

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2016

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level in Biology (WBI02) Paper 01 - Development, Plants and the Environment

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## **General Marking Guidance**

- This mark scheme provides a list of acceptable answers for this paper. Candidates will receive credit for all correct responses but will be penalised if they give more than one answer where only one is required (e.g. putting an additional cross in a set of boxes). If a candidate produces more written answers than the required number (two instead of one, three instead of two etc), only the first answers will be accepted. Free responses are marked for the effective communication of the correct answer rather than for quality of language but it is possible that, on some occasions, the quality of English or poor presentation can impede communication and loose candidate marks. It is sometimes possible for a candidate to produce a written response that does not feature in the mark scheme but which is nevertheless correct. If this were to occur, an examiner would, of course, give full credit to that answer.
- 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<br>Number | Answer                               | Mark |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1(a)(i)            | D eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells ; | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer                 | Mark |
|--------------------|------------------------|------|
| 1(a)(ii)           | B - plant cells only ; | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer                      | Mark |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| 1(a)(iii)          | B - eukaryotic cells only ; | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer                  | Mark |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------|
| 1(a)(iv)           | A - animal cells only ; | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer                | Mark |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 1(b)(i)            | B - Golgi apparatus ; | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance  | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 1(b)(ii)           |  |  |      |
|                    | 1. modification of { proteins / enzymes } ;  |  |      |
|                    | 2. detail of modification e.g. addition of carbohydrate, production of { glycoprotein / glycolipid } ; | 2. ALLOW addition of sugars or lipids, or reference to glycosylation |      |
|                    | <pre>3. packaging of { proteins / enzymes } (by the Golgi apparatus) ;</pre>                           |  |      |
|                    | 4. idea of production of { secretory vesicles / lysosomes } ;  |  | (3)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance   | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------|
| 2(a)               | tissues are groups of { one type of cell / similar cells } AND organs are groups of tissues ; | ALLOW 'tissues are made of one type of cell and organs are made of different types of cells | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|------|
| 2(b)               | 1. increases number of cells / eq ;                                      |                     |      |
|                    | 2. production of { genetically identical cells / eq };                   |                     |      |
|                    | 3. specialisation of cells (after cell division) / eq;                   |                     |      |
|                    | 4. replacement of damaged cells in tissues / repair of damaged tissues ; |                     |      |
|                    |  |                     | (3)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 2(c)(i)            | C - prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase ; | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 2(c)(ii)           | B - the nuclear envelope breaks down and the spindle is formed ; | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance                   | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------|
| 3(a)               | { β- /beta } glucose ; (1,4) glycosidic ; hydrogen ; (cellulose) microfibrils ; | ACCEPT phonetically correct spellings | (4)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| 3(b)               | 1. cotton;  |                     |      |
|                    | 2. { lowest value for lignin / no lignin / 0 lignin } (which provides strength to cell walls) / eq; |                     | (2)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| 3(c)(i)            | <ol> <li>calcium needed for { pectin / calcium pectate / eq };</li> <li>idea of (pectin) holding { microfibrils / cellulose } in a matrix;</li> <li>reference to middle lamella;</li> </ol> | 2. IGNORE glue      | (2)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance   | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| *3(c)(ii)          | (QWC - Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence) | (QWC emphasis on logical sequence)                          |      |
|                    | 1. description of controlled variable for wheat plants such as { source / parent / size / age /eq };       | 1. ACCEPT ref to seeds                                      |      |
|                    | 2. description of range of at least five different calcium ion concentrations ;                            | IGNORE units and a concentration of zero                    |      |
|                    | 3. idea of ( soil / solution ) with same { pH / concentration of other mineral ions } ;                    | 3. IGNORE nutrients   |      |
|                    | 4. description of two other environmental variables to be controlled;                                      | 4. ACCEPT temperature, light, humidity. IGNORE refs to time |      |
|                    | 5. idea of measuring { mass of grain / yield } ;   | 5. ACCEPT record mass of grain or yield                     |      |
|                    | 6. reference to repeats { at each concentration / used to calculate mean values / eq };                    | or yield  |      |
|                    |  |   | (5)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance  | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 4(a)               |  |  |      |
|                    | 1. large group of { patients / people with migraine } ;  | 1. ACCEPT 100-3000 patients  |      |
|                    | description of a variable to be considered in group of patients selected;                            | 2. e.g. age, gender, health, lifestyle                             |      |
|                    | 3. divided into groups – one group given the (new) drug, other group not given the drug / eq;        | 3. ACCEPT other group given placebo/standard or previous treatment |      |
|                    | 4. neither patient nor { doctor / administrator /scientist / eq } knows who is in which group / eq ; | ti odtinent  |      |
|                    | 5. description of placebo as inactive substance / eq;  |  |      |
|                    |  |  | (4)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer    | Mark |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| 4(b)(i)            | A - 37% ; | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance  | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 4(b)(ii)           | <ol> <li>idea of little difference between placebo and sumatriptan in the first 15 minutes;</li> <li>idea that with sumatriptan a larger percentage of patients are free of pain than with the placebo;</li> </ol> | <ol> <li>ACCEPT any time quoted from 0-15 minutes</li> <li>ACCEPT sumatriptan has a 'better effect than placebo'</li> </ol>                  |      |
|                    | <ul><li>3. idea of little difference between 10 mg and 20 mg sumatriptan (at any point in time);</li><li>4. manipulation of data to compare { concentrations of drug / drug and placebo };</li></ul>               | 4. e.g. at 120 minutes - 4% difference between 10mg and 20mg, 40% more patients pain free with 10mg than with the placebo, 36% more for 20mg | (3)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|------|
| 4(b)(iii)          | <ol> <li>idea that with { no treatment / placebo } some patients are free of pain;</li> </ol>                |                     |      |
|                    | <ol><li>idea that sumatriptan provides more rapid relief than placebo<br/>/ eq;</li></ol>                    |                     |      |
|                    | <ol><li>idea of 20mg being better in the first { 60 / 70 } minutes and<br/>10mg better afterwards;</li></ol> |                     |      |
|                    | 4. idea that the best dose is 10 mg;   |                     | (3)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance                            | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 5(a)               | <ol> <li>measure species { richness / diversity index } /count number of species (in the forest);</li> </ol> |  |      |
|                    | 2. idea of comparing before and after (habitat loss);  | 2. ACCEPT 'count again after a period of time' | (2)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance                | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|------|
| 5(b)               | <ol> <li>large number of seeds { collected / stored } / seeds collected from { many /different } plants ;</li> </ol> | 1. ACCEPT 'many seeds'             |      |
|                    | <ol><li>ensures { variety of alleles / large gene pool / eq } (in seed collected);</li></ol>                         | 2. IGNORE references to inbreeding | (2)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance  | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 5(c)(i)            | after storage negative correlation described / eq;   | IGNORE reference to negative correlation without storage   |      |
|                    | 2. after storage little difference if only dried for 15 minutes ;  | , and the second |      |
|                    | 3. idea that, after storage, drying time of more than 60 minutes results in the largest decrease in germination; |  |      |
|                    | 4. idea that more than 60 minutes drying causes decrease in germination whether seeds are stored or not;         |  |      |
|                    | 5. no germination (without or after storage) if dried for 300 minutes ;  |  |      |
|                    | 6. idea of optimum for germination success being 60 minutes drying without storing ;                             |  | (3)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance                     | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 5(c)(ii)           | 1. lower temperature / store at less than 22°C / eq;             | IGNORE low temperature and low humidity |      |
|                    | 2. lower humidity /store at less than 53% / eq;                  |   |      |
|                    | 3. description of reduced growth of { bacteria / fungi } / eq ;  |   |      |
|                    | 4. description of reduced { enzyme / metabolic } activity / eq ; |   |      |
|                    |  |   | (3)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer                       | Additional Guidance   | Mark |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|------|
| 6(a)               | totipotency / pluripotency ; | ACCEPT multipotency /totipotent / pluripotent / multipotent / | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| 6(b)               | <ol> <li>the { egg cell / female gamete } contains the { nucleus / genes } of the brown mouse;</li> <li>alleles for brown fur are in the { egg cell / female gamete };</li> <li>the alleles for brown fur are dominant / (stem cell)</li> </ol> |                     |      |
|                    | homozygous dominant for brown fur;  4. idea of genetic material from { female parent / sterile mouse } not passed on to offspring;  |                     | (2)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| 6(c)               | 1. haploid { nucleus / number of chromosomes } / eq ;                       |                     |      |
|                    | (haploid state) allows restoration of diploid number at fertilisation / eq; |                     |      |
|                    | 3. lipid { droplets / eq } to provides { energy / food } ;                  |                     |      |
|                    | 4. cortical granules / eq ;   |                     |      |
|                    | 5. description of { cortical reaction / hardening of zona pellucida / eq }; |                     | (4)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer Additional Guidance   |  | Mark |  |
|--------------------|--|--|------|--|
| 6(d)               | meiosis produced { haploid nuclei / genetic variation } ;  |  |      |  |
|                    | <ol> <li>independent assortment of chromosomes / { crossing over of chromatids / chiasmata };</li> </ol> |  |      |  |
|                    | 3. resulting in recombination of alleles ;   | 3. ACCEPT production of recombinants. IGNORE reference |      |  |
|                    | 4. { transcription / mRNA produced } at active genes / eq;   | to mutations   |      |  |
|                    | 5. translation of mRNA produced { protein /polypeptide } ;   | 5. ACCEPT enzyme                                       |      |  |
|                    | 6. production of { protein / enzyme } which determine { cell structure / function } ;                    | 6. ACCEPT 'proteins modify the cells'                  | (4)  |  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| 7(a)(i)            | 1. idea of more than one gene for a single characteristic ;         |                     |      |
|                    | 2. at { many / different } loci / eq ;                              |                     |      |
|                    | 3. cumulative effect on the phenotype / interaction of many genes ; |                     | (2)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer       | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|------|
| 7(a)(ii)           | continuous ; |                     | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance   | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------|
| 7(a)(iii)          | diet / temperature / competition / disease / day length ; | ACCEPT food or named nutrient such as protein, also ACCEPT malnutrition |      |
|                    |   |   | (1)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance   | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 7(b)(i)            | 1. correct figures selected – 42.57 and 51.61;                                       | Maximum of 2 marks if incorrect breed selected. Correct answer only gains 3 |      |
|                    | 2. difference between 42.57 and 51.61 correctly calculated as 9.04;                  |   |      |
|                    | 3. difference divided by original mass multiplied by 100 / correct answer of 21.24%; | 3. ACCEPT 21.236 and 21.2 but not 21.3                                      | (3)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance  | Mark |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|------|
| 7(b)(ii)           | idea that at each time interval the mass of eggs is greater for Aseel hens;             | 1.IGNORE larger eggs |      |
|                    | <ol><li>idea that the { ranges / standard deviation figures } do not overlap;</li></ol> |                      | (2)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| 7(b)(iii)          | 1. idea of no eggs laid until at least 22 weeks ;                           |                     |      |
|                    | 2. both increase (from 22 weeks) to 31 weeks / same at 30 weeks ;           |                     |      |
|                    | 3. idea that a higher percentage of Aseel hens lay eggs up to 31 weeks ;    |                     |      |
|                    | 4. idea that a higher percentage of Kadaknath hens lay eggs from 32 weeks ; |                     |      |
|                    | 5. highest for Aseel at 31 weeks and for Kadaknath at 35 weeks ;            |                     |      |
|                    | 6. highest value is for Kadaknath hens (at 35 weeks);                       |                     | (3)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer             | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------|
| 8(a)(i)            | 1. anatomical ;    |                     |      |
|                    | 2. physiological ; |                     |      |
|                    | 3. behavioural;    |                     | (2)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer  | Additional Guidance                                   | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------|
| *8(a)(ii)          | *(QWC – spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence) | QWC emphasis is clarity of expression                 |      |
|                    | 1. idea of genetic variation within the species ;   |   |      |
|                    | 2. mutations ;  |   |      |
|                    | 3. reference to selection pressures / description of relevant selection pressure such as predation;         |   |      |
|                    | 4. reproductive or geographical isolation ;   |   |      |
|                    | 5. the idea of alleles for beneficial { phenotypes / features } ;   | 5. IGNORE genes                                       |      |
|                    | 6. idea of those with beneficial { alleles /features } surviving ;  | 6. e.g. number/size of eyespots.                      |      |
|                    | 7. idea of those individuals (breeding and) passing on beneficial alleles to next generation;               |   |      |
|                    | 8. idea of change in allele frequency over time ;   | 8. ACCEPT 'frequency of beneficial alleles increases' | (5)  |

| Question<br>Number | Answer   | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|------|
| 8(b)               | phenotype determined by genotype and the environment / eq;                     |                     |      |
|                    | 2. idea that the genotype may not be known e.g. may have different genotypes ; |                     | (2)  |

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