

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (i)	B ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (ii)	A ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (iii)	B ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (iv)	A ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (v)	C ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
*1(b)QW	<p>(QWC - Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>nucleolus</i> {disappears / breaks down} / eq ; 2. <i>nuclear</i> {<i>envelope/membrane</i>} breaks down / eq ; 3. <i>centrioles</i> move to (opposite) poles / <i>centrioles</i> separate / eq ; 4. {<i>spindle</i> / <i>spindle</i> fibres / <i>asters</i>} form / are visible / are produced by <i>centrioles</i> / eq ; 5. {<i>chromosomes</i> / <i>chromatids</i>} become visible / eq ; 6. {<i>chromosome</i> / <i>chromatid</i> / <i>chromatin</i> } condenses / DNA coils / eq ; 7. (chromosomes can be seen as) {pairs of /sister } <i>chromatids</i> / eq ; 8. correct reference to <i>centromere</i> (holding chromatids in pairs); 	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a)	<p>1. year 1 ;</p> <p>2. {more / eq } species present (in year 1) / greater variety of species ;</p> <p>Ignore references to abundance.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (b)(i)	mitosis ;	(1)


Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (b)(ii)	<p>1. low genetic diversity is {few / low number of / less / eq} different <u>alleles</u> in the {gene pool / population / species} / small gene pool / eq ;</p> <p>2. (asexual reproduction leads to) all offspring being {<u>genetically</u> identical / clones / same genotype / same <u>alleles</u> } ;</p> <p>3. no meiosis/ no recombination of genetic material / eq;</p> <p>4. idea of variation only possible as a result of mutation ;</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
* 2 (c)	<p>(QWC - Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (description of how to vary the independent variable) Idea of at least 5 different nitrate (ion) concentrations ; 2. Reference to repeats at each concentration ; 3. (measuring of dependent variable) <p>Increase in {length/mass/ height} ;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. use plants that are genetically {similar / same} / same age / same original {height/ size / mass} of plant ; 5. & 6. Controlling abiotic factors, maximum 2 from list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time (at least a week) allowed for growth • other mineral ions constant • temperature • light (intensity) • water provided • pH of {solution / soil} • CO₂ concentration ; 7. idea of control described, e.g. no nitrate/ soil with no extra nitrate ; 	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	C ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)(ii)	C ;	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. idea that chromosomes will be in the process of {decondensing /uncoiling/ becoming invisible / eq} ; 2. idea that the {nucleus / nuclear envelope(s)} is visible; 3. idea that a nucleolus may be present ; 4. idea that spindle has {contracted / broken down / absent / eq} ; 5. two {separate nuclei/masses of chromatin} now visible ; 6. idea that there will be evidence of cell plate formation ; 	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(i)		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (c) (ii)	<p>Antipodal cell</p> <p>Two polar nuclei</p> <p>Egg cell</p> <p>Synergid</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (c) (iii)	<p>Any one from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. half the number (of chromosomes) found in {body cells / somatic cells / named body cell / eq} 2. the number of chromosomes in {gametes/sex cells} 3. the number (of chromosomes) in a cell following meiosis ; 	(1)