

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Friday 9 June 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **1BI0/2H**

Biology
PAPER 2

Higher Tier

You must have:
Ruler, calculator

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

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.

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.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

- 1 Figure 1 shows a stream flowing near a fertiliser factory.

The factory burns coal as a source of energy.

The factory releases waste into the stream and sulfur dioxide into the air.

Samples of water were taken at five points, A, B, C, D and E, as shown on Figure 1.

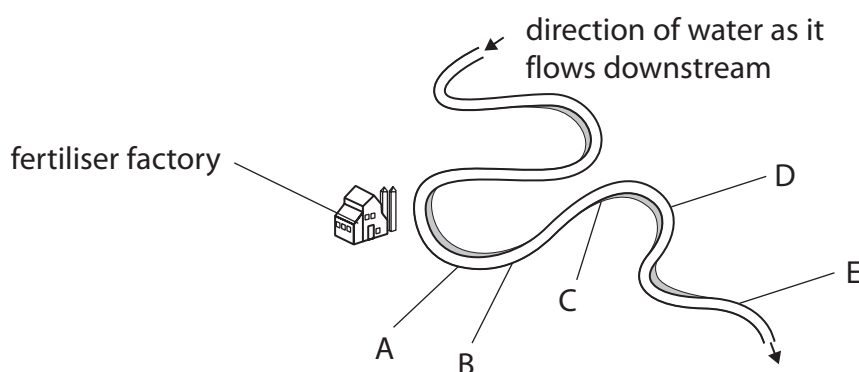


Figure 1

Figure 2 shows the oxygen concentration in the water at the five points along the stream.

point along stream	oxygen concentration (ppm)
A	1.5
B	2.7
C	3.4
D	4.4
E	4.5

Figure 2



- (a) (i) Calculate how many times greater the oxygen concentration is at point E than at point A.

(1)

..... times greater

- (ii) State how the oxygen concentration changes from point A to point E.

(1)

- (iii) Which indicator species would be most likely to be seen in the water at point A?

(1)

- ☐ **A** freshwater shrimp
- ☐ **B** lichen
- ☐ **C** sludgeworm
- ☐ **D** stonefly

- (iv) Explain where the biodiversity will be highest in the stream.

(3)



(b) Figure 3 shows rose leaves infected with blackspot fungus.



(Source: © Manfred Ruckszio/Shutterstock)

Figure 3

State why rose plants growing near this factory are not infected with blackspot fungus.

(1)

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)

- 2 People with diabetes cannot always control the concentration of glucose in their blood.

(a) Two people eat identical meals.

One person has diabetes, the other person does not have diabetes.

Figure 4 shows the concentration of glucose in the blood of these two people after eating the meals.

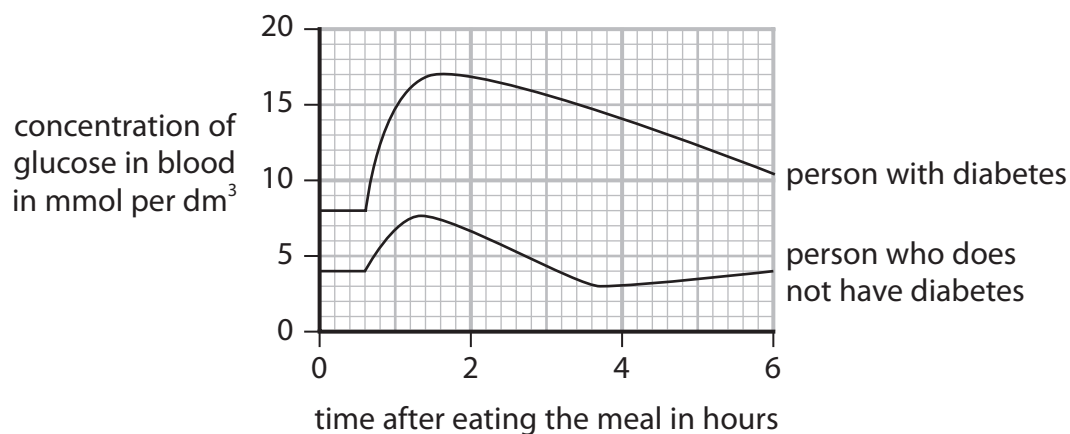


Figure 4

- (i) Calculate the maximum increase in the concentration of glucose in the blood of the person with diabetes.

(1)

..... mmol per dm³

- (ii) Water moved out of the red blood cells of the person with diabetes when the concentration of glucose in the blood was above 15 mmol per dm³.

Explain why water moved out of the red blood cells of the person with diabetes.

(2)

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(b) The pancreas produces a hormone that causes the concentration of glucose in the blood to decrease.

(i) Name this hormone.

(1)

(ii) State how this hormone is transported from the pancreas to its target organs.

(1)

(iii) Which is the target organ for the hormone that controls the concentration of glucose in the blood?

(1)

- ☐ **A** kidney
- ☐ **B** pancreas
- ☐ **C** liver
- ☐ **D** lung

(c) Explain how type 2 diabetes can be controlled.

(3)

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



3 Respiration occurs in cells.

(a) Why do cells respire?

(1)

- ☐ **A** to produce nitrogen
- ☐ **B** to release oxygen
- ☐ **C** to produce glucose
- ☐ **D** to release energy

(b) An athlete runs every day as part of their training.

(i) Explain why the breathing rate of the athlete increases when running.

(2)

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(ii) When the athlete is running, their muscle cells use both aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration.

State **two** differences between aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration.

(2)

1

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(c) Bromothymol blue (BTB) solution is an indicator of pH.

Figure 5 shows the colour of BTB at different pH levels.

pH	4	5	6	7 (neutral)	8
colour	yellow	yellowy green	light green	green	blue

Figure 5

When air is passed through green BTB, for one minute, the solution stays green.

When a person breathes out through a straw into BTB for one minute the solution turns yellow.

(i) Explain why the air breathed out turns the BTB solution yellow.

(2)

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- (ii) A scientist placed pondweed into two sealed test tubes containing green BTB solution.

Test tube A was kept in the dark.

Test tube B was kept in the light.

All other conditions were kept the same.

Figure 6 shows these test tubes at the start of the investigation.

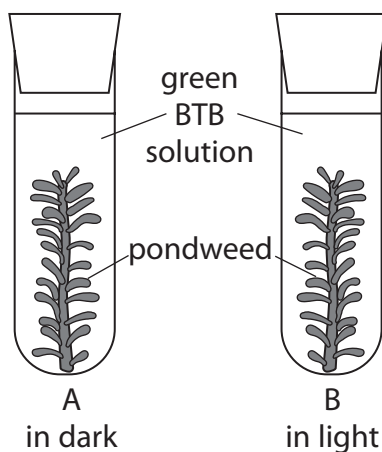


Figure 6

Figure 7 shows the colour of the BTB solution after 5 hours.

Tube A (in dark)	Tube B (in light)
yellowy green	green

Figure 7

Explain the results for tube A and tube B shown in Figure 7.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)



- 4 (a) A student wanted to make a jacket to wear in cold weather.

The student compared the insulation properties of wool as a natural material with polyester as a synthetic material.

Each material was wrapped around a beaker containing hot water as shown in Figure 8.

The temperature was recorded every 2 minutes for 12 minutes.

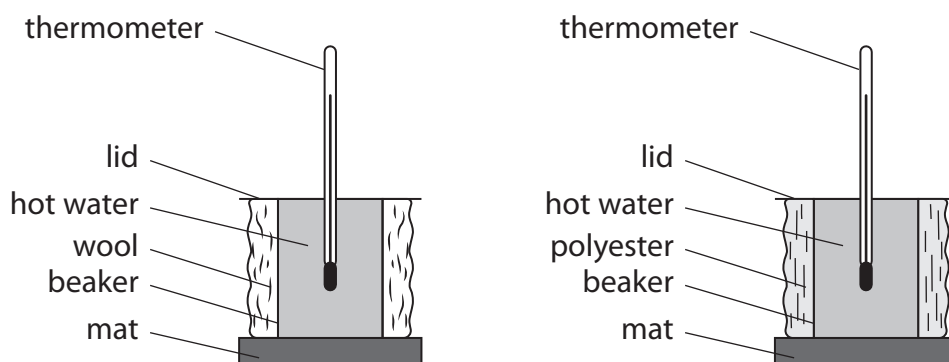


Figure 8

- (i) Which part of the body controls the regulation of body temperature?

(1)

- ☐ A kidney
- ☐ B pituitary gland
- ☐ C hypothalamus
- ☐ D pancreas

- (ii) State **one** variable that should be controlled in this investigation.

(1)

- (iii) Describe a control that could be used for this investigation.

(2)

(b) The results for this investigation are shown in Figure 9.

wool		polyester	
time in minutes	temperature in °C	time in minutes	temperature in °C
0	64	0	82
2	61	2	74
4	56	4	68
6	53	6	63
8	49	8	59
10	45	10	53
12	42	12	48

Figure 9

(i) Compare and contrast the temperature changes for wool and polyester in this investigation. (2)

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(ii) State **one** improvement to this investigation that would make the results more comparable. (1)

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- (c) (i) Wearing an insulated jacket may cause a person to sweat.

Explain how sweating helps to regulate temperature in humans.

(2)

- (ii) Sweat contains urea.

State where and how urea is produced in the human body.

(2)

(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)



- 5 A student investigated the effect of light intensity on the photosynthesis of pondweed.

A light source was placed at different distances from the pondweed.

The bubbles produced were counted for 2 minutes.

Figure 10 shows the apparatus that was used.

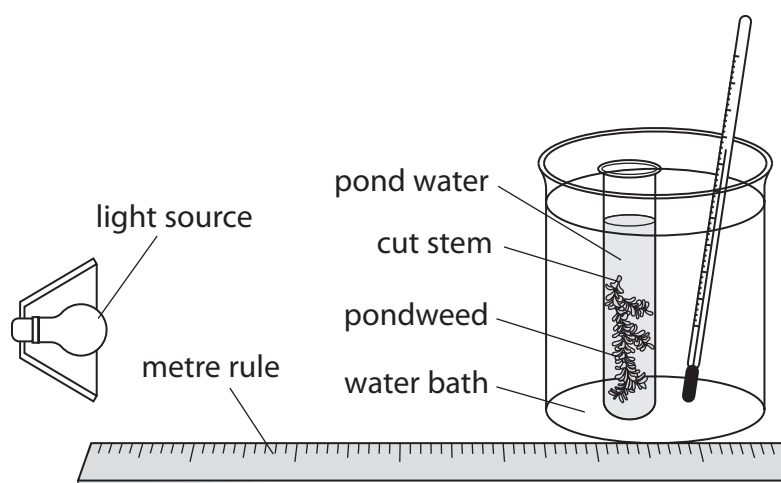


Figure 10

- (a) (i) State why the student included a water bath in the apparatus.

(1)

- (ii) State **two** variables that should be controlled when completing this investigation.

(2)

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2

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P 7 2 6 2 9 A 0 1 3 2 8

(b) Figure 11 shows the results of this investigation.

distance from the lamp in cm	number of bubbles in two minutes	light intensity in arbitrary units
5	62	0.04
10	60	0.01
15	43	0.0044
20	32	0.0025
25	11	?

Figure 11

- (i) The light intensity was calculated using the inverse square law for photosynthesis.

Calculate the light intensity at a distance of 25 cm from the lamp.

Include the equation for the inverse square law in your answer.

(3)

..... arbitrary units

- (ii) Explain how the student could improve this investigation to get a more accurate measurement of the gas produced.

(2)

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(c) Devise a plan to show that temperature is a limiting factor in photosynthesis.

Use the apparatus shown in Figure 10.

(3)

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(Total for Question 5 = 11 marks)

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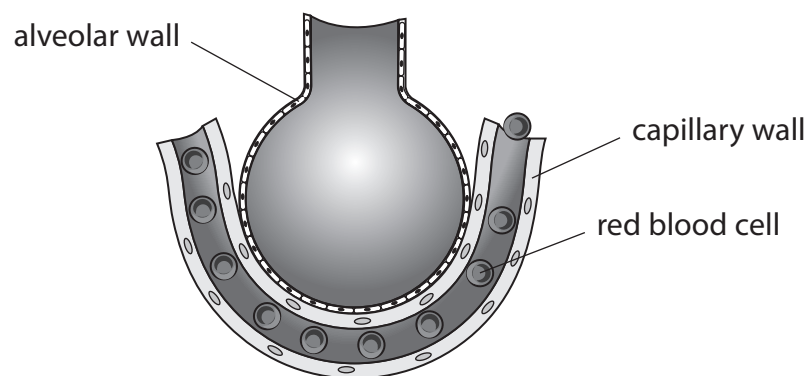
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6 Gas exchange happens in the alveoli in the lungs.

Figure 12 shows an alveolus and a capillary.



(adapted from : sciencepics/shutterstock)

Figure 12

- (a) (i) Name the gas used in respiration that moves from the alveolus into the capillary.

(1)

- (ii) Name the gas produced by respiration that moves from the capillary into the alveolus.

(1)

- (iii) The capillary wall is only one cell thick.

Explain how gases move from the alveolus to the capillary.

(3)



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(2)

(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)



7 Figure 13 shows part of a food web of organisms found in the cold Antarctic Ocean.

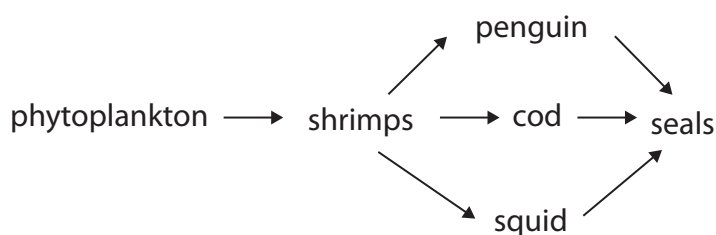


Figure 13

(a) Which term describes phytoplankton in this food web?

(1)

- ☐ **A** consumer
- ☐ **B** producer
- ☐ **C** predator
- ☐ **D** prey

(b) Humans are removing large numbers of cod from the Antarctic Ocean.

(i) State why the removal of cod could lead to a decrease in the numbers of squid and penguins.

(1)

(ii) Explain why the removal of cod could lead to an increase in the numbers of squid and penguins.

(2)

(c) Figure 14 shows information about the biomass of some organisms in one part of the Antarctic Ocean.

organism	biomass in tonnes
phytoplankton	200
shrimps	40
cod	10
seals	0.5

Figure 14

(i) Draw and label a pyramid of biomass for this food chain.

(2)

(ii) Seals are mammals.

Explain why the conversion of biomass from phytoplankton to shrimps is more efficient than the conversion of biomass from cod to seals.

(2)

(d) Cod are being overfished in the Antarctic Ocean.

Suggest **two** actions that could be taken by humans to increase the number of cod in the Antarctic Ocean.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 10 marks)



8 Figure 15 shows the changes in the levels of the hormones of the menstrual cycle.

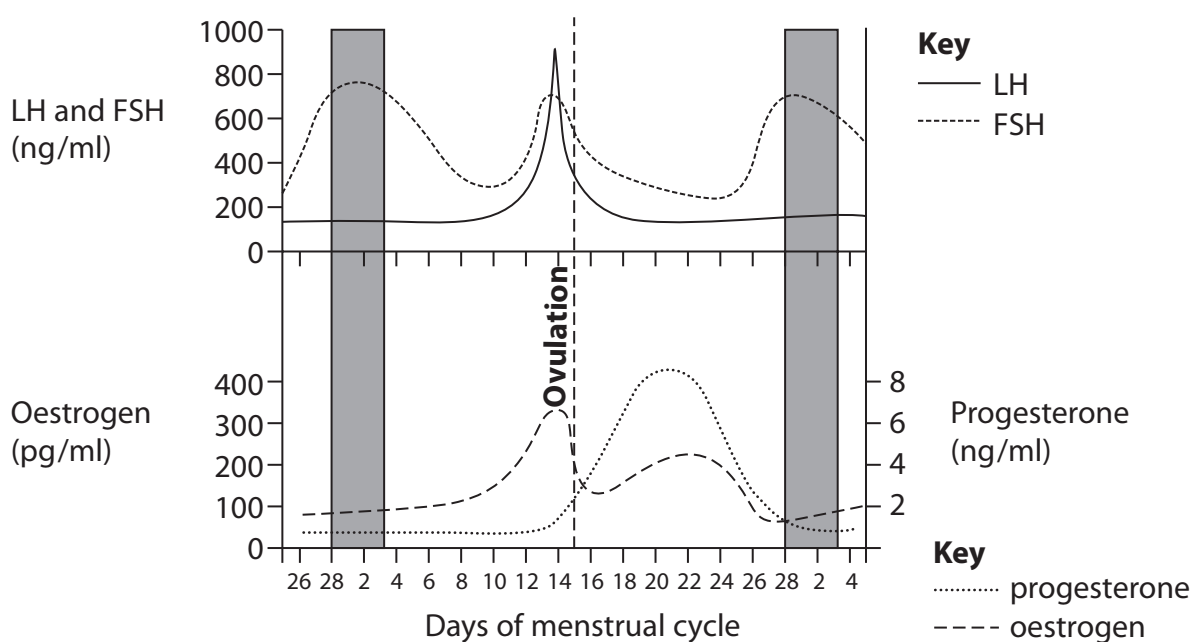


Figure 15

(a) (i) The maximum concentration of oestrogen is just before ovulation.

Which is the maximum concentration of oestrogen?

(1)

- ☐ A 8 ng/ml
- ☐ B 210 pg/ml
- ☐ C 320 pg/ml
- ☐ D 900 ng/ml

(ii) Explain how **two** of the hormones shown in Figure 15 cause ovulation.

(3)

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(iii) State the number of days for the first menstruation shown in Figure 15.

(1)

(iv) Explain how the levels of each hormone in the woman shown in Figure 15 would be different, if she was pregnant.

(4)

(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)



- 9 Figure 16 shows a photomicrograph of two stomata in a leaf.

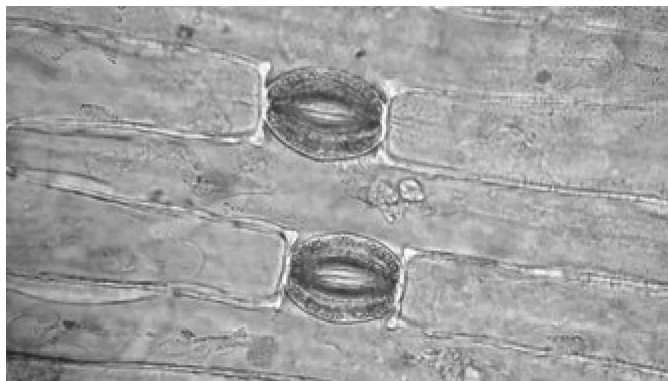


Figure 16

- (a) (i) The length of one guard cell in this image is 6 mm.

Convert the length of this guard cell into micrometres (μm).

(1)

- (ii) The image has been magnified 150 $\times$.

Calculate the actual size of the guard cell.

Give your answer in standard form in mm.

(3)

..... mm

- (b) Explain the role of denitrifying bacteria in the nitrogen cycle.

(2)

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*(c) Describe how carbon is cycled through the biotic and abiotic components of an ecosystem.

(6)

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(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)



10 Blood is filtered in the kidney.

Figure 17 shows the diameter of some molecules found in human blood.

molecule	diameter in nanometres (nm)
X	0.6
Y	1.0
Z	15

Figure 17

(a) (i) Which part of the nephron is the site of ultrafiltration?

(1)

- ☐ A distal convoluted tubule
- ☐ B collecting duct
- ☐ C glomerulus
- ☐ D loop of Henle

(ii) Molecule Z is a protein.

Explain why protein is not usually found in urine.

(2)

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- (iii) Haemolytic anaemia is a disease that causes red blood cells to burst.

Haemoglobin is not found in the urine of people who do not have haemolytic anaemia.

The diameter of a haemoglobin molecule is 5.5 nm.

Explain why haemoglobin can be found in the urine of people with haemolytic anaemia.

(3)

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*(b) Describe how the water content of the blood is controlled in the nephron.

(6)

(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS



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Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In Biology (1BI0)
Paper 2H

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

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Summer 2023

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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.

Mark schemes have been developed so that the rubrics of each mark scheme reflects the characteristics of the skills within the AO being targeted and the requirements of the command word. So for example the command word 'Explain' requires an identification of a point and then reasoning/justification of the point.

Explain questions can be asked across all AOs. The distinction comes whether the identification is via a judgment made to reach a conclusion, or, making a point through application of knowledge to reason/justify the point made through application of understanding. It is the combination and linkage of the marking points that is needed to gain full marks.

When marking questions with a 'describe' or 'explain' command word, the detailed marking guidance below should be consulted to ensure consistency of marking.

Assessment Objective		Command Word	
Strand	Element	Describe	Explain
AO1		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description	An explanation that links identification of a point with reasoning/justification(s) as required
AO2		An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description, showing application of knowledge and understanding	An explanation that links identification of a point (by applying knowledge) with reasoning/justification (application of understanding)
AO3	1a and 1b	An answer that combines points of interpretation/evaluation to provide a logical description	
AO3	2a and 2b		An explanation that combines identification via a judgment to reach a conclusion via justification/reasoning
AO3	3a	An answer that combines the marking points to provide a logical description of the plan/method/experiment	
AO3	3b		An explanation that combines identifying an improvement of the experimental procedure with a linked justification/reasoning

Paper 1BIO 1H 2306

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	$4.5 \div 1.5 = 3$ (times greater)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	oxygen concentration increases (then levels off)	accept correctly quoted data if linked to increase (then level off)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	The correct answer is C sludgeworm A is incorrect because freshwater shrimps are not found in polluted waters B is incorrect because lichen is an air quality indicator not water quality indicators D is incorrect because stonefly is not found in polluted waters	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(iv)	An explanation linking the following: - there would be most biodiversity in the stream at {point D to E / E / furthest from the factory} (1) - as oxygen concentration is highest here (1) - so organisms can {survive / respire}(1)	accept before the factory in the stream accept {less pollution /waste} here	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)	blackspot fungus will not grow where areas have high sulfur dioxide	accept sulfur	(1)

(Total marks for question 1 = 7 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (i)	9 (mmol per dm ³)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(ii)	An explanation including: • (water moves out) by osmosis (1) • because the concentration of glucose is higher in the blood (plasma) (1) • across a partially permeable membrane (1)	accept from a high water potential inside the cell to a low water potential outside the cell	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(i)	insulin	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)(ii)	in the blood / plasma	accept dissolved / in solution	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(iii)	The only correct answer is C liver A is incorrect because the target organ is not the kidney B is incorrect because the pancreas produces insulin D is incorrect because the target organ is not the lungs	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(c)	An explanation including three from: • exercise (1) • control diet / lose weight (1) • to {reduce / control} blood glucose (1)	accept avoid {sugar / carbohydrate} in your diet accept methods of testing blood for signs of diabetes (1) accept take {medication / metformin / insulin} (1)	(3)

(Total for question 2 = 9 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	The only correct answer is D to release energy A is incorrect because nitrogen is not involved in respiration. B is incorrect because oxygen is used during respiration, not released C is incorrect because glucose is used during respiration, not produced	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	An explanation linking two from: - to absorb more oxygen (into the blood / body) (1) - so that more respiration can occur / more energy is released (1) OR - to remove more carbon dioxide (from the blood / body) (1) - from more respiration / because carbon dioxide makes the blood more acidic (1)	accept to absorb oxygen (into the blood) more quickly accept so that respiration can occur more quickly / energy is released more quickly	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(ii)	An answer including two from: - aerobic respiration uses oxygen / anaerobic does not use oxygen (1) - aerobic respiration releases more energy / anaerobic releases less energy (1) - aerobic produces {carbon dioxide / water} / anaerobic respiration produces lactic acid (1)	accept ATP for energy accept lactate for lactic acid accept aerobic respiration takes place in the mitochondria / anaerobic respiration takes place in the cytoplasm (1) ignore references to types of exercise / when the types of respiration occur	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(c)(i)	An explanation linking: - you breathe out (air with a high concentration of) carbon dioxide (1) - which forms a (weak) acid (when it dissolves) (1)	accept it contains carbon dioxide accept lowers the pH	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(ii)	An explanation linking: • tube A - respiration took place (producing carbon dioxide) / photosynthesis did not take place (1) • tube B – photosynthesis took place (using up the carbon dioxide) (1)	(2)

(Total for question 3 = 9 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	The only correct answer is C hypothalamus A is incorrect because the kidney does not control body temperature B is incorrect because the pituitary gland does not control body temperature D is incorrect because the pancreas does not control body temperature	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	Any one from • volume of water in each beaker (1) • {size / shape} of container (1) • {mass / weight / thickness} of material (1) • starting temperature (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(iii)	A description including the following: • repeat the experiment / set the apparatus up as shown in Figure 8 (1) • without the insulating material (1)	accept set up a beaker and a thermometer	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	An answer which compares and contrasts the two materials including the following: • with both materials the temperature drops over time (1) • the drop in temperature for polyester was faster / greater than wool (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	Any one from: - begin with the same starting temperature (1) - continue the investigation until the temperature stops dropping (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(c)(i)	An explanation linking the following: - sweat is released onto (the surface of) the skin (1) - which evaporates (1) - that cools the body / removes heat (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(c)(ii)	A statement including the following: (urea) is produced in the liver (1) - from (excess) amino acids / protein (1)	accept by (the process of) deamination	(2)

(Total for question 4 = 11 mark)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	to maintain a constant temperature / as a heat shield	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)(ii)	Any two from: - extraneous light (1) - temperature (1) - volume of pond water (1) {length / mass / type} of pond weed (1) - carbon dioxide concentration (1)	accept use the same light bulb/source ignore amount / size of pondweed	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)(i)	(light intensity $\propto$) $\frac{1}{d^2}$ (1) 1 $\div$ {25 ² / 625} (1) 0.0016 (arbitrary units)	accept a written equation Correct answer with no working is full marks	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(b)(ii)	An explanation including two of the following: - collect the gas produced (1) - using a gas syringe / measuring cylinder (1) - to get a measurement of volume of {oxygen / gas} (1) OR - use a video camera / data logger (1) - playback in slow motion and count the bubbles (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(c)	A plan including three from the following: • keep the light at the same distance from the pondweed (1) • count the number of bubbles / measure the oxygen produced (1) • repeat at different temperatures (1) • control {carbon dioxide concentration / mass of pond weed} (1)	accept keep the same light intensity accept collect the oxygen accept gas for oxygen accept type of pondweed	(3)

(Total for question 5 = 11 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	oxygen / O ₂	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	carbon dioxide / CO ₂	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(iii)	An explanation including the following: • by diffusion (1) • down a concentration gradient / from high concentration to a low concentration (1) • through a membrane (1)	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(a)(iv)	An explanation including three from the following: • to reduce the distance over which diffusion occurs (1) • makes the blood flow slower (1) • increases the surface area (1) • to increase {diffusion / gas exchange} (1) • to maximise the amount of oxygen taken up by the red blood cells (1)	accept large surface area accept more time to diffuse accept the reverse argument for oxygen being released	(3)

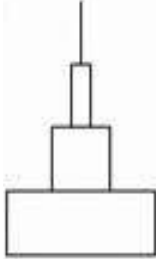
Question number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	calculation $(280 \times 0.25 =) 70$ (1) m^2 (1)	(2)

(Total for question 6 = 10 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(a)	The only correct answer is B producer A is incorrect because a consumer eats other organisms C is incorrect because a predator hunts and kills other animals for food D is incorrect because prey are hunted by predators	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(b)(i)	seals will eat more penguins and squid	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(b)(ii)	An answer linking: - less competition for food (for penguins and squid)(1) - because fewer shrimps will be eaten by the cod / more shrimps available / more food available (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(c)(i)	1 mark for pyramid shape and dimensions 1 mark for correct labels  seals cod shrimps phytoplankton	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(c)(ii)	An explanation including two of the following: - the idea that seals have (to maintain) a constant body temperature (1) - there is more heat loss (1) - so more food / glucose is used (1) - not all of the cod can be eaten / digested (1)	accept seals are homeothermic / seals thermoregulate ignore energy accept reverse argument for phytoplankton to shrimps	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(d)	Any two of the following: - reduce the amount of fishing for cod / fishing quotas (1) - breed in captivity / release new cod / use fish farms (1) - only catch fish of a large size/ don't catch young fish / use larger holed nets (1) (do not fish) in protected zones / breeding grounds (1) - limit catches of shrimps (1) - cull seals (1)	(2)

(Total for question 7 = 10 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(i)	The only correct answer is C 320 pg/ml A is incorrect because this is the reading for progesterone B is incorrect because this is the second peak reading for oestrogen D is incorrect because this is the reading for LH	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	An explanation including three of the following: • FSH causes the {egg / follicle} to mature (1) • FSH stimulates oestrogen (1) • high levels of oestrogen (1) • LH / LH surge (1) • causes the egg to be released (1)	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(iii)	3 / three (days)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(iv)	An explanation including the following: • FSH levels remain low as no {egg / follicle} would mature (1) • LH levels remain low so ovulation would not occur (1) • progesterone inhibits {FSH / LH} / oestrogen inhibits FSH (1) • progesterone levels remain high to maintain the lining of the uterus (1) • high levels of oestrogen {build up / maintain} the lining of the uterus (1)	(4)

(Total for question 8 = 9 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
9(a)(i)	6000 μm 6 $\times 10^3$ 6.0 $\times 10^3$ Reject 6 $\times 10^{-3}$	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(a)(ii)	6 $\div$ 150 (1) 0.04 (mm) (1) 4.0 $\times 10^{-2}$ (mm)	accept 4 $\times 10^{-2}$ for full marks	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(b)	A description linking the following: (denitrifying bacteria) convert nitrates (1) - back into (atmospheric) nitrogen (1)	accept nitrites	(2)

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
*9(c)	AO1 Biotic Plants • During photosynthesis plants take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere • During respiration plants release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere • Plants store carbon compounds e.g. glucose • Carbon is transferred to animals when they are eaten Animals • Animals release carbon dioxide when they respire • Animals ingest carbon compounds e.g. glucose when they eat plants or animals Decomposers • Decomposers release carbon dioxide • during respiration • Decomposers break things down Abiotic • Burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide or carbon (particulates) into the atmosphere • The oceans can absorb carbon dioxide • Carbon can be stored in carbonate rocks • Erosion of carbonate rocks releases carbon dioxide • Volcanoes releasing carbon dioxide	(6)

Level	Mark	Indicative content
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	• a simple description one way in which carbon is cycled • linked to a process involved
Level 2	3–4	• A detailed description of how carbon is cycled in the biotic or abiotic environment or a simple description of how carbon is cycled in each environment • Linked to two different processes involved
Level 3	5–6	• A detailed description of how carbon is cycled in the biotic and abiotic environment including the role of plants, animals and decomposers • Linked to the processes of respiration and photosynthesis and an abiotic process

(Total for question 9 = 12 marks)

Question number	Answer	Mark
10(a)(i)	The only correct answer is C glomerulus A is incorrect because the distal convoluted tubule is part of the main body of B is incorrect because the collecting duct is where water reabsorption takes place D is incorrect because the loop of Henle is where salts are reabsorbed	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(a)(ii)	An answer including: - the protein molecule is large / 15nm (1) - so will not fit through the glomerulus / will not enter the bowman's capsule (1)	accept cannot enter the nephron	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
10(a)(iii)	An explanation linking three from: - haemoglobin is inside red blood cells (1) - red blood cells are too big to pass into the nephron (1) - haemoglobin is small enough to pass into the nephron (1) - and so travel to the collecting duct where urine is formed (1)	accept through {glomerulus / Bowman's capsule} for nephron accept haemoglobin is not (selectively) reabsorbed and so passes in the urine	(3)

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
*10(b)	AO1 water content too low • hypothalamus detects there is too little water in the blood • ADH released • from the pituitary gland • into the blood • As the collecting duct becomes more permeable • more water is reabsorbed into the blood • by osmosis • more concentrated urine • smaller volume urine produced water content too high • hypothalamus detects there is too much water in the blood • ADH lowered / not released • from the pituitary gland • collecting duct is less permeable • less water reabsorbed into the blood • more dilute urine • larger volume urine produced	(6)

Level	Mark	Indicative content
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	• a simple description of how the kidney acts to low or high water levels in the blood • linked to hormonal control
Level 2	3–4	• A detailed description of how the kidney acts to low or high water levels in the blood OR a simple description of both • Linked to the hormone ADH
Level 3	5–6	• A detailed description of how the kidney controls both high and low water concentrations • Linked to the hormone ADH released from the pituitary gland and the effect on the permeability of the collecting duct OR of the nephron

(Total for question 10 = 12 marks)