			money spent on her could be used for younger people / younger people benefit more ✓		ignore treatment is expensive unless qualified
			her quality of life (post-operative/treatment) may be poor / may acquire an infection / may not cope with the treatment ✓		

Questic	on		Answer		Marks	Guidance
(d)	E/U E/U	for radiographer	using CAT scanner		6	reject if risk and safety precaution marks do not relate to correct hazard
	C	hazard	risk	safety precaution		Telate to correct flazard
	C	(ionising)	damage/harm to,	stand behind safety or		reject risk/safety precautions if hazard is incorrect
	В		cell/tissue/organ, /	lead screen /		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	В		cancer /	wear a lead apron or		accept radioactive waves = radiation
			build up over time	safety clothing /		
			in workplace ✓	leave CAT room /		reject unqualified screen / clothing / infrequent use/
				wear detection badge ✓		lower dose/ keep or move away as far as possible
		or (high voltage)	electric shock ✓	test equipment/training ✓		
		electricity ✓	electric Shock •	test equipment/training •		
		,				
		for patient having	ı an MRI scan			
				<u>, </u>		ignore electricity as a hazard
		hazard	risk	safety precaution		
		(external/	movement of/	check for/ remove, metal		ignore unqualified reference to artificial joints
		internal) metal/	damage caused	objects /		ignore unqualified reference to artificial joints
		magnetic source	by metal objects	check patient notes / use another technique ✓		
		or	•	use another technique v		
		(loud) noise ✓	damage to ears	wear ear protectors/		
		(rodd) rroidd	/ deafness ✓	headphones ✓		
		or				general elemetrophobic in only because or violate and bath
		confined space /		calm / relax / listen to		accept claustrophobia in only hazard or risk, not both response boxes
		claustrophobia	stress /	music /		lesponse boxes
		✓	claustrophobia√	sedate patient/		
				use another technique /		
		or		check patient notes ✓		
		or large body size	panic /	use larger scanner ✓		
		√ Size	getting stuck ✓	use larger scarifier *		
		L	15 5	Total	14	

(Questi	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	E D	give insulin (injection) / use an insulin epipen/pen ✓ eat/drink fewer, glucose/carbohydrate-rich, foods ✓	2	reject take insulin tablets unless qualified eg metformin accept carbs / sugar ignore healthy diet / exercise reject sugar hit
	(b)	D C C	any correctly-named condition eg leukaemia / anaemia / AIDS/ HIV / cancer / hepatitis ✓	3	accept iron deficiency = anaemia ignore bone disease but apply following marking points as for leukaemia reject blood doping = 0 marks
			correct type of blood cell counted eg RBC = anaemia, WBC = leukaemia/AIDS/HIV, WBC/RBC = hepatitis ✓ correct level (in blood cell count) eg low (RBC) = anaemia, high (WBC) = leukaemia/cancer, low (WBC) = AIDS/HIV, low (RBC/WBC) = hepatitis ✓		reject incorrect link between condition and type accept lack of = low, lots of = high accept level mark if no reference to type
	(c)	(i) E/U E/U	any two from: alcohol / drugs / ketamine / cannabis / amphetamines / cocaine / methadone / morphine / diamorphine (heroin) / ecstasy ✓ ✓	2	ignore anabolic steroids
		(ii) D C B	take blood (sample) / pin-prick of blood ✓ sample is divided into two ✓ analysis of sample / name one appropriate analytical technique ✓	3	ignore reference to breathalyser accept gas chromatography, high pressure liquid chromatography, spectroscopy, ELISA test, pin-prick method if qualified eg biosensor – as an analytical technique

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d) BBBAAA	[Level 0] Candidate includes fewer than three valid points. (0 marks) [Level 1] Candidate shows a basic understanding of how the ELISA test is used to identify hepatitis, including at least three valid points. Response includes at least one rinse, addition of the antigen and antibody and looking for an enzyme reaction/ colour change/fluorescence. (1 mark) [Level 2] Candidate shows an understanding, clearly describing how the ELISA test is used to identify hepatitis including at least four valid points across all three stages and including a clear reference to addition of antibody-enzyme (complex). (2 - 3 marks) [Level 3] Candidate shows a high level of understanding of how the ELISA test is used to identify hepatitis, including at least six valid points. A clear and logical description from all three stages, including repeated rinsing of well, the relevant use of the antibody-enzyme (complex) and the final addition of the substrate. (4 - 5 marks) N.B. The number of ticks on the script will not always directly equate with the numbers of marks given.	5	list of correct terms across all three stages but no description = 1 max. valid points stage 1 - binding the antigen to the well add antibodies (to bottom of well) rinse the well add binding agent (binds areas of well wall not occupied by antibody) rinse the well add (blood) serum sample/antigen antigen binds to antibody rinse the well stage 2 - using the antibody-enzyme add antibody-enzyme (complex) complex binds to antigen rinse the well (following addition of antibody-enzyme complex) stage 3 - completing the final reaction substrate added enzyme reaction occurs colour (change) / fluorescence
	Total	15	

(Questi	ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	(i) E/U E/U	glucose/sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) + oxygen (O_2) \checkmark carbon dioxide (CO_2) + water (H_2O) \checkmark	2	accept either order within each marking point accept correctly-written formulae balanced equation is not necessary
		(ii) E	ATP ✓	1	
		(iii) D	lactic acid ✓	1	accept lactate
		(iv) E/U E/U	heat ✓ light ✓	2	
		(v) E/U E	aerobic site = mitochondrion/mitochondria ✓ anaerobic site = cytoplasm/cytosol ✓	2	ignore references to cristae or matrix
	(b)	E E D	nerve impulse transmission ✓ active transport ✓ metabolic reactions eg sperm swimming / cilia beating / cell division / meiosis / mitosis / correctly-named reaction ✓	3	ignore nerve communication / digestion / growing
	(c)	(i) C D	respiratory problem asthma / emphysema / (lung) cancer / COPD / lung disease / (physical) damage/injury of lungs / damage from smoking ✓ circulatory problem heart disease / anaemia / atherosclerosis / low blood pressure / (physical) damage/injury of heart/blood vessels / ventricular fibrillation ✓	2	ignore explanations of low oxygen levels in blood
		(ii) B A	less oxygen/glucose (in blood) / limited transport of oxygen/glucose ✓ muscles need, oxygen/glucose, for <u>aerobic</u> respiration ✓	2	reject energy carried in blood accept anaerobic respiration if linked to absence of oxygen ignore references to energy in aerobic respiration

Question		Answer		Marks 4	Guidance two correct responses within each box = 1 mark
E E	B B A	CAT scanner advantages disadvantages			
	Α	any two from: images of, tumours/soft tissues/(named) organs✓ gives 3D images ✓ non-invasive ✓ quick diagnosis ✓	any two from: (ionizing/high) radiation doses ✓ repeated use/accumulative use, can cause cancer ✓ expensive ✓ requires cooperative or sedated patient ✓		 ignore references to portable/ trained person/ high voltage/ easy to use/ identify ignore references to cost for advantages do not award 2 marks for same but converse feature across the two boxes
		MRI scanner advantages disadvantages any two from: any two from:			
		does not involve (ionizing) radiation ✓ no known harmful side effects ✓ non-invasive ✓ very clear/ detailed images ✓ images of, soft tissues / tumours ✓	expensive ✓ cannot scan patients with metallic implants / magnetic source ✓ unsuitable for claustrophobic or obese patients ✓ requires cooperative or sedated patient ✓		 ignore references to portable/ trained person/ high voltage/ easy to use/ identify ignore references to cost for advantages ignore accurate images do not award 2 marks for same but converse feature
		gives 3D images ✓ quick diagnosis ✓	noisy ✓	19	across the two boxes

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