



QUESTION WORKBOOK

Temperature control: holding a core temperature, or borrowing one

Hormonal communication, plant responses and homeostasis · Unit B15

AQA 3.6.4.1 · OCR A 5.1.1 · Edexcel A 5.16, 7.12 · Edexcel B 5.1 i, 9.1 ii, 9.9 vi, 9.9 vii
CAIE not examined as a topic

7 questions · 24 marks

PRINT EDITION

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SECTION B · Standard, 3 to 5 marks**B1**

TCH-Q1

Describe the responses of the skin when the body becomes too warm, and describe how each of those responses increases the loss of heat.

[4]

B2

TCH-Q2

Describe how a lizard raises and then limits its body temperature during a hot day in a desert, giving named examples of the behaviour involved.

[4]

B3

TCH-Q3

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of being an endotherm rather than an ectotherm of the same body mass.

[4]

B4 Explain why a mammal controls its core temperature within narrow limits, referring to enzymes in your answer. [3]
TCH-Q4

B5 Compare the peripheral thermoreceptors of the skin with the central thermoreceptors of the hypothalamus. [3]
TCH-Q5

B6 A student writes that capillaries move closer to the surface of the skin when a person is hot. Explain why this is wrong, and explain what actually changes. [3]
TCH-Q6

B7 A person working in still air at 35 °C and high humidity overheats far more quickly than a person working at the same temperature in dry air. Suggest why. [3]
TCH-Q7

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