

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2021

Pearson Edexcel GCSE In Biology (1BI0) Paper 1H

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Mark schemes have been developed so that the rubrics of each mark scheme reflects the characteristics of the skills within the AO being targeted and the requirements of the command word. So for example the command word 'Explain' requires an identification of a point and then reasoning/justification of the point.

Explain questions can be asked across all AOs. The distinction comes whether the identification is via a judgment made to reach a conclusion, or, making a point through application of knowledge to reason/justify the point made through application of understanding. It is the combination and linkage of the marking points that is needed to gain full marks.

When marking questions with a 'describe' or 'explain' command word, the detailed marking guidance below should be consulted to ensure consistency of marking.

Assessment Objective		Command Word		
Strand	Element	Describe	Explain	
AO1		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description	An explanation that links identification of a point with reasoning/justification(s) as required	
AO2		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description, showing application of knowledge and understanding	An explanation that links identification of a point (by applying knowledge) with reasoning/justification (application of understanding)	
AO3	1a and 1b	An answer that combines points of interpretation/evaluation to provide a logical description		
AO3	2a and 2b		An explanation that combines identification via a judgment to reach a conclusion via justification/reasoning	
AO3	За	An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description of the plan/method/experiment		
AO3	3b		An explanation that combines identifying an improvement of the experimental procedure with a linked justification/reasoning	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
1 (a)(i)	1 (a)(i) D refracts light refracts light			(1) AO1 1
	The only correc	he only correct answer is D		
	A is not correct because structure Y does not detect light			
	B is not correct because structure X does not detect light			
	C is not correct b	ecause structure X de	oes not reflect light	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1 (a)(ii)	A description including two from: • pupil becomes smaller (1)		(2) AO2 1
	 the iris changes shape (1) 	accept the iris get larger	
	 correct light intensity is detected by {retina / rods / cones} (1) 	accept reduces the amount of light entering the eye / protects the retina	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1 (b)(i)	{CT / PET} scanning	accept MRI / X-ray	(1) AO1 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1 (b)(ii)	A description including two from:		(2) AO1 1
	 brain is protected by skull (1) 	accept bone for skull	
	• it is difficult to access (1)		
	 nerves do not {repair / regenerate} (1) 		
	 the risk of damage to the brain (1) 	accept must not damage healthy cells/can cause side effects	

(Total for question 1 = 6 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(i)	A description including three from:		(3)
	• the impulse (in the relay neurone) triggers the release of a chemical (1)		AO1 1
	• neurotransmitter (1)	accept chemical messenger	
	• (neurotransmitter) diffuses (1)		
	• across the synapse (1)	accept across the gap	
	 new impulse triggered in {motor neurone / next neurone} (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)(ii)	An explanation linking two from:		(2)
	• a process that occurs in response to danger (1)		AO1 1
	 which bypasses the {brain / parts of the brain} / is an {involuntary process / subconscious process} (1) 	accept goes to the spinal cord accept react without thinking	
	 so there is a faster transmission (of electrical impulses) / faster response / allows a quick reaction (1) 		
	 to protect the body from harm (1) 	accept examples of actions to protect the body e.g. pulling hand away	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(i)	(i) C 215 milliseconds	
	The only correct answer is C	AO2 1
	A is not correct because the median is not 200 milliseconds	
	B is not correct because the median is not 210 milliseconds	
	D is not correct because the median is not 225 milliseconds	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(ii)	A description including three from:		(3)
			AO3 3a
	 measure their reaction time using red squares (1) 	accept see how fast they react with red squares	
	 keep everything else the same (as using blue squares) (1) 		
	 repeat measurements (for each student) (1) 		
	 calculate a mean reaction time (1) 		
	• control other variables (1)	accept examples of other variables e.g. tiredness / environment / health	

(Total for question 2 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	World Health Organization / WHO	(1)
		AO1 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	An answer including two from:		(2)
	• (communicable) is passed from person to person (1)	accept reverse arguments for non- communicable diseases	AO1 1
	 (communicable) caused by {pathogens / example of pathogen} (1) 		
	 (communicable diseases) cannot be inherited (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)(ii)	An explanation including:		(2)
	 {cough / sneeze} into a tissue / avoid close contact with infected people / avoid cramped living conditions (1) 	accept regular hand washing / wear a mask / isolate an infected person	AO2 1
	 because spread of TB is airborne droplets / TB is spread through the air (1) 	accept spread by coughing / breathing it {in / out}	
	 OR vaccination / immunisation (1) to provide immunity / reduces the chance of a person getting infected (1) 	accept reduces the chances of contact with an infected person	
	 OR treat infected people with antibiotics (1) reduces the number of infected people (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(iii)	 suitable heading for each column, with country in the left column (1) 	accept country / region / number of people / people with TB	(2) AO2 1
	 all data entered accurately (1) 	countries can be entered in any order	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)	An explanation linking the following:		(2)
	 HIV destroys white blood cells / HIV weakens the immune system (1) 	accept people with AIDS have fewer white blood cells	AO1 1
	 so the body is unable to {destroy the TB pathogen / prevent the pathogen invading the body} (1) 	accept unable to produce antibodies to TB ignore fight off the disease	

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (ai)	C aseptic	(1)
	The only correct answer is C	AO1 2
	A is not correct because clinical is not a technique	
	B is not correct because diagnostic does not prevent contamination	
	D is not correct because lysogenic describes a stage of the virus lifecycle	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4 (a)(ii)	Any two from:		(2)
	 keep the lid on at all possible times (1) 		AO1 2
	 use sterile equipment (1) 	accept a method of sterilising equipment e.g. flaming loops / disinfect the working area	
	• autoclave agar (1)	accept use sterile growth medium	
	• wear gloves / mask (1)	0	
	 work close to a Bunsen (burner) (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4 (b)(i)	radius 4.5 mm (1)	award full marks for correct answer with no working	(3) AO2 1
	calculation (3.14 x 4.5 x 4.5 / 3.14 x 4.5 ²) = 63.585 (1)	accept 63.617 ecf if diameter used 254.469 / 254.34 for one mark	
	evaluation 63.6 (mm²)	ecf if diameter used 254.5 / 254.3 (mm ²) to 1 DP for two marks	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4 (b)(ii)	as a control / to compare	accept to see the effect without using toothpaste / to see the effect of just saliva	(1) AO2 2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4 (b)(iii)	Any two from:		(2)
	• the test only uses one species of bacteria (1)		AO2 2
	• there are still bacteria on the agar plate (1)		
	• the test is not done on teeth (1)		
	 the conditions in the mouth are different (1) 	accept temperature in the mouth may not be 37°C	
	 toothpaste is only used on teeth for a short time (1) 		
		accept the test only uses one type of toothpaste (1)	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)	An explanation linking:		(2)
	• the toothpastes were not harmful to the cells (1)	accept toothpaste has the same effect as saliva accept toothpaste 2 is less harmful to cells	AO3 2a + 2b
	 because the % of healthy cells after 2 hours was similar to saliva (1) 	accept a description of the data values to illustrate a similar effect	

(Total for question 4 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	A metaphase anaphase	(1)
	The only correct answer is A	AO2 1
	B is not correct because cell Q is not telophase	
	C is not correct because cell R is not interphase	
	D is not correct because cell R is not interphase	

Question	Answer	Additional	Mark
Number		Guidance	
5(a)(ii)	A description including two from:		(2)
			AO1 1
	• chromatids condense (1)	accept	
		chromosomes condense / coil up / become visible	
	 identical chromatids are joined (1) 	accept chromosomes join	
	 nuclear membrane breaks down (1) 	accept nucleus breaks down	
		accept spindle fibres form (1)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(iii)	cytokinesis	(1) AO1 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(iv)	Β 75 μm	(1)
	The only correct answer is B	AO1 1
	A is not correct because 0.75 μm is 0.00075 mm	
	C is not correct because 750 μm is 0.75mm	
	D is not correct because 75 000 μm is 75 mm	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)	An answer including:		(2)
	• use the x40 objective lens (1)	accept other combinations of x 400 lenses	AO1 1
	and one from:	for two marks	
	• use the x10 eye piece lens (1)		
	• use the focusing wheel (1)	accept move the {stage / lens}	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(c)	An answer including four from:		(4)
	Benefits (maximum 2 marks):		AO2 1
	 stem cells can differentiate / become specialised (1) 	accept can become {joint cells / any type of cell}	
	• replace (damage) cells (1)	accept repair damaged joints	
	 reduce symptoms of arthritis (1) 		
	Risks (maximum 2 marks):		
	 new cells do not function correctly (1) 		
	 stem cells continue to divide (1) 	accept cell division could develop into cancer	
	 risk of side effects / symptoms worsen / rejecting cells (1) 	accept may have to take medication to prevent rejection / suppress immune system	

(Total marks for question 5 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(i)	(8 x 4) = 32 (grams of alcohol) (1)	award full marks for the correct answer with no	(2) AO3
	1.2 / 1.20 (x risk)	workings	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(ii)	An answer including two from:		(2)
	• mutations in DNA (1)	accept change in the gene/cell mutates	AO2 1
	• cell division is uncontrolled (1)	accept {rapid / continuous} cell division	
	 leading to the formation of a tumour / growth / mass of cells (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)(i)	Any two from:		(2)
	• wear gloves (1)	accept wash hands / wear a mask	AO2 2
	 clean the area of skin where blood being removed (1) 	accept disinfect / clean the wound	
	• cover the wound after (1)		
	 use a sterile needle (1) 	ignore clean	
		accept sit the person down (1)	
		ignore references to removing the correct volume of blood	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)(ii)	 heterozygous 	accept carrier / dominant and recessive	(3)
	An explanation linking:	allele / Hh	AO3
	 affected offspring must have inherited the recessive allele (1) 	accept one offspring is homozygous recessive	
	 unaffected offspring must have inherited dominant allele (1) 	accept one / two offspring are homozygous dominant	
		accept a labelled Punnett square for any mark point	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(a)(i)	location in the rock layer / age of fossils surrounding it	accept radiometric dating / stratigraphy / comparison to other <i>Hipparion</i> fossils	(1) AO2 1
		ignore carbon dating	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(a)(ii)	similar (pentadactyl) limb structure / similarities in the {skeleton / bone} structure	ignore similar body shape	(1) AO3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(b)	An answer including:		(3)
	 breed two animals that can run fast (1) selection of offspring that can run fast (1) repeat the process over many generations 	accept beneficial characteristic for running fast	AO2 1
	(1)		

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
7 *(c)	AO1 6 marks	(6)
	Sexual reproduction	
	 Advantages creates variations in a species 	
	 some organisms in a species can survive 	
	selection pressure	
	allows for evolution	
	Disadvantages	
	 requires a mate to be found 	
	• time for fertilisation / pollination means the	
	process takes longer	
	offspring can have features that are less	
	advantageous than the parents.	
	Asexual reproduction	
	Advantages	
	no requirement to find a mate	
	rapid productive cycle	
	organisms with beneficial characteristics of	
	the parent can be produced	
	Disadvantages	
	there is no variation	
	 a selection pressure could affect all 	
	organisms of a species.	

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	 Demonstrates elements of biological understanding, some of which is inaccurate. Understanding of scientific ideas lacks detail.
		 Presents an explanation with some structure and coherence.
Level 2	3-4	 Demonstrates biological understanding, which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. Understanding of scientific ideas is not fully detailed and / or developed.
		• Presents an explanation that has a structure which is mostly clear, coherent and logical.
Level 3	5-6	 Demonstrates accurate and relevant biological understanding throughout. Understanding of the scientific ideas is detailed and fully developed.
		 Presents an explanation that has a well-developed structure which is clear, coherent and logical.

Additional Guidance

		-
Level 1	1–2	 A brief discussion of advantages or disadvantages for sexual OR asexual reproduction. The response identifies the statements as advantageous or disadvantageous.
Level 2	3-4	 A brief discussion of advantages or disadvantages for sexual and asexual reproduction OR a brief discussion of the advantages and disadvantages for sexual or asexual reproduction. The response is mainly error free and identifies the descriptions as advantageous or disadvantageous.
Level 3	5-6	 A detailed discussion of the advantages and disadvantages for sexual and asexual reproduction including the consequences of being genetically identical or genetically different. The response is error free identifies all the discussion points as advantageous or disadvantageous.

(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(i)	C the volume of milk and the concentration of chymosin	(1) AO2 2
	The only correct answer is C	
	A is not correct because time is being measured	
	B is not correct because the temperature is being changed	
	D is not correct because the temperature is being changed	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(ii)	An explanation linking two from:	Guidance	(2)
	 40°C is the {optimum / closer to the optimum} / there is a faster rate of reaction (1) 	accept the enzyme works faster	AO2 1
	 because as temperature increases (kinetic) energy increases (1) 		
	• more chance of collision (between the chymosin and the milk protein) (1)		
	 more enzyme-substrate complexes are formed (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(iii)	An explanation linking:		(2)
	 time taken would be longer / the milk would not curdle (1) 	accept slow rate of reaction / a time greater than 75 seconds	AO2 1
	 because the enzyme is denatured / the active site has changed shape (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(iv)	Any one from:		(1)
	• it is a control (1)		AO2 2
	• to confirm that the milk doesn't curdle at that temperature without chymosin (1)	accept to see the effect of not adding chymosin	
	 allows for a comparison with the results (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)(v)	Any two from:		(2)
	 use a smaller interval between the temperatures (1) 		AO3b
	 measure temperatures between the range of 35°C and 45°C (1) 	ignore a wider range of temperatures	
	 controlling a variable not identified in the method (1) 	accept e.g. volume of milk / type of milk / enzyme concentration	
	 keep the tubes at the required temperature after adding chymosin by using a water bath (1) 	accept use a water bath to control temperature	
	• repeat the test at each temperature (1)	accept calculate a mean / identify anomalies	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(b)	An explanation linking three from:		(3)
	 plasmid is cut with restriction enzymes/ chymosin gene is cut with a restriction enzyme (1) 		AO2 1
	 sticky ends are complementary (1) 		
	 ligase is used to connect the chymosin gene and the plasmid (1) 		
	 recombinant plasmid is inserted back into the bacterial cell (1) 	accept insert a plasmid with chymosin gene into the bacteria	

(Total for question 8 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(a)	Structure A		(2)
	 the mitochondria {release energy / for respiration} (1) 	reject produces / creates energy	AO1 1
	 Structure B {acrosome / contains enzymes} to digest the egg cell membrane (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
9(b)		award full marks for the correct answer with no	(3)
		workings	AO1 1
	measurement		
	45 (mm) / 4.5 cm (1)	allow 44-46 (mm)	
	calculation		
	(45 ÷ 700) = 0.0643 (1)	allow ecf for incorrect	
		measurement	
	conversion into standard		
	form and millimetres		
	6.43 x 10 ⁻² / 6.4 x 10 ⁻²	allow ecf for incorrect	
		substitution	
		accept answer to any	
		number of decimal	
		places	

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
Number 9 *(c)	AO2 3 marks/AO3 3 marks Analysis of data • the egg in the water has gained mass / water • the egg in the 5% salt has no mass change • the egg in the 10% salt has lost mass / water • mass increase is 7 g for the egg in water • mass increase is 0 g for 5% salt • the mass decrease is 2g for 10% salt • % mass change +9% / 0% / -3% Water movement • osmosis is the movement of water • across a partially permeable membrane • from a high concentration of water molecules to a low concentration of water molecules • 5% salt is an isotonic solution	(6)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	 Demonstrates elements of biological understanding, some of which is inaccurate. Understanding of scientific ideas lacks detail. Presents an explanation with some structure and coherence.
Level 2	3-4	 Demonstrates biological understanding, which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. Understanding of scientific ideas is not fully detailed and/or developed. Presents an explanation that has a structure which is mostly clear, coherent and logical.
Level 3	5-6	 Demonstrates accurate and relevant biological understanding throughout. Understanding of the scientific ideas is detailed and fully developed. Presents an explanation that has a well-developed structure which is clear, coherent and logical.

Additional Guidance

Level 1	1–2	 a brief analysis of the experimental data. with reference to the movement of water.
Level 2	3-4	 an evaluation of the data including a calculation of mass gain or loss. with reference to the direction of movement of the water for tap water or 10% salt.
Level 3	5-6	 a detailed evaluation of the data including a % mass change calculation. with reference to the direction of movement of water by osmosis for tap water and 10% salt.

(Total for question 9 = 11 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
10(a)	An explanation linking three from:		(3)
	 alleles have different DNA {sequences / mutations} (1) 		AO1 1
	 mRNA strand has a different sequence / triplets have different sequences (1) 		
	 codes for a different amino acid / order of amino acids is different (1) 		
	• protein folds with a different structure (1)	accept the order of the amino acids determines the structure	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10(b)(i)	C cancer cell	(1)
	The only correct answer is C	AO1 1
	A is not correct because a phagocytic cell is a white blood cell	
	B is not correct because a red blood cell does not divide	
	D is not correct because an epithelial cell does not divide rapidly	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
10(b)(ii)	An explanation linking:		(3)
	 the shape of the antibody is complementary to the A antigen / antibodies only react with specific antigens 	accent antigan A	AO2 1
	 the B antigen has a different {shape / structure} (1) 	accept antigen A has a specific structure	
	• (therefore) it will only bind to	accept blood	
	the A antigen / it will not bind to the B antigen (1)	group B does not have the A antigen	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
10(c)(i)	I ^w I ^w / homozygous I ^w	accept WW	(1)
		ignore homozygous dominant	AO2 1

Question Number	Answer			Additional Guidance	Mark
10(c)(ii)		ect gamet		(4) AO3	
	• corr	otype (1) ect compl nett squa			
		Iw	, IR		
	Iw	. <mark>Iwl</mark> w	lwlu		
	IR	IRIM	IRIR		
	 50% offspring will produce pink flowers (1) 25% will produce white flowers and 25% will produce red flowers (1) 				

(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)