



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2018

Pearson Edexcel International Advance Level
In Biology (WBI03) Paper 01 Practical Biology
and Investigative Skills



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January 2018

Publications Code WBI03_01_1801_MS

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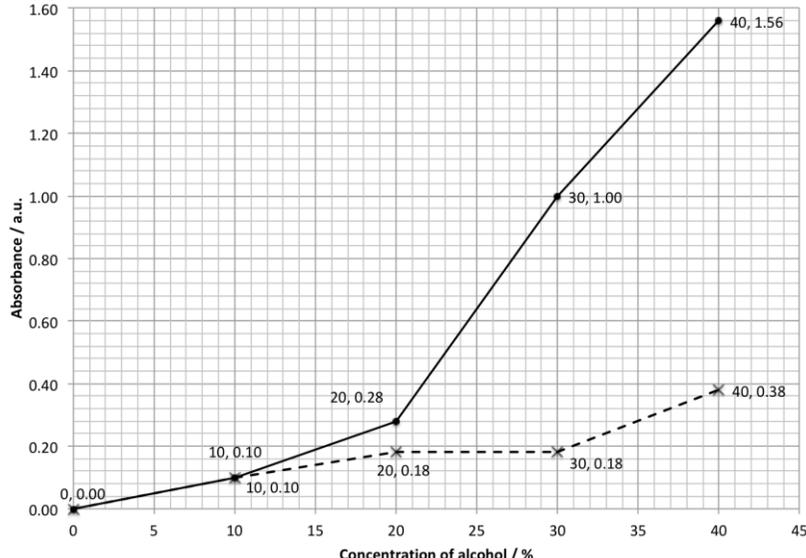
General Marking Guidance

- 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	Additional Guidance	Mark
1 (a) (i)	<p>1. to remove any {betalain / pigment / stain / dye / juice / colour / redness} ;</p> <p>2. which would affect the results / so the {results / investigation / experiment} are valid / make sure any reading is due to the effect of alcohol / to avoid anomalies ;</p>	Mp2 Ignore references to precision/reliable/accurate etc	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1 (a) (ii)	<p>1. temperature ;</p> <p>2. use a water bath which is {thermostatically controlled / (set) at {constant / fixed} temperature / (set) at quoted temperature (10-50 C)} / incubator ;</p> <p>3. volume of the alcohol / volume stated (in the test tube) ;</p> <p>4. suitable volumetric device used ;</p> <p>5. any aspect of beetroot sample ;</p> <p>6. suitable method described ;</p> <p>7. pH ;</p> <p>8. by using a buffer ;</p>	<p>Mp2 Ignore any references to room Allow a description of how temperature is controlled</p> <p>Mp4 e.g. measuring {cylinder / beaker} / pipette / burette / volumetric flask</p> <p>Mp5 e.g. diameter / length / size / volume / mass / age / type</p> <p>Mp6 (diameter) cork borer / (length) ruler / (condition/age) same beetroot / (mass) balance ;</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1 (a) (iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="421 357 1285 427">1. idea of taking account of a {possible variable / alcohol absorbance} ;<li data-bbox="421 469 1285 571">2. to ensure that the absorbance (measured) is due to {betalain / eq} (only) / make results valid / avoid zero error / avoid offset error / for a (valid) comparison ;	Mp1 ignore ref to alcohol being colourless Mp2 Ignore reference to calibration of colorimeter Ignore reference to control Accept as eq. betalain pigment / stain / dye / juice / colour / redness	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark																		
1(b)(i)	<p>L line graph with points joined with ruled line ;</p> <p>A axes correctly orientated and labelled as x – alcohol conc. and %, y – absorbance and a.u. ;</p> <p>P correct plotting ;</p> <p>S suitable linear scale with figures on the axes with at least one zero at the origin ;</p> <p>K key or lines correctly labelled ;</p>	<p>Note Bar chart will lose mp L and mp P if 0,0 not clear Judge L on plots present (e.g if 0,0 is missing as a plot can still get L for joining the rest)</p> <p>S graph must occupy at least half of the grid sample graph</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="1120 742 1926 1300"> <caption>Data points from the sample graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Concentration of alcohol / %</th> <th>Absorbance / a.u. (Solid Line)</th> <th>Absorbance / a.u. (Dashed Line)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>0.10</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>0.28</td> <td>0.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>0.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>1.56</td> <td>0.38</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Concentration of alcohol / %	Absorbance / a.u. (Solid Line)	Absorbance / a.u. (Dashed Line)	0	0.00	0.00	10	0.10	0.10	20	0.28	0.18	30	1.00	0.18	40	1.56	0.38	<p>(5)</p>
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Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(ii)	<p>1. {both (alcohols) / methanol and ethanol} cause {betalain to leak out / increased permeability} ;</p> <p>Or</p> <p>(increase in) absorbance shows that betalain has leaked out eq ;</p> <p>2. methanol has more effect / ethanol has less effect (on permeability) ;</p> <p>3. from 20% methanol shows big increase (in permeability) but ethanol shows little / eq ;</p> <p>Or</p> <p>there is no difference (in permeability) between 0 and 10% / at 10% they have same effect (on permeability) ;</p>	<p>Accept as eq. betalain pigment / stain / dye / juice / colour / redness</p> <p>Mp1, <i>both increased permeability</i>, can be awarded if methanol increases more than ethanol is implied</p> <p>Ignore ref to 20-30% flat for ethanol</p>	(3)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(iii)	<p>1. (experiment / investigation) should be repeated ;</p> <p>2. under same conditions / at each concentration ;</p>		(2)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(b)(iv)	{calculate / plot / use / check overlap} in {SD / error bars / range bars / standard error} ;		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. idea that data support suggestion ;2. (both / detergent) cause {pigment leakage / increase in absorbance / decrease in transmission} ;3. idea that {both / detergent} {damage / cause increase in permeability of} membrane ;4. idea that detergent bigger / eq effect ;	Mp2 accept positive or negative correlation in correct context	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)	coronary heart disease / atherosclerosis / stroke / CHD / CVD / vascular diseases of the brain / vascular diseases of the kidney / peripheral arterial disease ;	Do not accept answers that include references to aspects of CVD such as cost / treatments/side effects/prevention etc	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. idea of converting numbers to percentages ; 2. correct description of how this is done / correct percentages calculated of those with serious vascular events { 10.7 / 10.71 and 13.2 / 13.17} / correct formula shown ; 	<p>Mp1 If a percentage is calculated then mp1 is awarded</p> <p>Accept percentage without serious vascular events 89.28 / 89.3 and 86.82 / 86.8</p> <p>Mp2 If both percentages are calculated correctly then mp1 and 2 are awarded</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bar chart / table / pie chart ; 2. suitable labelled visual with proportions / manipulated numbers (correct or consistent with bi) ; 	If percentages NOT shown in bi but are clearly correct in bii then can be awarded in bi.	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. idea that the incidence of both conditions increases over time ;2. there is a greater incidence of stroke than of heart attack / eq ;3. aspirin has { no effect / same effect as placebo} on incidence of heart attack ;4. aspirin decreases incidence of strokes / eq ;5. aspirin has no effect on strokes for the first two years / eq ;	Mp1 can be pieced together	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)	<p>1. 32 tablets cost 0.75 USD, so 1 is $0.75 \div 32$;</p> <p>2. 183 tablets cost (ans to mp1) x 183 ;</p> <p>3. (difference is $228.78 - \text{ans to mp2} =$) { 224.49 / 224.491 / 224.5 / 225 } USD ;</p> <p>Or</p> <p>4. 32 tablets cost 0.75 USD, so 183 cost $183 \div 32$;</p> <p>5. (ans to mp 4) x 0.75 ;</p> <p>6. $(228.78 - \text{ans to mp 5}) = \{ 224.49 / 224.491 / 224.5 / 225 \}$ USD ;</p>	<p>e.g. allow 1 aspirin costs $0.75 \times 183 = 137.25$ USD ;</p> <p>difference is $228.78 - 137.25 = 91.53$ USD</p> <p>Other answers are possible depending on rounding. All 3 marks can be awarded for the correct answer on the line. 2 marks can be awarded for a correct consequential answer (e.g 91.53)</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(e)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. blood in the urine / constipation / dizziness ;2. muscle pain / muscle damage / muscle inflammation / liver damage / liver inflammation / increased blood sugar / type 2 diabetes ;		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(f)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. use of animals in research because animals cannot give consent / have rights ;2. animals can feel pain / because of the side effects ;3. (it may be unethical) to administer drugs to people because of side effects / (it may be ethical) to administer drugs to people because they can give consent ;4. placing women on a placebo for ten years because they could be receiving treatment ;		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(g)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. all 6 elements present with no extras i.e. names, date, article title, journal, volume number and pages do not award if "volume", "pages", "pp" are included ; 2. order correct ; 3. reference has name followed by initial(s) and {et al / (and) others} ; 	<p>Ridker, P.M. et al (2005). A Randomized Trial of Low-Dose Aspirin in the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Women The New England Journal of Medicine. 352, 1293-1304.</p> <p>Mp2 there must be a minimum of 4 elements to judge this</p> <p>Mp3 allow Paul, M. R. et al for author</p>	(3)