| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a)(i) | 0.5 / 0.5 picogram | Accept: 0.5 picograms <br> accept: the same (mass) as the sperm cell | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| 1(a)(ii) | C haploid |  | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| 1(a)(iii) | thymine with adenine, cytosine with guanine |  | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| 1(a)(iv) | weak hydrogen bonds / hydrogen bonds / hydrogen (1) | H (bond) | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| 1(b)(i) | A description including three of the following points: <br> - cell divides / cell division / cell splits(1) <br> - two cells produced (1) <br> - (both) diploid (1) <br> - (both) cells are genetically identical (1) | credit correct reference to stages of mitosis: <br> DNA replication / chromosomes duplicate (1) Chromosomes line up along the equator / middle of the cell (1) chromosomes pulled to either end of cell (1) <br> cytokinesis / cytoplasm splits (1) | (3) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | A description including three of <br> the following points: <br> $\bullet$ <br> ref (to many) cell divisions <br> / eq (1) |  |  |
| • growth (1) <br> - ref to differentiation / <br> specialisation (1) | accept: gets bigger / larger <br> - ref to stem cells (1) |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( a ) ( i )}$ | B $\boxtimes$ courtship |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(ii) | avoid injury / do not waste <br> energy | avoid a fight <br> idea of dominance / submission <br> feels threatened <br> Ignore : female will pick the <br> biggest antlers / respect | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(b) | An explanation linking | protection (of female |  |
| during birth / of young) / |  |  |  |
| concealment (1) |  |  |  |$\quad$| safer |
| :--- |
| camouflaged |$\quad$ weather | from predators / until |
| :--- |
| strong enough (to fend for |
| itself) (1) |$\quad$ wat | (2) |
| :--- |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(c) (i) | A description including two of the <br> following <br> - can eat plants which <br> contain tannins (1) | - larger food supply (1) <br> - plants not consumed by <br> other herbivores / less <br> competition from other <br> herbivores / animals (1) | (2) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c) (ii) | A description including <br> - (flower) attracts insects (1) <br> - which pollinate the flower (1) <br> - Idea that insect - flower relationship is specific (1) | attraction can be specific in terms of colour, size or scent or nectar or pollen <br> fertilise / reproduce for pollinate <br> e.g. bee and bee orchid | (2) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | A description including four of the following points <br> - ref to meiosis (1) <br> - 4 cells produced (from one parent cell) (1) <br> - haploid (cells) / cells have half the number of chromosomes (1) <br> - cells are genetically different (1) | do not accept if there is a ' t ' <br> cells have one set of chromosomes / 23 chromosomes | (4) |


| Question Number |  | Indicative Content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QWC | *3(b) | A description including <br> - fertilisation of egg by sperm <br> - ref to fusion of nuclei <br> - forming diploid cell <br> - ref to zygote <br> - (zygote) divides by mitosis <br> - to form identical cells <br> - several mitotic divisions <br> - growth of foetus <br> - examples of how fetus grows eg in height, mass <br> - stem cells in embryo <br> - specialisation / differentiation of (stem) cells into different cell types <br> - examples of different cell types eg neurones, skin cells <br> - development of fetus | (6) |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Leve } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0 | No rewardable content |  |
| 1 | 1-2 | - a limited description including 2 or more comments about process <br> - the answer communicates ideas using simple language and limited scientific terminology <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accu | ses <br> uracy |
| 2 | 3-4 | - a simple description including 2 or more comments on 2 pro <br> - the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriat <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accu | cesses <br> clarity <br> ly <br> uracy |
| 3 | 5-6 | - a detailed description including 2 or more comments on all processes <br> - the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently use range of scientific terminology accurately <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few error |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) | Any two from the following: <br> - sexual reproduction involves two parents but asexual reproduction only involves one (organism / parent / cell) (1) <br> - sexual reproduction needs gametes / sex cells but asexual reproduction does not (1) <br> - sexual reproduction produces genetically different organisms but asexual reproduction produces genetically identical offspring / clones (1) | ignore any reference to meiosis or mitosis <br> sexual reproduction results in variation but asexual reproduction does not | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 ( a )}$ | D haploid and haploid |  | $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (b) | A description linking three of the <br> following <br> (DNA is a) double helix (1) <br> the sides of DNA are made <br> from (alternating) sugars and <br> phosphate (molecules) / <br> sugar phosphate backbone <br> (1) |  | (3) |
|  | \{paired / complementary\} <br> bases / A (joins to) T and C <br> (joins to) G (1) <br> (bases joined by/strands held <br> together by) hydrogen bonds <br> (1) | Accept H bonds | Ignore h or H2 bonds |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 ( c )}$ | A description including four of <br> the following: |  | (4) |
|  | (the process is) translation <br> (1) <br> (mRNA ) leaves the nucleus / <br> enters the cytoplasm (1) |  |  |
|  | (mRNA joins to) ribosomes(1) <br> tRNA carries amino acids (1) <br> tRNA joins to mRNA / bases <br> on tRNA matches bases on <br> mRNA (1) | (bases read as) \{sets of three <br> / triplets / idea of codons\} (1) <br> (ribosome / mRNA holds tRNA <br> so) amino acids are joined <br> together / to make <br> polypeptides (1) |  |

Total for Question $4=8$ marks

| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a )}$ | An explanation that combines identification - understanding (1 <br> mark) and reasoning/justification - understanding (1 mark): <br> - Mendel crossed homozygous tall and homozygous short <br> pea plants and produced all tall offspring (1) <br> therefore all the offspring had a heterozygous genotype <br> with one tall and one short allele showing that the tall <br> allele is dominant (1) |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( b ) ( i )}$ | An explanation that combines identification - application of <br> knowledge (1 mark) and reasoning/justification - application of <br> understanding (1 mark): <br> • asexual reproduction is a rapid reproduction technique <br> allowing the production of more plants <br> as there is no requirement for cross pollination/higher crop <br> yield/increased profit |

## Mark

| Question <br> number | Answer |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | An explanation that combines identification - application of <br> knowledge (1 mark) and reasoning/justification - application of <br> understanding (1 mark): <br> introduces variation into the population <br> which allows for natural selection of fitter plants/increased <br> chance of the population surviving |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5(c)(i) | C | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c)(ii) | An explanation that combines identification via a <br> judgement (1 mark) to reach a conclusion via <br> justification/reasoning (1 mark): <br> ( genotype is $X^{D} x^{d} /$ she must have one dominant and one <br> recessive allele (1) <br> because her daughter must have received the recessive <br> allele and her son has inherited a dominant allele (1) |  |

