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Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2017

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Human Biology (4HB0) Paper 01



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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	Accept	Reject	Marks
1 (a)	А;			1
(b)	A; (artery, vein, capillary, vein)			1
(c)	C; (moving mucus to the throat)			1
(d)	D; (decreases, no change)			1
(e)	A; (chlorination)			1
(f)	D; (tuberculosis, bacterium)			1
(g)	B; (G – C and T – A)			1
(h)	B; (50%)			1
(i)	C; (49.5, 60.1)			1
(j)	D; (they are each specific to one type	e of		1
	reaction)			Total 10

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
2	During inhalation (breathing in) the intercostal ; muscles		ignore internal/external	
	contract and pull the ribs upwards and out (wards) ;. At the same			
	time the <i>diaphragm;</i> contracts and becomes flattened.			
	Both of these processes increase the volume; of the			
	thoracic cavity and decrease the pressure; .			
	This causes air from the atmosphere to be forced ; into	drawn/pushed	inhaled/breathed	
	the trachea ; and then into the lungs.	mouth/nose/ windpipe		Total
				7

Question number	Answer		Accept	Reject	Marks
3	Function of substance	Function of substance			1
	stored under the skin and around some organs	lipids;			1
	used to strengthen tooth enamel	calcium;			1
	broken down into amino acids during digestion	protein;			1
	assists peristalsis	fibre;			1
	used for the formation of visual purple in the retina	vitamin A;			1
	used in the formation of haemoglobin	iron;			
	a medium in which chemical reactions occur in a cell	water;			1
	needed for the growth of tissues	protein;			1
					Total 8

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
4 (a) (i)	A = cartilage;			
	B = compact bone;			
	C = bone marrow;			3
(ii)	 shock absorber/cushions; to reduce friction/prevents bones rubbing/grinding; 			2
(b) (i)	Two of			
	safety glasses;	Ignore gloves		
	wipe up spills of liquid/wash hands;use tongs;	forceps		
				2
(ii)	 (acid) dissolves calcium salts/named salt/compact bone; these provide strength/rigidity to bone; if they are not present remaining material is soft/bendy; 			3

Question number	Ans	wer	Accept	Reject	Marks
4 (c) (i)	X = ulna; Y = radius;				2
(ii)	 muscle must be att will move/it allows humerus would not attached; 				2
(iii)	two of				2
(iv)	two of ligaments; synovial fluid/capsi synovial membrane	ule;			2
(d)	two of				
	Muscles	Tendons			
	1 attaches to tendons	attaches muscles to bones;			
	2 can contract	can't contract;			
	3 fibres	no fibres			
					2
					Total 20

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
5 (a) (i)	mouth;			1
(ii)	blue-black/black;			1
(iii)	20 minutes;	Any number over 18 and up to 20 minutes		1
(iv)	 enzyme in saliva/(salivary) amylase; digests/breaks down starch; 			2
(v)	 repeat with boiled saliva/enzyme/amylase or no saliva/enzyme/amylase/starch (solution) only; 	Use denatured enzyme		1
(vi)	 uses saliva; risk of disease/AIDS transmission/saliva may contain pathogens/bacteria/viruses; 		Causes disease/infection	2
(b) (i)	 tube heated; in water bath/for (less than) 2 minutes; 			2
(ii)	 <u>starch</u> converted to maltose; (maltose is) a reducing sugar; 	Accept glucose		2

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
5 (c) (i)	 body temperature; so optimum temperature of enzyme / maximum reaction rate; 			2
	three of			
(ii)	 test A will take longer for no blue-black colouration to appear/no colour change/iodine gives a positive result for longer; because enzyme/(salivary) amylase catalyses more slowly; test B would give the same results (as 			3
	 before); since the same concentration of maltose would be produced in test A; 			Total 17

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
6 (a)	A; (adrenal)			1
(b)	endocrine gland;secretion straight into blood;			2
(c) () ureter;			1
(i) bladder;	urinary bladder		1
(d)	renal vein;			1
(e)	two of			
	less urea in Y/more urea in X;more carbon dioxide in Y/less carbon			
	dioxide in X;less oxygen in Y/Y deoxygenated/more			2
	oxygen in X/X oxygenated;			Total 8

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
7 (a)	 sulfur dioxide dissolves/combines/reacts; in water/vapour/rain water in clouds; sulphurous/sulfuric acid formed; 			3
(b)	 three of collect rainwater in a container; use pH meter/<u>universal</u> indicator; note reading/colour change/correct colour change described; lower the reading greater the acidity/use chart to determine value; 			3
(c) (i) (ii)	 reference to respiratory disease / damage/irritation of lungs/breathing difficulties; bronchitis/asthma; 			2
(iii)	 two of leaf die back/dissolves waxy cuticle; stunted growth; causes root damage; two of lowers pH/increases acidity of lake; food shortage for animals/fish; 			2
	 kills phytoplankton/plants/ fish; 		marine	Total 12

Question number		Ans	swer		Accept	Reject	Marks
8 (a) (i)	1 mark for each c	correct row.					
	Feature of cell	Red blood cell	Lymphocyte	Phagocyte			
	has a nucleus		✓	\checkmark			
	contains haemoglobin	\checkmark		;			
	produces antibodies		✓	;			3
(ii)	 transport ox produces ar engulfs/dige 		eria;				3
(iii)	 / to absorb contains ha lack of nucle haemoglobi 	oxygen; emoglobin to com eus/other cellular n;	bine with/transpo structures to allo		Accept points from suitably labelled diagram		3

(b) (i)	A = tissue fluid;		
	B = lymph;		2
(ii)	 contraction; of left ventricle; 		2
(iii)	 resistance of blood/red blood cells/resistance of (walls) of blood vessels; loss of water/fluid; 		2
(iv)	 Two of BP greater than OP (at the beginning); forces fluid out of capillary; through pores in capillary wall; 		
	 OP greater than BP (at the end); 		2
			Total 17

Question number		Ansv	wer		Accept	Reject	Marks
9 (a) (i)	A = axon;						
	B = cell body;						2
(ii)	arrow drawn point	ting from top to bot	tom;				1
(iii)	Two of						2
	 cell body in sensory trar 	n; ron/dendrite; middle not at end; nsmits impulse to CN	IS, motor away	from CNS;			
(b)	Stimulus	Receptor	Effector	Response			
	(hit below knee)	(stretch receptor)	(thigh muscle)	knee jerk/lower leg raised/leg straightens;			
	(change from	(retina)	iris/circular	(smaller pupil)			
	dim to bright light)		muscles;				4

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
10 (a)	 carried on X/sex chromosome; passed onto next generation/inherited with sex chromosome; 			2
(b) (i)	<u>2500 x 0.8;</u> 100 20 (males);	2 marks for correct answer without working Ecf 5000		2
(ii)	 four of greater percentage/numbers of males have condition; use of figures from table; only possible if carried on X chromosome; can be more readily expressed in males/only need one chromosome/allele to be affected; females don't show condition in heterozygous/two chromosomes affected/two alleles present; 			4

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Marks
10 (c) (i)	(parents) $X^{B} X^{b}$ x $X^{B} Y$; (gametes) $X^{B} X^{b}$ $X^{B} Y$;			
	(fertilisation) X ^B X ^B X ^B Y X ^B X ^b X ^b Y;			
	(phenotype) (3 normal vision) 1 colour blind boy;			4
				Total 12

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