

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2022

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level In Biology

(WBI16) Paper 01

Practical Skills in Biology II

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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 will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:
  - ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear
  - select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter
  - organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate

# **Using the Mark Scheme**

Examiners should look for qualities to reward rather than faults to penalise. This does NOT mean giving credit for incorrect or inadequate answers, but it does mean allowing candidates to be rewarded for answers showing correct application of principles and knowledge. Examiners should therefore read carefully and consider every response: even if it is not what is expected it may be worthy of credit.

The mark scheme gives examiners:

- an idea of the types of response expected
- how individual marks are to be awarded
- the total mark for each question
- examples of responses that should NOT receive credit.

/ means that the responses are alternatives and either answer should receive full credit.

( ) means that a phrase/word is not essential for the award of the mark, but helps the examiner to get the sense of the expected answer.

Phrases/words in **bold** indicate that the <u>meaning</u> of the phrase or the actual word is **essential** to the answer. ecf/TE/cq (error carried forward) means that a wrong answer given in an earlier part of a question is used correctly in answer to a later part of the same question.

Candidates must make their meaning clear to the examiner to gain the mark. Make sure that the answer makes sense. Do not give credit for correct words/phrases which are put together in a meaningless manner. Answers must be in the correct context.

#### **Quality of Written Communication**

Questions which involve the writing of continuous prose will expect candidates to:

• write legibly, with accurate use of spelling, grammar and punctuation in order to make the meaning clear · select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter · organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Full marks will be awarded if the candidate has demonstrated the above abilities.

Questions where QWC is likely to be particularly important are indicated (QWC) in the mark scheme, but this does not preclude others.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1a	A description that includes six of the following points:		
	<ul> <li>dependent variable is mass needed to break fibres (1)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>use fibres the same length and {diameter/cross sectional area} (1)</li> </ul>	Accept thickness	
	method of supporting fibre (1)	Accept between 2 (clamp stands) / with fibre hung from one (stand)	
	add known mass to fibre until it breaks (1)	Accept use of forcemeter – record force when it breaks	
	<ul> <li>suitable method of control of one variable {age of fibre / temperature/ humidity} (1)</li> </ul>	Accept age of plant Accept AC room for temperature (not waterbath) AC room / humidifier / dehumidifier for humidity	
	method of calculation for tensile strength (1)	eg force divided by (cross sectional) area / mass converted to force then divided by (cs) area	
	• repeats and calculate a mean (1)	Accept repeats to calculate SD	Exp 6

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1b	<ul> <li>A description that includes three of the following points:</li> <li>cellulose {is a polymer of / contains many /contains a large number of} B glucose (molecules) (1)</li> <li>joined by 1-4 glycosidic bonds (1)</li> </ul>	Accept polysaccharide containing beta glucose molecules	
	every other (glucose) molecule is inverted (1)	Accept reversed	
	to give a straight (chain / molecule) (1)	Accept linear / unbranched	Exp 3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1c	An answer that includes the following:		
	<ul> <li>biofuels only release the carbon dioxide that was absorbed by {photosynthesis / plants} (1)</li> </ul>	Accept they are (almost) carbon neutral  Accept biofuels release carbon dioxide which plants would have released when they decompose / biofuels don't produce extra carbon dioxide	
			Exp 1

(Total for question 1 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2a	<ul> <li>An answer that includes the following:</li> <li>snails have a simple nervous system, so they are thought not to feel (much) pain (1)</li> </ul>	Accept snails are invertebrates so they do not feel (much) pain / snails are not sentient beings / do not need a licence to use snails	<b>Ехр</b> 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2b	An answer that includes the following:	Example calculation	
	• correct use of r <sup>3</sup> (1)	1.5 <sup>3</sup> / 3.375 / <u>3</u> <sup>3</sup> 2	
	• correct multiplication by 2 (1)		
	<ul> <li>correct answer to two significant figures (1)</li> </ul>	28 (mm³)	
		Allow ecf if errors in first parts of calculation;	
		14 gets mp1 and 3; 230 gets mp2 and 3	
			Ехр
		Correct answer with no working gains full marks	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2ci	Answer that includes two of the following:		
	(air / room / water) temperature (1)		
	humidity (1)		
	light intensity (1)		
	• pH (of water) (1)		Exp 2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	
2cii	Answer that includes the following:		
	<ul> <li>variable with suitable control method described (1)</li> </ul>	temperature: AC room / thermostatically controlled room ignore waterbath unless water temperature specified humidity: AC room / humidifier / dehumidifier light intensity: bulb {of known wattage / at known distance}	Eve
		pH : buffer	Exp 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2ciii	An answer that includes the following:		
	<ul> <li>results are not valid / description of expected effect on the dependent variable (1)</li> </ul>		Exp 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2d	An answer that includes two of the following		
	presence of water, not volume, is important (1)	Accept once the membrane is wet, adding more water makes no difference	
	<ul> <li>rate of water supply does not determine time to break down the membrane (1)</li> </ul>	Accept time the water has been there is important, not the rate of supply	
		Accept there is the same rate of diffusion of water through the membrane regardless of water supply.	
		Accept changes to membrane structure takes time	
	<ul> <li>(rate of membrane breakdown is) limited by another factor (1)</li> </ul>	Accept enzymes may be involved in the breaking of the membrane.	
		Accept something other than water is rate limiting	
		Accept membrane thickness may vary, so takes longer to break down (if thicker).	Exp 2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3a	<ul> <li>Answer that includes the following:</li> <li>there is no (significant) difference between the (mean) number of mayfly nymphs in stream A and stream B</li> </ul>	Accept in polluted and unpolluted streams	
			Exp 1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance			Mark
3b	An answer that includes the following:	Example table			
	suitable table format with data (1)		Number of r stream A 27	nayfly nymphs stream B 25	
		37 24	16 34		
	correct column headings (1)		45	12	
	means correctly calculated		34 38	35 26	
	ie 36.0 and 31.6 or 36 and 32 (1)		49 61	43 51	
			40 20	26 24	
			28	36	
			38 42	26 49	
			25 32	52 19	Eva
		mean	36.0 / 36	31.6 / 32	Exp 3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3с	An answer that includes the following:		
	<ul> <li>bar graph with linear scale and axes labelled with units (1)</li> </ul>	Must start at zero ie not broken axis Mean number of mayfly nymphs and (stream) A and B	
	• means plotted correctly (1)	Accept ECF from 3b	
	<ul> <li>range bars plotted correctly (1)</li> </ul>		Exp 3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3di	An answer that includes the following:	Example calculation:	
	• correct calculation of numerator (1)	4.4 / 36.0 – 31.6 or 4.0 / 36 - 32 Ecf if wrong means used	
	• correct substitution of given $(S_A)^2$ and $(S_B)^2$ (1)	116 + 160 15 15	
	• correct value of t (1)	t = 1.026 / 1.03 or 0.933 / 0.93	Exp
		Correct answer with no working gains full marks	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3d ii	An answer that includes the following:		
	• correct critical value stated / indicated in table (1)	2.05	
	<ul> <li>calculated value is less than the critical value, therefore accept the null hypothesis (1)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>there is no (significant) difference between the number of mayfly nymphs in streams A and B (1)</li> </ul>		
			Exp

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3e	An explanation that includes two of the following:		
	comment on the variability of data (1)	Accept range bars overlap	
	<ul> <li>{samples should have been taken on more than one day / at more than one time of day / should have surveyed more than 2 streams} (1)</li> </ul>	Accept number of species of mayfly nymphs should have been recorded	
	• other named variables not monitored / measured (1)	Accept depth / flow rate / temperature / pH / light intensity / other pollutants	
			Exp 2

(Total for question 3 = 15 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4a	A description that includes two of the following:		
	<ul> <li>find a suitable {mass / concentration / number of cells} of yeast (that will produce carbon dioxide) (1)</li> </ul>	Accept suitable {concentration / mass} of sugar Accept suitable concentration / mass of mineral ions	
	<ul> <li>find a suitable {method for measuring carbon dioxide / method to measure oxygen consumption / redox indicator} (1)</li> </ul>	eg TTC / DCPIP / methylene blue	
	• find a suitable range of temperatures (1)	Accept find a suitable timescale to measure the {volume of gas produced / oxygen consumption}	Exp 2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4b	An answer that includes eight of the following:		
	clear statement of the dependent variable (1)	e.g. volume of carbon dioxide produced per unit time / volume of oxygen used per unit time / time for (named) redox indicator to change colour	
	some description of apparatus used (1)	eg method of collecting (carbon dioxide) gas / respirometer with soda lime / tubes in a waterbath before mixing	
	• control of mass of yeast (1)	Accept {volume / concentration} of yeast (suspension) / number of yeast cells	
	<ul> <li>incubate for a set period of time and record {volume of carbon dioxide produced / movement of ink drop} (1)</li> </ul>	record time for {colour change of redox indicator / standard volume of (carbon dioxide) gas to be collected / ink drop to move standard distance}	
	• five stated temperatures in a range of 5-55°C (1)		
	two variables that need to be controlled (1)	pH – buffer; {concentration / volume} of redox indicator;	
	description of how one of these variables is controlled (1)	{mass / concentration} of glucose eg 10g sugar/ use of balance;	
	<ul> <li>repeats for each temperature or repeat the whole experiment (1)</li> </ul>	{type / strain / species / age} of yeast;	
	method of calculating rate of respiration (1)	1 divided by time taken for colour change / distance divided by time / volume divided by time	Exp 8

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4c	An answer that includes the following:		
	table for raw data with headings and units, and means calculated from repeats (1)		
	line graph format with labelled axes (1)		
	use of an appropriate correlation statistical test (1)		Exp 3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4d	An answer that includes two of the following:		
	<ul> <li>difficult to measure (small) values of the dependent variable (1)</li> </ul>	Accept difficult to recognise end point	
	<ul> <li>difficult to prevent contamination of yeast cultures / hard to maintain aseptic conditions</li> <li>(1)</li> </ul>	Accept uneven distribution of yeast cells at start of investigation / unequal numbers in each tube	
	• difficulties related to experimental design (1)	Accept yeast may change from aerobic to anaerobic respiration during investigation;	
		build-up of waste products may {affect enzymes / slow rate of respiration};	
		at higher temperatures, gases (CO <sub>2</sub> and oxygen) expand, so this would affect the volume recorded (esp in respirometer);	
		carbon dioxide is water soluble, so the volume of gas recorded may not be accurate	Exp 2

(Total for question 4 = 15 marks)