

## Mark schemes

## Q1.

[AO1 = 3 AO3 = 5]

Level	Mark	Description
4	7-8	Outline of the role of sexual selection in human reproductive behaviour is accurate with some detail. Evaluation is thorough and effective. Minor detail and/or expansion of argument is sometimes lacking. The answer is clear, coherent and focused. Specialist terminology is used effectively.
3	5-6	Outline of the role of sexual selection in human reproductive behaviour is evident but there are occasional inaccuracies/omissions. Evaluation is mostly effective. The answer is mostly clear and organised but occasionally lacks focus. Specialist terminology is used appropriately.
2	3-4	Outline of the role of sexual selection in human reproductive behaviour is present. Focus is mainly on description. Any evaluation is of limited effectiveness. The answer lacks clarity, accuracy and organisation in places. Specialist terminology is used inappropriately on occasions.
1	1-2	Outline of the role of sexual selection in human reproductive behaviour is very limited. Evaluation is limited, poorly focused or absent. The answer as a whole lacks clarity, has many inaccuracies and is poorly organised. Specialist terminology is either absent or inappropriately used.
	0	No relevant content.

**Possible content:**

- traits that increase reproductive success, eg strength, aggression etc confer evolutionary advantage
- individuals with these traits are likely to survive and reproduce to pass on the genes
- intersexual selection – traits increase attractiveness and thereby induce members of the opposite sex to mate with them, eg females choose to mate with males who are strong and can provide resources; males choose to mate with females who look youthful as a sign of fertility
- intra-sexual selection – traits enable competition with members of the same sex, eg strength enables male to compete successfully for females
- appropriate links to human reproductive strategies, eg male courtship rituals, mate guarding, sneak copulation, female sexy sons hypothesis.

**Possible evaluation:**

- foundations in evolutionary theory

- problems with falsifiability of evolutionary theory
- consistent with biological differences in gametes (anisogamy) – women have fewer sex cells so must use them wisely, men produce many so may be more likely to adopt more promiscuous behaviours
- evidence in favour – Clark and Hatfield (1989) female selectiveness; Buss (1989) sex differences in preferred traits/characteristics
- less relevant in more modern society where expectations of males and females are less stereotyped, eg women are more autonomous so less dependent on men
- less readily applicable to non-heterosexual relationships
- links with broader approaches, eg nature-nurture, determinism, biological reductionism.

Credit other relevant material.

**[8]**