Topical Past Papers IGCSE (9-1) Edexcel

BIOLOGY

PAPER 1B, 1BR

2019 - 2023

Chapter 1 THE NATURE AND VARIETY OF LIVING ORGANISMS Page 1 Chapter 2 STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS IN LIVING ORGANISMS Page 22 Chapter 3 REPRODUCTION AND INHERITANCE Page 308 Chapter 4 ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT Page 420 Chapter 5 USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Page 490 ANSWERS Page 572			
Chapter 3REPRODUCTION AND INHERITANCEPage 308Chapter 4ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENTPage 420Chapter 5USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCESPage 490	Chapter 1	THE NATURE AND VARIETY OF LIVING ORGANISMS	Page 1
Chapter 4 ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT Page 420 Chapter 5 USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Page 490	Chapter 2	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS IN LIVING ORGANISMS	Page 22
Chapter 5 USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Page 490	Chapter 3	REPRODUCTION AND INHERITANCE	Page 308
	Chapter 4	ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	Page 420
ANSWERS Page 572	Chapter 5	USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	Page 490
white examinate		ANSWERS	Page 572
	ý		

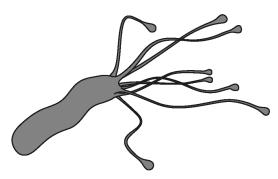
(1)

(1)

1 - (4B11/1B_Summer_2020_Q1) - The Nature And Variety Of Living Organisms, Structure And Functions In Living Organisms, Reproduction And Inheritance

The bacterium *H. pylori* causes stomach ulcers.

(a) The diagram shows this bacterium.



- (i) Which of these is found in this bacterium?
- 🖾 A cellulose
- 🖾 B chitin
- 🖸 C cytoplasm
- D nucleus
- (ii) The bacterium has evolved to release an enzyme called urease.

The action of the bacterium neutralises the acid in the stomach.

What is the pH changed to?

- 🖾 A 1
- **B** 2
- C 7
- ☑ **D** 12

IGCSE (9-1) EDEXCEL	BIOLOGY 1B, 1BR	CH1 - The Nature and Variety of Living Organisms
(iii) Use the theory of evolution by natural could have evolved to produce urease	l selection to explain how <i>l</i> e.	H. pylori bacteria
		()
		xQ.

(b) Probiotics are live microorganisms that can have health benefits when consumed.

Scientists investigate the ability of probiotics and cranberry juice to reduce the growth of *H. pylori*.

The scientists give various treatments to a group of people who have *H. pylori*.

The treatments are given daily for three weeks.

The scientists measure the mean percentage reduction of *H. pylori* for each treatment.

The table shows the scientists' results.

Treatment	Mean percentage (%) reduction in <i>H. pylori</i>
probiotics	14.9
cranberry juice	16.9
probiotics and cranberry juice	22.9
control	1.5

Give two conclusions from these results.

y v

(2)

2 - (4BII/1B_Winter_2020_Q2) - The Nature And Variety Of Living Organisms, Structure And Functions In Living Organisms Organisms can be classified into groups based on their features. (a) State three differences between eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms. (3) 1	
(a) State three differences between eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms. (3)	
(3)	
3	
3	
3	
(b) Give an example of a disease caused by a protoctist.	
name of protoctist	
www.exant	

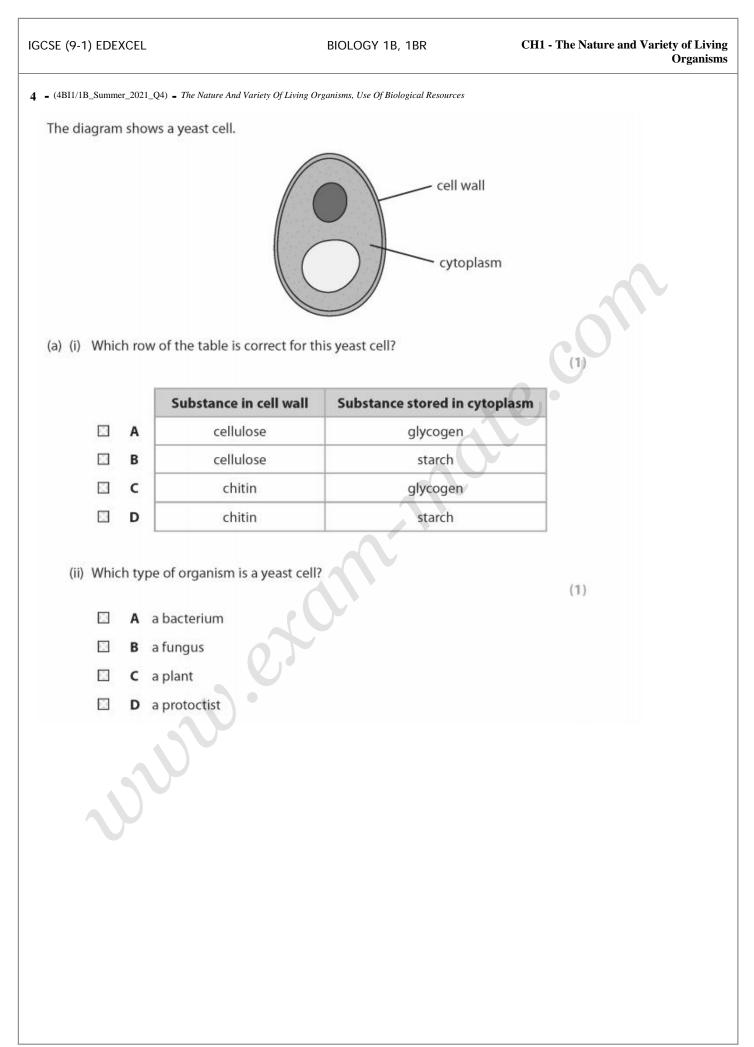
3 - (4BI1/1BR_Winter_2020_Q4) - The Nature And Variety Of Living Organisms, Reproduction And Inheritance

Some bacteria are pathogenic and cause infections.

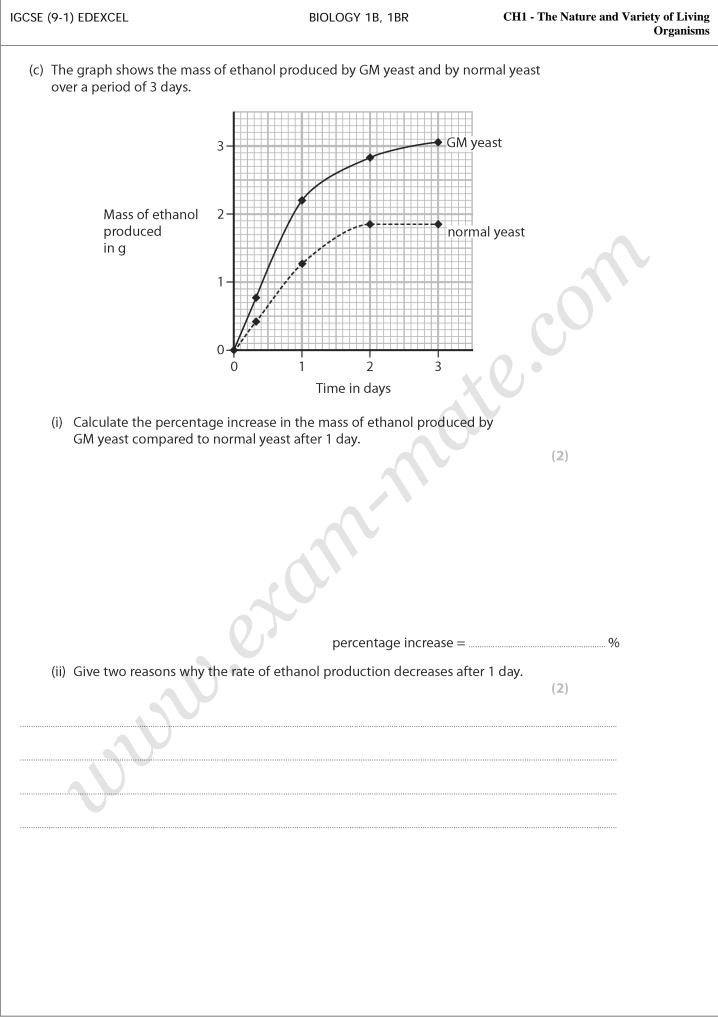
The diagram shows the structure of a pathogenic bacterium.

X
00000
(a) Name the part labelled X.
(b) Antibiotics can be used to cure some infections. Some bacteria are resistant to antibiotics.
Explain how resistance to an antibiotic occurs and increases in a population of bacteria. (3)

IGCSE (9-1) EDEXCEL		BIOLOGY 1B, 1BR	CH1 - The Nature and Variety of Living Organisms
(c) The table shows the num to antibiotics.	iber of de	aths in 2014 caused by bacteria	that are resistant
The table also shows the	predicted	I number of deaths in 2050 caus	sed by resistant bacteria.
[Year	Number of deaths $\times 10^6$	
	2014	0.7	
	2050	10.0	
compared with the n (ii) A doctor claims that i	umber of f he stops	ase in the predicted number of deaths in 2014. percentage s giving antibiotics to any patier d deaths caused by resistant ba	(2) e increase = hts who are ill, he can
Comment on this clai	-	d deaths caused by resistant ba	cteria in 2050.
			(4)
		s V	
	Ó		



IGCSE (9-1) EDEXCEL	BIOLOGY 1B, 1BR	CH1 - The Nature and Variety of Living Organisms
(b) Biofuel is made from ethanol.		
Scientists use genetically modified (C	GM) yeast to produce biofuel.	
The GM yeast contains an enzyme th	at digests plant cell walls to pro	oduce glucose.
The yeast uses the glucose in respira	tion to produce ethanol.	
(i) Which of these equations shows	the respiration in the yeast?	(1)
\square A glucose \rightarrow ethanol		
\square B glucose \rightarrow ethanol + ca	arbon dioxide	
\Box C glucose + oxygen \rightarrow effectively equal to the set of the	thanol	
\square D glucose + oxygen \rightarrow effectively effectively be a set of the set of	thanol + carbon dioxide	CO.
(ii) Name an enzyme used by scienti	sts to genetically modify the ye	ast. (1)
(iii) The GM yeast is a recombinant st		
State what is meant by the term i	recombinant.	(1)
(iv) Suggest why biofuel produced u	sing glucose from plants could	reduce
global warming.		(2)
•		



ANSWERS

1 - (4BI1/1B_Summer_2020_Q1) - The Nature And Variety Of Living Organisms, Structure And Functions In Living Organisms, Reproduction And Inheritance

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)(i)	C cytoplasm	1 comp
	A is not correct as cellulose is not found in the bacterium	
	<i>B is not correct as chitin is not found in the bacterium</i>	
	<i>D is not correct as a nucleus is not found in the bacterium</i>	0,

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)(ii)	C 7 A is not correct because 1 is not neutral pH B is not correct because 2 is not neutral pH D is not correct because 12 is not neutral pH	1 comp
		•

Question Number	Answer	additional guidance	Mark
(a)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference the following points:		4 exp
	mutation (1)		
	• variation (1)		
	• <u>survive</u> (1)		
	 reproduce / breed / offspring (1) 		
	 pass on allele / gene (1) 		

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
(b)	An answer that makes reference the following points:	2 grad	
	 probiotic / cranberry / both / treatments (better than control) reduce (bacteria) /eq(1) 		
	 more reduction if taken together / eq (1) cranberry (alone) reduces more than probiotic (alone) / eq(1) 		
ý	www.exernation		

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)	An answer that makes reference to three of the following:	allow converse for prokaryotes	
	 have nucleus (1) 	prokaryotes have a nucleoid	
	 have organelles / mitochondria / chloroplasts eq (1) 		
	 have chromosome<u>s</u> / more than one chromosome (1) 	prokaryotes have circular chromosome / loop of DNA	
	 lack plasmids (1) 	C	3

2 - (4BI1/1B_Winter_2020_Q2) - The Nature And Variety Of Living Organisms, Structure And Functions In Living Organisms

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)	An answer that makes reference to suitable organism and matched disease:	allow other examples	
	plasmodium (1)	e.g. amoeba and dysentery	
	• malaria (1)	Trypanosoma and sleeping sickness	
		must be matched	
		so amoeba with malaria scores 1	
	N.	malaria plasmodium wrong way round scores 1	2
			-

3 - (4BI1/1BR_Winter_2020_Q4) - The Nature And Variety Of Living Organisms, Reproduction And Inheritance

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)	plasmid	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(b)	An explanation that makes reference to three of the following points:		3
	mutation (1)		
	 survive/ not killed (1) 		
	 reproduce / multiply / eq (1) 	С	
	 pass on DNA / allele / gene (1) 	Ignore pass on characteristics alone	V

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(i)	10 - 0.7 = 9.3 10 000 000 - 700 000 = 9 300 000 9.3 ÷ 0.7 × 100 9 300 000 ÷ 700 000 × 100	award full marks for correct numerical answer without working	2
	1329 % allow 1328.6 or 1328.57 (2)	one mark for 9.3 or 9 300 000	

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to four of the following points:		4
	 stopping antibiotics allows non-resistant bacteria to increase / grow / no more increase in resistance or antibiotics allow resistant bacteria to increase / grow (1) 	Allow converse	
	 less selection pressure (for antibiotic resistance) / competition (for resources) (1) 	C	0
	 most infections (would now be) caused by non-resistant bacteria (1) 		
	 antibiotics will be effective in most cases / against more bacteria (1) 		
	 use new / different antibiotics (instead of not using any) (1) 		
	 some patients may die / suffer / eq if not given antibiotics / from other things (1) 		

4 - (4BI1/1B_Summer_2021_Q4) - The Nature And Variety Of Living Organisms, Use Of Biological Resources

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)(i)	The only correct answer is C chitin glycogen	1
	A is not correct as it is not cellulose and glycogen	
	B is not correct as it is not cellulose and starch	
	D is not correct as it is not chitin and starch	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)(ii)	The only correct answer is B fungus	1
	A is not correct as it is not a bacterium	
	C is not correct as it is not a plant	
	D is not correct as it is not a protoctist	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(b)(i)	Only correct answer is B glucose —> ethanol + carbon dioxide	1
	A is not correct as it is not the correct equation	
	C is not correct as it is not the correct equation	
	D is not correct as it is not the correct equation	

Number		guidance	
(b)(ii) • restri	ction / endonuclease / ligase (1)	allow correctly named endonuclease	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(b)(iii)	 contains new DNA / new gene / foreign DNA / foreign gene / altered genes / DNA from other organism/ DNA from other species / gene from other organism / gene form other species / contains gene for digesting cell walls / contains gene for digesting cellulose / gene for cellulase / eq / 	1

Question Number	Answer		Mark
(b)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to two of the following points:		2
	 less burning of fossil fuels / eq (1) 	allow named	
	• less carbon dioxide in air / carbon neutral / plants use CO_2 (in photosynthesis) / eq (1)	fossil fuel	
	 less trapping of heat / less greenhouse effect / eq (1) 		
	uses renewable resource (1)		

Question	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
Number			
(c)(i)			2
	• 2.2 - 1.25 =	award full marks for correct numerical answer without	
	• 0.95 ÷ 1.25 = 0.76	working	
	• × 100 = 76% (2)	allow 2.2 -1.3 =0.9 0.9÷1.3 = 0.69 ×100 = 69%	
		allow $2.2 - 1.2 = 1$ $1 \div 1.2 = 0.8$ $0.8 \times 100 = 80\%$	
		allow 1 mark for dividing by mass of normal yeast / 1.2 to 1.3	
		percentage between 69 and 80 (2)	

JUN

(c)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to two of the following points:		
	 running out of glucose / food / eq (1) (build-up of) ethanol (1) yeast cells die (1) 	allow one mark for oxygen becomes available ethanol kills the yeast = mp2 and mp3	2