

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)			
Monday 1 June 2020			
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 10 minutes)		Paper Reference 1SC0/2BH	
Combined Science Paper 4 Higher Tier			
You must have: Calculator, ruler			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.*
- Calculators may be used.
- 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.

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 the leaves and flowers of water lily plants (*Nymphaea odorata*) on a lake.



© Oleksandr Shymanskyi/123RF

Figure 1

- (a) Water lilies have stomata on the upper surface of the leaves.

Explain why water lilies have no stomata on the lower surface of the leaves.

(2)

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(b) (i) The white petals of the water lily flowers cannot photosynthesise.

Which structure in leaf cells is the site of photosynthesis?

(1)

- ☐ A nucleus
- ☐ B vacuole
- ☐ C mitochondrion
- ☐ D chloroplast

(ii) Glucose is made by photosynthesis.

Glucose is converted to another sugar to be transported in the plant.

What is the name of this sugar?

(1)

- ☐ A glycerol
- ☐ B ribose
- ☐ C sucrose
- ☐ D starch

(iii) Describe how this sugar is transported from the leaves to the flowers of the water lily.

(2)

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(c) Figure 2 shows water lilies growing in a lake in Europe.



© lynn gladwell/123RF

Figure 2

One water lily plant was brought from America 10 years ago and planted in the lake shown in Figure 2.

Explain why this non-indigenous plant now covers the whole surface of the lake.

(3)

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(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)



2 A slide of potato cells was viewed using a light microscope.

Figure 3 is a drawing of the slide showing starch grains in the potato cells.

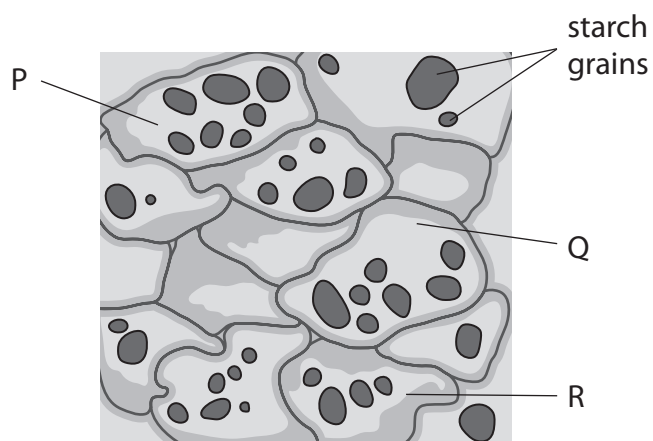


Figure 3

(a) (i) Calculate the mean number of starch grains in potato cells P, Q and R.

(1)

..... starch grains

(ii) Which structures are found in plant cells but are **not** found in animal cells?

(1)

- ☐ A cell membrane, nucleus, chloroplast
- ☐ B cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm
- ☐ C nucleus, large vacuole, chloroplast
- ☐ D cell wall, chloroplast, large vacuole



- (b) A scientist investigated how the length of starch grains in potatoes changed when the potatoes were stored in the dark.

Figure 4 shows a potato after being stored in the dark.



© rodimov/Shutterstock

Figure 4

Three potatoes were used in the investigation.

The length of starch grains in potato 1 were measured at the start.

The length of starch grains in potato 2 were measured after 5 weeks in the dark.

The length of starch grains in potato 3 were measured after 10 weeks in the dark.

Figure 5 shows the results.

potato	time after placing in the dark in weeks	mean length of starch grains in μm
1	0	64
2	5	50
3	10	30

Figure 5

- (i) Calculate the percentage difference in the mean length of starch grains in potato 2 at 5 weeks and in potato 3 at 10 weeks.

(2)

.....%



(ii) State **two** variables the scientist should have controlled to improve this investigation. (2)

1

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2

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(iii) The starch grains in the potatoes became smaller as the starch was converted into glucose.

State why the potatoes need glucose.

(1)

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(iv) Describe how starch is broken down into glucose.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

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3 Trypsin is a protease enzyme used in the manufacture of food for babies.

(a) (i) Which food group is digested by trypsin?

(1)

- ☐ A carbohydrates
- ☐ B lipids
- ☐ C fibre
- ☐ D proteins

(ii) The food is mashed before the trypsin is added.

Explain the advantage of mashing the food before adding the trypsin.

(2)

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(b) A manufacturer of baby food wanted to find out the optimum pH for trypsin.

Equal volumes of different pH solutions were placed in six separate test tubes.

5 cm³ of 1% trypsin solution was added to each test tube.

1.5 g of mashed food was placed in each test tube.

The time taken to digest the food was recorded.

(i) State **one** other variable that should be controlled in this investigation.

(1)

.....

.....

(ii) State how this variable could be controlled.

(1)

.....

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(c) The results are shown in Figure 6.

pH	time taken to digest the food in minutes
1	42
2	15
3	9
4	2
5	16
6	40

Figure 6

(i) Describe the trends shown in this data.

(2)

(ii) At pH 4, the trypsin digested 1.5 g of mashed food at a rate of 0.8 g per minute.

Calculate the rate of digestion at pH 1.

Give your answer to one significant figure.

(2)

..... g per minute

(iii) Explain the difference in the rate of reaction at pH 1 and the rate of reaction at pH 4.
(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)

- 4 (a) Figure 7 shows the time taken for blood to clot at different temperatures.

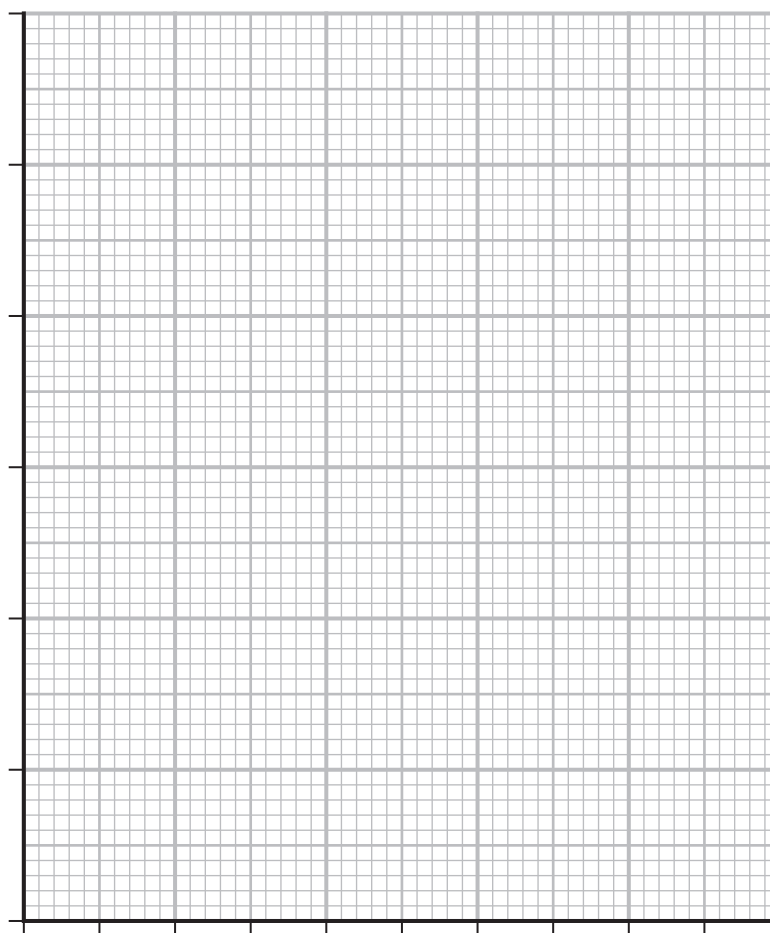
temperature in °C	time taken for blood to clot in seconds
5	90
15	70
25	55
35	40
45	110

Figure 7

- (i) Draw a graph to show the data in Figure 7.

(3)

time taken for
blood to clot
in seconds



temperature in °C

(ii) Give **two** safety precautions that should be used when handling blood samples. (2)

1

2

(b) (i) Which part of the blood causes blood to start clotting? (1)

☐ A erythrocytes

☐ B lymphocytes

☐ C platelets

☐ D antibodies

(ii) Give **one** advantage of a blood clot forming. (1)

(c) Explain how **one** structure of a vein helps the blood return to the heart. (2)

(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

5 Figure 8 shows the heart rate of person A and person B.

Person A does not do any regular exercise.

Person B has been running regularly for one year.

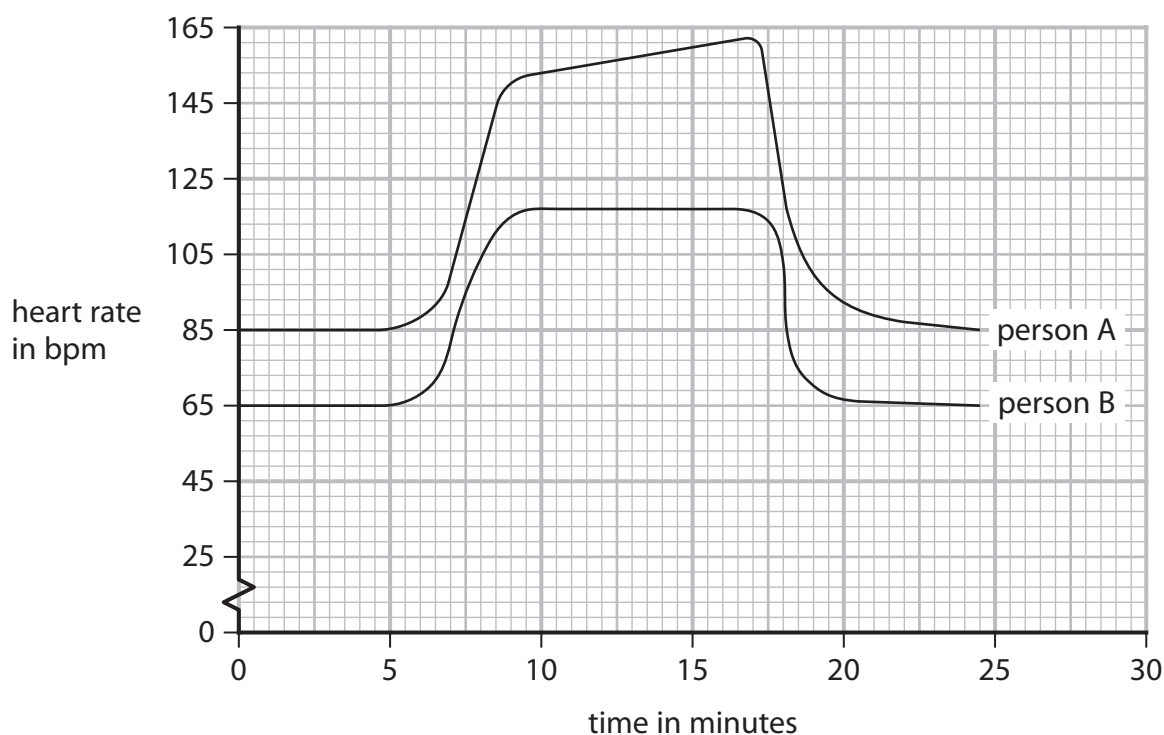


Figure 8

- (a) Both people rested for the first 6 minutes, then did the same high intensity exercise for the next 12 minutes, then rested.

Compare the heart rates of person A with the heart rates of person B.

(4)

(b) The stroke volume for person B before exercising was 61 ml per beat.

Calculate the cardiac output for person B before exercising.

Give your answer in litres per minute.

(3)

..... litres per minute

(c) The cardiac output for person A during exercise was 5.5 litres per minute.

Explain why the heart rate for person A needed to be higher than the heart rate for person B during exercise.

(3)

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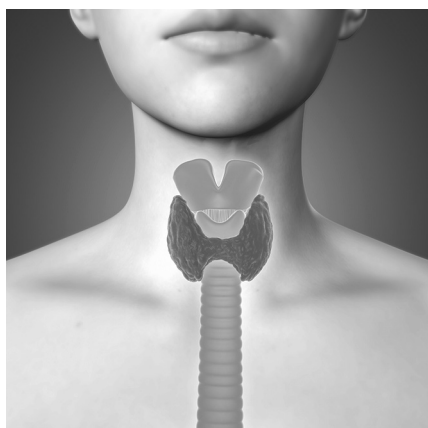
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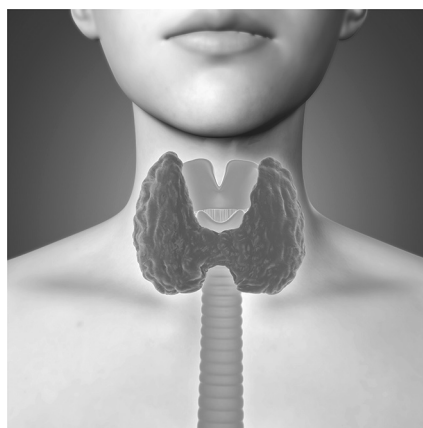
(Total for Question 5 = 10 marks)

- 6 (a) Hyperthyroidism is caused by an overactive thyroid gland.

Figure 9 shows a person with a normal thyroid gland and a person with hyperthyroidism.



normal



hyperthyroidism

© medistock/Shutterstock

Figure 9

- (i) State **one** effect of hyperthyroidism on the thyroid gland.

(1)

- (ii) The thyroid gland is part of the

(1)

- ☐ A circulatory system
- ☐ B digestive system
- ☐ C endocrine system
- ☐ D urinary system

(b) Explain how negative feedback, involving the thyroid gland, controls metabolic rate.

(4)

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*(c) Explain how hormones control the menstrual cycle.

(6)

(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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