

Mark schemes

Q1.

(a)

Classification group
Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
Species

*all 4 correct = 2 marks
 2 or 3 correct = 1 mark
 0 or 1 correct = 0 marks*

2

(b) *Geospiza fortis*

ignore underlining or attempted italics or upper and lower case letters

1

(c) offspring have similar beak depths to parents

*ignore same beak depths
 ignore positive correlation / described*

1

(d) parents of a given beak depth produce offspring with several beak depths

*allow spread of results for a given parental beak depth about line of best fit
 allow range of phenotypes for a given parental beak depth*

1

(e) colonisers of Isabela have a range of beak depths

allow colonisers of Daphne have a range of beak depths

1

due to different combinations of alleles of several genes

or

due to different alleles of one gene

or

- due to mutation 1
- large range of (sizes / species of) seeds / food (on Isabela)
or
large(r) seeds (on Isabela)
allow small range of (sizes / species of) seeds / food on Daphne
or
allow small(er) seeds on Daphne 1
- more competition for seeds / food (on Isabela)
allow less competition for seeds / food on Daphne
ignore competition unqualified 1
- birds with larger beaks get enough food to (survive and) reproduce (on Isabela)
allow birds with smaller / medium beak sizes get enough food to (survive and) reproduce on Daphne 1
- (survivors) pass on (beneficial) alleles to offspring
allow pass on genes / mutation ignore pass on chromosomes / characteristics 1
- (f) Isabela is a large island with more species of plants
or
Isabela is a large island with more variety in seed / food sizes
or
Isabela is a large island with more plants / seeds / food 1
- less competition for seeds / food
or
enough seeds / food for both bird species 1
- [13]
- Q2.
- (a) *Elasmotherium* 1
- (b) eukaryota 1
- (c) Carl Woese 1
- (d) any one from:

- fighting / competing for mates / food / territory
 - to kill predators / prey
allow for defence / protection
- 1
- (e) (bones or hard tissues) did not decay
allow soft tissues decayed or were eaten
allow other parts decayed or were eaten
allow horn could be damaged / lost in fighting
- 1
- (f) any one from:
- compare to other fossils of known age
allow compare with the fossil record
 - by the age of the rocks (where fossil was found)
allow depth underground (where fossil was found)
allow (radio)carbon / isotope dating
allow DNA analysis
- 1
- (g) 0.05 (million years ago)
- 1
- (h) 0.2 – 0.05
allow 0.05×3
allow ecf from question (g)
- 1
- 0.15
- 1
- 150 000 (years)
allow 0.15 million (years)
- 1
- (i) any two from:
- *ignore pollution*
 - drought
 - ice age / global warming
 - volcanic activity
allow earthquakes / tsunami
 - asteroid / meteor collision
 - (new) predators
allow hunters / poachers / eaten
 - (new) disease
allow named pathogen
 - competition for food
allow lack of food
 - competition for mates
allow isolation or lack of mates

- lack of habitat or habitat change
if no other marks awarded allow natural disaster or climate change or catastrophic event for 1 mark

2

[12]

Q3.

- (a) same kingdom + phylum + class + order
or
same order
or
they have the top four groups the same
allow both Poales

1

- (b) Rr / rR

*do not accept RR or rr
ignore heterozygous
do not accept homozygous*

1

- (c) C^W

1

- (d)

*allow R and W throughout
allow own symbols if defined*

parental genotypes / gametes correct for both parents:
CR CW CR CW / CR and CW

1

genotypes of offspring correctly derived in a Punnett square:

C^RC^R C^RC^W C^WC^W
*allow correctly derived genotypes from
incorrect gametes*

1

correct identification of phenotypes from their cross:

CRCR = red
CRCW = pink
CWCW = white

*allow colours correctly identified from
different offspring, only if pink and other
colour(s) are given*

1

- (e) answer correctly derived from part (d) to match stated phenotypes
*allow 50(%) if no offspring given in part
(d)
allow to match genotypes if no
phenotypes given*

1

(f) *(several groups)*
so many / several plants can be produced
allow each (group) will give a new plant

1

(nutrients)
for making protein / amino acids or for making
chlorophyll or for providing energy or for
respiration
allow other examples
do not accept making energy
ignore for growth

1

(add hormones)
so differentiation occurs or so roots / shoots develop
allow for the formation of different
tissues / organs / named
allow to stimulate cell division

1

(sterile conditions)
to prevent growth / entry of microorganisms /
named type or prevent decay / disease
ignore to kill microorganisms
ignore contamination unqualified

1

(temperature = 20 °C)
so optimum / good growth
allow reference to enzymes working
well
ignore enzymes not denatured
ignore reference to pathogens /
microorganisms

1

(g) (all new plants have been) produced by asexual
reproduction / mitosis or produced without (fusion
of) gametes
ignore produced from one parent

1

(so) all are genetically identical / clones or all are
CRCW / heterozygous
allow all are the same genotype / alleles
/ genes / DNA

1

[14]

Q4.

(a)

Classification group	Name
Class	<i>Mammalia</i>
Order	<i>Primates</i>
Family	<i>Lemuroidea</i>
Species	<i>catta</i>

*all 4 correct = 2 marks
2 or 3 correct = 1 mark
0 or 1 correct = 0 marks*

2

(b) Lemur catta

*ignore capitalisation / non-capitalisation
of initial letters
ignore italics / non-italics
ignore underlining / non-underlining*

1

(c) carried by (favourable) currents on masses of vegetation

*allow description of currents from Figure
2
ignore swimming*

1

(d) isolation of different populations

1

habitat variation between lemur populations

*allow examples – biotic (e.g. food /
predators) or abiotic (e.g. temperature)*

1

genetic variation or mutation (in each population)

1

better adapted survive (reproduce) and pass on (favourable) allele(s)
to offspring

*allow natural selection or survival of the
fittest and pass on (favourable) allele(s)
to offspring allow gene(s) / mutation as
an alternative to allele(s)*

1

(eventually) cannot produce fertile offspring with other populations

*allow cannot reproduce 'successfully'
with other populations
ignore cannot reproduce unqualified*

1

[9]

Q5.

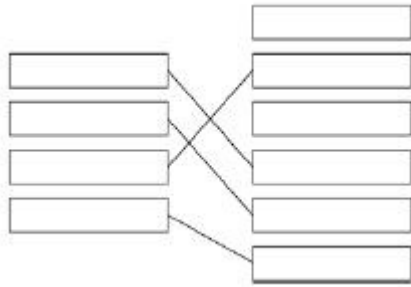
(a) Carl Linnaeus

1

(b) Lithops

*extras cancel
ignore capitalisation / non-capitalisation*

1



(c)

*1 mark per line
extra line from adaptation negates the mark for that
adaptation*

1
1
1
1

(d) any two from:

- cooler underground / at night
or
the jerboa can keep cool
- loses less water
or
sweats less
- less likely to be seen (by predators / prey)

2

(e) behavioural

1

[9]