# Pearson Edexcel 

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2020

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

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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 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 |
| AO1 |  | 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 | 2a and 2b |  | 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 | 3 b |  | An explanation that combines identifying an improvement of the experimental procedure with a linked justification/reasoning |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a )}$ | C iodine solution <br> The only correct answer is C | (1) |
|  | A is not correct because amylase is not used to test for <br> starch | B is not correct because ethanol is not used to test for <br> starch <br> D is not correct because hydrochloric acid is not used to <br> test for starch |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1(b)(i) | Two from: |  |  |
|  | - wear goggles (1) <br> - wear gloves (Benedict's <br> (1) <br> - use tongs to handle test tube <br> (1) | (2) <br> (1) | accept other relevant <br> safety precautions (1) <br> ignore PPE without <br> additional detail |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | heat up contents of the tube / <br> allow a reaction to take place <br> (between food sample and <br> Benedict's solution) | accept speed up the <br> reaction / safer than <br> using a Bunsen burner | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( c ) ( i )}$ | One from: | • mass of biscuit <br> accept weight of <br> biscuit. <br> ignore references to <br> 'amount' | (1) <br> • volume of Benedict's <br> solution |
| - temperature of water <br> (bath) | ignore references to <br> 'amount' |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( c ) ( i i )}$ | Two from: | (2) |  |
|  | all biscuits contain <br> (reducing) sugar /glucose <br> (1) | most in biscuit B (1) | accept high in B <br> accept low in A |
|  |  | accept B is greater <br> than C is greater <br> than A for 2 marks |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(i) | B cell wall | (1) |
|  | The only correct answer is $\mathbf{B}$ |  |
|  | C is not correct because $X$ is not the cytoplasm <br> D is not correct because $X$ is not the nucleus |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(ii) | (allows) movement / swim / motility | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(iii) | - (bacteria) have no nucleus <br> / have chromosomal DNA / <br> have a cell wall | accept converse for all <br> differences | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(b) | C diffusion | (1) |
|  | A is not correct because oxygen does not move into and <br> out of cells by transpiration | B is not correct because oxygen does not move into and <br> out of cells by active transport |
| D is not correct because oxygen does not move into and <br> out of cells by osmosis |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(c) | Substitution |  | (2) |
|  | Evaluation <br> $20(\mathrm{~mm})$ | award two marks for <br> correct answer with no <br> working |  |



| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(ii) | A description including: |  |  |
| - (gradual) increase (in area |  |  |  |
| of land used) (between |  |  |  |
| 2005 and 2014)(1) |  |  |  |$\quad$| (2) |
| :--- |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( b )}$ | (Larger yield means) less land is needed to grow GM crops | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( c ) ( i )}$ | C biological control <br> The only correct answer is C | (1) |
|  | A is not correct because using ladybirds is not an example <br> of chemical control <br> B is not correct because using ladybirds is not an example <br> of enzyme technology <br> D is not correct because using ladybirds is not an example <br> of tissue culture |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(c)(ii) | An explanation linking two of the <br> following: <br> -reduces use of chemicals / <br> pesticides (1) <br> - so pests do not become <br> resistant to insecticides / <br> chemicals do not build up <br> in the environment (1) <br> OR  <br> -specific to the pest (1) (2) <br> - inse other beneficial animals are not affected <br> (1) | accept cheaper (1) <br> if explained (1) |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(d) | risk of GM plants cross- pollinating <br> with other plants / reduced <br> biodiversity | accept creates ‘super <br> weeds' / consumers do <br> not want GMOs | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(a)(i) | Substitution <br> $3 \div 120(1)$ | (2) <br> award two marks for <br> correct answer with <br> no working |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(a)(ii) | Repeat (the investigation) | accept compare with <br> results from other <br> groups | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(b) | A logical plan including three from <br> the following: <br> - | heat (hydrochloric) acid to <br> different temperatures (1) | (3) <br> accept heat agar jelly <br> cubes to different <br> temperatures |
|  | - use same size agar jelly <br> cubes (1) | use same volume/ <br> concentration of acid (1) | ignore amount of acid |
| (1)for same amount of time | measure clear distance <br> (from outside of cube) at <br> each temperature (1) | accept for 2 marks <br> time how long for agar <br> jelly to go clear <br> (mp 4 and 5) |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 ( c )}$ | A against a concentration gradient using energy <br> The only correct answer is A | (1) |
|  | B is not correct because active transport is not down a <br> concentration gradient using energy | C is not correct because active transport is not against a <br> concentration gradient without using energy |
| D is not correct because active transport is not down a <br> concentration gradient without using energy |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(d)(i) | C $34 \%$ | (1) |
|  | The only correct answer is C <br> A is not correct because the percentage of preventable <br> cases of cancer caused by tobacco is not 41\% | B is not correct because percentage of preventable <br> cases of cancer caused by tobacco is not 37\% |
| D is not correct because percentage of preventable <br> cases of cancer caused by tobacco is not 26\% |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(d)(ii) | Substitution |  | (2) |
|  | $(7 \times 163440) \div 100 / 163440 \times$ <br> $7 \% / 163440 \times 0.07(1)$ <br> Correctly rounded to <br> 11441 | accept $11440.8(1)$ |  |
| award two marks for <br> correct answer with no <br> working |  |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( i )}$ | An answer including: <br> • select large chickens /chicks from larger chickens <br> $(1)$ | (3) |
|  | • breed together (1) <br> • repeat over (many) generations / long period of <br> time (1) |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(a)(ii) | Benefit <br> • produces more food / fewer chickens needed for the <br> same amount of meat (1) | (2) |
|  | Risk <br> - less variation /losing useful genes (from the gene <br> pool) / losing traits which may be desirable in the <br> future / health issues related to larger bodies (1) |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(b)(i) | $39 /$ thirty-nine | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(b)(ii) | meiosis / meiotic cell division | reject mitosis / <br> mitotic cell <br> division | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( c ) ( i )}$ | C all the genetic material of an organism <br> The only correct answer is C | A is not correct because a genome is not all the cells of <br> an organism <br> B is not correct because a genome is not all the enzymes <br> of an organism <br> D is not correct because a genome is not all the <br> cytoplasm of an organism |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c)(ii) | Any two from: <br> - identify useful genes (1) | (2) |
|  | - track evolution/ identify new species to show which <br> species are more closely related (1) | understand diseases (of crop plants and animals) <br> - discover new medicines / find a cure for diseases (1) |
| - identify the sequences that allow some plants and <br> animals to cope with environmental change (1) |  |  |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(a)(i) | Any two from: <br> - mass of product increases up to 40 으 $/ 300 \mathrm{mg}$ (1) <br> - mass of product decreases after 40 으 / 300 mg (1) <br> - mass of product decreases faster than it increases (1) | accept maximum mass is $300 \mathrm{mg} / 40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is the optimum temperature (1) <br> accept increases then decreases for 1 mark | (2) |


| Question number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(a)(ii) | An explanation linking two from: <br> - (maximum product at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) because the enzyme is at its optimum temperature (1) <br> - (between $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the amount of product decreases) because the enzyme is becoming less active/ is being denatured /at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the enzyme is denatured (1) <br> - (because) the active site is changing shape / substrate can't bind to the active site / fewer enzyme-substrate complexes formed (1) | (2) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( b ) ( i )}$ | Two lines drawn correctly as shown. | (2) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | D lipase <br> The only correct answer is D <br> A is not correct because carbohydrase does not break down <br> fat <br> B is not correct because amylase does not break down fat <br> $\mathbf{C}$ is not correct because protease does not break down fat | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( c )}$ | An explanation linking: <br> - (shape of) active site of <br> enzyme (1) | (3) |  |
| - not complementary to / will <br> not fit substrate Q (1) | accept lock and key are <br> not complementary/ <br> enzyme and substrate <br> don't fit together <br> cannot cause the reaction <br> to occur (so no product is <br> formed) (1) |  |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{7 ( a ) ( i )}$ | D optic nerve <br> The only correct answer is D | (1) |
|  | A is not correct because the cornea does not carry <br> impulses to the brain <br> B is not correct because the iris does not carry impulses to <br> the brain <br> $\mathbf{C}$ is not correct because the lens does not carry impulses <br> to the brain |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(a)(ii) | iris | accept radial muscles / <br> circular muscles | (1) |


| Question number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b) | An answer linking four from: <br> - cone cells (1) <br> - (cone cells) responsible for colour vision (1) <br> - rod cells (1) <br> - (rod cells) detect intensity of light (1) <br> - (both) send impulses to the brain (1) | (4) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(c) | antibiotics / antibacterials / named antibiotics | (1) |


| Question number | I ndicative content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * 7 (d) | Short-sightedness <br> - eyeball too long <br> - cornea too curved <br> - lens too curved / too convex <br> - light refracted too much by cornea / lens <br> - light rays not brought to a focus on retina <br> - light rays focused in front of retina <br> Long-sightedness <br> - eyeball too short <br> - cornea not curved enough <br> - lens too thin / not convex enough <br> - light refracted too little by cornea / lens <br> - light rays not brought to a focus on retina <br> - light rays focused behind retina | (6) |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | - No rewardable material. |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | - Demonstrates elements of biological understanding, some of which is inaccurate. 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 number of eye defects covered within the response. <br> The mark within the level is determined by the detail within the descriptions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | No rewardable material |  |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | - A description of one cause of the eye defects. <br> - Linked to an interpretation of the structures in a relevant diagram. | Possible candidate responses <br> - With short-sightedness, light rays are focused in front of the retina. <br> - The eyeball is too long. <br> - With long-sightedness, light rays are focused behind the retina. |
| Level 2 | 3-4 | - A description of at least two causes of the eye defects. <br> - Linked to an interpretation of the structures in both diagrams. | Possible candidate responses <br> - With short-sightedness, light rays are focused in front of the retina and the eyeball is too long. <br> - With long-sightedness, light rays are focused behind the retina and the eyeball is too short. |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | - A description of more than two causes of the eye defects. <br> - Linked to an interpretation of both diagrams. | Possible candidate responses <br> - With short-sightedness light rays are focused in front of the retina and the cornea refracts light rays too much. The cornea is too convex. <br> - With long-sightedness light rays are focused behind the retina and the lens doesn't refract light enough. The eyeball is too short. |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( a ) ( i )}$ | C a pathogen <br> The only correct answer is C | (1) |
|  | A is not correct because a virus cannot also be classified as <br> a bacterium <br> B is not correct because a virus cannot also be classified as <br> a fungus | D is not correct because a virus cannot also be classified <br> as a protist |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | (communicable disease) can be <br> \{passed / transferred / spread \} <br> (from person to person) | accept it is contagious <br> /infectious | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( b )}$ | C white blood cell | (1) |
|  | A is not correct because the HIV virus does not destroy <br> red blood cells <br> B is not correct because the HIV virus does not destroy <br> nerve cells <br> D is not correct because the HIV virus does not destroy <br> sperm cells |  |


| Question number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8(c) | An answer linking three from: <br> - (pathogens have) antigens (1) <br> - (that trigger) antibodies to be produced (1) <br> - by lymphocytes (1) <br> - (leads to the) destruction of the pathogen (1) <br> - memory \{cells/ lymphocytes\} produced (1) <br> - cause a secondary response (in the event of infection by the same pathogen) (1) | accept bacteria/virus for pathogen <br> ignore WBC <br> accept engulf pathogen <br> accept description of a secondary response e.g. before symptoms/before the person gets ill/can react quickly | (3) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( d ) ( i )}$ | Substitution (1) <br> $21.00 \times 11.18$ | award full marks for <br> correct numerical <br> answer without <br> working | (3) |
|  | Evaluation (1) <br> 234.78 <br> 3 significant figures <br> 235 | award 2 marks for <br> correct evaluation | ecf for the incorrect <br> calculation correctly <br> rounded to 3 s.f. |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional <br> guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 ( d ) ( i i )}$ | One from: <br> e each country has a <br> different size population <br> (1) | (1) <br> allows comparisons to be <br> made between countries <br> $(1)$ | ignore it is easier to <br> read/easier to <br> analyse |


| Question number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8(d)(iii) | One from: <br> - vaccination (1) <br> - \{reporting/diagnosis\} systems (1) <br> - \{access to/quality of healthcare (1) <br> - environmental factors (1) | accept examples of relevant environmental factors e.g. population density, proximity of country to others. (1) <br> accept herd immunity (1) | (1) |

(Total for question 8 = 11 marks)

| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9(a)(i) | Two from: | (2) |  |
|  | (meristem cells) are <br> undifferentiated (1) | accept are stem cells |  |
|  | (meristem cells) divide / <br> produce more cells (1) | by mitosis (1) | accept (the cells <br> produced) can <br> differentiate /become <br> specialised/elongate <br> (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9(a)(ii) | An answer including | (3) |  |
|  | use a thin section of <br> \{cells/meristem\} (1) | accept add a sample <br> of the cells to the <br> microscope slide |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{9 ( b ) ( i )}$ | chloroplast / chloroplasts | (1) |
|  | accept phonetically correct misspellings |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9(b)(ii) | (aerobic) respiration / <br> release energy | ignore make / produce <br> energy <br> accept word equation for <br> respiration <br> accept to produce ATP | (1) |
|  |  | (1) |  |


| Question number | I ndicative content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(c) | Structure of DNA <br> - polymer <br> - four bases (A, T, C, G) <br> - (complementary) base pairs <br> - A-T and C-G <br> - (weak) hydrogen bonds join bases <br> - two strands <br> - double helix <br> - nucleotides <br> DNA extraction <br> - crush up / grind / squash cells <br> - add detergent / salt solution / protease <br> - heat in a water bath / heat to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> - add to (ice cold) ethanol <br> - DNA forms as a precipitate /white strands | (6) |


| 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 within each description. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | No rewardable material |  |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | - A simple description of DNA structure. <br> - A brief description of how to extract DNA from plants | Possible candidate responses <br> - DNA contains four bases <br> - DNA can be extracted by crushing up fruit |
| Level 2 | 3-4 | - A description of DNA structure. <br> - A description of how to extract DNA from plants | Possible candidate responses <br> - DNA contains four bases A, T, C and G and DNA is a double helix. <br> - DNA can be extracted by crushing up fruit and adding detergent. |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | - A detailed description of DNA structure. <br> - A detailed description of how to extract DNA from plants. | Possible candidate responses <br> - The DNA molecule is a double helix. DNA contains four bases which pair A-T and C-G. The bases are held together by hydrogen bonds. <br> - DNA can be extracted by crushing up fruit with detergent and pouring the mixture into (ice-cold) ethanol. DNA appears as a precipitate. |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a ) ( i )}$ | An answer that links the following |  | (2) |
| • tall is dominant (1) | accept short is <br> recessive | accept one of each <br> allele <br> ignore genes are heterozygous / | have one tall allele (1) <br> accept they have <br> inherited one tall <br> dominant allele for 2 <br> marks |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | An answer including: | (2) |  |
| • provide \{optimal/identical |  |  |  |
| /best/ideal/controlled\} growth |  |  |  |
| conditions (1) |  |  |  | | - reduce chances of |
| :--- |
| disease/pests/pathogens (1) |$\quad$| accept all grown under |
| :--- |
| the same conditions |
| accept examples of |
| optimal conditions. |$\quad$| accept prevent |
| :--- |
| unwanted pollination |$\quad$


| Question number | Answer |  |  | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 (b)(i) | One mark for gametes One mark for the offspring |  |  | accept aA | (3) |
|  |  | A | a |  |  |
|  | A | AA | Aa |  |  |
|  | a | Aa | aa |  |  |
|  | 25 (\%) (1) |  |  | accept ecf from the Punnett square |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | An answer linking the following: | (2) |  |
|  | - genetic variation increases <br> /(offspring) show variation <br> (1) | more likely to survive \{a <br> disease / environmental <br> change / selection <br> combination of alleles <br> accept allows dispersal of <br> offspring through seeds <br> evolution/survival of the <br> fittest (1) | accept other examples of <br> a survival reason e.g. <br> natural disaster |


| Question number | Answer | additional guidance | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 (c) | An answer linking: <br> - mix the food in ethanol and pour into water (1) <br> - white emulsion forms (1) | accept add water and ethanol and mix <br> accept white precipitate / goes cloudy /emulsion test <br> accept rub pea / food on filter paper (1) and look for a translucent mark (1) | (2) |

