

Paper Reference(s) 1BI0/2F
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Biology
PAPER 2
Foundation Tier

Total Marks

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

Calculator, 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.

Calculators may be used.

Any diagrams may NOT be accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.

You must show all your working out with your answer clearly identified at the end of your solution.

Turn over

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 100.

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

In questions 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.

There may be spare copies of some diagrams.

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. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 (a) Look at Figure 1 for Question 1(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows part of the carbon cycle.

**(i) Name the process that transfers carbon from plants to animals.
(1 mark)**

**(ii) On page 6 use words from the list to complete the sentences that follow.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

1 continued.

digestion

translocation

osmosis

photosynthesis

respiration

transpiration

**Plants use carbon dioxide from
the atmosphere for**

**Animals release carbon dioxide
and energy during**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

1 continued.

**(iii) Which of these can be
a decomposer?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A mammal**
- ☐ **B producer**
- ☐ **C microorganism**
- ☐ **D tree**

(continued on the next page)

1 continued.

(b) The water cycle is the movement of water through an ecosystem.

**Which process is used to obtain freshwater from seawater?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A excretion**
- ☐ **B precipitation**
- ☐ **C sterilisation**
- ☐ **D desalination**

(continued on the next page)

1 continued.

(c) Water from rivers can be filtered and then treated with chemicals to make it suitable for drinking.

**(i) Give ONE reason why water is filtered.
(1 mark)**

**(ii) Give ONE reason why water is treated with chemicals.
(1 mark)**

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)

2 (a) Blood contains red blood cells, white blood cells, plasma and platelets.

**(i) Look at the diagram for Question 2(a)(i) in the Diagram Booklet. Draw ONE straight line from each part of the blood to its function.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

2 continued.

Look at Figure 2 for Question 2(a)(ii) in the Diagram Booklet. It is a diagram of a red blood cell shown from the top and from the side.

**(ii) State TWO features that can be seen in the red blood cell in Figure 2.
(2 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

2 continued.

(b) Lymphocytes are white blood cells that produce large amounts of protein.

**(i) Which organelle is needed to produce large amounts of protein?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A ribosome**
- ☐ **B vacuole**
- ☐ **C chloroplast**
- ☐ **D flagellum**

(continued on the next page)

2 continued.

A small lymphocyte has a diameter of $10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ (micrometres).

A microscope magnifies this lymphocyte 400 times.

- (ii) Calculate the diameter of the image of the lymphocyte seen using this microscope.
(2 marks)**

image size _____ μm

2 continued.

**(iii) How many micrometres are in
1 mm (millimetre)?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A 10**
- ☐ **B 100**
- ☐ **C 1 000**
- ☐ **D 10 000**

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

- 3 (a) Look at Figure 3 for Question 3(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a section through the skin.**

The skin helps to keep body temperature constant.

- (i) Which is the correct term for maintaining a constant internal environment?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A excretion**
- ☐ **B homeostasis**
- ☐ **C respiration**
- ☐ **D sweating**

(continued on the next page)

3 continued.

- (ii) Explain how structures X and Y help to regulate body temperature when the body is too cold.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

3 continued.

- (iii) Explain how shivering can help a person regulate their body temperature.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

3 continued.

(b) Look at Figure 4 for Question 3(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a person's body temperature during 24 hours.

**(i) State this person's highest body temperature.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

3 continued.

- (ii) Explain the change in
body temperature from 0 hours
to 4 hours.
(3 marks)**

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

Turn over

4 (a) Look at Figure 5 for Question 4(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows some onion cells that have been soaked in a concentrated salt solution.

(i) The cells in Figure 5 have been stained.

**Give ONE reason why the cells have been stained.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

4 continued.

**(ii) Which is the name of the structure labelled V?
(1 mark)**

☐ **A chloroplast**

☐ **B vacuole**

☐ **C nucleus**

☐ **D cell wall**

(continued on the next page)

4 continued.

- (iii) The salt solution outside the cell has a higher concentration than the solution inside the cell.**

**Explain why the cytoplasm shrinks away from the sides of the cell when the cells are in salt solution.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4 continued.

(b) Look at Figure 6 for Question 4(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the equipment used to prepare a microscope slide of onion cells.

**Describe how this equipment could be used to prepare a slide of onion cells to view under a microscope.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4 continued.

(continued on the next page)

4 continued.

(c) A student investigated the percentage change in mass of potato cylinders placed in sucrose solutions of different concentrations.

Look at Figure 7 for Question 4(c) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the results of the student's investigation.

**State TWO conclusions that can be made from these results.
(2 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

Turn over

- 5 (a) Look at Figure 8 for Question 5(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a compost bin.**

Garden and vegetable waste is put into a wooden crate being used as a compost bin. The crate is made from planks of wood nailed to a frame. There are narrow gaps between the planks of wood on the sides.

- (i) Give ONE reason why the compost bin has gaps at the sides.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

5 continued.

- (ii) A student placed 2.0 kg of vegetable waste in a compost bin.**

After 20 days, the student reweighed the vegetable waste and found that its mass was 1.7 kg.

**On page 28 calculate the rate of decomposition of the vegetable waste.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

5 continued.

Use the equation

$$\text{rate of decomposition} = \frac{\text{change in mass}}{\text{time taken}}$$

rate of decomposition =

_____ kg per day

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

5 continued.

- (iii) The temperature in the compost bin increased from 20 °C to 25 °C.**

Explain how this increase in temperature would affect the rate of decomposition in the compost bin.

(2 marks)

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

5 continued.

(b) Some preserved foods can be bought in a supermarket. An example is dried food such as dried beans, dried fruit, pasta, and rice. Another example of preserved food is food that is vacuum packed. This means it is sold in a plastic bag that has had all the air sucked out.

**Explain why dried food and vacuum packed food do not decompose.
(3 marks)**

5 continued.

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)

6 (a) Look at Figure 10 for Question 6(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a method of investigating the rate of photosynthesis in a water plant.

**(i) What are the products of photosynthesis?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A carbon dioxide and water**
- ☐ **B water and glucose**
- ☐ **C glucose and oxygen**
- ☐ **D oxygen and carbon dioxide**

(continued on the next page)

6 continued.

- (ii) The rate of photosynthesis can be measured by counting the number of bubbles of gas produced in one minute.**

Look at Figure 11 for Question 6(a)(ii) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows some results from this investigation in different light intensities.

Light intensity was changed by moving the lamp towards or away from the water plant.

(continued on the next page)

6 continued.

**Describe the effect of
light intensity on the rate
of photosynthesis.**

**Use information from Figure 11 to
help you.**

(2 marks)

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

- (iii) The bubbles are different sizes and can be difficult to count.**

**Describe how the quality of the results from this investigation could be improved.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

- (iv) Describe how this investigation could be changed to find the effect of temperature on the rate of photosynthesis.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

(continued on the next page)

6 continued.

(b) Increased nitrates can cause eutrophication in lakes.

**Explain how eutrophication will affect the fish living in the lakes.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)

7 Look at Figure 12 for Question 7(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the urinary system of a mammal.

**(a) Name structure J and structure K.
(2 marks)**

Structure J

Structure K

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

(b) Nephrons in the kidney filter the blood to produce urine.

Urine contains urea.

**(i) What is urea made from?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A excess amino acids**
- ☐ **B excess carbohydrates**
- ☐ **C excess vitamins**
- ☐ **D excess lipids**

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

- (ii) Look at Figure 13 for Question 7(b)(ii) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows which components of the blood are filtered into the nephron.**

**Explain the conclusions that can be made from this information.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7 continued.

***(c) It is estimated that about 3 million people in the UK are at risk of developing chronic kidney disease (CKD).**

The most severe stages of CKD can result in kidney failure.

**Discuss the use of different treatments for kidney failure.
(6 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7 continued.

[illegible]

(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)

Turn over

8 (a) Look at Figure 14 for Question 8(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a diagram of a plant root hair cell.

**(i) Name the part labelled R.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

- (ii) Explain ONE adaptation of a root hair cell that increases the absorption of water and mineral ions.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

(b) Look at Figure 15 for Question 8(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows xylem and phloem from the stem of a plant.

(i) Living cells in phloem use energy to transport sucrose.

**Which organelles release energy in living cells?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A vacuoles**
- ☐ **B mitochondria**
- ☐ **C nuclei**
- ☐ **D ribosomes**

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

- (ii) Describe TWO features of the structure of xylem vessels that can be seen in Figure 15.
(2 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

8 continued.

(c) A scientist investigated how the flow of air affected the rate of transpiration in a plant.

A fan was used to change the flow of air.

The volume of water taken up by the plant was measured.

Look at Figure 16 for Question 8(c) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the results of this investigation.

**(i) Explain why switching on the fan caused a change in the volume of water taken up by the plant.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

8 continued.

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

- (ii) Give ONE reason why the volume of water taken up by the plant was also measured when the fan was not switched on.
(1 mark)**

- (iii) On page 52 calculate the rate of water uptake from 8 minutes to 10 minutes when the fan was switched on.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

Use the equation
rate of water uptake =
volume of water taken up
time taken

_____ mm³ per minute

(Total for Question 8 = 12 marks)

Turn over

- 9 (a) Look at Figure 17 for Question 9(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a cross-section of an artery and a vein.
- (i) Explain ONE difference between the artery wall and the vein wall shown in Figure 17.
(2 marks)

(continued on the next page)

9 continued.

- (ii) Name ONE structure that is found in veins but not found in arteries. (1 mark)**
-
-

(b) A human body has 5dm^3 of blood.

At rest 20% of the blood travels to the muscles.

During exercise 60% of the blood travels to the muscles.

(continued on the next page)

9 continued.

- (i) Calculate the volume of blood travelling to the muscles during exercise.
(2 marks)**

_____ dm^3

9 continued.

- (ii) Explain ONE reason why there is an increase in blood flow to muscles during exercise.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

***(c) Look at Figure 18 for Question 9(c) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the structure of the human heart.**

**Explain how the structure of the heart is related to its function.
(6 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

(Total for Question 9 = 13 marks)

- 10 A student investigated the width of leaves on nettle plants growing in two areas next to a woodland: area A and area B.**

The woodland caused area A to be in the shade.

The student measured the maximum width of leaves on five plants from each area.

The student always measured one leaf from the fourth pair of leaves.

Look at Figure 19 for Question 10(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a nettle plant.

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

- (a) Give ONE reason why the student always measured a leaf from the fourth pair of leaves.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

(b) Look at Figure 20 for Question 10(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the results.

**(i) Why did the student NOT include the circled width when calculating the mean for area B?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A it has not been measured in millimetres**
- ☐ **B it is an anomalous result**
- ☐ **C it is a repeat result**
- ☐ **D it is the mode value**

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

- (ii) Explain the difference in the mean width of leaves in the shade and those in the sunlight.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

(c) The student also studied some of the animals in areas A and B.

The student saw caterpillars eating the leaves of some nettles.

The student also saw a toad eating a large beetle.

Large beetles eat ladybirds.

Ladybirds eat caterpillars.

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

- (i) Give the food chain for these feeding relationships.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

(ii) Frogs also eat large beetles.

**Look at Figure 21 for
Question 10(c)(ii) in the Diagram
Booklet. It shows the energy
transferred between these animals.**

**Calculate the percentage
efficiency of energy transfer from
the large beetles to the frog.
(2 marks)**

_____ %

10 continued.

- (iii) Give TWO reasons why only some of the energy in the biomass of the large beetles is transferred to the biomass of the frog.
(2 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

(Total for Question 10 = 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS

END OF PAPER