

- M1.(a)**
1. Recognise / identify / attract same species;
Ignore: references to letting them produce fertile offspring
 2. Stimulates / synchronises mating / production / release of gametes;
 3. Recognition / attraction of mate / opposite sex;
Accept finding a mate
Accept: gender
 4. Indication of (sexual) maturity / fertility / receptivity / readiness to mate;
 5. Formation of a pair bond / bond between two organisms (to have / raise young).

3 max

- (b)
1. Use a (real) male (with intact wings / no wing removed);
Mark ignoring reference to birds / or other types of animals
Accept: use a real cricket, since only males sing
 2. Determine (percentage) response (of females compared with L).
Accept: compare results with L

2

- (c)
1. Lowest / only 30% courtship with no song / K / (or) courtship still occurred when no song played / K;
Note: throughout, for courtship accept response / stimulation / reaction
Neutral: references to methodology
Answer must make clear there is no song / version K
 2. Reduced courtship when no ticks / M / there is some courtship when no ticks / M;
 3. Reduced courtship when no chirps / N / there is some courtship when no chirps / N;
Accept: use of figures from the table in an explanation
 4. (So) courtship must involve a visual stimulus / other factor involved;
 5. Chirps more important as lowest courtship when none / N / ticks less important as similar courtship when changed / M;
Must make comparison to gain mark
 6. Data only show presence and absence of chirps / 0 and 7 chirps.

Note: 'courtship still occurred when no sound played so a visual stimulus / other factor / something else (e.g. pheromone?) must be involved'
= 2 marks

4 max

[9]

M2.(a) Aves;

1

(b) Gallicolumba kubaryi;

Must have both words and in this order

Must be capital G

If starts with k, award mark as impossible to recognise difference

Ignore: underlining

Accept: phonetic spelling

Accept: G kubaryi (must be a capital / upper case G)

1

(c) No overlap.

1

[3]

M3.(a) PKNJ.

1

(b) *Lutra lutra*.

1

(c) Bone / skin / preserved remains / museums.

1

(d) 1. (Hunting) reduced population size(s), so (much) only few alleles left;
Accept bottleneck

2. Otters today from one / few surviving population(s);
Accept founder effect

3. Inbreeding.
Allow any two

2 max

- (e) 1. Population might have been very small / genetic bottleneck;
2. Population might have started with small number of individuals / by one pregnant female / founder effect;
3. Inbreeding.
Allow any two

2 max

[7]

- M4.(a)** 1. Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family;
2. *Luscinia svecica*.
1 mark for each correct column
Allow Genus and Species if both placed in box for species
but not if both placed in genus box

2

- (b) Number of different alleles of each gene.
Accept number of different base sequences (found) in each gene

1

- (c) 1. Has greater proportion of genes / percentage of genes showing diversity;
2. Percentage is 35% compared with 28% / proportion is 0.35 compared with 0.28.
Allow correct figures that are not rounded up, i.e., 34.9% / 0.349 and 27.8% / 0.278

2

[5]

- M5.(a)** (i) 1. Groups within groups;

*Accept: idea of larger groups at the top **or** smaller groups at the bottom*

2. No overlap (between groups);

2

- (ii) 3;

1

- (iii) Chordata;

Accept: if phonetically correct eg 'Cordata'

1

- (b) (i) 1. (To provide) genetic variation;
Genetic variation must be directly stated and not implied
2. (Allows) different combinations of maternal and paternal chromosomes / alleles;
Accept: any allele of one gene can combine with any allele of another gene

2

- (ii) 1. (Zedonk has) 47 / odd / uneven number of chromosomes;
Accept: diploid number would be odd
Reject: if wrong number of chromosomes is given
2. Chromosomes cannot pair / are not homologous / chromosome number cannot be halved / meiosis cannot occur / sex cells / haploid cells are not produced;
Accept: cannot have half a chromosome
*Q Reject: meiosis cannot occur **in** sex cells*

2

[8]

- M6.(a)** 1. Group of similar organisms / organisms with similar features / organisms with same genes / chromosomes;
1. *Accept: same number of chromosomes*
1. *Accept: smallest taxonomic group*

1. *Reject: genetically identical. Only allow 1 max if mentioned*

1. *Q Neutral: similar genes / chromosomes*

2. Reproduce / produce offspring;

2. *Accept: breed / mate*

3. That are fertile;

3. *Neutral: that are 'viable'*

'Produce fertile offspring' = 2 marks

2 max

(b) (i) Correct answer of 6.97 to 7 = 2 marks;

One mark for 6320 as numerator or 906 as denominator;

2

(ii) 1. Decrease in variety of plants / fewer plant species;

1. *Accept: reference to monoculture or description*

1. *Neutral: fewer plants*

2. Fewer habitats / niches;

2. *Neutral: fewer homes / less shelter*

3. Decrease in variety of food / fewer food sources;

3. *Neutral: less food*

3. *Accept: less variety of prey*

3

[7]

M7.(a) (i) 1. Groups within groups;

1. *accept idea of larger groups at the top / smaller groups at the bottom*

2. No overlap (between groups);

2

(ii) (Grouped according to) evolutionary links / history / relationships / common ancestry;

Neutral: closely related

Neutral: genetically similar

1

- (b) (i) 1. (Only) one amino acid different / least differences / similar amino acid sequence / similar primary structure;
2. (So) similar DNA sequence / base sequence;

2

- (ii) 1. Compared with humans / not compared with each other;
Accept: degenerate code / more than one triplet (codes) for an amino acid
2. Differences may be at different positions / different amino acids affected / does not show where the differences are (in the sequence);

1 max

- (iii) 1. All organisms respire / have cytochrome c;
Accept: converse arguments for haemoglobin
1. Accept 'more' instead of 'all'
1. Accept 'animals' instead of organisms□
2. (Cytochrome c structure) is more conserved / less varied (between organisms);
2. Neutral: cytochrome c is conserved

1 max

[7]