



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2015

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	Notes	Marks
1 (a)	B 3 1 4 2;		1
(b)	A sunlight;		1
(c)	D tendons;		1
(d)	C glucose breaks down to release energy;		1
(e)	C distance of objects can be judged more accurately;		1
(f)	A coughing and sneezing;		1
(g)	A 1		1
(h)	B an effector		1
(i)	D vitamin D		1
(j)	C testis;		1
			Total 10

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 (a) (i)	<p>three bones touching eardrum (tympanum) and oval window at either end;</p> <p>labels, hammer, anvil and stirrup/malleus, incus and stapes;</p> <p>drawn in correct sequence;</p>		3
(ii)	<p>Receive/transfer vibration of <u>eardrum/tympanum</u>;</p> <p>across middle ear;</p> <p>to oval window/cochlea;</p> <p>amplifies vibrations;</p>	<p>Accept protects against excessive noise</p> <p>Accept soundwaves</p>	2

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
(b) (i)	X = air;		2
(ii)	<p>Y = fluid/liquid;</p> <p>X allows air to pass from outside/throat;</p> <p>equalises pressure either side of eardrum/tympanum;</p> <p>keeps malleus/hammer in contact with eardrum/tympanum;</p> <p>Y converts vibrations/pressure changes;</p> <p>into nerve impulse;</p> <p>to pass to brain/pass via auditory nerve;</p>	Allow endolymph	2
			Total 11

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks																
3	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="271 331 871 438">Description of food substance</th> <th data-bbox="871 331 1084 438">Food substance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 438 871 545">contains carbon hydrogen oxygen and nitrogen</td> <td data-bbox="871 438 1084 545">protein;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 545 871 619">can't be digested by humans</td> <td data-bbox="871 545 1084 619">cellulose;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 619 871 692">digestion starts in the mouth</td> <td data-bbox="871 619 1084 692">starch;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 692 871 766">stored in the liver</td> <td data-bbox="871 692 1084 766">glycogen;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 766 871 839">essential for growth</td> <td data-bbox="871 766 1084 839">protein;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 839 871 946">in high amounts can lead to high blood pressure</td> <td data-bbox="871 839 1084 946">salt;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 946 871 1019">gives a positive Benedict's test</td> <td data-bbox="871 946 1084 1019">glucose;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description of food substance	Food substance	contains carbon hydrogen oxygen and nitrogen	protein;	can't be digested by humans	cellulose;	digestion starts in the mouth	starch;	stored in the liver	glycogen;	essential for growth	protein;	in high amounts can lead to high blood pressure	salt;	gives a positive Benedict's test	glucose;	R ref to lipids	7
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4 (a)	X = <u>renal artery</u> ; Y = <u>renal vein</u> ; Z = <u>ureter</u> ;		3
(b) (i)	urine;		1
(b) (iii)	bladder;		1
(c) (i)	line into cortex and labelled F;		1
(c) (ii)	Any four from many Bowman's capsules/glomeruli; large amount of (ultra)filtration; large surface area available; for reabsorption of water; and other solutes/glucose/amino acids/ions/minerals; (efficient) removal of waste/toxic products/urea;		4
			Total 10

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a) (i)	90%;		1
(ii)	48%	Accept 47% to 49%	1
(iii)	brain/head well developed/grown at birth; continues to develop during first few years; needed for co-ordination of body activities;		2
5 (b) (i)	growth to age of 5; little/no growth (from 5) to 10/13; rapid growth between 12 and 21; no growth after 20/21; correct ref to percentage differences;		4
(ii)	early years not capable of reproduction as not capable of looking after child; puberty occurs; release of (sex) hormones/named sex/growth hormone; individual now capable of reproduction (and looking after a child		3
			Total 11

Question Number	Answer	Notes	Marks																
6 (a) (i)	<table border="1" data-bbox="280 448 1261 547"> <tr> <td>56-60</td> <td>61-65</td> <td>66-70</td> <td>71-75</td> <td>76-80</td> <td>81-85</td> <td>86-90</td> <td>91-95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	1	4	2	7	3	7	4	2		3
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1	4	2	7	3	7	4	2												
(ii)	<p>(minus one mark for each incorrect answer)</p> <p>axes labelled;</p> <p>suitable scale;</p> <p>independent variable on X axis and dependent on the Y axis;</p> <p>correct plots;</p>		5																
(b)	<p>student remains seated/inactive before investigation;</p> <p>suitable location i.e. wrist/neck;</p> <p>use of electronic devices (pulse rate monitor)/ fingers placed lightly over pulse;</p> <p>use of stopwatch/stopclock;</p> <p>count;</p> <p>count again/repeat;</p> <p>calculate rate/read off result from monitor;</p>		5																

Question Number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (c)	Any five from results, heart rate /pulse would have been higher; exercise requires more energy/respiration; more oxygen required; blood travels faster to supply extra oxygen/ more carbon dioxide removed; anaerobic respiration occurs; more oxygen to repay oxygen debt ; break down of lactic acid;		5

Total 18

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks		
7(a)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Structures fallopiian tube ovary placenta seminal vesicle testes uterus vagina (minus 1 for each incorrect answer) </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Processes ova are produced fertilisation takes place sperm cells are produced seminal fluid is produced oxygen passes into the fetus receives penis during intercourse the embryo implants </td> </tr> </table>	Structures fallopiian tube ovary placenta seminal vesicle testes uterus vagina (minus 1 for each incorrect answer)	Processes ova are produced fertilisation takes place sperm cells are produced seminal fluid is produced oxygen passes into the fetus receives penis during intercourse the embryo implants		6
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(b)	colostrums transferred; contains many antibodies; gives immunity (to many diseases); avoid risk of using contaminated water/reduces risk of infection/no need to sterilise bottles; at correct temperature; bonding between mother and baby;	Allow cheap;	4		

Total 10

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
8 (a)	grasses/shrubs;		1
(b)	grouse/field vole/seed-eating birds/red deer/insect;		1
(c)	insect-eating bird;		1
(d)	grasses/shrubs at beginning and insect-eating birds at end; insects and spiders in the middle in correct order;		2
(e)	the transfer of energy/nutrients/chemicals;	allow flow	1
(f)	Any four from less food for spiders/frogs/insect-eating birds; they reduce in numbers/die out; increase in grasses/shrubs because fewer/no insects to eat them; more food for grouse/field voles/seed-eating birds/red deer; they increase in numbers; more wild cats because more grouse / field voles ; more hawks and owls because of more field voles/ seed-eating birds;		4
			Total 10

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
9 (a) (i)	biceps;	Reject flexor	1
(ii)	triceps;	Reject extensor	1
(b) (i)	R = hinge;	Reject synovial joint	2
(ii)	S = ball and socket;	Reject synovial joint	1
(iii)	synovial (fluid);		1
(iv)	reduces friction/allows joint to move freely/lubricates joint/smooth movement;		1
	S has 360 degree movement/3 planes/circular;		2
	R moves through 180 degrees/up <u>and</u> down/one plane;		
9 (c)	each joint requires a fixed end;		2
	otherwise movement of forearm less effective/pronounced/less movement/less co-ordinated;		
			Total 10

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
10 (a)	A = trachea; B = bronchus; C = thorax/ribs/intercostal muscles/pleural membrane;		3
(b)	move rubber sheet down; balloons inflate;		2
(c)	no contraction/movement of glass bell jar/contraction of intercostal muscles in humans; in humans ribs move (upwards and outwards); greater pressure/volume change in humans;		2
			Total 7

Question number	Marker Type	Answer				Marks
11 (a)			Diffusion	Osmosis	Active transport	6
ATP required (yes/no)	no;	no;	yes;	2		
Direction of movement in relation to concentration gradient	down/with/high to low;	down/with/high to low;	up/against/low to high;			
(b)		Any two from: increases the rate; molecules move faster/more kinetic energy; hitting the membrane more frequently;				Total 8

Question number	Marker Type	Answer	Notes	Marks
12	2 clip	negative; pancreas; glucagon; glucose; liver; insulin; glucose; homeostasis;	allow sugar	8
				Total 8

