

Q1.(a) On islands in the Caribbean, there are almost 150 species of lizards belonging to the genus *Anolis*. Scientists believe that these species evolved from two species found on mainland USA. Explain how the Caribbean species could have evolved. (6)

(b) *Anolis sagrei* is a species of lizard that is found on some of the smallest Caribbean islands. Describe how you could use the mark-release-recapture method to estimate the number of *Anolis sagrei* on one of these islands. (4)

(c) Large areas of tropical forest are still found on some Caribbean islands. The concentration of carbon dioxide in the air of these forests changes over a period of 24 hours and at different heights above ground.

Use your knowledge of photosynthesis and respiration to describe and explain how the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air changes:

- over a period of 24 hours
- at different heights above ground.

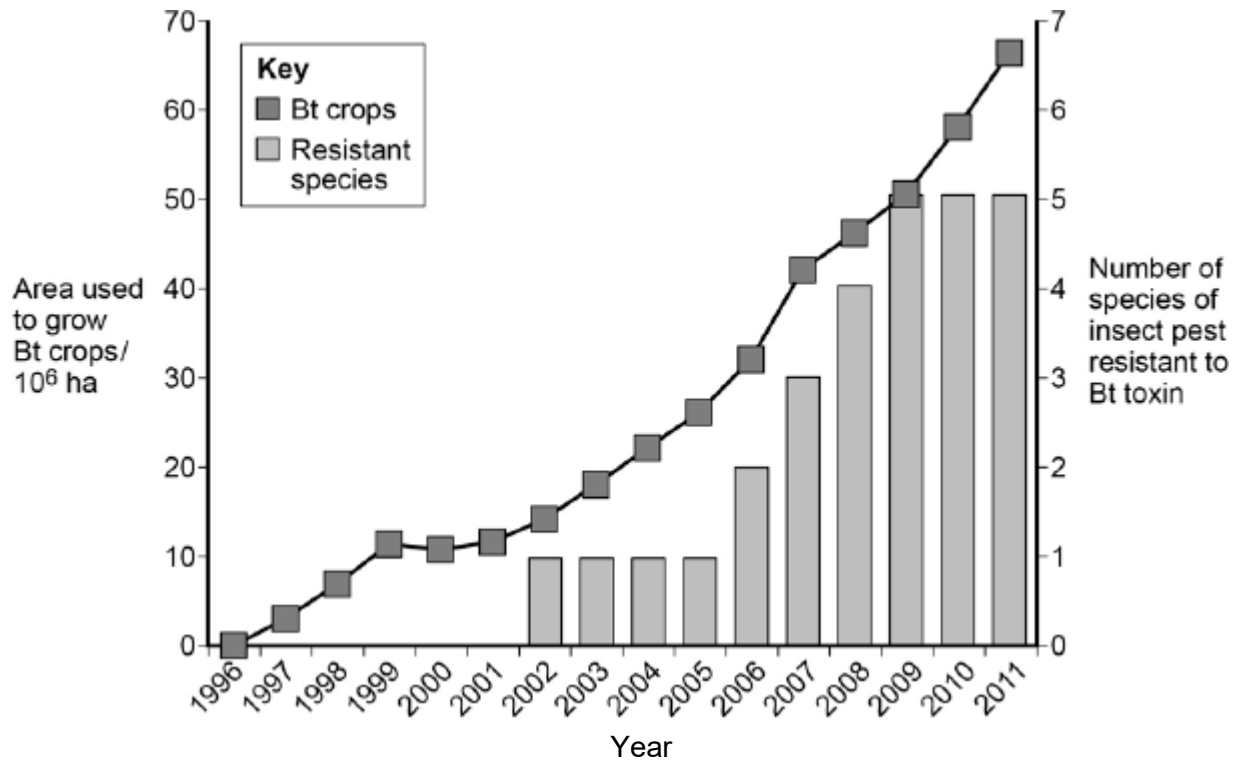
(5)
(Total 15 marks)

Q2. To reduce the damage caused by insect pests, some farmers spray their fields of crop plants with pesticide. Many of these pesticides have been shown to cause environmental damage.

Bt plants have been genetically modified to produce a toxin that kills insect pests. The use of Bt crop plants has led to a reduction in the use of pesticides.

Scientists have found that some species of insect pest have become resistant to the toxin produced by the Bt crop plants.

The figure below shows information about the use of Bt crops and the number of species of insect pest resistant to the Bt toxin in one country.



- (a) Can you conclude that the insect pest resistant to Bt toxin found in the years 2002 to 2005 was the same insect species? Explain your answer.

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(1)

- (b) One farmer stated that the increase in the use of Bt crop plants had caused a mutation in one of the insect species and that this mutation had spread to other species of insect. Was he correct? Explain your answer.

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(4)

- (c) There was a time lag between the introduction of Bt crops and the appearance of the first insect species that was resistant to the Bt toxin. Explain why there was a time lag.

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(3)

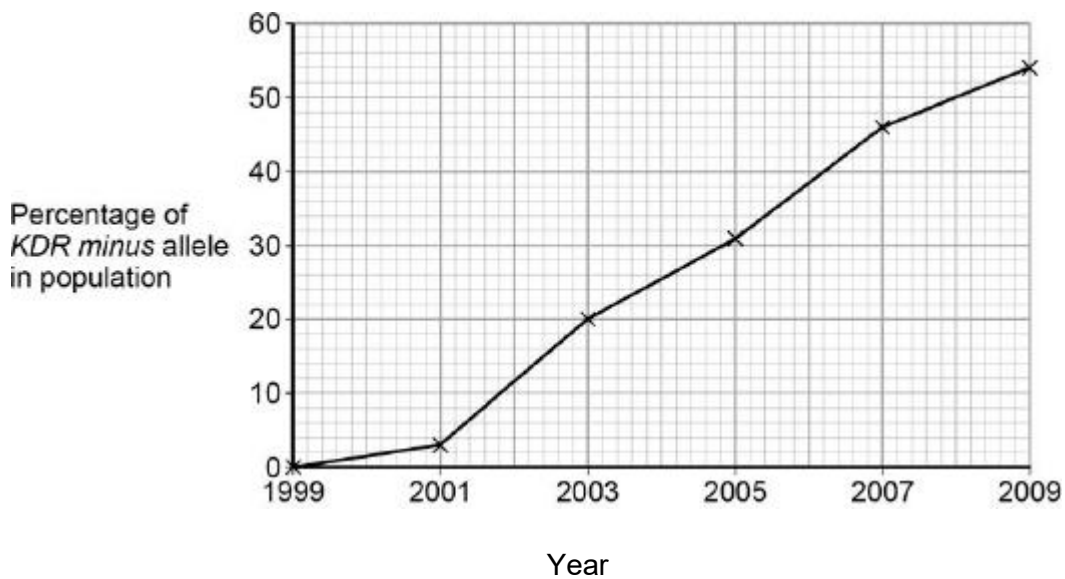
(Total 8 marks)

Q3. Malaria is a disease that is spread by insects called mosquitoes. In Africa, DDT is a pesticide used to kill mosquitoes, to try to control the spread of malaria.

Mosquitoes have a gene called *KDR*. Today, some mosquitoes have an allele of this gene, *KDR minus*, that gives them resistance to DDT. The other allele, *KDR plus*, does not give resistance.

Scientists investigated the frequency of the *KDR minus* allele in a population of mosquitoes in an African country over a period of 10 years.

The figure below shows the scientists' results.



- (a) Use the Hardy–Weinberg equation to calculate the frequency of mosquitoes heterozygous for the *KDR* gene in this population in 2003.

Show your working.

Frequency of heterozygotes in population in 2003

(2)

- (b) Suggest an explanation for the results in the figure above.

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(4)

The *KDR plus* allele codes for the sodium ion channels found in neurones.

- (c) When DDT binds to a sodium ion channel, the channel remains open all the time. Use this information to suggest how DDT kills insects.

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(2)

- (d) Suggest how the *KDR minus* allele gives resistance to DDT.

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(2)

(Total 10 marks)

Q4. Malaria is a disease that destroys red blood cells. Scientists investigated whether certain red blood cell phenotypes were associated with developing severe or mild malaria. They compared the red blood cell phenotypes of hospital patients suffering from severe malaria with the red blood cell phenotypes of patients suffering from mild malaria. The results are shown in the table.

Red blood cell phenotype	Ratio of patients with
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	severe malaria : patients with mild malaria
Sickle cell trait	0.48 : 1
Blood group A	2.45 : 1
Blood group O	0.96 : 1

(a) Explain the advantage of presenting the results as a ratio.

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(2)

(b) What do these data show about the effect of red blood cell phenotypes on the chance of developing severe malaria rather than mild malaria?

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(2)

(c) The allele for normal haemoglobin in red blood cells is **Hb^A**. In some parts of Africa where malaria occurs there is a high frequency in the population of the allele **Hb^c**. Individuals possessing the **Hb^c** allele have a lower chance of developing severe malaria. Severe malaria causes a large number of deaths in Africa.

Explain the high frequency of the **Hb^c** allele in areas where malaria occurs.

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(3)
(Total 7 marks)

Q5.Schizophrenia is a mental illness. Doctors investigated the relative effects of genetic and environmental factors on the development of schizophrenia. They used sets of identical twins and non-identical twins in their investigation. At least one twin in each set had developed schizophrenia.

- Identical twins are genetically identical.
- Non-identical twins are not genetically identical.
- The members of each twin pair were raised together.

The table shows the percentage of cases where both twins had developed schizophrenia.

Type of twin	Percentage of cases where both twins had developed schizophrenia
Identical	50
Non-identical	15

(i) Explain why both types of twin were used in this investigation.

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(2)

(ii) What do these data suggest about the relative effects of genetic and environmental factors on the development of schizophrenia?

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(1)

(iii) Suggest **two** factors that the scientists should have taken into account when selecting the twins to be used in this study.

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(2)

(Total 5 marks)