

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2019

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level Biology (WBI04) Paper 01 The Natural Environment and Species Survival

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January 2019
Publications Code WBI04_01_1901_MS
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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	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
Number				
1(a)(i)	1.	has (two single stranded molecules of) RNA;	1 DO NOT ACCEPT DNA	
	2.	protein coat / capsid ;		
	3.	has an envelope ;	3 ACCEPT lipid layer	
	4.	has {reverse transcriptase / integrase};		
	5.	has {glycoproteins / gp 120 / gp 41};	5 ACCEPT any other appropriately named molecule	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	T helper (lymphocyte / cell)	ACCEPT CD4 (positive) {cell / lymphocyte};	
			(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(b)(i)	1. idea that viruses {attach to / target / eq} (specific) cells ;	1 ACCEPT tissues	
	2. {nucleic acid / DNA / RNA / genes / genetic material} enters the cell / eq ;	2 ACCEPT virus {enters / infects} cell	(2)
	3. idea that viruses are hollow so can carry the genes ;		(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(b)(ii)	 idea that viruses have {receptors / eq} for {molecules / eq} on their target cells; 	1 ACCEPT glycoproteins / antigens / attachment proteins / binding sites	
	2. and therefore cannot {attach to / target / enter} all cell types ;	2 ACCEPT only target one type of cell / only target specific cells / attach to their host cells / different types of viruses bind to different types of cell	
	 idea that some viruses are too small to carry all the genetic material inside them; 		
	4. idea that some viruses may cause disease ;		
	5. idea that people may be immune to a particular virus ;		(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(a)(i)	1. phospholipid bilayer / eq ;		
	2. proteins present (in the bilayer) / eq ;		
	3. cholesterol embedded amongst the fatty acid tails / eq;		
	 {glycoproteins / receptors / glycolipids} attached on the surface; 		(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
*2(a)(ii)	 phagocytosis / {microorganism / eq} is {engulfed by / eq} (the macrophage); 	QWC focusing on logical sequence	
	 idea that the {microorganism / eq} is within a {vacuole / vesicle} ; 	2 ACCEPT reference to phagosome	
	3. (then) {microorganism / eq } destroyed by the macrophage enzymes / eq ;	3 DO NOT ACCEPT virus is killed	
	4. idea of antigens (of destroyed microorganism) attach to (MHC) molecules on the surface of the macrophage ;	5 ACCEPT macrophages are APC to T	
	5. for presentation of antigen to T helper cells;	helper cells	
	6. T helper cells become activated / {immune / eq} response initiated / eq ;	7 ACCEPT descriptions and the	
	7. antibody-binding sites on the surface of the macrophage ;	7 ACCEPT description e.g. macrophage membrane can attach to antibody	
	8. for opsonisation / eq ;		(6)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	1. {modification / processed / eq} of protein ;	1 ACCEPT suitable named protein e.g. enzyme, receptor, cytokine, interleukin	
	2. idea of packaging protein into {vesicles / lysosomes / eq};		
	3. credit named example of enzymes;	3 e.g. lysozyme, hydrolases, lipases, ATP synthetase	
	 credit named molecule expressed on cell surface membrane ; 	4. e.g. MHC, antibody receptor	
	5. credit named molecule released by macrophages;	5 e.g. interleukins, cytokines	(3)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(b)(ii)	 contain {digestive enzymes / hydrolytic enzymes / lysozyme / named enzyme}; 		
	 idea of destruction of microorganisms (inside macrophage) / apoptosis; 	NB enzymes to digest bacteria = 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer					Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)	Eukarya	;				Accept Eukaryota / Eukaryote / Eukaryotic	(1)
Question Number	Answer				Additional Guidance	Mark	
3(b)							
		Structure found in					
	Structure	Both bacteria and fungi	Bacteria but not fungi	Fungi but not bacteria	Neither bacteria nor fungi		
	Cell membrane	X					
	Chloroplast				X		
	Ribosomes	X					(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(c)	C polysaccharide	A is incorrect because there is the wrong ratio of C, H, O and there are no ester bonds B is incorrect because there are no nitrogenous bases or phosphate groups D is incorrect because there are no R groups or peptide bonds	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(d)(i)	 antibiotics are effective against bacteria / antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections / antibiotic target sites are specific to prokaryotic cells / eq; 	1 IGNORE fungi	
	antibiotics do not affect viruses because they {are not living / do not have the target sites / eq;	2 DO NOT ACCEPT does not kill viruses	
	3. antibiotics do not affect fungi because they {are eukaryotic cells / are not prokaryotic cells};	3 ACCEPT named difference e.g. cell wall of fungi are made of {chitin / glucan / not peptidoglycan / not murein} membranes of fungi are made of ergosterol fungi have {80s ribosomes / do not have 70s ribosomes / eq}	(3)
	4. idea that some bacteria are resistant to specific antibiotics;	P	, ,

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(d)(ii)	1. idea of taking a swab from the ear ;	ACCEPT fungi for bacteria throughout	
	2. credit method of culturing the bacteria in the swab;	2 e.g. on agar, in an agar plate IGNORE in a petri dish IGNORE virus	
	3. credit appropriate method of adding a range of antibiotics;	3 e.g. soaked onto a disc / added to the agar	
	 idea of culturing the bacteria with the antibiotics for a period of time at an appropriate temperature; 	4 temp. range 25°C - 45°C incubation time 24 hours - 2 weeks	
	5. credit an indication of what is being looked for ;	5 e.g. inhibition zone / clear zone	(3)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
4(a)		A is incorrect because nitrogen is not a	
	B methane and carbon dioxide	greenhouse gas	
		C is incorrect because oxygen is not a	
		greenhouse gas	
		D is incorrect because oxygen is not a	(1)
		greenhouse gas	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
Number				
4(b)			A is incorrect because enzymes increase	
	В	lower the activation energy and increase the rate	the rate	
			C is incorrect because enzymes increase	
			the rate	
			D is incorrect because enzymes lower the	(1)
			activation energy	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
4(c)(i)	1. growth is the increase in {size / height / mass / eq};	1 ACCEPT larger / bigger / increase in number cells DO NOT ACCEPT older	
	2. credit appropriate example shown in the diagram ;	2 e.g. chick increases in size, chick's legs get longer IGNORE chick grows into a chicken	
		NB e.g. growth is the increase in height of the chick = 2 marks	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
4(c)(ii)	 development is the change in {features / structures / phenotype / complexity} (as an organism ages) / eq; 	1 ACCEPT differentiation of cells / move from one stage in lifecycle to the next IGNORE growth	
	2. credit appropriate example shown in the diagram;	2 e.g. hen has a comb but the chick does not, hen has a tail but the chick does not, chick developing from embryo	
		inside egg	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
4(c)(iii)	1. {stages / changes / forms / eq} in the life of an organism / eq ;		
	idea that eggs hatch into chicks and chicks become chickens which lay eggs;	2 ACCEPT from a flow diagram e.g.	
		hen	
			(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(d)(i)	 dendrochronology is the study of tree rings; 		
	idea that the size of the rings depends on the size of the xylem vessels;		
	3. idea that size of rings depends on availability of water;	3 ACCEPT rainfall	
	4. idea that size of ring depends on temperature;		
	5. idea that size of rings depends on (the rate of) photosynthesis;		(3)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
4(d)(ii)	1. pollen is preserved (in peat bogs) / eq ;		
	2. idea that plants can be identified from pollen ;		
	 idea that the plants that can grow depends on {rainfall / temperature / climate / eq}; 		(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
5(a)(i)	 contains the (genetic) {information / code} for a polypeptide / codes for the synthesis of mRNA / eq; 		(1)

Question	Answer	itional Guidance	Mark
Number			
5(a)(ii)	1. mutation will result in different bases (on the DNA / mRNA);		
		ognise the splice site	
		CCEPT introns (and some exons) not be removed	
		CCEPT different sequence of es if introns not removed	
	<u>/</u> eq ; amin	CCEPT different sequence of no acids in the <u>β subunit</u> if introns removed	
		CCEPT haemoglobin may not be to bind oxygen	
			(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(a)(iii)	 idea that the stop codon is transcribed (from the DNA into the mRNA); 		
	2. no tRNA has an anticodon for the (mRNA) stop codon ;		
	so no amino acid can be {attached / brought to the ribosome} by tRNA;		
	4. {mRNA / ribosome} and polypeptide separate / eq;	4 ACCEPT {signals the end of / used to stop} <u>translation</u>	
		to stopy <u>translation</u>	(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
*5(b)		QWC focusing on clarity	
	1. idea of (extracting) haemoglobin from {blood / a patient};		
	 {β subunit / haemoglobin / protein} cut into {fragments / peptides}; 		
	3. by {(protease) enzymes / proteases};		
	4. reference to {hydrolysis / eq} of peptide bonds ;	5 NB this mark point can be	
	5. idea of loading onto gel ;	applied even if DNA is used in the answer	
	6. electrical field applied to gel / eq ;	6 NB this mark point can be applied even if DNA is used in the answer	
	7. idea that the peptides are {stained / made visible} ;		
	8. idea of comparing the (peptide) bands with bands from a {normal	7 IGNORE southern blotting	

/ known β thalassaemia} { β subunit / haemoglobin} ;		
9. credit what is being compared ;	 9 ACCEPT {position / number / width / size} of bands NB this mark point can be applied even if DNA is used in the answer 	(6)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
6(a)	1. envelope and grana drawn;	envelope should be drawn as two lines grana should be drawn as a minimum of two sacs on top of one another IGNORE labels	
	2. & 3. two structures correctly labelled ;;	2 ACCEPT plasmids IGNORE any named size given to ribosomes If one incorrect label, max of 1 label mark If two incorrect labels then no label marks can be awarded	
		e.g. nbosome staven grain strama envelope Inner and outar membrane	
		granum	

	(3)

Question Number	Answer Additional Guidance N	Mark
6(b)	 compartmentalisation (from cytoplasm) / idea of keeping photosynthesis separate from other (metabolic) reactions in the cell; 1 ACCEPT idea that reactants are kept close together 	
	 2. {increase / large} surface area (of membrane) so that {more / more} {photosynthetic pigments / photosystems / light absorbed}; 	
	3. contain {photosynthetic pigments / named pigment / photosystems} ;	
	4. so that light can be <u>absorbed</u> ; 4 must be linked to mp 3	

5. contain the electron carrier (proteins);	5 ALLOW electron transport chain	
6. so that {protons / eq} can be pumped into thylakoid space ;		
	6 must be linked to mp 5	
7. provide a thylakoid space / eq ;		
8. so that {protons / eq} can accumulate;	8 must be linked to mp 7	
	• mast be mixed to mp /	
9. contains ATP synthase (channels);		(4)
10. so that energy released will result in photophosphorylation / eq;		(4)
	10 must be linked to mp 9	

Question	Answer Additional Guidance I	Mark
Number		
6(c)(i)	1. {volume / concentration} of {carbon dioxide used / oxygen evolved / eq}; 1. {volume / concentration} of {carbon dioxide used / oxygen (oxygen) bubbles IGNORE amount	
		(2)
	2. over a period of time / in a stated time ; 2 minimum of 10 seconds	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
6(c)(ii)	 increase in NaHCO₃ concentration increases rate of photosynthesis above {35 /36} (a.u.) light intensity; 	1 ACCEPT idea that this is an overall trend but not true at lower light intensities	
	increase in light intensity increases rate of photosynthesis but then it levels off;	2 ACCEPT idea of increase and then (small) fluctuations	
	 idea that the levelling off depends on the concentration of NaHCO₃; 		
		NB increase in light intensity and NaHCO ₃ increases rate of photosynthesis gains 1	
		mark if no other mark awarded piece together	(3)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
6(c)(iii)			
	carbon dioxide from the air has dissolved in the water /		(1)
	respiration has produced carbon dioxide / eq ;		

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
7(a)			
	28.5 (%) ;		(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
7(b)(i)	1. 1 500 - 125 / 1375;		
	2. (1 375 × 100 ÷ 125 =) 1100 (% ;		
		Correct answer with no working shown	(2)
		gains 2 marks	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
7(b)(ii)		ACCEPT converse for the estuary	
		applies throughout	
	 open ocean has a greater percentage (of the Earth's) NPP and the NPP is lower / eq; 		
	2. because the open ocean covers a far greater area (of the Earth's surface) / eq ;	2 ACCEPT ocean represents 65% of Earth's surface and estuary <u>only</u> 0.3%	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(b)(iii)	1. idea that there are {fewer / not many} plants growing ;	1 ACCEPT few species of plant	
	 due to the lack of water; credit correct link between lack of water and (lack of) plants; 	3 e.g. less photolysis, dehydration	
	4. due to {extreme / very high / very cold} temperatures ;5. credit correct link between extreme temperature and the effect on enzyme activity in photosynthesis ;	4 ACCEPT so or too {high / low)5 e.g. low temperatures result in slow activity, high temperatures denature enzymes	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(b)(iv)	1. GPP would be higher (than 2000 / NPP);		(2)
	2. because NPP = GPP – R / eq;	2 ACCEPT GPP = NPP+R	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(a)	 idea that the viral DNA will be replicated (only) when the cell is {replicating its own DNA / in S phase / eq}; 		
	 therefore new viruses will be formed (only) in dividing cells / eq; 		
	idea that tissue damage is caused by the viruses leaving the host cell;		(2)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
8(b)(i)		A is incorrect because antibodies from	
	D natural passive	the mother is a natural occurrence and	
		they do not stimulate the immune	
		response	
		B is incorrect because antibodies from	
		the mother is a natural occurrence	
		C is incorrect because antibodies from	
		the mother do not stimulate the immune	(1)
		response	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
8(b)(ii)	5.2 to 6.5 weeks after birth ;	ACCEPT any pair of values in the range 5 - 7 weeks	(1)

Question Number	Answer	dditional Guidance	Mark
8(b)(iii)	 idea that kittens injected with {(FPV) antigens / attenuated FPV / eq}; 	IGNORE dead virus	
	2. which stimulate the (primary) immune response ;	ACCEPT correct description	
	3. resulting in the formation of (T / B) memory cells;		
	4. idea that these memory cells are activated on infection with FPV ;		
	5. resulting in {higher / faster} production of antibodies (by plasma cells);		(4)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
8(b)(iv)	 idea that the (maternal) antibodies will bind to the {antigens / virus} (in the vaccine); 	1 ACCEPT agglutinate / opsonise DO NOT ACCEPT {destroy / kill} the {antigen / virus}	
	2. therefore macrophages will engulf the antigens / eq;		
	idea that the antigens {cannot bind / will not be available to bind} to the B cells;		(2)

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