

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2022

Pearson Edexcel GCSE In Combined Science (1SC0) Paper 2BH

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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 | За | 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 | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1(a)(i) | B mitochondria | (1) AO1 1 |
| | The only correct answer is B | |
| | A is not correct because vacuoles do not release energy | |
| | c is not correct because nuclei do not release energy | |
| | D is not correct because ribosomes do not release energy | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|--------------|
| 1(a)(ii) | An answer including: • thick walls (1) | | (2) AO2 1 |
| | continuous / hollow tubes / no end walls (1) | accept no cytoplasm accept made of lignin / made of dead cells (1) | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1(b)(i) | An explanation including three from: fan causes air to move / creates wind / increased air flow (1) | (3) AO2 2 |
| | water (vapour) removed (from around leaf) (1) | |
| | increased {rate of diffusion / evaporation / transpiration} (of water vapour from leaf) (1) | |
| | causing the plant to take up more water (1) | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|--------------|
| 1(b)(ii) | to compare (the effect) / as a control | accept to get a baseline measurement | (1) AO2 2 |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1(b)(iii) | 68 - 52 / 16 (1) (16 ÷ 2) | award full marks for correct answer with no working | (2) AO2 1 |
| | 8 (mm ³ per minute) | e.c.f. for incorrect graph readings for 1 mark | |

(Total for question 1 = 9 marks)

| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--|--------------|
| 2(a)(i) | An explanation linking: | Baldance | (2) AO2 1 |
| | artery has {thicker / more muscular} wall (1) | | |
| | because of the (blood) pressure (higher in artery than in vein) (1) | accept prevent the artery bursting / maintain blood pressure | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|----------------|------|
| Number | | |
| 2(a)(ii) | | (1) |
| | valve / valves | AO11 |
| | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 2(b)(i) | 5 x 60 = 300 (1) OR | award full marks for correct answer with no working | (2) AO2 1 |
| | 60 ÷ 100 = 0.6 (1) | accept other correct methods of calculation | |
| | (300 ÷ 100) = 3 (dm ³) | which is a percentage calculation | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 2(b)(ii) | An explanation linking: | (2) AO2 1 |
| | because (during exercise muscles) require more {oxygen / glucose} (1) | |
| | for respiration / to release energy (1) | |
| | OR • to remove more carbon dioxide / to remove lactic acid (1) | |
| | as this is a product of respiration (1) | |

(Total for question 2 = 7 marks)

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------------|
| 3 (a)(i) | D mutualism | (1) AO1 |
| | The only correct answer is D | |
| | A is not correct because it is not parasitism | |
| | B is not correct because it is not indigenous | |
| | C is not correct because it is not biodiversity | |
| | | |

| Question | Answer | Additional | Mark |
|----------|-----------|---|--------------|
| Number | | Guidance | |
| 3(a)(ii) | 7500 (µm) | accept 7.5 x 10 ³ reject 7.5 x 10 ⁻³ | (1) AO1 1 |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------|
| 3(b)(i) | X – decomposers | accept fungi / decomposing bacteria | (2) AO1 1 |
| | Y – nitrifying (bacteria) | accept named nitrifying bacteria reject denitrifying bacteria / nitrogen-fixing bacteria | |

| Question | Answer | Additional | Mark |
|----------|--|--|------------|
| Number | | guidance | |
| 3(b)(ii) | An explanation linking three from: | | (3) AO1 |
| | leguminous crops planted (1) | accept named leguminous crops | |
| | that have nitrogen-fixing bacteria (1) | | |
| | • in root (nodules) (1) | | |
| | which fix nitrogen (gas) (1) | accept use nitrogen from the air / use atmospheric nitrogen / make ammonia | |
| | | ignore produce nitrates | |

| Question | Answer | Additional | Mark |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| Number | | Guidance | |
| 3(b)(iii) | An explanation linking: | | (2) |
| | | | AO1 |
| | nitrates are needed to make {protein / amino acids} (1) | accept for DNA / genetic material | |
| | which are needed for growth (1) | | |

(Total marks for question 3 = 9 marks)

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------------|
| 4(a)(i) | An explanation linking: | | (2) AO2 |
| | inhibits {FSH / LH} (1) | | |
| | which prevents {maturation of a follicle / ovulation} (1) | ignore prevents production of eggs | |
| | | accept thickens cervical mucus (1) | |
| | | accept thickens cervical mucus blocks the sperm / stops them reaching | |
| | | cervical mucus blocks the sperm / | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|------------|
| 4(a)(ii) | doesn't prevent STI | Accept STDs for STIs Accept named STIs accept still a chance of pregnancy | (1) AO1 |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------------|
| 4(b) | An explanation linking: | | (3) AO1 |
| | blood glucose levels are not regulated / high (1) | accept blood sugar levels | |
| | because cells are resistant to insulin (1) | accept there is insulin resistance / unresponsive to insulin reject immune | |
| | (so the liver) does not convert glucose to glycogen (1) | | |
| | | accept hyperglycaemia / symptoms of hyperglycaemia (1) | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 4(c) | An answer including four from: • {TSH / thyroxine} levels are higher than normal (1) | accept the hormones levels are high / above average | (4) AO3 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b |
| | TSH stimulates the thyroid gland / TSH stimulates the release of thyroxine (1) | | |
| | • increases metabolic rate (1) | accept digests / breaks down food faster accept hyperthyroidism / overactive thyroid | |
| | {red blood cells / glucose} are within the normal range (1) | accept RBC / glucose are not high | |
| | suggesting oxygen is carried as normal (1) | accept is not anaemic | |
| | the symptoms are not due to diabetes (1) | | |

(Total for question 4 = 10 marks)

| Question | Answer | Additional | Mark |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Number | | Guidance | |
| 5(a)(i) | multiply the number of beats (in 10 | accept times by | (1) |
| | seconds) by 6 | six | AO2 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|
| 5(a)(ii) | Any two from: • use a heart rate monitor / | ignoro uso a | (2) AO3b |
| | electronic device (to measure HR) (1) | ignore use a stopwatch | |
| | take readings more frequently than 5 minutes (1) | | |
| | record the pulse for longer than 10 seconds (1) | | |
| | take repeat readings / calculate a mean (1) | accept repeat it | |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|------------|
| 5(a)(iii) | An answer linking three from: • heart rate {remains relatively constant / fluctuates slightly} when walking (1) | accept heart rate stays at 90 b.p.m.to 96 b.p.m. when walking | (3) AO3 |
| | heart rate increases when running (1) | accept heart rate is higher when running / data illustrating the difference | |
| | heart rate levels off {at 15 minutes / at 180 b.p.m.} when running (1) | | |

| Question | Answer | Additional | Mark |
|----------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Number | | Guidance | |
| 5(b)(i) | adrenal (glands) | ignore kidney / adrenalin glands | (1) AO1 |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|------------|
| 5(b)(ii) | An explanation linking three from: | | (3) AO2 |
| | binds to receptors (on the liver) (1) | | |
| | (triggers liver cells to) convert glycogen (1) | | |
| | • into glucose (1) | ignore sugar | |
| | increasing the concentration (of glucose) in the blood / which is released into the blood (1) | accept blood sugar | |

| Question | Answer | Additional | Mark |
|----------|---|------------|------------|
| Number | | Guidance | |
| 5(c) | An explanation linking: | | (2) AO2 |
| | because of lactic acid (1) | | |
| | • from anaerobic respiration (1) | | |

(Total for question 5 = 12 marks)

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------------|
| 6(a)(i) | substitution (12 x 18 ÷10) = 21.6 (1) | award full marks for correct answer with no working | (3) AO2 |
| | whole organism (1) = 21 / 22 | e.c.f. from incorrect substitution using data from the table | |
| | (50 – 21 / 22) = 28 / 29 | e.c.f. from incorrect whole organism award two marks for 28.4 or 27.9 or 22 or 21 without working | |

| Number | ·k |
|---|----|
| Any two from: sample at the (same) time of day (1) sample for the (same) length of time (1) use the (same) equipment / techniques (1) (same) time period between first and second sample (1) (same) marking process (1) do not harm organisms when sampling (1) | 2 |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional Guidance | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 6(b) | An explanation linking two from: leaching / run off / fertilisers / dead organic matter (1) | accept {sewage / mineral ions} | (2) AO1 |
| | • (causes) a build up of nitrates / nitrates in the water (1) | accept phosphates ignore nutrients | |

| Question number | Indicative content | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 6 *(c) | AO1 6 marks | (6) |
| | Reforestation | |
| | reforestation is planting of trees | |
| | trees take up water from the soil | |
| | prevents erosion and reduces flooding | |
| | trees can be used for renewable resources | |
| | provides habitats | |
| | increases the rate of photosynthesis | |
| | removes carbon dioxide and releases oxygen | |
| | reduces greenhouse gases / global warming | |
| | provides a source of medicines / food for consumers | |
| | Animal conservation | |
| | increase numbers of endangered species / prevent | |
| | extinction | |
| | through controlled breeding programmes /reduction | |
| | in poaching /maintaining habitats | |
| | generating income to fund conservation projects | |
| | through zoos / animal parks / ecotourism | |
| | improves the number of animals / range of species | |
| | maintains the food web | |
| | | |
| | maintains genetic diversity allows re-introduction of animals into the wild | |
| | allows re-introduction of animals into the wild | |

| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
|---------|------|--|
| | 0 | no rewardable material. |
| Level 1 | 1-2 | demonstrates elements of biological understanding, some of which is inaccurate. Understanding of scientific ideas lacks detail. |
| | | presents an explanation with some structure and coherence. |
| Level 2 | 3-4 | demonstrates biological understanding, which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. Understanding of scientific ideas is not fully detailed and /or developed. presents an explanation that has a structure which is mostly clear, schoront and logical. |
| | | coherent and logical. |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | demonstrates accurate and relevant biological understanding throughout. Understanding of the scientific ideas is detailed and fully developed. |
| | | presents an explanation that has a well-developed structure which is clear, coherent and logical. |

Additional Guidance

| Level 1 | 1-2 | A brief explanation of either the benefits of reforestation OR animal conservation projects. The response refers to changes in atmospheric gases OR photosynthesis OR HOW animal conservation improves biodiversity |
|---------|-----|--|
| Level 2 | 3-4 | A brief explanation of the benefits of reforestation AND animal conservation projects The response refers to changes a named atmospheric gas OR photosynthesis OR HOW animal conservation improves biodiversity |
| Level 3 | 5-6 | A detailed explanation on the benefits of reforestation and animal conservation projects The response refers to changes in both named atmospheric gases AND HOW animal conservation improves biodiversity including why endangered species are preserved or the impact on food webs |

| Level | Marks | Possible responses |
|---------|-------|--|
| Level 1 | 2 | Animal conservation protects endangered species / reforestation provides habitats for animals Reforestation is planting trees which take in carbon dioxide / reforestation provides habitats for animals and reduces greenhouse gases |
| Level 2 | 4 | Animal conservation protects endangered species and reforestation provides habitats for animals / Animal conservation protects endangered species from hunting. Reforestation is the planting of trees which provides habitats for animals. Animal conservation protects endangered species so the numbers increase and reforestation is the planting of trees. The trees take in carbon dioxide and provide habitats for animals |
| Level 3 | 6 | Animal conservation protects endangered species so the numbers increase by protecting them from hunting and maintaining habitats. Reforestation is the planting of trees. The trees take in carbon dioxide and provide habitats and food source for animals. Animal conservation protects endangered species so the numbers increase by protecting them from hunting and maintaining habitats. Reforestation is the planting of trees. The trees release oxygen and take in carbon dioxide. They also provide habitats and food source for animals. |

(Total for question 6 = 13 marks)