Please check the examination details bel	ow before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson BTEC Level 3 Nationals Certificate Centre Number	Learner Registration Number
Tuesday 15 Jan	uary 2019
Afternoon (Time: 40 minutes)	Paper Reference 31617H/1B
Applied Science / Foren Investigation	sic and Criminal
Unit 1: Principles and Applications Biology SECTION A: STRUCTURES AND FUN	
You must have: A calculator and a ruler.	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and learner registration number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The exam comprises three papers worth 30 marks each.
 Section A: Structures and functions of cells and tissues (Biology).
 Section B: Periodicity and properties of elements (Chemistry).
 Section C: Waves in communication (Physics).
- The total mark for this exam is 90.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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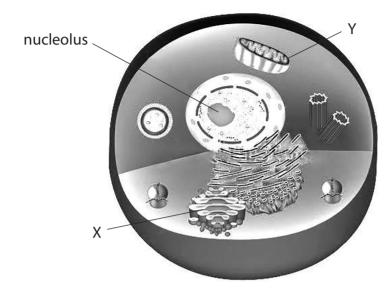
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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

1 Figure 1 shows the ultra-structure of an animal cell.



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Figure 1

(a) (i) Name organelle X in Figure 1.

(1)

(ii) Identify organelle Y in Figure 1.

- **A** centriole
- B endoplasmic reticulum
- C mitochondrion
- **D** vesicle

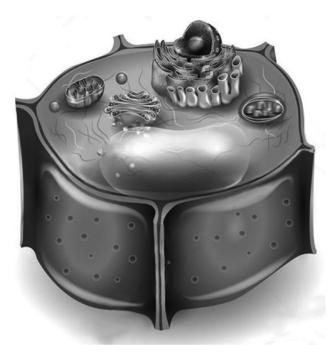


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(iii) Identify the function of the nucleolus.

(1)

- **B** makes RNA and ribosomes
- C regulates cellular activity
- **D** synthesises and transports lipids and carbohydrates
- (b) Figure 2 shows the ultra-structure of a plant leaf cell.



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Figure 2

(i) Name **two** structural features that are found only in plant leaf cells and not in

animai ceiis.	(2)
1	
2	

(ii) Name **one** structural feature that is found only in animal cells and not in plant leaf cells.

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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- 2 A white blood cell is a specialised cell.
 - (a) Complete the meaning of the term **specialised cell**.

(2)

(b) A neutrophil is a type of white blood cell.

Figure 3 shows neutrophils in a capillary.

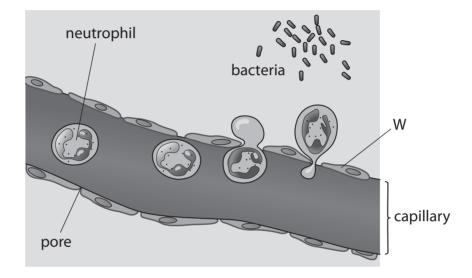


Figure 3

(i) Identify the type of cell labelled W in Figure 3.

- A ciliated
- B columnar
- **C** endothelial
- **D** stratified

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reach the bacteria in surrounding tissue. (ii) Explain how the structure of a neutrophil enables it to exit the capillary	
in order to reach the bacteria.	(2)
(iii) Neutrophils contain many lysosomes.	
Explain the function of lysosomes in a neutrophil.	(2)
	(3)



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(c) During a bacterial infection, a person has a higher neutrophil count than before they were infected.

	neutrophil count per dm³
before infection	3.5 × 10°
during infection	6.1 × 10 ¹⁰

Table 1

Calculate, using information in Table 1, the percentage increase in the neutrophil count during the infection.

Show your working.

(3)

percentage increase in the neutrophil count = %

(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)

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Figure 4 shows a healthy myelinated motor neurone.A myelin sheath surrounds the axon of the myelinated motor neurone.

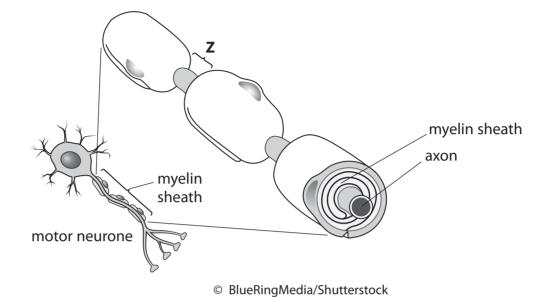


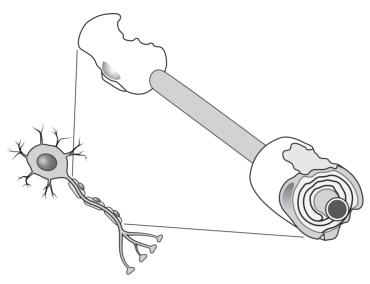
Figure 4

(b) Describe the structure of the myelin sheath.

(a) Name the region labelled Z in Figure 4.



(c) Multiple sclerosis is a disease where part of the axon becomes non-myelinated. Figure 5 shows a neurone affected by multiple sclerosis.



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Figure 5

Explain why the speed of conduction is slower in non-myelinated neurones than in myelinated neurones.

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V.	а	•	1

(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

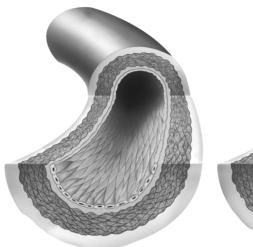
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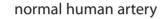
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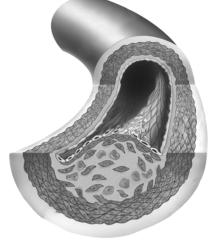
4 Smoking is a risk factor for the development of the disease atherosclerosis.

Damage to the artery wall may lead to atherosclerosis.

Figure 6 shows a part of a normal human artery and a part of an artery with atherosclerosis.







human artery affected by atherosclerosis

© Encyclopaedia Britannica/UIG/Getty Images

Figure 6

Discuss how smoking is a risk factor for the development of atherosclerosis.	(6)

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stion 4 = 6 marks)



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