

Paper Reference(s) 9BI0/01
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Biology B

Advanced

**PAPER 1: Advanced Biochemistry, Microbiology
and Genetics**

Total Marks

Wednesday 7 June 2023 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

In the boxes below, write your name, centre number and candidate number.

Surname					
Other names					
Centre Number					
Candidate Number					



YOU MUST HAVE

Scientific calculator, Writing and drawing equipment, ruler

YOU WILL BE GIVEN

Diagram Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL questions.

Answer the questions in the spaces provided in this Question Paper or in the separate Diagram Booklet – there may be more space than you need.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 90.

The marks for EACH question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

There may be spare copies of some diagrams.

(continued on the next page)

INFORMATION continued.

In question(s) marked with an **ASTERISK (*)**, marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.

Try to answer every question.

Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Answer ALL questions.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

1 Plants take up inorganic ions from the soil.

These ions include calcium, phosphate and potassium.

- (a) (i) Name the molecule that contains calcium ions in the cell walls of a plant.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

1(a) continued.

(ii) How many of the following statements are correct?

(1 mark)

- phosphate ions are used to make DNA and RNA
- phosphate ions are used in the structure of the cell membrane
- the element potassium is part of a peptide bond

A none

B one only

C two only

D three

(continued on the next page)

1 continued.

(b) The uptake of potassium ions by plant seedlings in anaerobic and aerobic conditions was investigated.

The seedlings were grown in a mineral ion solution containing a low concentration of potassium ions for 30 hours. The conditions were anaerobic for the first 15 hours and aerobic for the second 15 hours.

Look at the graph for Question 1(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the results of this investigation.

Explain the changes in the concentration of potassium ions in the cells in the roots of the seedlings during this investigation.
(4 marks)

Answer space continues on the next page.

2 Living organisms are divided into three domains: Archaea, Bacteria and Eukaryota.

(a) Look at the table for Question 2(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows some characteristics of organisms in the domain Archaea.

**Explain why these organisms have NOT been classified in either of the other two domains.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

2 continued.

(b) Some Archaea have the enzyme adenylate kinase (AK).

This enzyme is similar to AK enzymes found in humans.

There are two types of this enzyme in humans, AK1 and AK3.

Look at the table for Question 2(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It gives some information about these two enzymes.

(i) The tertiary structures of AK1 and AK3 are very similar but not identical.

Analyse the information to deduce why there are two AK enzymes.

(3 marks)

Answer space continues on the next page.

2(b) continued.

- (ii) Some types of Archaea have only one type of AK enzyme.**

This enzyme can catalyse both the reactions shown in the table.

The tertiary structure of this enzyme is different from AK1 and AK3.

Explain why Archaea have a different type of AK enzyme.

(2 marks)

Answer space continues on the next page.

2(b)(ii) continued.

(Total for Question 2 = 7 marks)

3 Xylem and phloem tissues transport molecules and ions through plants.

**(a) Give the meaning of the term TISSUE.
(1 mark)**

(b) Look at the table for Question 3(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It gives some information about the structures of xylem and phloem tissues.

For each statement, put ONE cross in the appropriate box, in each row, to show whether these statements are true for both types of tissue, xylem tissue only, phloem tissue only or neither type of tissue.

(3 marks)

(continued on the next page)

3 continued.

(c) Aphids are insects that can be used to study the transport of sugars in the phloem.

Look at the diagram for Question 3(c)(i) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows how this is done.

**(i) Which disaccharide is transported in the phloem?
(1 mark)**

A fructose

B glucose

C lactose

D sucrose

(continued on the next page)

3(c) continued.

- (ii) In an experiment, the time between radioactivity appearing in aphid A and aphid D was 210 minutes.**

The distance between these two aphids was 50 cm.

**Calculate the rate of flow of phloem contents between these two aphids, in cm hour^{-1} .
(1 mark)**

Answer _____ cm hour^{-1}

(continued on the next page)

3(c)(iii) continued.

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

4 Influenza is an infectious disease caused by a virus.

(a) The influenza virus is an RNA virus and has an envelope.

Which pair of viruses also have RNA and an envelope?

(1 mark)

- A Ebola and human immunodeficiency virus**
- B Ebola and tobacco mosaic virus**
- C human immunodeficiency virus and λ phage**
- D tobacco mosaic virus and λ phage**

(b) Which of the following is the predominant method of transmission of the influenza virus?

(1 mark)

- A contaminated surfaces**
- B contaminated food**
- C respiratory droplets**
- D insect vectors**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4(c) continued.

(continued on the next page)

4 continued.

- (d) In some countries, people take antibiotics without a prescription.**

In a survey, 77% of people who had taken antibiotics had taken them without a prescription.

Some of the people who took antibiotics without a prescription had influenza.

- (i) Calculate the ratio of the number of people who took antibiotics without a prescription to the number of people who took antibiotics with a prescription.**

**Give your answer to two decimal places.
(1 mark)**

Answer _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

- 5 Some forms of infertility are due to the female producing antibodies to sperm cells.

Contraceptives are being developed that use these antibodies.

- (a) Antibodies can be injected into a person to give immunity.

Which type of immunity develops from the injection of antibodies?

(1 mark)

- A artificial active
- B artificial passive
- C natural active
- D natural passive

(continued on the next page)

5 continued.

- (b) In the development of these contraceptives, an agglutination assay was performed.

Antibodies were mixed with sperm cells and the time taken for 100% of the sperm cells to agglutinate was recorded.

Different concentrations of antibody were tested.

The number of sperm cells that escaped from the sperm cell agglutinates, at each concentration of antibody, was also recorded.

- (i) Each test used $2\ \mu\text{l}$ of a sperm cell suspension at a concentration of 3.0×10^6 cells per cm^3 .

$$1\ \mu\text{l} = 10^{-6}\ \text{dm}^3$$

Calculate the number of sperm cells used in each test.

(1 mark)

Answer _____

5(b)(ii) continued.

(iii) Observation of the sperm cells agglutinated by these antibodies showed that some were joined head to head, some head to flagellum and some flagellum to flagellum.

**Explain these observations.
(3 marks)**

Answer space continues on the next page.

5(b)(iii) continued.

(continued on the next page)

6 Scientists have removed thylakoids from chloroplasts to make artificial chloroplasts.

(a) Look at the diagram for Question 6(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows part of a chloroplast.

(i) Draw and label THREE other structures found in a chloroplast.

(3 marks)

(ii) Chloroplasts can be $3\mu\text{m}$ in length.

Calculate the magnification of this diagram for a chloroplast that is $3\mu\text{m}$ in length.

Give your answer to two significant figures.

(2 marks)

Answer space continues on the next page.

6(a)(ii) continued.

Answer _____

(continued on the next page)

6(b) continued.

(continued on the next page)

6 continued.

(c) The artificial chloroplasts made by the scientists consisted of thylakoids removed from spinach leaves, and enzymes involved in carbon fixation.

These components were put into water, forming a suspension.

This suspension was dropped into a medium containing oil.

The suspension formed cell-sized droplets of water containing the thylakoids and the enzymes.

(i) Name the enzyme that fixes carbon dioxide in the light-independent stage of photosynthesis. (1 mark)

(continued on the next page)

7 The Yap Trench is an area of very deep water in the Pacific Ocean.

In 2017, a new species of fish was caught in the Yap Trench. This was named the Yap hadal snailfish.

The photograph shows a different species of snailfish, the Mariana hadal snailfish.



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7 continued.

- (a) The Yap hadal snailfish was caught in a deep sea trench, at a depth of 7 000 m below sea level.**

Hydrostatic pressure increases 100 kPa with every 10 m of depth.

Calculate the hydrostatic pressure at 7 000 m.

**Give your answer in standard form.
(1 mark)**

Answer _____ kPa

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7 continued.

(b) Analysis of the genome of the Yap hadal snailfish and the Mariana hadal snailfish showed that they were closely related.

(i) The DNA from the Yap hadal snailfish contained 725 608 564 bases and 204 202 736 of these bases were adenines.

Calculate the number of guanine bases in the DNA of this fish.

(2 marks)

Answer _____

7(b) continued.

- (ii) Look at the Venn diagram for Question 7(b)(ii) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows unique and shared gene families in the genomes of three species of snailfish and a zebrafish.**

Calculate the percentage of gene families in the Yap hadal snailfish that are shared with the Mariana hadal snailfish.

**Give your answer to one decimal place.
(2 marks)**

Answer _____%

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7(b)(iii) continued.

***(iv) The Mariana hadal snailfish and the Yap hadal snailfish were caught in separate trenches hundreds of kilometres apart.**

Explain how these fish evolved to become separate species.

(6 marks)

Answer space continues on the next 2 pages.

7(b)(iv) continued.

(Total for Question 7 = 14 marks)

8 Vaccines are being developed to stimulate the immune response to destroy cancer cells.

Some of these vaccines contain mRNA that codes for specific antigens found on cancer cells.

(a) These vaccines deliver the mRNA into antigen presenting cells, such as macrophages.

Describe how the delivery of mRNA into macrophages results in antigen presentation by these cells.

(4 marks)

Answer space continues on the next page.

8(b) continued.

(continued on the next page)

8(c) continued.

(Total for Question 8 = 12 marks)

9 The photograph shows a shortfin molly.



This fish has adapted to survive in environments where levels of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) are toxic to other organisms.

(a) Hydrogen sulfide can interrupt mitochondrial respiration by inactivating cytochrome c oxidase, one of the proteins in the electron transport chain.

(i) Where is the electron transport chain located in mitochondria?
(1 mark)

- A inner membrane
- B intermembrane space
- C matrix
- D outer membrane

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9(a)(ii) continued.

(b) The adaptation of these fish to H₂S in their environment is thought to be due to epigenetic modification by DNA methylation.

**(i) State the meaning of the term epigenetic modification.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

9(b) continued.

**(ii) Which of the following is another type of EPIGENETIC modification?
(1 mark)**

- A deletion mutation**
- B histone modification**
- C translation**
- D translocation**

(continued on the next page)

9 continued.

***(c) The effect of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) on DNA methylation in these fish was investigated.**

Look at the flow diagram for Question 9(c) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows part of the method used in this investigation.

All the fish kept in the laboratory were in water with no H_2S .

A CpG site is a region of DNA where a cytosine nucleotide is followed by a guanine nucleotide on the sense strand.

The DNA was analysed for the number of DNA-methylated regions (DMRs) at areas of DNA with different CpG densities. The numbers of DMRs for each group of fish were then compared.

Look at the graphs for Question 9(c) in the Diagram Booklet. They show the increase in the number of DNA-methylated regions (DMRs) in each group of fish.

**Discuss the results of this investigation.
(6 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Source information:

Question 7

(Source: © Adisha Pramod/Alamy Stock Photo)

Question 9

(Source: © WILDLIFE GmbH/Alamy Stock Photo)