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# **Biology**

Paper 2

# Time allowed

- Perusal time 10 minutes
- Working time 90 minutes

## **General instructions**

- · Answer all questions in this question and response book.
- Write using black or blue pen.
- QCAA-approved calculator permitted.
- Planning paper will not be marked.

# Section 1 (50 marks)

• 11 short response questions



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# **Section 1**

## **Instructions**

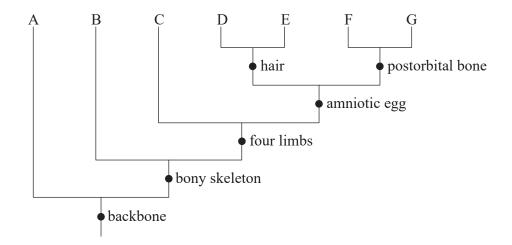
- If you need more space for a response, use the additional pages at the back of this book.
  - On the additional pages, write the question number you are responding to.
  - Cancel any incorrect response by ruling a single diagonal line through your work.
  - Write the page number of your alternative/additional response, i.e. See page ...
  - If you do not do this, your original response will be marked.

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# **QUESTION 1 (3 marks)**

This cladogram shows the development of key features in species A to G.



a) Identify the most distant relative of species C.

[1 mark]

b) List all the features you would expect to observe in the most recent common ancestor of species C and F.

[1 mark]

c) Identify the features that could be used to distinguish between species C and D.

[1 mark]

a) Define <i>carry</i>	ing canacity.						[1 mark
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b) Identify two	factors that affa	ect the cor	ruina cono	city of plant spe	cies in an ecosy	vetem	[2 marks
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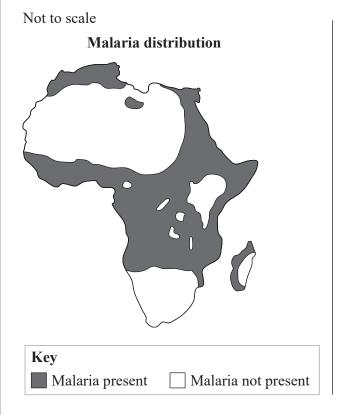
a)	Describe the roles of helicase and DNA polymerase in DNA replication.	[2 marks
b)	Explain two ways the structure of DNA allows helicase and DNA polymerase to carry out their roles.	[2 mark:
c)	Explain how errors during DNA replication can lead to point and frameshift mutations.	[2 mark

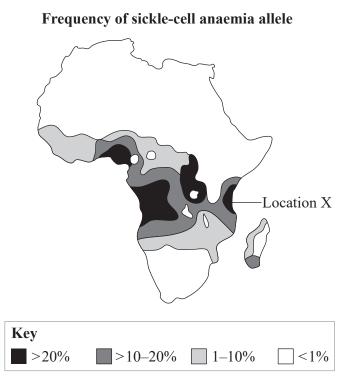
b) Explain why populations affected by bottlenecks face increased risk of extinction. (2	1 mark
	marks

# **QUESTION 6 (4 marks)**

Sickle-cell anaemia is an autosomal recessive condition that reduces the ability of red blood cells to carry oxygen. This is usually considered detrimental; however, individuals who are heterozygous for the trait may be less prone to the infectious disease malaria.

These maps show the distribution of malaria and frequency of the sickle-cell anaemia allele in Africa.





This table shows the genotypes of individuals living at location X.

Genotype	Number of individuals
AA	830
Aa	540
aa	23

a)	Calculate the frequency of the recessive allele, a, in the population at location X. Show your working.	[2 mark
b)	Identify evidence for the sickle-cell anaemia allele being advantageous for individuals living where malaria is prevalent. Explain your reasoning.	[2 mark

a) Explain how habitat fragmentation can lead to speciation.	[3 marks
b) Identify the type of speciation that occurs due to habitat fragmentation.	[1 mark
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# QUESTION 8 (6 marks)

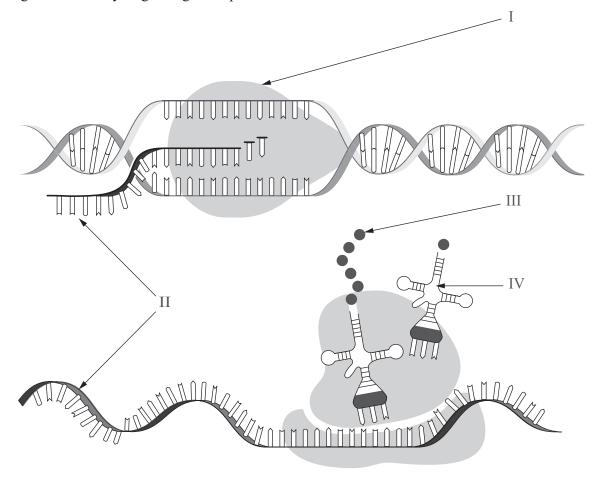
The table shows data from a transect study along a sand dune.

		Zo	one	
	A	В	C	D
Distance from sea (m)	0-100	>100–150	>150-250	>250-300
Age of dune (years)	0–50	>50-100	>100–125	>125-150
pH of soil	8.4	7.4	6.9	6.0
Organic matter in soil (%)	1	2.5	5	30
Number of grass species	2	4	6	2
Number of tree species	0	1	3	8

a)	Contrast species richness in zones A and D. Refer to data in your response.	[2 marks]
b)	Infer how organic matter affects the pH of soil. Justify your response.	[2 marks]
c)	Predict which zone would have the highest proportion of K-selected species. Explain your reasoning.	[2 marks]

# QUESTION 9 (10 marks)

The diagram shows key stages of gene expression.

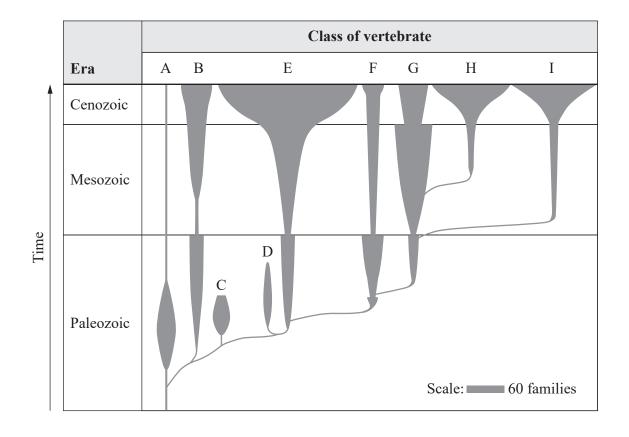


a)	Identify structures I, II and III.	[3 marks]
I:		
II:		
III:		
b)	Describe the role of structure IV and explain how it carries out this function.	[3 marks]

c)	Describe two ways gene expression is regulated.	[2 mark
d)	Explain two reasons why genetic mutations do not always affect the phenotype of an individual.	[2 mark

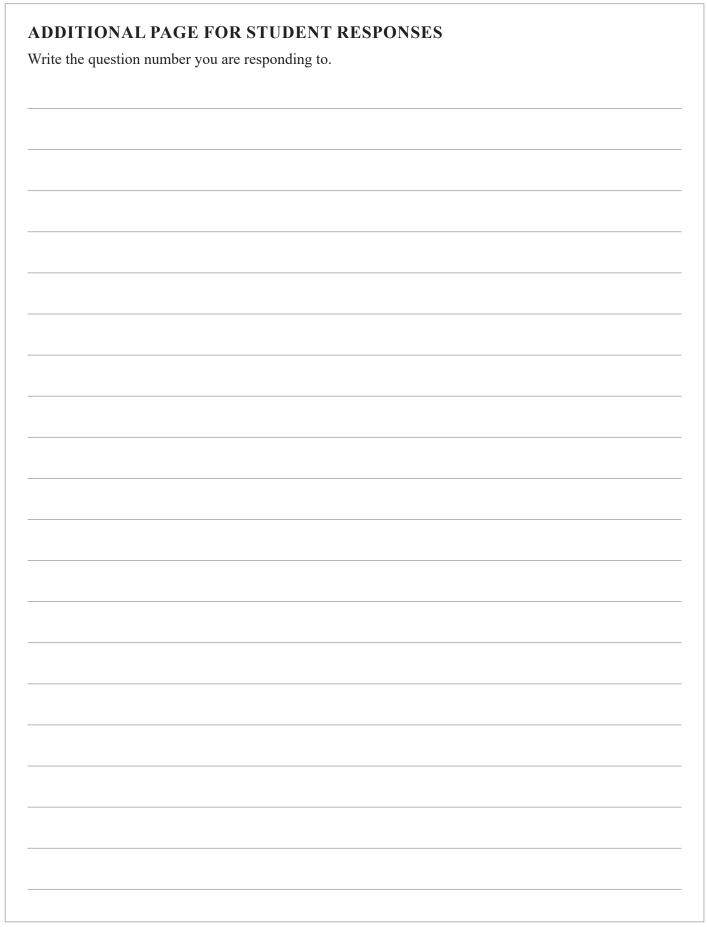
# **QUESTION 10 (5 marks)**

The chart shows the number of families in nine classes of vertebrate (A to I) over geological time.

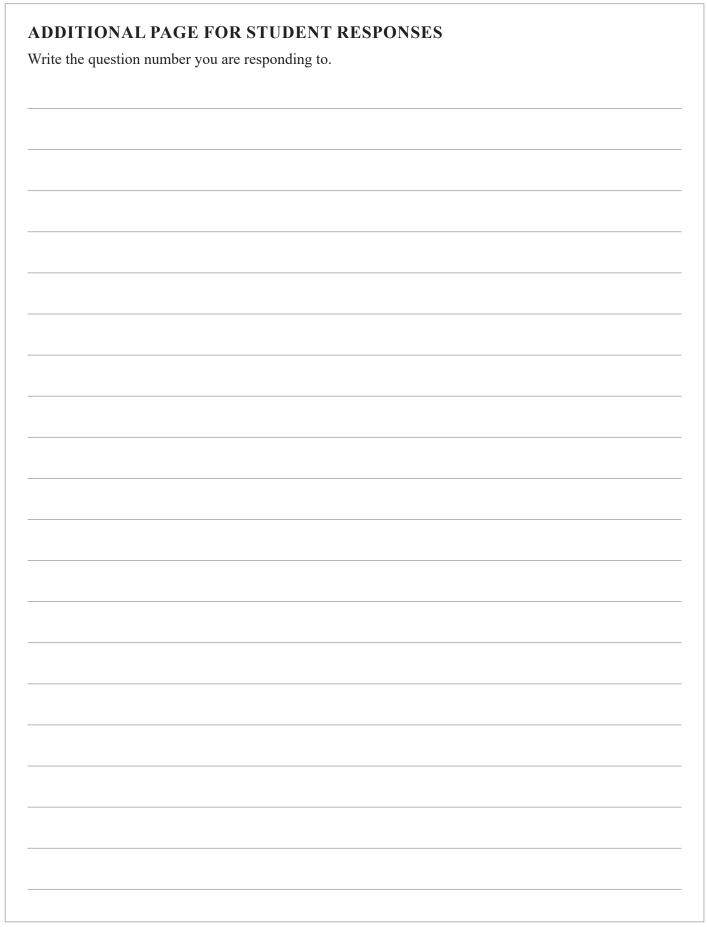


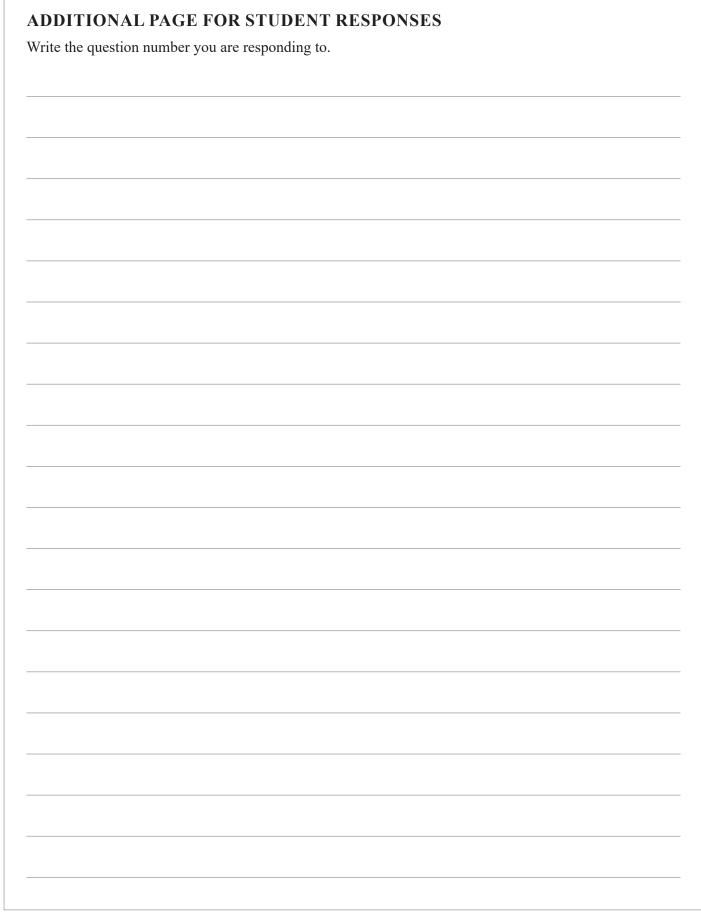
a)	Identify a trend in vertebrate biodiversity over time. Refer to data to support	[2 marks]	
	your response.		

b)	Identify which classes became extinct during this time and the era/s in which the extinctions occurred.	[2 marks]
c)	Which class had family extinctions at the boundary of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras?	[1 mark]
UE	CSTION 11 (4 marks)	
a)	Describe the process of ecological succession.	[3 marks]
b)	Distinguish between primary and secondary succession.	[1 mark
	END OF PAPER	









# References

#### **Question 1**

Modified from StackExchange 2017, 'Example of impossibility in the nested heirarchy?', *Biology*, https://biology.stackexchange.com/questions/65364/example-of-impossibility-in-the-nested-hierarchy. CC BY-SA 3.0

#### **Question 6**

Adapted from Allison, A 2009, *Malaria\_versus\_sickle-cell\_trait\_distributions*, https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Malaria\_versus\_sickle-cell\_trait\_distributions.png. Public Domain

#### **Question 8**

Adapted from JAGS Geography South Wales 2013, *Idealised sand dune*, https://jagssouthwales2013.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/idealised-sand-dune.png

#### **Question 9**

Adapted from National Human Genome Research Institute 2022, *MRNA-interaction*, Wikimedia Commons, available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:MRNA-interaction.svg#globalusage. Public Domain

#### **Question 10**

Adapted from Bøckman, P 2011, *Spindle Diagram*, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Spindle\_diagram.jpg. Public Domain



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