Write your nan	ne here		
Surname		Other nam	nes
Pearson BTEC Level 3 Nationals Extended Diploma	Centre Number	Learner Re	egistration Number
Unit 3:	Ith and S Anatomy and Phys Social Care		
	ay 6 June 2018 – Morning our 30 minutes		Paper Reference 31493H
Calculator	(optional).		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 total mark for this paper 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.
- You may use a calculator.

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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			Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.	
1	(a)	(i)	Define basal metabolic rate.	(1)
		(ii)	State one function of adipose tissue.	(1)
	(b)	(i)	Outline two different ways the body uses negative feedback to regulate body temperature.	(4)
2				

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(ii) Describe how the failure of homeostati hypothermia.	c mechanisms can lead to	
		(4)
	(Total for Questio	n 1 = 10 marks)
	(lotalion question	11 - 10 marks,



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2	(a) Explain how the nervous system controls involuntary activities in the body.	(4)
	(b) (i) State two symptoms of Parkinson's disease.	(2)
1		
2		
	(ii) Explain how Parkinson's disease causes symptoms.	(4)
	(Total for Question 2 = 10 ma	nrks)

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3 ((a)	Describe meiosis.	(4)
((b)	Compare foetal development in the first and third trimesters of pregnancy.	(4)



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(c) Explain the role of the ovaries in controlling the menstrual cycle.	(4)
(d) Explain the symptoms and consequences of endometriosis.	(6)
(Total for Question 3 = 18 m	arks)

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BLANK PAGE QUESTION 4 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE



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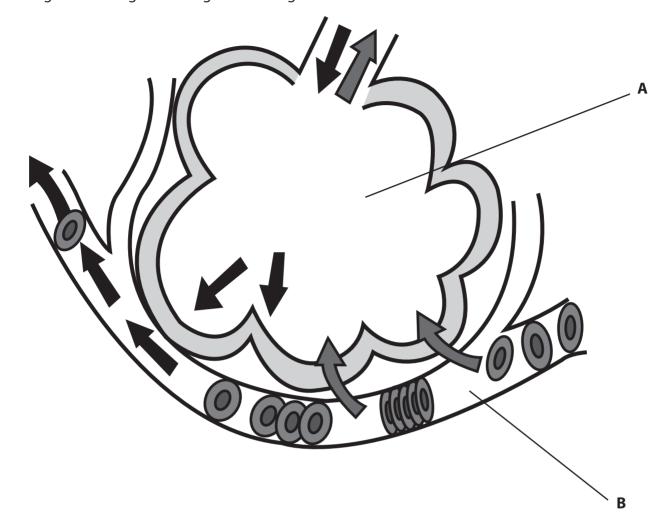
Outline and other function of the witness of a	
Outline one other function of the pituitary gland.	(2)
(b) (i) Describe the 'flight or fight' response.	(4)
	(4)

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(ii) Explain the effects of hypothyroidism.		(6)
	(Total for Question 4 = 12 marl	ks)
	(Total for Question 4 = 12 marl	ks)
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	(Total for Question 4 = 12 marl	ks)
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	(Total for Question 4 = 12 marl	ks)



The diagram shows gas exchange in the lungs.



5	(a)	(i)	Outline the	role	of structures	A and B	in the	diagram

(4)

A

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(ii) Describe one way the lungs are adapted for effective gas exchange.	(2)
(b) Explain two symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	(4)



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tissues.	(0)
	(8)

12



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(d) Compare aerobic and anaerobic respiration.	(4)
	(Total for Question 5 = 22 marks)



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Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Asthma in England

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is the fifth biggest killer disease in the UK, killing approximately 25,000 people a year in England. Premature mortality from COPD in England was almost twice as high as the European (EU-15) average in 2008 and premature mortality for asthma was over 1.5 times higher.

Although deaths from asthma have remained at between 1000 and 1200 deaths a year since 2000, it is estimated that 90% of deaths are associated with preventable factors. Almost 40% of these deaths are in the under 75 age group. Asthma is also responsible for large numbers of hospital admissions, the majority of which are emergency admissions.

(Source: Crown copyright 2011)

6 (a) (i) Compare the mortality statistics for COPD and asthma in the article above.	(2)
(ii) Explain the differences in incidences of COPD and asthma.	(4)

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Explain how statistics can be used for this.	(4)
	(4)

c) Cystic fibrosis is an inherited disorder that affects the lungs and other parts of the body. The parents of a person with cystic fibrosis may not have cystic fibrosis themselves.	
Explain why, including a genetic diagram in your answer.	(8)
(Total for Ques	tion 6 = 18 marks)
	APER = 90 MARKS