

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2013

GCE Biology (6BI04) Paper 01

Unit 4: The Natural Environment and Species Survival

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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.

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| 1(a) | C; | | (1) |
| | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 1(b) | reference to mitosis; (followed by) cytokinesis / {cells divide into 2 cells / eq}; | Not meiosis I gnore binary fission, asexual reproduction | |
| | 3. reference to repeated (many times); | | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| 1(c)(i) | 1. idea that each (small) square represents 1%; | | |
| | 2. {count / determine} number of squares containing <i>Pleurococcus</i> ; | | |
| | 3. credit an indication of how the percentage was calculated; | | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| 1(c)(ii) | A ; | | (1) |
| | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--|------|
| 1(c)(iii) | idea of obtaining more data (outside); reference to processing the data eg plotting a (scatter) graph, correlation test; | Do not credit ref to collecting data at different times of day Accept Spearman's rank, Pearson's correlation | |
| | credit correct reference to interpretation of {test / graph}; | eg draw a line of best fit | |
| | reference to an extended study eg laboratory experiments; | | |
| | idea that the extended study would be repeated; | | |
| | 6. idea of looking at results of previous studies; | | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additio | Mark | |
|--------------------|---|--|---|-----|
| 1(c)(iv) | suitable named factor; description of the possible effect on | Ignore predators | | |
| | {numbers / distribution}; | snails / grazers /herbivores / primary consumers | less as being eaten | |
| | | disease on trees | less as smaller habitat | |
| | | disease in | less as being | |
| | | Pleurococcus | destroyed | |
| | | competition (from other organisms) | less due to lack of resources eg light, space | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 2(a)(i) | idea of {fast / maximum} {gas exchange / uptake of carbon dioxide / eq}; idea of penetration of light; idea that carbon dioxide is used in the {light-independent stage / Calvin cycle / formation of GP}; | Accept CO ₂ but ignore incorrect formula | |
| | OR idea that light is used in {light-dependent stage / photolysis / photophosphorylation / eq }; | | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------|
| 2(a)(ii) | transport (in xylem) of water (to the leaves) / eq; transport (in phloem) of {sucrose / sugar / carbohydrates } (away from the leaves) / eq; | Accept H ₂ O but ignore incorrect formula Accept phosphates but ignore mineral ions Not glucose or any other name sugars | |
| | (water) for {light-dependent reaction / photolysis / source of hydrogen (ions)}; | Accept reducing power, NADPH Accept (phosphates) for ATP synthesis | |
| | OR | | |
| | idea of (transporting sugar) to make more room for more carbohydrate synthesis; | | (2) |

| Question Number | | | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|----------|---------|--|--|------|
| 2(b)(i) | | T | | | |
| | Reaction | Details | Structure | | |
| | | | {thylakoid (membrane) / grana / granum}; | Not thylakoid space I gnore electron transport chain | |
| | | | stroma ; | Not stoma / stomata | |
| | | | stroma ; | Not stoma / stomata | |
| | | | | | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| 2(b)(ii) | C ; | | (1) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| 2(b)(iii) | C · | | (1) |
| | , | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------|
| 2(b)(iv) | reference to conversion (of GALP) to glucose / eq; (which is) β glucose; | NB this is a question about the formation of cellulose, not its structure | |
| | 3. reference to formation of glycosidic bonds; 4. between C₁ and C₄ / these bonds are 1-4 (glycosidic bonds); 5. by condensation; | NB a reference to these bonds being formed must be made | |
| | 6. reference to {straight / unbranched} (chains of glucose);7. reference to cellulose as a {polysaccharide / | | |
| | polymer of glucose / eq}; | | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| 3(a) | A ; | | (1) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| | Answer QWC – Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence 1. idea that biofuel production may (overall) results in more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere; OR idea that carbon neutral means that the carbon dioxide produced equals the carbon dioxide used; 2. idea of forests as carbon {sinks / eq}; 3. idea that {clearing land / deforestation} results in (net) increase in carbon dioxide (in atmosphere); 4. (less plants means) less carbon dioxide {removed / used / eq} by photosynthesis; | Additional Guidance QWC emphasis is clarity of expression Accept stores / sumps | Mark |
| | 5. {burning / eq} trees produces carbon dioxide; 6. idea that (increased) decomposition produces carbon dioxide; 7. idea of using { (fossil) fuels / petrol / diesel} by { lorries / machinery / eq} produces carbon dioxide; | | |
| | 8. {burning /eq} of biofuels produces carbon dioxide; | | (5) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 3(c) | reference to production of {greenhouse gases / named greenhouse gas} ; | Accept carbon dioxide, water vapour, sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen Not methane | |
| | idea that these gases {build up/ remain / form a layer} in (upper) atmosphere; | | |
| | 3. which {absorb / trap / eq} {heat energy / infra-red / IR / eq} ; | Accept long wavelength light | |
| | 4. reflected from earth's surface; | | |
| | 5. idea that increased levels of these gases increase the greenhouse effect; | | |
| | 6. idea that (mean) temperature of earth's {surface / atmosphere} is increasing; | | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------------|--|------|
| 4(a)(i) | | NB | |
| | NPP = 4680 ; | If there are no answers in the box, look for answers in the space below question | |
| | R = 5720; | If answers are the wrong way round, award 1 mark If both answers are wrong, accept R = | |
| | | 10168.9 / 10169 | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 4(a)(ii) | NPP = GPP - R / eq; 55% (GPP energy) is lost / eq; | Accept correct description in words | |
| | 3. energy lost as heat / eq;4. to provide energy for {active transport / any other named energy-requiring process}; | eg movement (opening of flowers, turning of leaves), glycolysis I gnore idea that energy is used for respiration unqualified | |
| | 5. NPP is { (stored) energy / energy available for next trophic level / eq}; | Accept biomass | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 4(b) | cattle {are primary consumers / herbivores / eat grass / eat plants / eq}; | | |
| | 2. (therefore) gain energy (available as NPP); | | |
| | 3. idea of grazing capacity of the grassland; | Accept idea that farmer is ensuring that there is enough NPP available for his cattle | |
| | 4. idea of affect on yield of {meat / milk / eq}; | Accept growth rate | |
| | idea of changing to a more {efficient / NPP yielding} crop; | | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| 4(c) | idea of variation over short periods of time; idea that whole year gives an favorage / | eg more NPP on a sunny day, seasonal | |
| | idea that whole year gives an {average / overall / eq} value ; | | |
| | idea that biomass includes {all / undigestible / inedible / eq} organic material; | | |
| | idea that rate of productivity may influence how much grazing is possible; | | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 5(a) | A = adenine C = cytosine G = guanine T = thymine; | Accept reasonable phonetic spellings Not: adenosine cysteine glycine thiamine, thyosine, tyrosine | (1) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------|
| 5(b)(i) | idea that each amino acid is coded for by three {nucleotides / bases}; | | |
| | credit quoted example / idea that 12 {nucleotides / bases} code for 4 amino acids ; | AAT / AAC = leucine, CAG = valine, TTT = lysine | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 5(b)(ii) | idea that each {triplet is discrete / each base is only used once in a triplet / eq }; idea that AAT + AAC + CAG + TTT gives 4 (distinct) {triplets / codes}; | Accept a specific example eg the first T can only be used in code for first leucine Accept a description of how the code could be read if overlapping | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 5(b)(iii) | idea that more than one code can be used for a {particular amino acid/ stop code}; | Accept more codes than are needed to code for all the amino acids (and stop code) | |
| | 2. AAT and AAC code for leucine; | | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| 5(c) | B; | | (1) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------|
| 5*(d) | QWC – Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence | QWC emphasis is logical sequence NB The mps do not have to be given in this order necessarily | |
| | reference to mRNA with sequence UUA UUG GUC AAA; | | |
| | 2. idea that ribosome is involved; | | |
| | idea that each tRNA molecules is attached to one (specific) amino acid; | Not tRNA carries amino acids | |
| | credit example of tRNA anticodon with specific amino acid | AAU /AAC = leucine, CAG = valine, UUU = lysine | |
| | reference to anticodons on tRNA {bind / link to / line up against / eq} codons on mRNA; | I gnore complementary | |
| | 6. credit a specific example (from this DNA); | eg UUA codon and AAU anticodon | |
| | idea of hydrogen bonds between bases (of tRNA and mRNA); | Accept between codon and anticodon | |
| | 8. reference to formation of peptide {bonds / links} between (adjacent) amino acids ; | | (5) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| 6(a) | bacteria have DNA, viruses have DNA or RNA; | NB piece answers together throughout | |
| | idea that bacteria have {circular / eq} genetic material, viruses have {linear / straight}; | Do not accept in context of plasmid | |
| | bacterial DNA is double-stranded, viral {DNA / RNA} is single (or double) stranded / eq; | | |
| | bacteria (may) have plasmids, viruses do not have plasmids / eq; | | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 6(b)(i) | reference to {phagocytosis /endocytosis / engulfing}; | | |
| | 2. credit details of phagocytosis; | eg formation of {pseudopodia / membrane extensions around bacteria} / cytoplasmic streaming / binding to bacteria | |
| | reference to bacterium inside a {vacuole / vesicle / phagolysosome}; | Not phagolysozyme | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|------|
| 6(b)(ii) | idea that bacteria need to be accessible to antibiotics; | | |
| | 2. idea of bacteria inside macrophages ; | | |
| | 3. reference to waxy layer of (these) bacteria; | | |
| | idea that (bacteriostatic) antibiotics affect dividing bacteria; | Not bacteriocidal antibiotics | |
| | 5. reference to antibiotic resistance (of these bacteria); | | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--|------|
| 6(b)(iii) | idea of {dead / attenuated / eq} {organisms / pathogen / bacterium / eq} put into person; | NB not simply crediting ref to vaccination as in stem of question Accept antigen | |
| | reference to (stimulation of) {specific / primary} (immune) response; | | |
| | 3. credit details of T helper cell activation; | eg macrophages as APCs | |
| | 4. credit details of B cell activation; | eg involvement of cytokines, B cells as APCs | |
| | 5. credit details of T killer cell activation; | eg involvement of cytokines, infected cells as APCs | |
| | 6. reference to production of memory cells ; | as Ar Cs | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--|------|
| 6(c) | reference to {<u>further</u> lung damage / severe breathing problems / eq}; idea that the <i>Mycobacterium</i> get into the {blood / lymph}; idea that organ failure (leads to death); | eg cannot obtain enough oxygen | |
| | idea of {reduced / weakened} immune response (due to a loss of T cells); credit detail of role of T (helper) cells; credit detail of effect of no T killer cells; credit detail of effect of no B cells; ref to {secondary / opportunistic / other} infections (causing death); | eg production of cytokines eg infected cells will not be destroyed eg no antibody produced | (4) |

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| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 7(a)(i) | 1. {skin / epidermis} is a barrier / eq; | Accept prevents entry but not prevents infection | |
| | 2. reference to keratin; | NB keratin in skin forms a barrier = 2 marks | |
| | 3. reference to lack of receptors (for the virus); | Accept skin has different receptors | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 7(a)(ii) | idea that viruses only {infect / attach to / eq} {specific receptors / specific cells / host cells}; | | |
| | idea that receptors not present on {blood cells / endothelial cells / eq}; | | |
| | reference to {destruction / eq} of viruses by phagocytes; | Accept white blood cells. neutrophils; PMN I gnore macrophages Not lymphocytes, T cells, plasma cells | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 7(b) | reverse transcriptase (required) in HIV, no reverse transcriptase in cold virus; DNA formed (using RNA) in HIV, {no DNA formed / RNA used to make protein / translation} in cold virus; reference to {provirus / latency / delay in virus formation / eq} in HIV infection, {no provirus / lytic cycle / (immediate) formation of virus particles / eq} in cold virus; | NB answers can be pieced together but candidates still have to state both parts of mark point | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|------|
| 7(c)(i) | to synthesise (common cold) RNA / eq; for amino acids to bind to tRNA / eq; | | |
| | to synthesise (common cold) protein (capsid) / eq; | Accept translation | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 7(c)(ii) | idea of enzyme affecting {molecules in membrane / proteins / (phospho)lipids / cholesterol}; | | |
| | <pre>2. enzyme breaks {bonds / named bonds / eq};</pre> | | |
| | reference to { (by) hydrolysis / hydrolytic enzymes} ; | | |
| | 4. credit detail of enzyme action; | eg lowers activation energy, binding of active site to substrate (cannot credit reference to catalyst, as in stem of question) | |
| | 5. reference to enzyme U as {protease / lipase / cholesterase}; | I gnore lysosyme | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 8(a)(i) | (successful interbreeding) produces offspring; | Accept converse throughout | |
| | 2. (same species produce) fertile (offspring); | I gnore viable | |
| | credit reason why offspring of different species might be infertile; | eg genetic incompatibility, different number of chromosomes, poor quality gametes, low number of gametes | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 8(a)(ii) | 1. reference to reproductive isolation; | | |
| | 2. different breeding times; | | |
| | do not recognise {courtship displays / songs / eq}; | | |
| | 4. physically incompatible eg genitalia; | | (3) |
| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| 8(b) | idea that the two species share the same habitat; | | |
| | idea that the two species experience the same environmental conditions; | Accept similar | |
| | 3. (therefore) the same selection pressures ; | NB this needs to be in the context of both species being subjected to the same selection pressures Accept similar | |
| | idea that they are both well-adapted (to their environment); | Accept similar | |
| | 5. idea that no mutations have happened that {improve / change} their {phenotypes / survival}; | | |
| | 6. {no / few} changes in allele frequency / gene pool is stable; | | |
| | 7. idea that there has been very little change in environment (over the years); | | (3) |

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