# Pearson Edexcel 

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2022

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

## Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

## Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2022
Publications Code 1BIO_1F_2206_MS
All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2022

## General Marking Guidance

1. All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
2. Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
3. Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
4. There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
5. 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.
6. Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
7. When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
8. 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 |
| A01 |  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2a and } \\ & \text { 2b } \end{aligned}$ |  | An explanation that combines identification via a judgment to reach a conclusion via justification/reasoning |
| AO3 | 3 a | 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 |

Paper 1BI 0 1F J une 2022

| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a )}$ | A Pathogen | (1) |
|  | The only correct answer is A | B is incorrect because a culture does not cause disease. |
|  | C is incorrect because antibiotics do not cause disease. |  |
|  | D is incorrect because platelets do not cause disease. |  |


| Question number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b) | do not award mark if two lines are drawn from cholera box do not award mark if two lines are drawn from malaria box | (2) AO1 1 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( c ) ( i )}$ | all points plotted correctly $\pm$ one <br> small square |  | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( c ) ( i i )}$ | straight line of best fit going <br> through all the plotted points $\pm$ two <br> small squares. | ignore any extrapolation | (1) |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c)(iii) | A description including two from: <br> - $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is slower (than growth at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (1) <br> - $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is linear /straight (1) <br> - $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ does not level off (1) <br> - supported by manipulated data (1) | accept $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is below / less (than the $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ line) <br> differences must be in 1000s <br> accept reverse arguments for $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | (2) AO3 <br> 1a 1b |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(i) | A description including two from: |  | (2) |
| • by hitting it (1) |  |  |  |
| •with another stone / rock / <br> flint / something hard (1) | not just another object |  |  |
| • to knock flakes /chips off |  |  |  |
| (1) | accept knapped (2) |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer <br> 2(a)(ii) | B tool Q is more pointed than tool P <br> A is incorrect because colour does not tell you how <br> advanced the maker of the tool was. <br> C is incorrect because colour does not tell you how <br> advanced the maker of the tool was. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D is incorrect because Q is more pointed than P. |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(iii) | $\bullet$ natural (1) <br> • mutate (1) <br> Must be in the correct order <br> Reject migrate against either mark | AO1 1 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(b) | A description including two from:   <br> -compare with other tools / fossils <br> (that have already been dated) <br> (1) (2) <br> accept compare to <br> other tools that are <br> less well / better <br> made from the (layer of) rock in which <br> they are found / how deep down   <br> each was found (1)   |  |  |
|  | - radiometric dating / description of <br> radiometric dating (1) | comparing to other finds (of <br> known age) from the same layer <br> (of rock) (1) |  |

(Total marks for question 2 = $\mathbf{7}$ marks)

| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ ( a ) ( i ) ~}$ | A Charles Darwin <br> The only correct answer is A <br> B is incorrect because Robert Hooke did not write On the <br> Origin of Species | (1) |
| C is incorrect because Richard Leakey did not write On <br> the Origin of Species |  |  |
| D is incorrect because Gregor Mendel did not write On the <br> Origin of Species |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ ( a ) ( i i ) ~}$ | D new species evolve over many generations | (1) |
|  | AO is incorrect because humans are related to other <br> groups of animals <br> B is incorrect because different species have different <br> genes <br> C is incorrect because dinosaurs did not evolve because <br> of a meteor |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( b ) ( i )}$ | the whale humerus is shorter / <br> wider / stubbier | accept whale humerus is <br> less likely to break / is <br> stronger <br> accept reverse <br> arguments for humerus <br> of human | AO2 1 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ ( b ) ( i i ) ~}$ | the horse has fewer phalanges | the horse has 3 phalanges <br> whereas the human has <br> 14 phalanges | AO2 1 |
| accept humans have |  |  |  |
| smaller phalanges / the |  |  |  |
| horse phalanges are |  |  |  |
| thicker / stronger |  |  |  |$\quad$| accept reverse arguments |
| :--- |
| for human |$\quad$.


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (c) | A description linking four from: <br> - there was variation in beak shape / mutations occurred that changed the shape of the beak (in some finches) (1) <br> - thinner beaks are more suited to catching / extracting \{the food available for finch A/insects / finch A's environment $\}$ (1) <br> - the birds with thinner beaks \{outcompeted / were more successful than / more likely to survive / obtained more food \} (those with thicker beaks) (1) <br> - (more) birds with thinner beaks reproduced and passed on alleles for thinner beaks (1) <br> - this occurs over many generations / a long period of time (1) | accept reverse arguments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (4) } \\ & \text { AO2 } 1 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(a) | A diffusion <br> The only correct answer is A <br> B is incorrect because respiration is the release of energy <br> from glucose. <br> C is incorrect because osmosis is the movement of water, <br> not alcohol. <br> D is incorrect because protein synthesis is how proteins <br> are made. | AO1 1 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(b)(i) | readings from graph <br> $3.0 / 3(1)$ <br> $1.8(1)$ <br> Evaluation <br> $3.0-1.8=1.2$ (units higher of <br> developing cirrhosis of the liver) (1) | award full marks for <br> correct answer with no <br> working | (3) <br> ecf for (3-1.7 or 3-9 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(b)(ii) | An answer including two of the <br> following: <br> $\bullet$ <br> reduce alcohol intake / <br> do not drink alcohol (1) | aO2 1 <br> accept data from graph / <br> manipulated data from <br> graph reflecting a <br> reduction in drink |  |
|  | drink alcohol with meals / do <br> not drink it on its own (1) |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 ( c ) ( i )}$ | in the nucleus / on a chromosome | accept on DNA / it is <br> part of DNA <br> accept in mitochondria | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(c)(ii) | An explanation including: |  | (2) |
|  | - person B must have an F <br> allele because she does not <br> have cystic fibrosis (1) |  |  |
|  | person B must have an f <br> allele because person E must <br> have inherited an f allele <br> from her (1) | accept because person E <br> is ff homozygous <br> recessive |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 ( c ) ( \text { iii) }}$ | ff | accept: homozygous <br> recessive <br> accept: double <br> recessive <br> accept: 'two small fs' | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a )}$ | lack of need to find a \{mate / partner\} / rapid <br> reproductive cycle / plantlet has the same <br> characteristics as the parent plant (so should be able to <br> survive in that environment) / can quickly colonise an <br> area. | AO1 1 |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b)(i) | A description including two from: <br> - plantlets are not produced at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (1) <br> - the number of plantlets then increases up to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (1) <br> - the number of plantlets decreases above $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (1) | accept plantlets are produced between $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> accept $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is the best temperature (for producing plantlets) | (2) AO3 1a 1b |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | D grow five of these plants at each temperature | (1) |
|  | AO is incorrect because a plant would not grow at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> B is incorrect because growing the plants in <br> different soils would introduce a second variable <br> $\mathbf{C}$ is incorrect because growing a different species <br> of plant would introduce a second variable |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c) | An explanation including two of:  <br> $\bullet$ inherit different alleles (1) | accept gets DNA from <br> different plants | AO1 1 |
| • (which gives greater) |  |  |  |
| variation in (species) / |  |  |  |
| structures / characteristics / |  |  |  |
| example of a characteristic |  |  |  |
| (1) |  |  |  |
| - | (so) will be able to exploit / <br> survive / grow in different <br> \{conditions / environments \} <br> (1) |  |  |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d) | An explanation including three from: <br> - select plants L and M (1) <br> - because these have the desired alleles / the offspring will inherit the desired alleles (1) <br> - L because of large white flowers and large leaves (1) <br> - M because of striped leaves (1) |  | (3) <br> AO3 <br> 2a 2b |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a ) ( i )}$ | C $50^{\text {th }}$ to $75^{\text {th }}$ | (1) |
|  | The only correct answer is C |  |
| A is incorrect because his height percentile is $50-75$ |  |  |
|  | B is incorrect because his height percentile is $50-75$ |  |
|  | D is incorrect because his height percentile is $50-75$ |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | Any one from: <br> $\bullet$ to monitor height / growth (over time) (1) | (1) <br> • to compare the growth of an individual against the <br> standard growth pattern (1) |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(b)(i) | A description including any two from: <br> - tail / flagellum (1) <br> - acrosome / sac with enzymes (1) <br> - (many) mitochondria (1) <br> - streamlined (1) <br> - haploid / has 23 chromosomes (1) | accept has enzymes to digest the membrane around the egg | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2) } \\ & \text { AO1 } 1 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(b)(ii) | Award one mark for each correct square in the table. |  |  | (4) |
|  |  | mitosis | meiosis |  |
|  | number of daughter cells produced | 2 | 4 |  |
|  | number of chromosomes in each daughter cell | 46 / 23 pairs | 23 |  |
|  | For mitosis (number own, must be qualifi | of chromosom d as 23 pairs | ore 23 on |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( c ) ( i )}$ | A meristem <br> The only correct answer is A <br> B is incorrect because root hair cells are not the area of <br> the root where many cells are dividing by mitosis. | AO1 1 |
| C is incorrect because xylem is not the area of the root <br> where many cells are dividing by mitosis. | D is incorrect because phloem is not the area of the root <br> where many cells are dividing by mitosis. |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(c)(ii) | An answer including three of the following |  |  |
| -add \{enzyme (solution) / plant root <br> cells\} to glucose (solution) (1) |  | (3) <br> AO3 3a |  |
|  | - test for presence of starch (1) <br> - test \{each minute / at set time <br> intervals\} / time until a positive <br> result for starch (1) | accept use <br> - | repeat at more than one pH / (in <br> buffers) of different pH values (1) |
| -reference to controlling one <br> variable, e.g. same volume of <br> solutions / same temperature (1) |  |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{7 ( a ) ( i )}$ | C structure S <br> The only correct answer is C <br> A is incorrect because cataracts do not develop in the <br> retina. | (1) |
| B is incorrect because cataracts do not develop in the <br> sclerotic. <br> D is incorrect because cataracts do not develop in the <br> cornea. |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(a)(ii) | A description including two of: <br> - cut into the eye / use a laser (to open <br> the eye) (1) | (2) |  |
| • replace (old / opaque) lens (1) |  |  |  |
| -with a new clear artificial / plastic / <br> glass lens (1) |  | AO1 |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{7 ( b ) ( i )}$ | An explanation linking: | (3) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ the pupil gets smaller (1) |  | AO1 1 |
|  | $\bullet$ gets bigger (1) | accept (circular) <br> muscles <br> contract (1) |  |
| accept radial <br> muscles relax <br> (1) |  |  |  |


| Question number | I ndicative content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 (b)(ii) | AO2 <br> why distant objects cannot be seen clearly <br> - person is near-sighted / short-sighted / has myopia <br> - light is not focused on retina <br> - light is focused in front of the retina <br> - the eyeball is too long <br> - the cornea is too curved / convex / converging <br> - the lens cannot be made thin enough <br> - so the light is refracted too much <br> how the problem can be corrected <br> - go to the opticians <br> - go to have your eyesight tested <br> - have glasses / contact lenses prescribed <br> - glasses / contact lenses need to be concave / diverging <br> - have laser treatment (of cornea) <br> - cornea needs to be less convex <br> - so light is refracted less before it enters the eye <br> - so light is focused on the retina | (6) AO2 1 |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | No rewardable material. |
| Level 1 | $1-2$ | Demonstrates elements of biological understanding, <br> some of which is accurate. Understanding of scientific, <br> enquiry, techniques and procedures lacks detail. |
| Level 2 | Presents a description which is not logically ordered and |  |
| with significant gaps. |  |  |


| Level | Mark | Additional Guidance | General additional guidance <br> The level is determined by the areas of indicative content covered within the response. <br> The mark within the level is determined by the detail within each description. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | No rewardable material |  |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | - Makes a simple reference to the eye problem or how it can be corrected. | Possible candidate responses <br> - Wear glasses (bottom of level 1 ) <br> - The light comes together in front of the retina (good level 1) |
| Level 2 | 3-4 | - Refers to both areas of indicative content <br> OR <br> - Gives an explanation of the eye problem OR how to correct the eye problem. | Possible candidate responses <br> - The light is bent too much at the front of the eye so you need to wear glasses (bottom of level 2 - both areas referred to) <br> - Light is bent too much at the cornea so it focuses in front of the retina (good level 2 - an explanation of one area) |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | - Refers to both areas of indicative content and gives a detailed explanation of one area OR <br> - Gives a detailed explanation of both areas of indicative content | Possible candidate responses <br> - The person is short-sighted. The cornea is too curved so the light is bent so that it is focused in front of the retina. Glasses need to be worn to correct the problem (bottom of level 3 - both areas and one in detail) <br> - The person is short-sighted because the cornea is too convex, so light is focused in front of the retina. To correct the problem you need glasses to make light meet on the retina (good level 3 both areas explained) |

(Total marks for question 7 = 12)

| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8(a) | A description linking two from: |  | (2) |
|  | weak (1) |  |  |
|  | hydrogen bonds (1) |  |  |
|  | complementary bases (1) | accept H bonds <br> reject hydro bonds | accept the names of the <br> base pair |



| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | B 4 | (1) |
|  | The only correct answer is B <br> A is incorrect because 3 amino acids would need 9 bases <br> to be present | C is incorrect because 6 amino acids would need 18 bases <br> D is incorrect because 12 amino acids would need 36 <br> bases |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( b ) ( \text { iii) }}$ | D double helix <br> The only correct answer is D | AO1 2 |
| A is incorrect because a DNA molecule is not three <br> separate strands |  |  |
| B is incorrect because the DNA molecule consists of two <br> strands | C is incorrect because a DNA molecule is a double helix <br> not a single helix |  |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 (c)(i) | An explanation linking two from: <br> - (protease) breaks down proteins (1) <br> - in the \{cell/nuclear\} membrane (1) <br> - destroys enzymes that may break down the DNA (1) | accept break down \{the cell / nucleus/ cell wall\} | (2) AO1 2 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( c ) ( i i )}$ | to precipitate the DNA / <br> because DNA is insoluble in <br> ethanol | accept to see the DNA | (1) |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8(c)(iii) | Any two from: <br> - mass of peas and beans (1) <br> - method of crushing (1) <br> - volume of $\{$ washing up liquid / detergent / water (1) <br> - volume of protease (1) <br> - temperature if qualified (1) <br> - volume of ethanol (1) <br> - time if qualified (1) | accept weight <br> accept keep the temperature of the mixture the same <br> accept time the mixture was heated / time exposed to ethanol | (2) <br> AO3 <br> 3a 3b |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9(a)(i) | Gonorrhoea <br> accept phonetic spellings | (1) |
| A03 1a |  |  |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(a)(ii) | $\begin{aligned} & 66000000 \div 1000=66000(1) \\ & (66000) \times 3.7=244200 \text { (people) } \\ & \text { or } \\ & 3.7 \div 1000 / 0.0037(1) \\ & (0.0037) \times 66000000=244200 \\ & \text { (people) } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { (66000 } 000 \times 3.7)=244200000 \\ & \text { (1) } \\ & \text { (244200 } 000 \div 1000)=244200 \\ & \text { (people) } \end{aligned}$ | award full marks for correct answer no working accept answers in standard form <br> accept 244200 to any incorrect magnitude for one mark | (2) <br> AO2 1 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9(a)(iii) | Any one from: <br> - it is \{passed/ spread\} from <br> person to person (1) | (1) <br> accept it is spread AO1 1 <br> by \{sexual <br> contact / body <br> fluids\} | accept pathogen <br> ignore caused by <br> a virus |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9(a)(iv) | Any one from: | (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ avoid sexual contact (1) | use a \{condom / femidom\} (1) | accept use a barrier <br> form of <br> contraception <br> ignore protection / <br> contraception |
|  | • screen people for an infection (1) |  |  |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(a)(v) | An explanation including the following: <br> - it is \{killed / inhibited\} by antibiotics (1) <br> - because chlamydia is caused by bacteria (1) | accept disrupt cell processes (in bacteria) / prevent (bacteria) reproducing <br> accept antibiotics are used to kill bacteria for 2 marks | (2) AO2 1 |


| Question number | I ndicative content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(b) | AO2 <br> Area A <br> - antigens are on the bacteria <br> - which are detected by WBCs / phagocytes <br> - white blood / phagocytes engulf bacteria (phagocytosis) <br> - swelling / inflammation of tissues / fever <br> Area B <br> - number of white blood cells increases <br> - antibodies are produced <br> - by lymphocytes / white blood cells <br> - antibodies surround / cover / inactivate the antigens / pathogens <br> Area C <br> - memory lymphocytes / cells are produced <br> - which remain in the blood <br> - then if a secondary infection occurs <br> - memory lymphocytes produce antibodies faster / in greater numbers <br> - so the bacteria / pathogens are destroyed faster | (6) AO1 1 |


| 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. <br> - 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. <br> - 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. <br> - Presents a description that has a well-developed structure which is clear, coherent and logical. |


| Level | Mark | Additional Guidance | General additional guidance <br> The level is determined by the areas of indicative content covered within the response. <br> The mark within the level is determined by the detail and /or use of biological terms within each description. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | No rewardable material |  |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | Makes a simple reference to a feature of the immune response | Possible candidate responses <br> - White blood cells are involved <br> - White blood cells engulf bacteria |
| Level 2 | 3-4 | Refers to two areas of indicative content OR <br> Gives an explanation of one area of indicative content | Possible candidate responses <br> - Bacteria have antigens on them and white blood cells make antibodies <br> - Infection by bacteria causes more white blood cells to be produced. Lymphocytes make antibodies which inactivate antigens on the pathogens |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | Refers to three areas of indicative content OR <br> Gives an explanation of two areas of indicative content | Possible candidate responses <br> - There are antigens on bacteria which are detected by white blood cells. Lymphocytes make antibodies and then memory lymphocytes are produced for a faster secondary response <br> - Phagocytes detect antigens on the bacteria and engulf them. This is called phagocytosis. People might also develop a fever. Memory lymphocytes are produced and these stay in the blood to produce specific antibodies very quickly if there is a secondary infection by the same bacteria |

(Total for question 9 = $\mathbf{1 3}$ marks)

| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a ) ( i )}$ | D retina | The only correct answer is D |
| A is incorrect because the cornea does not contain light |  |  |
| receptor cells |  |  |$\quad$| (1) |
| :--- |
| B is incorrect because the iris does not contain light |
| receptor cells |
| C is incorrect because the lens does not contain light |
| receptor cells |$\quad$.


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | mitochondria / mitochondrion |  |
| accept phonetic spellings | (1) |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a ) ( \text { iii) }}$ | nucleus / nuclei | (1) |
|  | accept phonetic spellings | AO2 1 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a ) ( i v )}$ | rods / rod cells | reject cones | (1) |
|  |  |  | AO2 1 |

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Question } \\
\text { number }\end{array} & \text { Answer } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Additional } \\
\text { guidance }\end{array} & \text { Mark } \\
\hline \mathbf{1 0 ( a ) ( v )} & \begin{array}{l}\text { A description including two of the } \\
\text { following: } \\
\bullet \\
\text { - cell B is a cone cell (1) }\end{array}
$$ \& (2) <br>

AO2 1\end{array}\right]\)| accept responds to |
| :--- |
| bright light / high |
| light intensities |
| accept responds to |
| different |
| wavelengths |
| frequencies of light |
| (1) |$\quad$|  |
| :--- |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10(b)(i) | Change the subject of the equation time $=$ distance $\div$ speed (1) <br> Conversion of mm to m $\begin{equation*} 47 \div 1000=0.047(\mathrm{~m}) \tag{1} \end{equation*}$ <br> Substitution $0.047 \div 75=0.0006267 \text { (seconds) }$ <br> OR <br> Change the subject of the equation <br> time $=$ distance $\div$ speed (1) <br> Conversion of m to mm $75 \times 1000=75000(\mathrm{~mm})(1)$ <br> Substitution $\begin{aligned} & 47 \div 75000=0.0006267 \\ & \text { (seconds) } \end{aligned}$ | award full marks for correct answer no working <br> accept any correct rounding - <br> 0.00063 / <br> 0.000626(recurring) / <br> 0.0006 <br> accept answers in standard form <br> accept any correct rounding - <br> 0.00063 / <br> 0.000626(recurring) / <br> 0.0006 <br> accept answers in standard form | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (3) } \\ & \text { AO2 } 1 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | A cerebral hemispheres <br> The only correct answer is A <br> B is incorrect because the occipital lobe is not located in <br> the medulla oblongata | (1) |
|  | C is incorrect because the occipital lobe is not located in <br> the cerebellum <br> D is incorrect because the occipital lobe is not located in <br> the hypothalamus |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( b ) ( i i i )}$ | (eye)sight / vison / seeing / being able to see | (1) |
| AO2 1 |  |  |

