Q	Question		Answer			Marks		Guidance	
1	(a)	(i)				2			
				Discontinuous	Continuous				
			Species identified by letter	S and T ;	R;				
		(ii)				6			
		()	statement 1 statement 8	in S and T onl in S and T onl			Species	Statement number(s)	
			statements 2 an statement 5	id 3 in R only ; in R only ;			R	2 3 5	
			statements 4 an statement 6	id 7 in T only ; in S only ;			S	168	
							т	1 4 7 8	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	 <i>collection</i> named equipment for collecting from, dogs / fields ; get, large number / over 100 (fleas) ; use several, dogs / fields ; <i>idea of</i> random sampling (dogs / field) ; 	6	1 CREDIT pooter, forceps, tweezers, pipette, (flea) comb, sweep net, sticky traps, light traps (in correct context)
	 testing f. (named) container ; 6. correct dose / range (of concentrations), tested ; 7. control without flea killer ; 8. delivery method described ; <i>processing</i> 9. leave for set time ; 10. count number of, dead / live, fleas (after testing) ; 11. calculate percentage (frequency) of, alive / dead / resistant / non-resistant ; 		 5 CREDIT tank, jam jar, boiling tube, petri dish. 6 ACCEPT 'dose according to manufacturer's instructions' IGNORE same, volume / concentration 8 e.g. flea-killer sprayed / left to evaporate from cotton wool / fed in blood or food 9 ACCEPT leave for same amount of time 10 IGNORE how many were left, how many were resistant IGNORE identify – must be counting number
	QWC ;	1	Award if the first mark point awarded in each section is in the correct section order: collection 1 to 4 then testing 5 to 8 then obtaining and processing results 9 to 11 e.g. if the first mark of each section is awarded in the wrong order (such as mp 1, then mp 10, with nothing from the testing section inbetween) then do not award QWC
	Total	15	

Q	uesti	on			Answer		Marks	Guidance
2	(a)		kingdom	membrane -boun organelles	cell wall	type(s) of nutrition	6	Mark the first answer in each box. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks
						heterotrophic and autotrophic;		
			prot <u>oct</u> ist(s)/ <i>Prot<u>oct</u>ista</i> ;					IGNORE case of initial 'P'
				present ;				ACCEPT '√' or 'yes'
			plant(s) / <i>Plantae</i> ;		(present and made of) <u>cellulose</u> ;			IGNORE case of initial 'P'
				present ;				ACCEPT '√' or 'yes'
	(b)						1	Mark the first answer. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks
			fungi ;					ALLOW fungus / fungal / fungae IGNORE case of initial 'f'

Question		answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)		Assume answers refer to 3 domain classification unless otherwise stated	3 max	CREDIT Latin forms of domain names throughout IGNORE case of initial letter
	1	based on (differences in) , DNA / RNA / nucleic acids / polynucleotides ;		1 CREDIT in the context of an example
	2	<i>idea that</i> more accurately reflects origins (of, prokaryotes / eukaryotes);		
	3	(domain) divides / AW , prokaryotes ; ora		3 'prokaryotes are split into groups because bacteria and archaea are different' = 2 marks (mp 3 and 4)
	4	<i>idea that</i> domain reflects differences / AW , between (eu)bacteria and archaea ;		 4 ACCEPT phonetic spellings of 'archaea' 4 ACCEPT 'archaebacteria' 4 IGNORE multiple examples for this mp, must be a general statement
	5	example of two differences to support point 3 or 4;		5 IGNORE if mp 3 or 4 not awarded 5 e.g. (differences between) cell wall / cell membrane / flagella / (named) RNA enzymes / ATPase / proteins bound to genetic material / DNA replication / transcription etc
	6	(domain) groups / AW , eukaryotes together ; ora		 6 IGNORE as part of a list of domains. Answer must state that eukaryotes have been placed in the same group. 6 'eukaryotes are placed in the same group because they have similarities' = 2 marks (mp 6 and 7) 6 IGNORE 'are similar'
	7	idea that domain reflects the fact that there are similarities between eukaryotic kingdoms;		7 IGNORE multiple examples for this mp, must be a general statement
	8	example of two or more similarities to support point 6 or 7;		 8 IGNORE if mp 6 or 7 not awarded 8 e.g. all eukaryotes have, nuclei / membrane bound organelles / 80S ribosomes / large cell size / linear DNA / chromosomes / histones etc.
		Total	10	

Q	uesti	on		answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)		1	natural / directional, selection;	4 max	
			2	mutation;		2 DO NOT CREDIT if implied as a consequence of selection pressure
			3	(mutation / genetic variation, is) random / due to chance / spontaneous / <u>pre-existing</u> ;		
			4	<u>selecti</u> on <u>pressure</u> is lack of / competition for , food / prey ;		4 ACCEPT 'selection pressure is ability to hunt' 4 ACCEPT 'selective pressure'
			5	individuals with mutation(s) / allele(s) / gene(s) (for echolocation), <u>survive</u> ; ora		 5 IGNORE refs to breeding / reproduction 5 ACCEPT 'individuals that can echolocate survive' ora 5 DO NOT CREDIT if answer implies that echolocation is a learned behaviour
			6	(echolocation) allele(s) / gene(s) / mutation(s) , passed on (to next generation) ;		6 IGNORE 'genetic trait(s)'
			7	over many generations frequency of , echolocation / allele / characteristic , increases ;		 7 Answers must imply multiple generations 7 ACCEPT 'over time' as an alternative to 'over many generations' but must be further qualified
	(b)	(1	1	Mark the first answer. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks
			Pip	istrell <u>us</u> ;		IGNORE case of initial letter 'P' DO NOT CREDIT if species name given as well

Q	Question		Answer			Guidance
3	(b)	(i			1 max	Mark the first answer. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks
			sim	ilar / same, (body) <u>mass</u> ;		IGNORE 'similar appearance' ACCEPT 'both 5.5 g'
			sim	ilar wingspan ;		IGNORE 'same' ACCEPT 'almost the same' or 'small difference' or ref to figures
			`sin	nilar / same, colour ;		ACCEPT 'both (medium to dark) brown'
			all c	haracteristics , similar / same, except echolocation / wingspan ;		
			prev	viously unable to measure echolocation (frequency);		
	(b)	(i			2 max	Mark the first two answers only.
			1	genetics / genes / DNA ;		1 IGNORE chromosomes 1 ACCEPT (named) bases
			2	RNA;		1 or 2 CREDIT 'nucleotide sequence / polynucleotide base sequence' for 1 mark if neither of mp 1 nor mp 2 have been awarded
			3	amino acid sequences ;		3 ACCEPT primary structure of polypeptide
			4	cytochrome C / fibrinopeptide;		4 ACCEPT haemoglobin

	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(b)	(iv)	(inter)breed / AW ; determine if offspring are fertile ; if offspring are infertile / no offspring produced, then different species ; ora	2 max	ACCEPT 'mate' / 'reproduce' CREDIT 'observe to see if populations are reproductively isolated' as resitting A2 candidate might consider phylogenetic species definition This mark is for assessing the fertility of the offspring 'if they belong to the same species they will be able to breed with each other and produce fertile offspring' = 2 marks (1 st and 3 rd)

Q	uestion		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(c)		<i>Most marks</i> (apart from C2, C5 and D5) are stand alone and do not need to be linked to context. However, max 5 if any statements are mismatched.	6 max	For example ' some variation is controlled by only one gene this variation will have intermediates' AWARD D2 and C4 but max 5 for the whole question and D0 NOT AWARD QWC and put CON in the margin
		C1	<u>continuous</u> ;		
		C2	(continuous / AW , is) effect of , many genes / polygenic / genes and environment / genetic and environmental / environment ;		C2 IGNORE alleles C2 IGNORE example of environmental factor, e.g.diet C2 Must be linked to context of continuous variation
		C3	<u>quantitative</u> ;		C3 No ora for discontinuous
		C4	there is a range / any value is possible / intermediate values / no distinct groups / AW ;		
		C5	<i>example</i> to illustrate any C marking point ;		C5 must be linked to another C mark CREDIT only , body <u>mass</u> / wingspan / colour / range of pitch within species
		D1	discontinuous;		
		D2	(effect of) one / few, genes ;		D2 ACCEPT 'there is a gene for pitch' or 'there are high-pitched and low-pitched alleles' D2 ACCEPT any suggestion of a low number of genes D2 IGNORE 'variation is genetic'
		D3	little / no, environmental effect ;		D3 ACCEPT 'only influences by genes' / AW D3 IGNORE unqualified refs to genes
		D4	discrete categories / no intermediates / AW ;		D4 ACCEPT 'set groups'
		D5	<i>example</i> to illustrate any D marking point ;		D5 Must be linked to another D mark D5 CREDIT only these examples: low-pitched or high-pitched / pitch variation between species / sex / no bat call between 47 and 52 Hz D5 IGNORE 'colour' as an example to support a D mark

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(c)		QWC – Award for successfully relating continuous or discontinuous variation to the effect of genes or environment ;	1	Award if candidates have been awarded either C2 and any other C mark or D2 / D3 and one of D1, D4 or D5 DO NOT AWARD QWC if any mark has been given in the wrong context
			Total	17	

Question		tion	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
4	(a)			3	Mark the first answer. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks	
			taxonomy / taxonomic;		ACCEPT phonetic spelling throughout	
			hierarchy ;		ACCEPT hierarchical system	
			phylogeny / phylogenetic ;			
	(b)	(2 max	Mark the first answer on each prompt line.	
			1 (cells have) no cell wall ;		1 DO NOT CREDIT absence of a qualified cell wall, e.g. 'no cellulose cell wall'	
			2 <u>heterotroph</u> ic ;		2 ACCEPT phonetic spelling	
			3 eukaryotic ;		3 ACCEPT named eukaryotic cell feature	
			4 multicellular ;		4 IGNORE references to tissues	
			5 (fertilized eggs develop into), blastula / ball of cells ;			
			6 high degree of mobility / AW ;		6 DO NOT CREDIT unqualified references to movement	
					ACCEPT refs to mobility during part of life cycle	
					IGNORE cilia / flagella	
		(ii)		1	Mark the first answer. If the answer is correct and an additional answer is given that is incorrect or contradicts the correct answer then = 0 marks	
			Eukaryota(e) / Eukarya / eukaryote(s) ;		IGNORE case of initial letter	

Answer	Marks	Guidance
	4 max	Candidates may refer to individual species using common or scientific names. ACCEPT use of either or both. IGNORE case of initial letter
1 all are in same <u>family</u> as all, are closely related ;		 idea of link between family and close relationship must be made
2 kea and kaka are both, same genus / Nestor; ora for kakapo		
3 kea and kaka, are more closely related / share more recent common ancestor, (than with kakapo) ;		3 ACCEPT ora for less close relationship between kakapo and others
4 kea and kaka have more genes in common / AW		4 ACCEPT ora
(than with kakapo);		4 Answers must refer to genes / genetics / DNA
		4 IGNORE cytochrome c
5 example of genetic similarity (between kaka and kea) evident from Fig 4.1 ;		5 E.g. kaka and kea both brown / kaka and kea both have similar shaped beaks
		5 IGNORE unqualified references to appearance
6 differences between, kea and kaka / all three, are great enough for each to be described as a different <u>species</u> ;		
differences ;	2	
in / within / between, species ;		ACCEPT within a population
	 1 <u>all</u> are in same <u>family</u> as all, are closely related ; 2 kea and kaka are both, same genus / <i>Nestor</i>; ora for kakapo 3 kea and kaka, are more closely related / share more recent common ancestor, (than with kakapo); 4 kea and kaka have <u>more</u> genes in common / AW (than with kakapo); 5 example of genetic similarity (between kaka and kea) evident from Fig 4.1; 6 differences between, kea and kaka / all three, are great enough for each to be described as a different <u>species</u>; differences ; 	4 max 1 all are in same family as all, are closely related ; 2 kea and kaka are both, same genus / Nestor ; ora for kakapo 3 kea and kaka, are more closely related / share more recent common ancestor, (than with kakapo) ; 4 kea and kaka have more genes in common / AW (than with kakapo) ; 5 example of genetic similarity (between kaka and kea) evident from Fig 4.1 ; 6 differences between, kea and kaka / all three, are great enough for each to be described as a different species ; differences ; 2

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	(i		2	Mark the first suggestion on each prompt line.
		genetic differences / different alleles / inherited differences ;		ACCEPT different genes
				ACCEPT mutation
				ACCEPT sex
		environment / diet / disease ;		IGNORE 'different habitat'
(c)	(ii		2	Mark the first two reasons – ignore prompt lines.
		only small number have been sampled / AW;		ACCEPT 'whole population has not been sampled'
		<i>idea that</i> individuals sampled may not be representative of population ;		IGNORE rare unqualified ACCEPT larger ones more likely to be caught / measured
		data collected when population was larger / smaller population may mean range has changed ;		ACCEPT individuals sampled from one area might be different from average of whole population

Question		stion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(d)		Name	3 max	
			1 <u>speciation</u> ;		1 IGNORE 'natural selection' on name line
			Mechanism – max 2 marks		
			2 isolation / separation, (of populations);		2 IGNORE barrier
			3 further detail of isolating mechanism ;		3 e.g. river, mountain, reproductive, geographical, temporal, polyploidy, qualified barrier
					3 IGNORE allopatric / sympatric unqualified
			4 mutation / genetic variation ;		
			5 natural selection / description of natural selection ;		5 description must mention differential survival and genes being passed on
			6 different <u>selection pressure</u> (s) (in different environment);		6 IGNORE selection pressure unqualified6 'different' can be described using an example
			7 (enough) time to allow changes in population to		
			prevent interbreeding / AW;		
<u> </u>			Total	19	