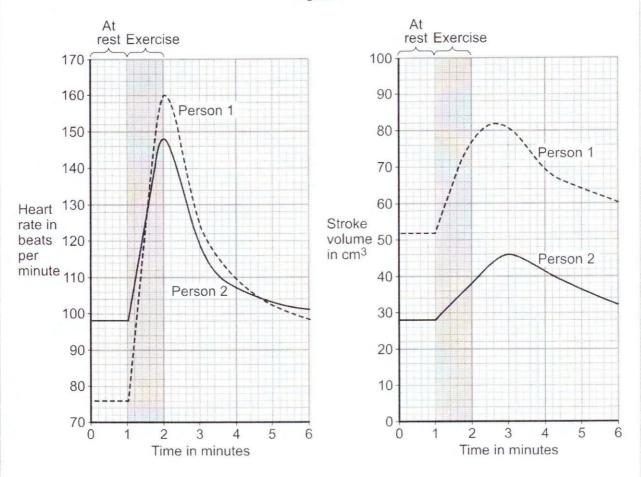
5 During exercise, the heart beats faster and with greater force.

The 'heart rate' is the number of times the heart beats each minute. The volume of blood that travels out of the heart each time the heart beats is called the 'stroke volume'.

In an investigation, **Person 1** and **Person 2** ran as fast as they could for 1 minute. Scientists measured the heart rates and stroke volumes of **Person 1** and **Person 2** at rest, during the exercise and after the exercise.

Figure 7 shows the scientists' results.

Figure 7





5 (a)	The 'cardiac output' is the volume of blood sent from the heart to the muscles each minute.	
	Cardiac output = Heart rate × Stroke volume	
	At the end of the exercise, Person 1 's cardiac output = $160 \times 77 = 12320$ cm ³ per minute.	
	Use information from Figure 7 to complete the following calculation of Person 2's	
	cardiac output at the end of the exercise.	arks]
	At the end of the exercise:	
	Person 2's heart rate = beats per minute	
	Person 2's stroke volume = cm ³	
	Person 2's cardiac output = cm ³ per minute	
5 (b)	Person 2 had a much lower cardiac output than Person 1.	
5 (b) (i)	Use information from Figure 7 to suggest the main reason for the lower cardiac or	utput
	of Person 2.	nark]
5 (b) (ii)	Person 1 was able to run much faster than Person 2.	
(12) (11)		
	Use information from Figure 7 and your own knowledge to explain why. [5 m	arks]
		Г

Turn over ▶



Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
5(a)	5624	 allow 2 marks for: correct HR = 148 and correct SV = 38 plus wrong answer / no answer or only one value correct and ecf for answer allow 1 mark for: incorrect values and ecf for answer or only one value correct 	3	AO2 2.6, 2.6.1g
5(b)(i)	Person 2 has low(er) stroke volume / SV / described	eg Person 2 pumps out smaller volume each beat	1	AO3 2.6, 2.6.1g
		do not allow Person 2 has lower heart rate		
5(b)(ii)	Person 1 sends more blood (to muscles / body / lungs)		1	AO1 / AO2 2.6.1b,e,f
	(which) supplies (more) oxygen		1	g,h, 2.6.2c,d
	(and) supplies (more) glucose		1	
	(faster rate of) respiration or transfers (more) energy for use	ignore aerobic / anaerobic allow (more) energy release allow aerobic respiration transfers / releases more energy (than anaerobic) do not allow makes (more) energy	1	
	removes (more) CO ₂ / lactic acid / heat or less lactic acid made or (more) muscle contraction / less muscle fatigue	allow less oxygen debt if no other mark awarded, allow person 1 is fitter (than person 2) for max 1 mark	1	
Total			9	1