

Paper Reference(s) 4BI1/1B 4SD0/1B
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Biology

UNIT: 4BI1

Science (Double Award) 4BI1/4SD0

PAPER: 1B

Total Marks

Time: 2 hours

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

Surname					
Other names					
Centre Number					
Candidate Number					



YOU MUST HAVE

Ruler, calculator

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 110.

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.

Turn over

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 The human body has different hormones that are produced by endocrine glands.**
- (a) Look at the diagram for Question 1(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It labels some of the endocrine glands in the body.**
- (i) Which gland produces insulin?
(1 mark)**
- A
- B
- C
- D

1 continued.

**(ii) Which gland produces progesterone?
(1 mark)**

A

B

C

D

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

1 continued.

(b) The human body has two systems of communication, nervous and hormonal.

(i) Students research the speed of nervous and hormonal communication.

They find this data

- hormones travel at a speed of 420 centimetres per minute**
- nerve impulses travel at a speed of 55 metres per second**

(continued on the next page)

1 continued.

**Determine the ratio of the speed of nervous communication to the speed of hormonal communication.
(3 marks)**

Give your answer in the form n:1

ratio = _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

1 continued.

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

2 Biologists classify organisms into different groups. One group of organisms is fungi.

(a) Complete the passage about fungi on page 11 by writing a suitable word or words in each blank space. (4 marks)

(continued on the next page)

2 continued.

Fungi do not carry out photosynthesis.

Their body is usually organised

into a mycelium made from

thread-like structures called

_____.

Fungal cell walls are made of

_____.

Fungi feed by extracellular secretion

of _____

onto food material and absorption of

the organic products. This is known

as _____

nutrition.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

2 continued.

(b) A student investigates the effect of temperature on the rate of anaerobic respiration in yeast.

The student measures the rate of gas produced in cm^3 per minute.

Look at the graph for Question 2(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows their results.

**(i) Name the gas produced by yeast during anaerobic respiration.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

2 continued.

(continued on the next page)

- 3 (a) Vital capacity is the maximum volume of air that a person can force out of their lungs in one breath.**

Look at the graph for Question 3(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the relationship between vital capacity and age for a large number of people.

The vital capacity plotted is the median value for each age.

- (i) State what is meant by the term MEDIAN.
(1 mark)**

3 continued.

**(ii) Give a reason why the median is used rather than the mean.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

3 continued.

**(iii) Describe the relationship between vital capacity and age shown by the graph.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

3 continued.

**(iv) Explain why vital capacity changes with age.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

3 continued.

(v) Age is not the only variable that can change vital capacity.

**Give two other variables that can affect a person's vital capacity.
(2 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

(continued on the next page)

3 continued.

(Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)

4 Scientists collect data from a grassland ecosystem.

For each trophic level they determine

- **the mean number of organisms in a square metre**
- **the mean dry mass of these organisms in a square metre**

Look at the table for Question 4 in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the scientists' data.

(continued on the next page)

4 continued.

**(a) (i) Draw a labelled pyramid of numbers for this data.
(2 marks)**

4 continued.

(b) The mass of organisms at each trophic level is called the biomass.

The percentage of biomass in the producers that is transferred to the primary consumers is 4.5%.

**(i) Calculate the percentage of biomass in the secondary consumers that is transferred to the tertiary consumers.
(1 mark)**

percentage = _____%

5 Look at the diagram for Question 5(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a wind-pollinated flower with some structures labelled W, X and Y.

**(a) (i) Describe how structures W, X and Y are adapted for wind pollination.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

5 continued.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

5 continued.

(ii) Structures W, X and Y are adapted for wind pollination.

**Give two other differences between wind-pollinated flowers and insect-pollinated flowers.
(2 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

(continued on the next page)

5 continued.

(b) Wind-pollinated flowers often cause an allergic response in people. This is known as hay fever.

Most people in the United Kingdom who get hay fever have the symptoms from April to September.

Look at the graph for Question 5(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the changes in total pollen count for three different plant types from March to September during one year in the United Kingdom.

As part of an investigation into pollen allergy, five people keep a diary of their hay fever symptoms. They do this for the same year as the pollen count.

Look at the table for Question 5(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It gives their results.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

5 continued.

(continued on the next page)

6 Look at the diagram for Question 6 in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a plant cell in distilled water and a plant cell in a concentrated solution of sodium chloride.

**(a) (i) Which structure is labelled M?
(1 mark)**

A cell membrane

B cell wall

C nucleus

D vacuole

**(ii) Which structure is labelled N?
(1 mark)**

A cell membrane

B cell wall

C cytoplasm

D vacuole

6 continued.

(b) (i) Give the name of the liquid found in the gap labelled O in the cell in the concentrated solution of sodium chloride.

(1 mark)

(ii) Explain the differences in the appearance of the cell in distilled water and the cell in the concentrated solution of sodium chloride.

(4 marks)

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7 (a) Look at the diagram for Question 7(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the human heart with four chambers and four blood vessels labelled.

**(i) Which blood vessel brings deoxygenated blood to the heart?
(1 mark)**

A U

B V

C W

D X

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

**(ii) Which chamber pumps oxygenated blood away from the heart?
(1 mark)**

A S

B T

C Y

D Z

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7 continued.

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

(b) Humans need a balanced diet for healthy growth and development.

**Give the function of three different components of a balanced diet.
(3 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7 continued.

3

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

(c) Scientists investigated the link between body mass and coronary heart disease in a population in Australia.

The scientists recorded the number of heart attacks in a population of 850 people for a period of 20 years.

They classified the people as normal mass, overweight or obese.

Look at the table for Question 7(c) in the Diagram Booklet. They calculated rates of heart attacks that allowed a valid comparison to be made between the groups.

(continued on the next page)

8 Fur colour in rats is controlled by a gene with two alleles.

**One allele codes for black fur colour.
The other allele codes for agouti fur colour.**

Several female rats with agouti coloured fur are mated with several male rats with black coloured fur.

All of the offspring have agouti coloured fur.

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

**(a) (i) Explain which allele is dominant.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

- (ii) A male and female rat from these offspring are then mated together in a second cross.**

Some of the offspring of this second cross have agouti coloured fur and some have black coloured fur.

**Draw a genetic diagram on page 53 to show this second cross. Include the genotypes of the parents, the gametes they produce, and the genotypes and the phenotypes of the offspring.
(4 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

8 continued.

- (iii) Calculate the probability of any one offspring from this second cross being male with agouti coloured fur.
(2 marks)**

probability = _____

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

(b) Scientists observed that genes that control fur colour in rats can affect rat behaviour, such as how tame they are.

Other genes that control the size of the adrenal glands and the production of neurotransmitters also affect rat behaviour.

Scientists also noticed that coat colour is associated with differences in anatomy and physiology, such as the size of the adrenal glands and the production of neurotransmitters.

**(i) State the name of the type of genetic control where many genes control one phenotype.
(1 mark)**

8 continued.

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

(c) Some rats with white fur also have pink eyes.

These rats have pink eyes because they do not have pigment in their irises.

This means that their irises let light pass through, unlike the coloured irises found in other rats.

**Explain how this difference in the iris affects vision in the rats with pink eyes.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

(continued on the next page)

9 continued.

(b) During a long-term study of selective breeding, scientists collected data for the mean yield of wheat in tonnes per hectare.

The table shows the scientists' data.

Year	Mean yield in tonnes per hectare
1840	2·6
1860	2·5
1880	2·4
1900	2·4
1920	2·5
1940	2·6
1960	2·8
1980	4·2
2000	5·3
2020	6·7

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

- (i) Look at the grid for Question 9(b)(i) in the Diagram Booklet. Plot a line graph to show how the mean yield changes from 1840 to 2020.**

Use a ruler to join the points with straight lines.

(5 marks)

- (ii) In 1960, a dwarf variety of wheat replaced the old variety.**

Scientists compared the percentage change in yield for the two varieties.

The percentage change in yield per year from 1840 to 1960 was 0.06% per year.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

**Calculate the percentage change in yield per year from 1960 to 2020.
(3 marks)**

percentage change = _____%

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

(Total for Question 9 = 14 marks)

10 There is a relationship between the colour of a flower and pollination by insects.

Design an investigation to find out if the colour of a flower affects how attractive it is to pollinators.

**Include experimental details in your answer and write in full sentences.
(6 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

