

A level Biology A H420/03 Unified biology

Question Set 3

1 Tigers, *Panthera tigris*, are predatory mammals. They have evolved striped patterns on their fur,as shown in Fig. 3.1a, which provide camouflage in their habitats.



Fig. 3.1a

(a) (i) Adaptations can be divided into three types.

State the type of adaptation represented by the tiger's stripes.

[1]

(ii)* Describe and explain how a tiger with striped fur may have evolved from a non-striped ancestor.

In your answer you should discuss the different types of genes that might be involved in the creation of the striped pattern in the tiger's fur. [6]

(b) One subspecies of tiger is the Bengal tiger. One in 10000 Bengal tiger births results in a white Bengal tiger.

White Bengal tigers, as shown in Fig. 3.1b, have black stripes but lack orange fur.



Fig 3.1b

The allele that causes white fur is recessive and is a result of a mutation to a gene called SLC45A2.

According to the Hardy-Weinberg principle, the following equations can be used to estimate allele frequency within a population:

$$p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$$
$$p + q = 1$$

Use the Hardy-Weinberg equations to calculate the percentage of Bengal tigers that are heterozygous for the SLC45A2 gene.

Give your answer to one significant figure.

Show your working.

Answer: % [3]

Total Mark for Questions Set 3: 10



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