



Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2021

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
In Biology (WBI14) Paper 01
Energy, Environment, Microbiology and
Immunity

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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	Mark
1(a)(i)	The only correct answer is D. <i>A is incorrect because P is a ribosome (the smallest structure), Q is a starch grain (the largest structure)</i> <i>B is incorrect because P is a ribosome (the smallest structure), Q is a starch grain (the largest structure)</i> <i>C is incorrect because P is a ribosome (the smallest structure), Q is a starch grain (the largest structure)</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	The only correct answer is B. <i>A is incorrect because GALP is found in the stroma which is structure R</i> <i>C is incorrect because GALP is found in the stroma which is structure R</i> <i>D is incorrect because GALP is found in the stroma which is structure R</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(iii)	14 267 / 14 270 / 14 300 / 14 400 / 14 000 (1)	ACCEPT in standard form e.g. 1.4267×10^4 DO NOT ACCEPT with units	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(iv)	An answer that includes at least one similarity and one difference: Similarities: - both have a phospholipid bilayer (1) Differences: - T has {chlorophyll / photosynthetic pigments / photosystems / PSI / PSII} in it but U does not (1) - T contains {ATP synthase / ATP ase} but U does not (1) - T contains electron carrier proteins but U does not (1)	DO NOT PIECE TOGETHER ACCEPT made of phospholipids ACCEPT electron carriers / ETC NB penalise once if refer to membranes or chloroplast as a cell	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)	An answer that includes the following points: - light is needed for the replication (of chloroplast DNA) (1) - replication (of chloroplast DNA) is independent of {mitosis / cell cycle} (1)	ACCEPT replication of chloroplast DNA does not occur in the dark IGNORE DNA increases day / night	(2)

	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	The only correct answer is A. <i>B is incorrect because TMV does not have an envelope</i> <i>C is incorrect because λ phage does not have an envelope</i> <i>D is incorrect because TMV does not have an envelope</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	The only correct answer is C. <i>A is incorrect because Ebola has a helical structure</i> <i>B is incorrect because HIV has a polyhedral structure</i> <i>D is incorrect because TMV has a helical structure</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	The only correct answer is C. <i>A is incorrect because Ebola, HIV and TMV all have RNA and λ phage has DNA</i> <i>B is incorrect because Ebola, HIV and TMV all have RNA and λ phage has DNA</i> <i>D is incorrect because Ebola, HIV and TMV all have RNA and λ phage has DNA</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	U G G U U C C G C (1)		(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)(ii)	An explanation that includes two of the following points: • (because the positive strand) has the {codons / codes} for the {proteins / amino acids} (1) • because the positive strand has the <u>complementary</u> base sequence needed to make the negative strand (1)	ACCEPT used in translation / (viral) genes negative strand does not have the correct codons DO NOT ACCEPT transcription IGNORE refs to sense and antisense (strands)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(c)	An explanation that includes four of the following points: • because (during 18 days) new viruses are produced (1) • (new) viruses {burst out of / damage} (host) cells (1) • infecting more cells / causing the spread of the virus (1) • takes time for the immune system to be stimulated (1) • so {person may become ill / virus out of control} before immune system stimulated (1)	IGNORE refs to latency / description of retroviruses / replication of DNA IGNORE names of host cells ACCEPT description of event that take place ACCEPT description e.g. not enough antibodies present for opsonisation ACCEPT before {receiving antiviral drugs / drugs can take effect} DO NOT ACCEPT kill virus	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark																								
3(a)	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Statement</th><th colspan="4">Type of artificial immunity</th></tr><tr><th>both active and passive</th><th>active only</th><th>passive only</th><th>neither active nor passive</th></tr><tr><td>Antibodies are injected into the person</td><td></td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>B cells differentiate into plasma cells</td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Memory cells are formed</td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Statement	Type of artificial immunity				both active and passive	active only	passive only	neither active nor passive	Antibodies are injected into the person			X		B cells differentiate into plasma cells		X			Memory cells are formed		X			(3)
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Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	A description that includes the following points: - engulf the virus / phagocytosis of the virus (1) - digestion of the virus (1) - antigen presentation to {T helper / CD4} {cells / lymphocytes} (1)	ACCEPT pathogen, if in context of virus reference to a macrophage being a phagocyte, if in context of viruses DO NOT ACCEPT kills the virus ACCEPT macrophage is an {antigen presenting cell / APC} to T helper cells DO NOT ACCEPT to T killer cells	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(ii)	An explanation that includes four of the following points: • T helper cells {activate / stimulate} B cells (to divide) (1) • because antibody will be needed for opsonisation (1) • T helper cells {activate / stimulate} T killer cells (to divide) (1) • because T killer cells destroy (virus-infected) cells (1) • so that virus can be {engulfed / destroyed} by macrophages (1)	ACCEPT stimulate humoral response ACCEPT antibodies prevent viruses binding to host cells ACCEPT stimulate cell-mediated response ACCEPT a description DO NOT ACCEPT killed pathogen in context of bacteria	(4)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	• 1.27 / 1.33 (1)	DO NOT ACCEPT 1.33 recurring	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(ii)	• 21 / 21.3 / 21.26 / 24.8 / 24.81 / 25 (%) (1)	Allow ecf from (i)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	The only correct answer is B. <i>A is incorrect because S is the oldest ring</i> <i>C is incorrect because P is the newest ring and S is the oldest ring</i> <i>D is incorrect because P is the newest ring and S is the oldest ring</i>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)(ii)	An explanation that includes three of the following points: • because each year a ring will be formed (1) • and the thickness of the rings will {be different for each year / depend on the conditions} (1) • the rings in each sample can be {matched / lined up} (1) • and only counting a ring once if it overlaps (1)	ACCEPT the number of rings is the age this tree is {68 to 76} years old quoted figures e.g. 69 rings = 69 years ACCEPT named condition e.g. temperature	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)(iii)	A description that includes the following points: • measure the height (of the whole tree) (1) • height divided by the {(total) number of rings / age} (1)	ACCEPT length for height measure {radius / diameter / total width of rings} at bottom (of tree) ACCEPT {radius / diameter} at bottom of tree divided by {number of rings / age} CE from mp 1	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)(i)	methods used to prevent contamination (of person / culture) (with other microorganisms) (1)	ACCEPT techniques / procedures / routines ACCEPT prevent {entry / exit / infection} IGNORE growth	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)(ii)	A description that includes two of the following points: • carry out work beside {a bunsen burner / in a hood} (1) • use sterilised {equipment / media} / sterilise equipment after use (1) • credit named personal procedure (1) • minimise the time that cultures are exposed to the air / do not open cultures at the end (1)	ACCEPT description of how equipment could be sterilised e.g. media autoclaved, wash area with disinfectant e.g. wearing gloves, washing hands e.g. transfer bacteria quickly	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)(iii)	An explanation that includes two of the following points: • to prevent entry of bacteria that may compete with the <i>E. coli</i> (1) • to prevent entry of bacteria that may grow in different {types / concentrations} of microbial substances (than <i>E. coli</i>) (1) • to prevent infection (of person) with bacteria in the culture that {is / maybe} pathogenic (1)	ACCEPT will not know if <i>E.coli</i> or the other bacteria is growing	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)	An explanation that includes the following points: • explanation for temperature given (1) • explanation for time given (1)	e.g. appropriate temperature needed for the enzymes to function temperature not too high so the enzymes do not denature ACCEPT proteins for enzymes temp won't be rate limiting for growth e.g. antimicrobial effect can be seen when bacteria are growing enough time has to be allowed for the bacterial growth to become visible enough time for antimicrobials to have an effect	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(c)(i)	An explanation that includes the following points: - to show if the cultures were contaminated (1) - because the antimicrobial agent would not {kill / inhibit the growth of} other types of bacteria (1) OR - to check that the <i>E. coli</i> has not changed its {susceptibility / resistance} (1) - so that the results will apply to known <i>E. coli</i> (1)	ACCEPT a description e.g. to see if other bacteria are growing	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(c)(ii)	An explanation that includes the following points: - to show that the <i>E. coli</i> were viable (1) - because if there was not any growth of bacteria you would not know if the bacteria were dead or the antimicrobial agents were (very) effective (1)	ACCEPT alive / can replicate / can grow ACCEPT to show that the antimicrobials were inhibiting growth IGNORE antimicrobials affecting growth	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(c)(iii)	A description that includes the following points: - description of adding equal volumes of {antimicrobial substance / antimicrobials / substance / solution} and {water / media / broth / buffer} together (1) - description of this being repeated (a few times) using previous solution (1)	ACCEPT the idea of doing this process in the wells directly or separately ACCEPT stated volumes / 50% volumes / volumes in ratio 1 : 1 IGNORE amount ACCEPT a reference to serial dilutions	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(c)(iv)	- MIC of E and G calculated (1) {32 / 2⁵} (1)	MIC of E = 1 in 8 and MIC of G = 1 in 256 Or MIC of E = 1 in 16 and MIC of G = 1 in 512 ACCEPT E is {32 / 2⁵} times less effective NB correct answer gains 2 marks ACCEPT 2.25 for 1 mark	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(a)	An answer that includes the following points: • number of (different) species (1) • genetic diversity within a species (1)	ACCEPT species richness amount ACCEPT variation in {genotypes / alleles}	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)	An explanation that includes two of the following points: • <u>absorb</u> light energy so that electrons are {excited / released} (1) • to synthesise ATP and reduced NADP (1)	ACCEPT NADPH IGNORE ⁺ signs ALLOW to absorb light energy so that it can be converted into ATP energy = 1 mark	(2)

Question number	Answer	
*6(c)(i)	Indicative content: Comparisons: - propanone extracts more chlorophyll a from species P - propanone extracts more chlorophyll a from species R - DMSO extracts more chlorophyll a from species Q than propanone - propanone and DMSO extract similar concentrations of chlorophyll b from species S - propanone extracts more chlorophyll b from species P - propanone extracts more chlorophyll b from species Q - propanone extracts more total chlorophyll from species P Generalisations: - propanone is the most effective solvent at extracting chlorophyll - species P appears to contain the most chlorophyll when using propanone - DMSO is generally less effective than propanone except when extracting chlorophyll a from species Q Implications in identifying species: - some chlorophyll lost when extracted together as total is less than the sum of the components - other pigments extracted in some cases as total is more than individual components added together - the choice of solvent depends on the chlorophyll / species being extracted - because of difference in solubility (of pigments / membranes) / permeability of membranes - more than one solvent needs to be used if this method is to be used for identifying species - as different solvents extract different concentrations of different chlorophylls from different species - possibility of looking at extraction of other pigments - some sort of comparison table / calibration curve needed to match profile to extraction profiles - propanone better if only using one solvent as results the most varied - avoids need for DNA analysis - comparisons can be made in the field / with simple equipment - no indication of validity of data	Level 1 : 1 mark = 2 comparisons listed 2 marks = 4 comparisons listed Level 2 : 3 marks = 6 comparisons OR 1 generalisation + 3 comparisons OR 2 generalisations 4 marks = one implication discussed Level 3 : 5 marks = two implications discussed 6 marks = three implications discussed

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(c)(ii)	An answer that includes two of the following points: - chlorophylls have different solubility in different solvents (1) - because the chlorophylls have different structures (1) - different solvents can {permeate / dissolve / disrupt} (cell / chloroplast) membranes differently (1)	ACCEPT more / less will dissolve IGNORE Rf values reacted with solvent	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(a)(i)	7 (g) (1)		(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(a)(ii)	- value given in the range 0.005 to 0.0083 (1) - this value given to 1 or 2 sig figs {per day / day⁻¹} (1)	ACCEPT answers in correct standard form to 1 or 2 sig figs ACCEPT {0.02 / 0.017} {per day / day⁻¹} for 1 mark	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(a)(iii)	An explanation that includes four of the following points: • decomposition (of tea) is {faster / greater} at 25°C (1) • because enzymes {work faster / move faster / have more kinetic energy} (at warmer temperatures) (1) • as there are more (frequent / energetic) enzyme-substrate collisions (1) • loss of mass is due to release of carbon dioxide (1) • by the respiration of the {decomposers / bacteria / fungi} (1)	ACCEPT converse throughout ACCEPT description e.g. breakdown of organic matter ACCEPT may be due to more bacteria	(4)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(a)(iv)	An answer that includes the following points: - because the teas maybe composed of different molecules (1) - that {cannot be broken down as easily / are less accessible to the enzymes} (in rooibos) (1) OR - because the pH (in the teabag) is different (1) - therefore enzymes (of the bacteria) are less active (in rooibos) (1) OR - because there are {inhibitors / antimicrobials / toxins} in rooibos (1) - that {inhibit the enzymes / kill the decomposers} (1)	ACCEPT converse throughout ACCEPT named difference e.g. surface area IGNORE different masses of organic matter ACCEPT which enzymes cannot breakdown ACCEPT higher concentrations	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(b)(i)	both the decomposition rate and {S / stabilisation factor / carbon stored} are mean values (1)	ACCEPT average for mean	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(b)(ii)	An explanation that includes three of the following points: • {number 6 / loamy desert} (and 3 / birch / 5 / sandy desert) (1) • because it has the highest S value and the lowest decomposition rate (1) • therefore more carbon retained (in the soil) and less {carbon / carbon dioxide} released (1) • less carbon dioxide (in the atmosphere), the less global warming (1) OR • {number 6 / loamy desert} (and 3 / birch / 5 / sandy desert) (1) • because it has the highest S value therefore more carbon retained (in the soil) (1) • because it has the lowest decomposition rate and therefore less {carbon / carbon dioxide} released (1) • less carbon dioxide (in the atmosphere), the less global warming (1)	DO NOT ACCEPT carbon dioxide retained ACCEPT less greenhouse effect, description DO NOT ACCEPT carbon dioxide retained ACCEPT less greenhouse effect, description	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(a)	how much organic matter present in organisms (1)	ACCEPT amount / mass / content of / measure of dry mass / tissue containing carbon plant / animal / an organism / trophic level	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(b)(i)	- total biomass of eukarya or all organisms calculated (1) 85.84 / 85.8 / 86 (%) (1)	468 / 545.2	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(b)(ii)	An answer that includes two of the following points: - cannot count all organisms as individuals (1) - organisms (within a group) are different {sizes / masses} (1)	ACCEPT take too long to count / too small to count IGNORE measure ACCEPT biomasses	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(b)(iii)	An answer that includes three of the following points: Advantage: • very {visual / clear / easy} (way of presenting data / to understand) (1) • credit an example (1) Disadvantage: • cannot compare polygons with different shapes (but similar size) (1) • credit an example (1)	e.g easy to see the organisms with the highest biomass such as arthropods ACCEPT areas of polygons cannot be compared e.g. such as cnidarians and livestock	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(c)	Indicative content: Voronoi diagram: • most biomass found on land and least found in marine (D) • because land provides the most suitable conditions to sustain living organisms • such as light (for plants and algae) / water Plants: • all plants found on land (D) • because need enough light for photosynthesis • not in marine (D) • as salt water not suitable • not found deep underground (D) • as no light for photosynthesis Fungi: • predominantly found on land (D) • because they need a solid place to feed • because they need (gaseous) oxygen for respiration • not found deep underground (D) • because barely any other organisms live there to provide organic matter to decompose Protists: • found on both land and in marine environment (D) • because enough light for those that photosynthesise • they are the producers for the marine food chains* • can feed on {phytoplankton / algae} in the sea • not found deep underground (D) • because no light for those that photosynthesise • because no food Animals: • found on land and in a marine environment (D) • because have adapted for {feeding / movement} in both of these environment • can feed on {plants / seaweeds / other animals} • not found deep underground (D) • because no {food / water / pressure too high / ground too hard}	Level 1 : 1 mark = 2 descriptions 2 marks = 4 descriptions OR 1 {organism / Voronoi diagram} explained Level 2 : 3 marks = 2 {organisms / Voronoi diagram} explained 4 marks = 3 {organisms / Voronoi diagram} explained Level 3 : 5 marks = 4 {organisms / Voronoi diagram} explained 6 marks = 4 organisms explained AND explanation of Voronoi diagram* OR realises that there must be a non-plant producer in the sea*	(6)

	Bacteria: • one of two groups to be found in all three environments (D) • because can obtain energy from decomposition on the {land / marine} • can use alternative sources of energy deep underground Archaea: • one of two groups to be found in all three environments (D) • because can obtain energy from decomposition on the {land / marine} • can use alternative sources of energy deep underground		
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