

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2020

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

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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)	C iodine solution	(1) AO1 1
	The only correct answer is C	
	A is not correct because amylase is not used to test for starch	
	B is not correct because ethanol is not used to test for starch	
	D is not correct because hydrochloric acid is not used to test for starch	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
number 1(b)(i)	Two from: • wear goggles (1) • wear gloves (Benedict's solution is an irritant to skin) (1) • use tongs to handle test tube (1)	accept other relevant safety precautions (1) ignore PPE without	(2) AO2 2
		additional detail	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)(ii)	heat up contents of the tube / allow a reaction to take place (between food sample and Benedict's solution)	accept speed up the reaction / safer than using a Bunsen burner	(1) AO2 2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(c)(i)	One from:		(1) AO2 2
	mass of biscuit	accept weight of biscuit. ignore references to 'amount'	
	 volume of Benedict's solution 	ignore references to 'amount'	
	temperature of water (bath)		
	 time left in water (bath) 		

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(c)(ii)	Two from: • all biscuits contain (reducing) sugar /glucose (1)		(2) AO3 2a 2b
	most in biscuit B (1)	accept high in B	
	• least in biscuit A (1)	accept low in A	
		accept B is greater than C is greater than A for 2 marks	

(Total for question 1 = 7 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	B cell wall	(1) AO1 1
	The only correct answer is B	7.011
	A is not correct because X is not the cell membrane	
	C is not correct because X is not the cytoplasm	
	D is not correct because X is not the nucleus	

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	(allows) movement / swim / motility	(1) AO1 1

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(iii)	(bacteria) have no nucleus / have chromosomal DNA / have a cell wall	accept converse for all differences	(1) AO1 1

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	C diffusion	(1)
		AO1 1
	The only correct answer is C	
	A is not correct because oxygen does not move into and out of cells by transpiration	
	B is not correct because oxygen does not move into and out of cells by active transport	
	D is not correct because oxygen does not move into and out of cells by osmosis	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(c)	Substitution		(2)
	500 x 0.04 (1)		AO2 2
	Evaluation		
	20 (mm)	award two marks for correct answer with no working	

(Total for question 2 = 6 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Bar for 2009 drawn correctly at 134 +/- half a small square (1) Bar for 2010 drawn correctly at 147 +/- half a small square (1) 190 180 170 160 150	Mark (2) AO2 2
	140 - 130 - 120 - 110 - 100 - 90 - 80 - 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(a)(ii)	A description including:		(2)
	• (gradual) increase (in area of land used) (between 2005 and 2014) (1)		AO3 1a 1b
	the increase is less from 2012 (1)	accept other correct references to data	

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	(Larger yield means) less land is needed to grow GM crops	(1) AO2 1

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(i)	C biological control	(1)
	The only correct answer is C	AO1 1
	A is not correct because using ladybirds is not an example of chemical control	
	B is not correct because using ladybirds is not an example of enzyme technology	
	D is not correct because using ladybirds is not an example of tissue culture	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)(ii)	An explanation linking two of the following: • reduces use of chemicals /		(2) AO1 1
	 pesticides (1) so pests do not become resistant to insecticides / chemicals do not build up in the environment (1) 		
	OR • specific to the pest (1)		
	 so other beneficial animals insects are not affected 		
		accept cheaper (1) if explained (1)	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(d)	risk of GM plants cross-pollinating with other plants / reduced	accept creates 'super weeds' / consumers do	(1)
	biodiversity	not want GMOs	AO2 1

(Total for question 3= 9 marks)

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
number			
4(a)(i)	Substitution 3 ÷ 120 (1)		(2)
			AO2 1
	0.025 (mm)	award two marks for	
		correct answer with	
		no working	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(ii)	Repeat (the investigation)	accept compare with results from other groups	(1) AO3 3b

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)	A logical plan including three from the following:		(3)
	 heat (hydrochloric) acid to different temperatures (1) 	accept heat agar jelly cubes to different temperatures	AO3 3a
	 use same size agar jelly cubes (1) 		
	 use same volume/ concentration of acid (1) 	ignore amount of acid	
	 for same amount of time (1) 		
	 measure clear distance (from outside of cube) at each temperature (1) 		
		accept for 2 marks time how long for agar jelly to go clear (mp 4 and 5)	

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	A against a concentration gradient using energy The only correct answer is A	(1) AO1 1
	B is not correct because active transport is not down a concentration gradient using energy	
	C is not correct because active transport is not against a concentration gradient without using energy	
	D is not correct because active transport is not down a concentration gradient without using energy	

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(d)(i)	C 34%	(1)
	The only correct answer is C	AO2 1
	A is not correct because the percentage of preventable cases of cancer caused by tobacco is not 41%	
	B is not correct because percentage of preventable cases of cancer caused by tobacco is not 37%	
	D is not correct because percentage of preventable cases of cancer caused by tobacco is not 26%	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(d)(ii)	Substitution		(2)
	(7 x 163440) ÷ 100 / 163440 x 7% / 163440 x 0.07 (1)	accept 11440.8 (1)	AO2 1
	Correctly rounded to 11441	award two marks for correct answer with no working	

(Total for question 4 = 10 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	An answer including:	(3)
	 select large chickens /chicks from larger chickens (1) 	AO2 1
	breed together (1)	
	 repeat over (many) generations / long period of time (1) 	

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	Benefit	(2)
	 produces more food / fewer chickens needed for the same amount of meat (1) 	AO2 1
	Risk	
	 less variation /losing useful genes (from the gene 	
	pool) / losing traits which may be desirable in the	
	future / health issues related to larger bodies (1)	

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(b)(i)	39 / thirty-nine	(1) AO2 1

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)(ii)	meiosis / meiotic cell division	reject mitosis / mitotic cell division	(1) AO1 1

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(c)(i)	C all the genetic material of an organism	(1)
	The only correct answer is C	AO1 1
	A is not correct because a genome is not all the cells of an organism	
	B is not correct because a genome is not all the enzymes of an organism	
	D is not correct because a genome is not all the cytoplasm of an organism	

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(c)(ii)	Any two from:	(2)
	identify useful genes (1)	AO2 1
	 track evolution/ identify new species to show which species are more closely related (1) 	
	 understand diseases (of crop plants and animals) (1) 	
	discover new medicines / find a cure for diseases (1)	
	 identify the sequences that allow some plants and animals to cope with environmental change (1) 	

(Total for question 5 = 10 marks)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(a)(i)	Any two from:		(2)
	mass of product increases up to 40°C /300mg (1)	accept maximum mass is 300mg / 40°C is the optimum temperature (1)	AO2 2
	 mass of product decreases after 40°C /300mg (1) 		
	mass of product decreases faster than it increases (1)	accept increases then	
		decreases for 1 mark	

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	An explanation linking two from:	(2)
	 (maximum product at 40°C) because the enzyme is at its optimum temperature (1) 	AO2 1
	 (between 40°C and 60°C the amount of product decreases) because the enzyme is becoming less active/ is being denatured /at 60°C the enzyme is denatured (1) 	
	(because) the active site is changing shape / substrate can't bind to the active site / fewer enzyme-substrate complexes formed (1)	

Question number	Answer	
6(b)(i)	Two lines drawn correctly as shown.	(2)
		AO1 1
	food group products of digestion	
	fatty acids and glycerol	
	carbohydrate amino acids	
	glucose	
	fat starch	
	ethanol	
	Reject more than one line from each food group	

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(b)(ii)	D lipase	(1)
	The only correct answer is D	AO1 1
	A is not correct because carbohydrase does not break down fat	
	B is not correct because amylase does not break down fat	
	C is not correct because protease does not break down fat	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(c)	An explanation linking:		(3)
	 (shape of) <u>active site</u> of enzyme (1) 		AO2 1
	 not complementary to / will not fit substrate Q (1) 	accept lock and key are not complementary/ enzyme and substrate don't fit together	
	(therefore) the enzyme cannot cause the reaction to occur (so no product is formed) (1)		

(Total for question 6 = 10 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(i)	D optic nerve	(1)
	The only correct answer is D	AO1 1
	A is not correct because the cornea does not carry impulses to the brain	
	B is not correct because the iris does not carry impulses to the brain	
	C is not correct because the lens does not carry impulses to the brain	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(a)(ii)	iris	accept radial muscles / circular muscles	(1)
			AO1 1

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(b)	An answer linking four from:	(4)
	• cone cells (1)	AO1 1
	(cone cells) responsible for colour vision (1)	
	• rod cells (1)	
	(rod cells) detect intensity of light (1)	
	(both) send impulses to the brain (1)	

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(c)	antibiotics / antibacterials / named antibiotics	(1)
		AO2 1

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
*7(d)	Short-sightedness	(6) AO1 1 AO2 1
	 light refracted too much by cornea / lens light rays not brought to a focus on retina light rays focused in front of retina 	
	 Long-sightedness eyeball too short cornea not curved enough lens too thin /not convex enough light refracted too little by cornea / lens light rays not brought to a focus on retina light rays focused behind retina 	

Level	Mark	Descriptor		
	0	No rewardable material.		
Level 1	1–2	 Demonstrates elements of biological understanding, some of which is inaccurate. Understanding of scientific, enquiry, techniques and procedures lacks detail. Presents a description which is not logically ordered and with significant gaps. 		
Level 2	3–4	 Demonstrates biological understanding, which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. Understanding of scientific ideas, enquiry, techniques and procedures is not fully detailed and/or developed. Presents a description of the procedure that has a structure which is mostly clear, coherent and logical with minor steps missing. 		
Level 3	5–6	 Demonstrates accurate and relevant biological understanding throughout. Understanding of the scientific ideas, enquiry, techniques and procedures is detailed and fully developed. Presents a description that has a well-developed structure which is clear, coherent and logical. 		

Level	Mark	Additional Guidance	General additional guidance The level is determined by the number of eye defects covered within the response. The mark within the level is determined by the detail within the descriptions.	
	0	No rewardable material		
Level 1	1–2	 A description of one cause of the eye defects. 	 Possible candidate responses With short-sightedness, light rays are focused in front of the retina. 	
		Linked to an interpretation of the structures in a relevant diagram.	 The eyeball is too long. With long-sightedness, light rays are focused behind the retina. 	
Level 2	3–4	A description of at least two causes of the eye defects.	With short-sightedness, light rays are focused in front of the retina and the eyeball is too long. With long-sightedness, light rays are focused behind	
		 Linked to an interpretation of the structures in both diagrams. 	the retina and the eyeball is too short.	
Level 3	5–6	 A description of more than two causes of the eye defects. Linked to an interpretation of both diagrams. 	 With short-sightedness light rays are focused in front of the retina and the cornea refracts light rays too much. The cornea is too convex. With long-sightedness light rays are focused behind the retina and the lens doesn't refract light enough. The eyeball is too short. 	

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(i)	C a pathogen	(1)
	The only correct answer is C	AO1 1
	A is not correct because a virus cannot also be classified as a bacterium	
	B is not correct because a virus cannot also be classified as a fungus	
	D is not correct because a virus cannot also be classified as a protist	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(a)(ii)	(communicable disease) can be {passed / transferred / spread}	accept it is contagious / infectious	(1)
	(from person to person)		AO1 1

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	C white blood cell	(1)
		AO1 1
	The only correct answer is C	
	A is not correct because the HIV virus does not destroy red blood cells	
	B is not correct because the HIV virus does not destroy nerve cells	
	D is not correct because the HIV virus does not destroy sperm cells	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(c)	An answer linking three from:		(3)
	(pathogens have) antigens(1)	accept bacteria/virus for pathogen	AO1 1
	 (that trigger) antibodies to be produced (1) 		
	by lymphocytes (1)	ignore WBC	
	 (leads to the) destruction of the pathogen (1) 	accept engulf pathogen	
	 memory {cells/ lymphocytes} produced (1) 		
	 cause a secondary response (in the event of infection by the same pathogen) (1) 	accept description of a secondary response e.g. before symptoms/before the person gets ill/can react quickly	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(d)(i)	Substitution (1) 21.00 x 11.18	award full marks for correct numerical answer without working	(3) AO3 1a 1b
	Evaluation (1) 234.78	award 2 marks for correct evaluation	
	3 significant figures 235	ecf for the incorrect calculation correctly rounded to 3 s.f.	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(d)(ii)	One from: • each country has a		(1)
	different size population (1)		AO3 1a
	 allows comparisons to be made between countries (1) 	ignore it is easier to read/easier to analyse	

Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	One from: • vaccination (1) • {reporting/diagnosis} systems (1) • {access to/quality of} healthcare (1) • environmental factors (1)	accept examples of relevant environmental factors e.g. population density, proximity of country to others. (1)	(1) AO2 1
		immunity (1)	

(Total for question 8 = 11 marks)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(a)(i)	Two from:		(2) AO1 1
	 (meristem cells) are undifferentiated (1) 	accept are stem cells	
	 (meristem cells) divide / produce more cells (1) 		
	by mitosis (1)		
		accept (the cells produced) can differentiate /become specialised/elongate (1)	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(a)(ii)	 An answer including use a thin section of {cells/meristem} (1) add a stain / named stain (1) 	accept add a sample of the cells to the microscope slide	(3) AO1 2
	 place a cover slip on top of the sample (1) 	accept a description of a coverslip	

Question number	Answer	Mark
9(b)(i)	chloroplast / chloroplasts	(1) AO1 1
	accept phonetically correct misspellings	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(b)(ii)	(aerobic) respiration / release energy	ignore make / produce energy	(1) AO1 1
		accept word equation for respiration	
		accept to produce ATP	

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
9(c)	Structure of DNA • polymer • four bases (A, T, C, G) • (complementary) base pairs • A-T and C-G • (weak) hydrogen bonds join bases • two strands • double helix • nucleotides DNA extraction • crush up / grind / squash cells • add detergent / salt solution / protease • heat in a water bath / heat to 60°C • add to (ice cold) ethanol • DNA forms as a precipitate /white strands	(6) AO1 AO2

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	 Demonstrates elements of biological understanding, some of which is accurate. Understanding of scientific, enquiry, techniques and procedures lacks detail. Presents a description which is not logically ordered and with significant gaps.
Level 2	3–4	 Demonstrates biological understanding, which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. Understanding of scientific ideas, enquiry, techniques and procedures is not fully detailed and/or developed. Presents a description of the procedure that has a structure which is mostly clear, coherent and logical with minor steps missing.
Level 3	5–6	 Demonstrates accurate and relevant biological understanding throughout. Understanding of the scientific ideas, enquiry, techniques and procedures is detailed and fully developed. Presents a description that has a well-developed structure which is clear, coherent and logical.

Level	Mark	Additional Guidance	General additional guidance The level is determined by the areas of indicative content covered within the response. The mark within the level is determined by the detail within each description.
	0	No rewardable material	
Level 1	1–2		Possible candidate responses
		 A simple description of DNA structure. 	DNA contains four bases
		A brief description of how to extract DNA from plants	DNA can be extracted by crushing up fruit
Level 2	3–4		Possible candidate responses
		A description of DNA structure.	DNA contains four bases A, T, C and G and DNA is a double helix.
		 A description of how to extract DNA from plants 	DNA can be extracted by crushing up fruit and adding detergent.
Level 3	5-6		Possible candidate responses
		A detailed description of DNA structure.	The DNA molecule is a double helix. DNA contains four bases which pair A-T and C-G. The bases are held together by hydrogen bonds.
		A detailed description of how to extract DNA from plants.	DNA can be extracted by crushing up fruit with detergent and pouring the mixture into (ice-cold) ethanol. DNA appears as a precipitate.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10 (a)(i)	An answer that links the following		(2) AO3
	• tall is dominant (1)	accept short is recessive	2a+2b
	 they are heterozygous / have one tall allele (1) 	accept one of each allele	
		ignore genes	
		accept they have inherited one tall dominant allele for 2 marks	

Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
10(a)(ii)	An answer including:		(2)
	provide {optimal/identical /best/ideal/controlled} growth conditions (1)	accept all grown under the same conditions accept examples of optimal conditions.	AO2 1
	 reduce chances of disease/pests/pathogens (1) 	accept prevent unwanted pollination	

Question number	Answer			Additional guidance	Mark
10 (b)(i)	One mark for gametes One mark for the offspring			accept aA	(3) AO3 2
		А	а		7.00 2
	А	AA	Aa		
	а	Aa	aa		
	25 (%) (1)			accept ecf from the Punnett square	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(b)(ii)	An answer linking the following:		(2)
	 genetic variation increases / (offspring) show variation (1) 	accept different combination of alleles accept allows dispersal of offspring through seeds	AO2 1
	 more likely to survive {a disease / environmental change / selection pressure} / allows evolution/survival of the fittest (1) 	accept other examples of a survival reason e.g. natural disaster	

Question number	Answer	additional guidance	Mark
10 (c)	An answer linking:mix the food in ethanol and pour into water (1)	accept add water and ethanol and mix	(2) AO1 2
	white emulsion forms (1)	accept white precipitate / goes cloudy /emulsion test accept rub pea / food on filter paper (1) and look for a translucent mark (1)	

(Total for question 10 = 11 marks)