

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)

Time 1 hour 10 minutes **Paper reference** **1SC0/1BF**

Combined Science
PAPER 1
Foundation Tier

☐ ☐

You must have: Calculator, ruler	Total Marks
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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.*
- Any diagrams may NOT be accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must **show all your working out** with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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.
- Calculators may be used.

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 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 Figure 1 shows a cell from an onion root tip.

This cell is dividing by mitosis.

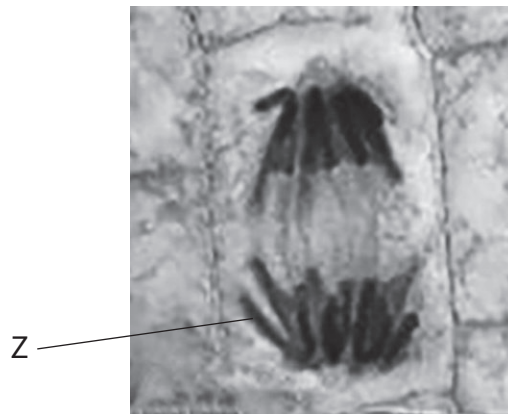


Figure 1

- (a) (i) Which structure is labelled Z?

(1)

- ☐ A allele
- ☐ B chromosome
- ☐ C spindle
- ☐ D nuclear membrane

- (ii) Mitosis produces new cells.

Give **two** reasons why mitosis is important in living things.

(2)

1

2



(iii) Draw **one** straight line from each stage of the cell cycle to its description.

(2)

stage of cell cycle

description

interphase

the nuclear membrane
breaks down

two nuclei are formed

the cell divides in two

cytokinesis

a spindle is formed

DNA is copied

(b) A student is preparing a microscope slide of plant cells.

(i) State what can be added to the slide to make the plant cells more visible.

(1)

(ii) The microscope has two lenses:

- an eyepiece lens with $\times 10$ magnification
- an objective lens with $\times 40$ magnification

Which is the **total** magnification of this microscope?

(1)

- ☐ **A** $\times 4$
- ☐ **B** $\times 30$
- ☐ **C** $\times 50$
- ☐ **D** $\times 400$

(c) Name **one** part of a light microscope that can be moved to obtain a clear image of plant cells.

(1)

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

2 (a) Sickle cell disease is a recessive genetic disorder in humans.

(i) Two parents are heterozygous for sickle cell disease.

Complete the Punnett square to show the possible genotypes of their children.

(1)

	D	d
D		
d		

(ii) State the percentage probability that their children could have sickle cell disease.

(1)

percentage probability = %

(iii) A father with the genotype dd and a mother with the genotype DD plan to have several children.

Explain why none of their children will have sickle cell disease.

(2)

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(b) Figure 2 shows some information about two types of cattle.

type of cattle	survival in high temperatures	meat quality
Brahman	good	poor
Shorthorn	poor	good

Figure 2

Describe how these types of cattle could be selectively bred to produce cattle that can survive high temperatures and have good meat quality.

(2)

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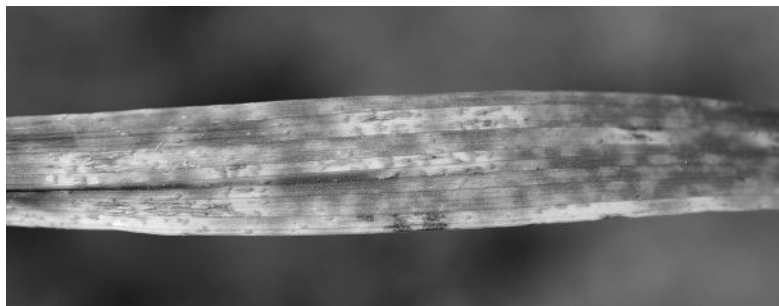
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(c) Figure 3 shows the leaf of a wheat plant with a fungal disease.



(Source: © Kazakov Maksim/Shutterstock)

Figure 3

Give **two** benefits of breeding wheat plants that are resistant to fungal disease.

(2)

1

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

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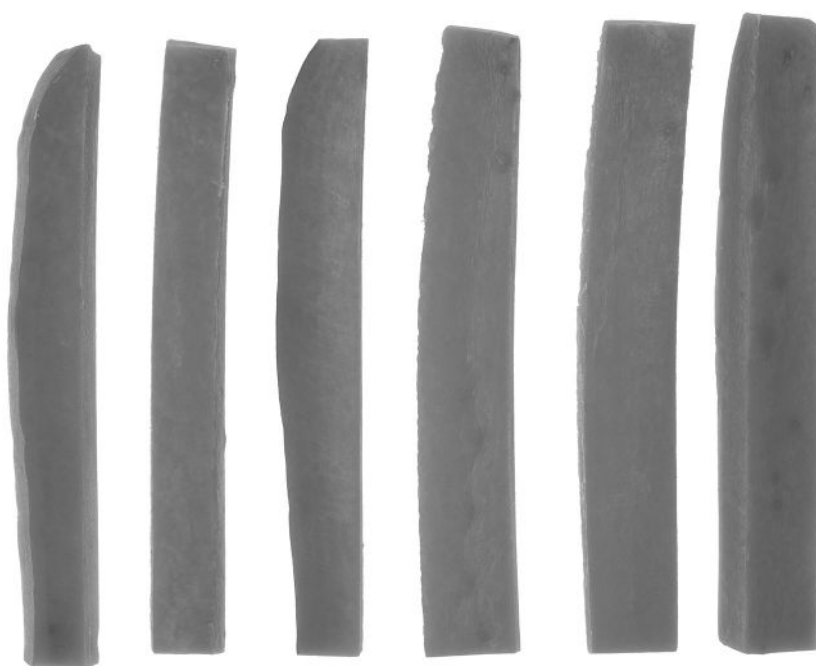
- 3 (a) Carrots have different physical characteristics such as colour.

Which genetic term describes the physical characteristics of a carrot?

(1)

- ☐ A genotype
- ☐ B monohybrid
- ☐ C phenotype
- ☐ D heterozygous

- (b) Figure 4 shows some carrot sticks.



(Source: © rukxstockphoto/Shutterstock)

Figure 4

A student chose three carrot sticks and weighed each one.

The carrot sticks were placed in 50 cm³ of distilled water.

After two hours the student weighed each carrot stick again.

Figure 5 shows the results for these carrot sticks P, Q and R.

carrot stick	mass at the start in grams	mass after two hours in grams	change in mass in grams
P	4.0	4.9	0.9
Q	4.2	5.0	0.8
R	4.1	5.0	0.9

Figure 5

- (i) Give **one** reason why the student used three carrot sticks instead of just one carrot stick.

(1)

- (ii) Give **two** ways that this method could be improved.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

- (iii) Calculate the percentage change in mass of carrot stick **Q**.

(3)

Use the equation

$$\text{percentage change} = \frac{\text{change in mass}}{\text{mass at the start}} \times 100$$

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

percentage change = %



(iv) Explain the change in mass of the carrot sticks.

(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

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4 (a) Why are enzymes called biological catalysts?

(1)

- ☐ A because they slow down biological processes
- ☐ B because they speed up biological processes
- ☐ C because they denature biological processes
- ☐ D because they stop biological processes

(b) Many cells contain an enzyme called catalase.

Catalase breaks down hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.

A scientist investigated the effect of hydrogen peroxide concentration on the time taken to produce 20 cm^3 of oxygen.

Figure 6 shows the equipment used.

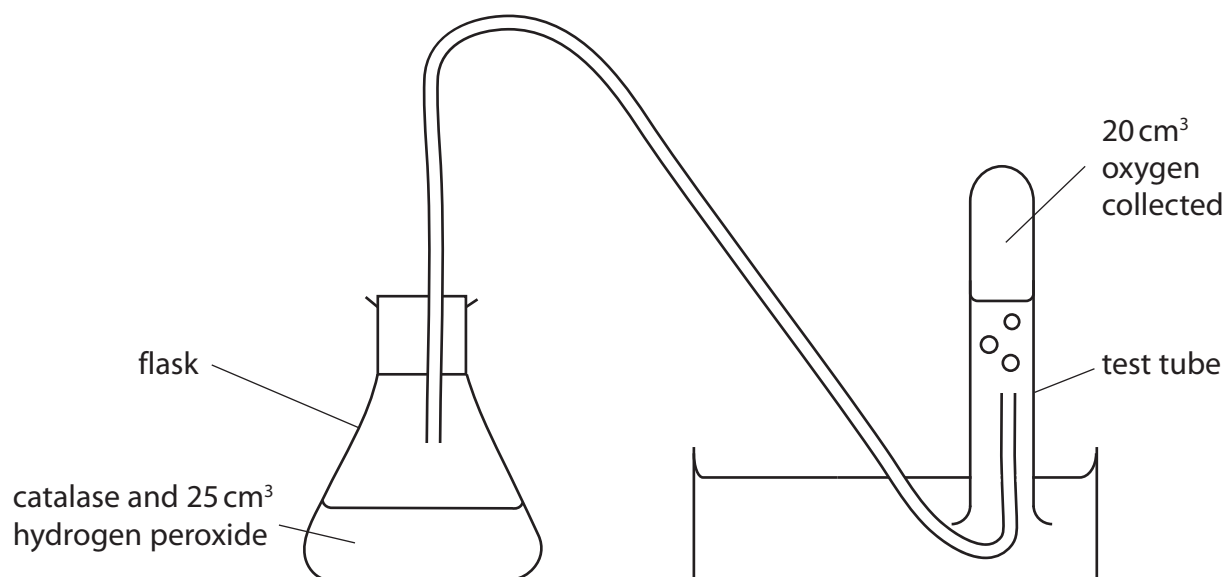


Figure 6

(i) State how the scientist could control the temperature of the flask.

(1)

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(ii) Explain why the temperature should be controlled in this investigation.

(3)

(iii) This investigation used five different concentrations of hydrogen peroxide.

Figure 7 shows the results of this investigation.

concentration of hydrogen peroxide in arbitrary units	time taken to collect 20 cm ³ of oxygen in seconds
4	32
8	14
12	9
16	7
20	6

Figure 7

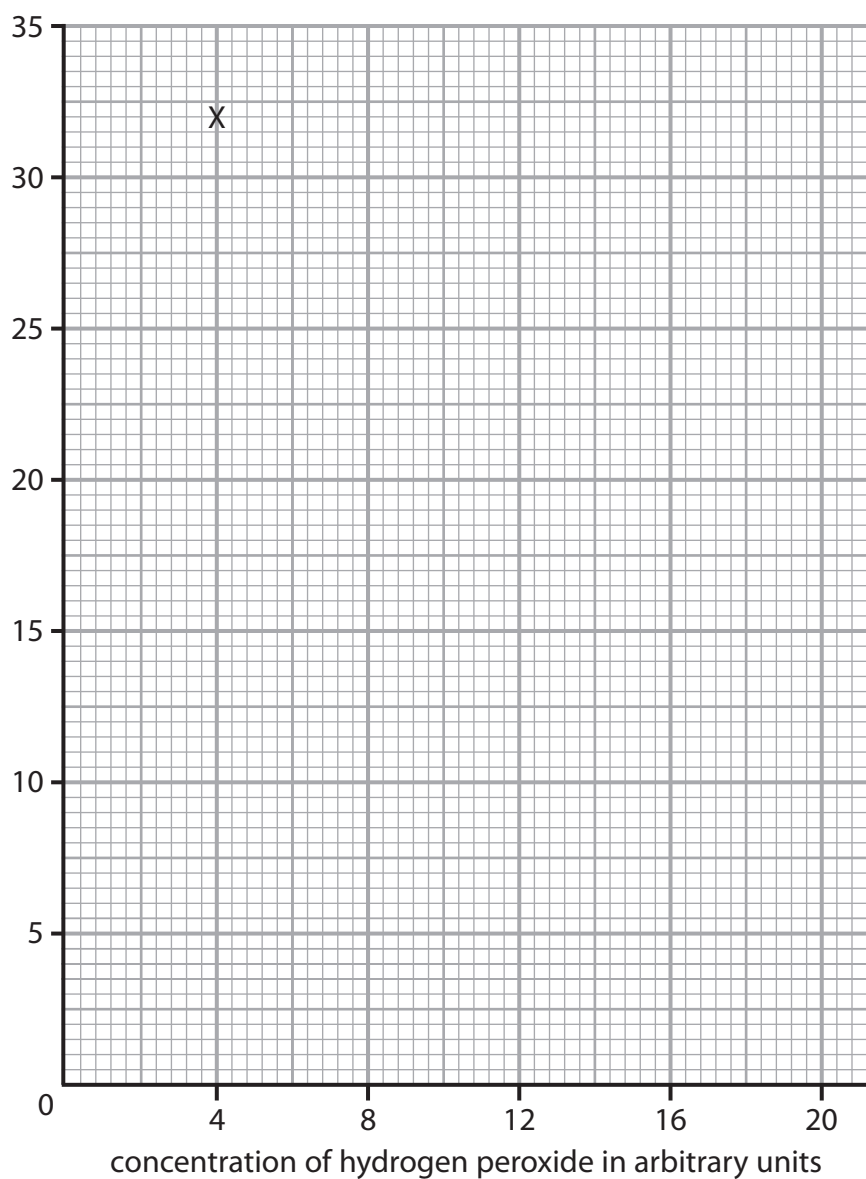


Complete the graph by plotting the points and drawing a line to show the trend in the data.

The first point has been plotted for you.

(2)

time taken to
collect 20 cm³
of oxygen
in seconds



(iv) Describe the trend shown in the graph.

Use data from the table in Figure 7 to support your answer.

(3)

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

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- 5 (a) Motor neurones are found in the nervous system.

Figure 8 shows a motor neurone.

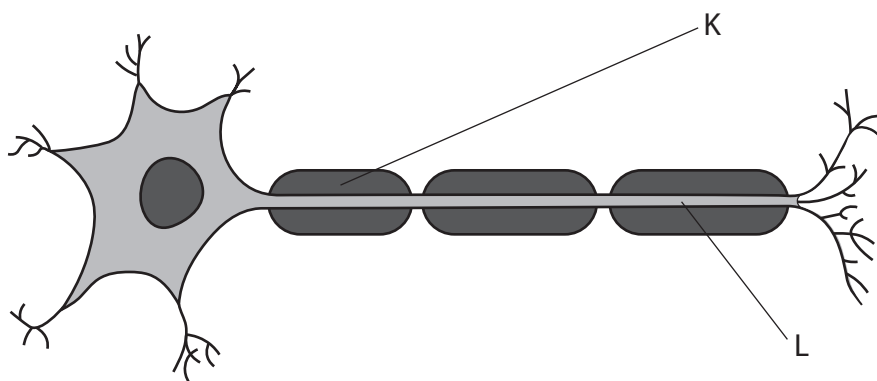


Figure 8

- (i) Draw an arrow on Figure 8 to show the direction of travel of an electrical impulse along the motor neurone.

(1)

- (ii) Name both structure **K** and structure **L**.

(2)

K

L

(b) Figure 9 shows part of a reflex arc in the spinal cord.

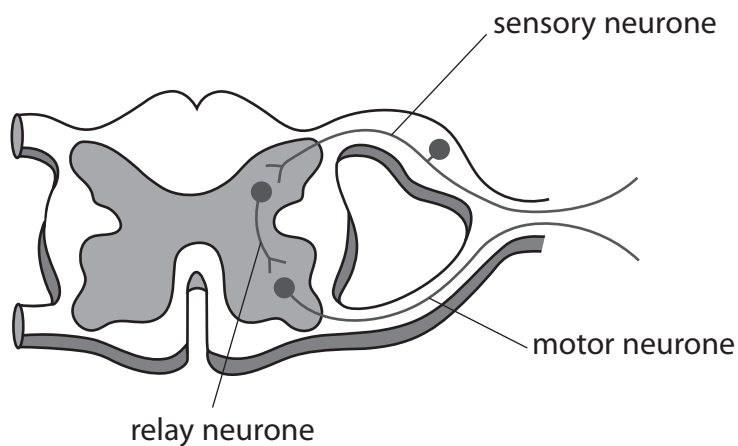


Figure 9

(i) Describe how an impulse passes from the relay neurone to the motor neurone.

(3)

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(ii) Explain the function of a reflex arc.

(2)

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- (c) A scientist investigated the reaction times of five students using a computer program.

The computer screen showed a blue square at the start.

As soon as the blue square turned yellow, each student had to press a key on the keyboard as fast as possible.

Figure 10 shows the results for the five students.

student	reaction time in milliseconds
1	245
2	200
3	210
4	215
5	225

Figure 10

- (i) Which is the median result for these students?

(1)

- ☐ **A** 200 milliseconds
- ☐ **B** 210 milliseconds
- ☐ **C** 215 milliseconds
- ☐ **D** 225 milliseconds



- (ii) The scientist wanted to investigate if the colours of the squares used on the computer program affected reaction time.

The computer program started with blue squares that turned into yellow squares.

Describe how the scientist could compare the reaction times of these students when they respond to red squares turning into yellow squares.

(3)

(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)



- 6 (a) Name the organisation which defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. (1)

(b) Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease.

- (i) State **two** ways that communicable diseases are different from non-communicable diseases. (2)

1

2

- (ii) Explain **one** way that the spread of tuberculosis (TB) can be reduced or prevented. (2)

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(iii) A student researched the number of people with TB in some countries.

Figure 11 shows the student's data.

	Belgium 1000	Portugal 2400
	UK 5400 people	
	Germany 6100	5800 in France

Figure 11

Complete the table to show the student's data.

(2)



*(c) Describe how the physical barriers and chemical defences of the human body provide protection from diseases.

(6)

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(Total for Question 6 = 13 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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