

Multiple Choice Answers

Q3: A

Q4: C

Multiple Choice Answers

Q4: A

Multiple Choice Answers

Q3: B

Q4: C

1(a)	go to 2	
	go to 4	
	go to 3	
	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	D
	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	B
	<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	E
	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	C
	go to 5	
	go to 6	
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	A
	<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i>	G
	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	F
	...	
	...	
1(b)(i)	<i>radius:</i> 0.25 μm ; <i>volume:</i> 0.39 μm^3 ;;;	
1(b)(ii)	prokaryote ;	
1(c)(i)	J protein coat ; K genetic material ;	
1(c)(ii)	<i>any two from:</i> cell wall ; cell membrane ; circular / loop of, DNA ; plasmid ; cytoplasm ; ribosome ; AVP ;;	

2(a)(i)	letter on Fig. 6.1	name of the blood vessel	carries oxygenated blood
	A	pulmonary artery	no
	B	aorta	yes
	C	hepatic portal vein	no
	D	renal vein	no
;;;;			
2(a)(ii)	<i>name:</i> valve ; <i>function:</i> prevents back flow of blood / AW ;		
2(b)(i)	<i>any two from:</i> (only) two chambers ; no, septum / left and right sides / AW ; fewer valves ; heart (chamber) walls of similar thickness (to each other) ; fewer blood vessels (going to and from the heart) ;		

2(b)(ii)	<i>any four from:</i> 1 blood is pumped to the lungs then to the body / blood goes through the heart twice in one complete journey / double circulation ; 2 oxygenated and deoxygenated blood, are kept separate / do not mix / separated by septum ; 3 efficient, supply of blood / glucose / oxygen / nutrients (to, the body / AW) ; 4 efficient, removal / carbon dioxide / urea / lactic acid (from, body / AW); 5 provides high(er) pressure (in body) ; 6 which allow a high, metabolic <u>rate</u> / <u>rate</u> of respiration ; 7 which allows filtration in kidneys (for excretion) ; 8 low(er) pressure in, pulmonary, artery / circuit / AW ; 9 to prevent damage to (capillaries in the) lungs ; 10 allow more time for, gas exchange / absorption of oxygen ; 11 AVP ;
2(c)(i)	red blood cell ;
2(c)(ii)	actual size = image size ÷ magnification ;
2(c)(iii)	31.5 (µm) ;