

Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level In Biology (WBI13) Paper 01 Unit 3: Practical Skills in Biology I

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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
Number 1ai	An answer that includes the following points (using a light microscope find cell) under low power (1) then view under high power (1) calibrate eyepiece graticule / use of stage micrometer count number of (eyepiece) graticule units over the cell (1) 	IGNORE electron microscope	
	 convert eyepiece graticule units (to microns using calibration) (1) measure diameter at different positions / orientations (1) 		expert 5

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1aii	A drawing with the following features		
	 drawing using continuous lines showing correct shape of cell (1) 	Lose this mark if draw cell wall	
	 nucleus drawn with continuous lines in correct position and correct size (1) 		
	 any two correct labels (1) 	membrane / cytoplasm / nucleus / mitochondria IGNORE cell wall, wrong labels as long as 2 are correct	
	• suitable scale line shown (1)	could be a scale line with suitable measurement / magnification (about	
		1000 if a 6 cm drawing, others pro-rata)	4

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1aiii	 A calculation which includes the following steps conversion of onion cell length to micrometres / cheek cell to mm (1) division of onion cell length by diameter of human cell and answer quoted as a ratio (1) 	 = 200 (μm) OR 0.06 mm = 200 ÷ 60 OR 0.2 ÷ 0.06 3.33 : 1 ACCEPT 3.3, 3.33 ACCEPT 1:0.3 NOT 1:3.33, this gets 1 mark 	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1bi	 The following correctly named: X- Sclerenchyma, Y- Phloem / Sieve (tube element), Z- Xylem (cell / vessel) (2) 		
	All three for 2 marks 1 or 2 for one mark.		2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1bii	 {phloem / sieve} cell / correct letter from 1bi 	consider ecf from bi	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2ai	An answer that includes the following pointsaddition of (Benedict's / Fehling's) solution (1)		
	 heat / place in water bath (and observe colour change) (1) 	Water bath must be heated or > 50 C	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance			Mark
2aii		e.g.			
		Appearance	Glucose concentration / g dm ⁻³	Glucose quantity	
		Blue	0.0	None	
		Green	0.1 to 0.4	Trace	
		Green with precipitate	0. <u>5</u> to 1 <u>0</u> .0	Very low	
		Yellow with precipitate	10.1 to 15.0	Low	
		Orange with precipitate	15 <u>.</u> 1 to 2 <mark>0</mark> .0	Moderate	
		Red with precipitate	>2 <u>0</u> .0	High	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2bi	 An answer that includes the following points: describe how mean obtained (1) describe how standard deviation obtained (1) 	e.g substitute mean and number of observations into equation.	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2bii	 A graph with the following features L1 x label mean urine glucose concentration / au (1) L2 y- mean blood glucose concentration / au) (1) P1 plots correct on a linear scale on 	Mean Blood Glucose Concentration /au 200 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 Mean Urine Glucose Concentration / au	
	 both axes (1) P2 standard deviation plotted correctly (1) suitable line of best fit drawn (1) 	IGNORE extrapolation	5

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2biii	 An answer that includes the following points: there is a correlation between the 2 variables / variables may depend on each other / as urine glucose goes up blood glucose goes up (1) 	NOT vice versa to the last alternative	
	 however, the {SDs / error bars} overlap (1) 	NOT range bars	
	 suggesting that differences not significant)(1) 		3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2biv	An calculation that includes the following steps :	e.g.	
	• substitution of values into equation (1)	y = 29.3 x 12 +154.1	
	 solving of equation (1) 	= 505.7	
	correct rounding (1)	rounded to 506	
		allow ecf for 12 = 29.3 x X +154.1 = - 4.849 (ignore	
		sign) Rounded to 4.85	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3ai	An answer with the following :		
	 metaphase and anaphase 		1

Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
An answer which includes the following points:		
Similarities		
• cytokinesis (occurs) (1)	accept description, if implied under differences	
• two (genetically) identical cells formed (1)		
Differences		
 cell plate formed in plants and not in animals / animal cell contracts but plant cell forms {vesicles / wall} in middle / plants cells remain connected by {plasmodesmata / pits}, none in animal cells. 		3
	An answer which includes the following points: Similarities • cytokinesis (occurs) (1) • two (genetically) identical cells formed (1) Differences • cell plate formed in plants and not in animals / animal cell contracts but plant cell forms {vesicles / wall} in middle / plants cells remain connected	An answer which includes the following points: Guidance Similarities • cytokinesis (occurs) (1) accept description, if implied under differences • two (genetically) identical cells formed (1) Differences • cell plate formed in plants and not in animals / animal cell contracts but plant cell forms {vesicles / wall} in middle / plants cells remain connected by {plasmodesmata / pits}, none in animal cells.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3bi			
	lectin {treatment / added) / lectin concentration (1)		1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3bii	An answer that includes the following points :		
	• correct ref to safety issue (1)	in (1) e.g. (acetic / ethanoic) orcein	
	and 4 of the following:		
	 grow roots of one group in lectin, the other in water (1) 		
	obtain root tip (1)		
	 (root tips) placed in {(warm) acid / macerated / teased / described} (1 (1) 		
	• (root tips) then placed in appropriate named stain (1)		
	• (root tip) squashed (1)	/ toluidine blue /methylene blue	
	 cells dividing and {not dividing / interphase / total} counted under microscope (1) 		5

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidar	nce			Mark
3biii	A table with the following features : • suitable table drawn (1)		number of cells in Interphase	number of cells in a stage of Mitosis		•
	entered (1)	Control	148	24		
		Treated with lectin	160	88		
		table must have 2 rows and 2 columns minimum Do not allow .0 Extras lose mp 3			ım	
						3

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3biv	 A calculation that includes the following steps : determine total number of cells in mitosis in lectin treatment and total number of cells observed (1) calculate percentage (1) 	e.g. 88 and 160+88=248 (88/248) x 100 = 35.5 / 36	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3bv	 An answer that includes the following points : percentage in mitosis is greater with lectins than without (1) but we have no idea of variability / difference may not be significant / no SDs (1) 	IGNORE number of cells	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3bvi	 An answer that includes the following points : use of Chi (squared test) (1) because need to test {the significance of the difference between observed and expected results / association / frequency data} (1) 	Allow ecf for t- test	2

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