

# Variation and Selection

## Mark Scheme 3

<b>Level</b>	IGCSE
<b>Subject</b>	Biology
<b>Exam Board</b>	CIE
<b>Topic</b>	Variation and Selection
<b>Paper Type</b>	(Extended) Theory Paper
<b>Booklet</b>	Mark Scheme 3

**Time Allowed:** 71 minutes

**Score:** /59

**Percentage:** /100

- 1
- (a)(i) 1.
- slows down air movement/reduces wind effect AW;
  - ref. to transpired water vapour trapped inside curled leaf AW;
  - ref. to diffusion gradient reduced/humidity increased inside curled leaf;
  - prevents water loss/less + transpiration/water loss/evaporation;
  - reduces surface area + exposed AW;
- max. [2]
- 2.
- prevents evaporation/loss + of water from leaf; (R) waterproof unqual.  
reflects radiant light/reduces heating effect of sun AW;
- max. [1]
- (ii)
- better access AW to + water/mineral salts; (R) goes deeper unqual.  
larger surface area for absorption; (R) anchorage
- max. [1]
- 2.
- ref. to storage of water;
  - ref. to small surface area to volume AW;
  - less water loss/less transpiration;
  - ref. to ability to photosynthesise;
- max. [2]
- (b)
- less surface area;
  - less light absorbed;
  - less stomata;
  - less absorption of carbon dioxide;
  - less transpiration;
  - less movement of minerals/water + from roots;
  - less chlorophyll/chloroplasts;
  - less photosynthesis; (A) description
- max. [2]

(c)(i)(ii)

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description of process	name of process	variable that, if increased, would speed up the process
absorption of water from the soil	osmosis; Ⓐ diffusion	concentration of minerals in root hairs/ water in soil/temperature/transpiration (or any factor that increases it)/number of root hairs;;
using water to form glucose	photosynthesis;	light/conc. of carbon dioxide/temperature/water/chlorophyll/ chloroplasts;
movement of water vapour out of leaves	transpiration; Ⓐ diffusion Ⓐ evaporation	temperature/wind speed/ dryness of air/number of size of stomata; Ⓐ ref. to light/heat Ⓡ refs. to humidity

[6]

Total [14]

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Question		Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
2	(a)	body divided into/segmented three parts / head, thorax and abdomen (one pair of) antennae / feelers wings three pairs / 6 legs compound eyes	[max 3]	<b>R</b> segmented body unqualified <i>do not accept arthropod features</i>
	(b)	<u>arthropod</u> / Arthropoda	[1]	<b>must have</b> arthr so accept arthropod but reject anthropod
	(c)	chromosome nucleus mitochondria chloroplast plasmid nucleolus		Note: Apply list rule
	(d)	<p><b>1</b> two groups: 1 – 6 and 11 &amp; 12 migrate to New Zealand</p> <p><b>2</b> 1 – 6, New Caledonia / indirect / migration A</p> <p><b>3</b> 11&amp;12, direct (Australia) / migration B</p> <p><b>4</b> correct example of (evolutionary) relationship / DNA similarity, e.g. 13 &amp; 14 most distantly related from others / 9 &amp; 10 most closely related to each other</p> <p><b>5</b> ref to, clade(s) / cladogram</p>	[max 3]	

2	(e)	<p>1 adapt to environment / conditions in new places are different</p> <p>2 competition between individuals</p> <p>3 struggle for existence</p> <p>4 ref to variation</p> <p>5 survival of fittest / those that are better adapted</p> <p>6 survive</p> <p>7 reproduce, pass on their alleles; <b>A</b> genes <b>I</b> traits</p> <p>8 mutations / changes in DNA</p> <p>9 change in the gene pool / AW</p> <p>changes to physical / behaviour (of species), e.g. mating behaviour</p>	<p><b>A</b> conditions on different islands are different</p> <p>Mpt 9 <b>R</b> changes of individuals</p> <p>[max 4]</p>
		[Total: 13]	

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Question		Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	<p><i>T. castane</i></p> <p>1 wet / AW ;</p> <p>2 any evidence from the table</p> <p>e.g. hot: (A) 100% – (B)</p> <p>warm: (C) 86% – (D) 13% /</p> <p>cold: (E) 29% – (F) 0% ;</p> <p>3 in <b>wet</b> conditions, <b>decreasing</b> survival with decreasing temperature ;</p> <p>4 any suitable two points from the table (i.e. (A) 100% – (C) 86% – (E) 29%) ;</p> <p><i>T. confus</i></p> <p>5 dry / AW ;</p> <p>6 any evidence from the table</p> <p>e.g. hot: (A) 0% – (B)</p> <p>warm: (C) 14% – (D) 87% /</p> <p>cold: (E) 71% – (F) 100% ;</p> <p>7 in <b>wet</b> conditions, <b>increasing</b> survival with decreasing temperature ;</p> <p>8 any suitable two points from the table (i.e. (A) 0% – (C) 14% – (E) 71%) ;</p>	[max 4]	<p><b>Note: marking points are linked in pairs e.g. MP1 pairs with M</b></p> <p><b>Note: at least two data points within species are required as ‘evidence’</b></p> <p><b>ignore</b> ref. to temperature for MP1 and MP2</p> <p><b>ignore</b> ref to temperature for MP5 and MP6</p>

Question			Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(b)		competition ; example of competition (food / space) ; one species better adapted / AW ;	[2]	R 'survive better' unqualified A survival of the fittest in context of adaptation
	(c)	1	red-brown      black , Aa      x      aa ;	[4]	<b>Note:</b> marking points 1, 2, 3 are free-standing. MP 4 is linked to MP 3.  <b>allow ECF from MP1 to MP2</b>  <b>allow ECF from MP2 to MP3</b>  <b>allow ECF from MP3 to MP4</b>
		2	A , a + a / a,a ;		
		3	Aa , aa		
		4	red-brown, black ;  1:1 / AW ;		
	(d)		mutation ; mutation, rare event ;  (white) <u>allele</u> is recessive / <b>ora</b> ; only expressed in homozygote recessive ;  selection ; disadvantage / AW ;	[max 2]	R gene A correct ref to parents – both must be heterozygous / homozygous / one of each  A reason for being so
	(e)		decomposition ; bacteria / fungi, release enzymes / digest ; breakdown protein (in faeces) → amino acids ; deamination ; amino acids → ammonia ; breakdown urea → ammonia (+ carbon dioxide) ; (undigested) carbohydrate (in faeces) respired ;	[max 4]	A bacteria / fungi are decomposers A feed saprophytically
<b>[Total: 16]</b>					

- 4 (a) (length of) DNA / part of chromosome / on a chromosome ,  
that codes for a protein or polypeptide or enzyme / controls a characteristic ; [1]
- (b)  $H^N H^S \times H^N H^S$  ; accept N and S  
 $H^N, H^S + H^N, H^S$  ; gametes must be clear *accept on dotted line or in Punnett square*  
 $H^S H^S$  ; *ecf from correct gametes if wrong parental genotype* [3]
- (c) check <http://www.sicklecellociety.org/education/healthpr.htm> for AVPs
- 1 red (blood) cells become, sickle shaped / distorted / AW ; **R** abnormal unqualified
  - 2 in areas of low oxygen concentrations / in tissues ;
  - 3 fewer / less elastic / less flexible / short-lived, red blood cells ; *ora*
  - 4 less haemoglobin ;
  - 5 blood / haemoglobin, less efficient at transporting oxygen ; **R** no oxygen
  - 6 less respiration ; **R** no respiration
  - 7 less energy / fatigued / exhaustion / less active / feeling faint or tired / breathless ;
  - 8 capillaries are blocked ;
  - 9 pain ;
  - 10 death of tissues linked to blood supply ;
  - 11 'sickle cell crisis' ; **A** 'attacks needing oxygen'
  - 12 slow / poor, growth ;
  - 13 susceptible to infections ;
  - 14 reduced life span ;
  - 15 AVP ;
  - 16 AVP ;
- [4 max]



- 4 (d) 1 *idea that* areas with high percentage of sickle cell (allele) are places with malaria ;
- 2  $H^S H^S$  / homozygous recessive, reduced life span because of sickle cell anaemia ;
- 3  $H^N H^N$  / homozygous dominant / without  $H^S$  , susceptible to malaria / AW ;
- 4  $H^N H^S$  / heterozygous / carrier/ with  $H^S$  , resistant / not affected / less susceptible ;  
     **A**  $H^S H^S$     **R** immune / immunity
- 5  $H^N H^S$  (carrier) survive and have children /  $H^N H^N$  or  $H^S H^S$  do not ;
- 6  $H^N H^S$  / carrier, pass on the allele /  $H^S$  ;
- 7 (if  $H^N H^S \times H^N H^S$ ) 1 in 4 chance of,  $H^S H^S$  / homozygous recessive ;
- 8 2 in 4 / 50% /  $\frac{1}{2}$  , have advantage of resistance to malaria ; [5 max]
- (e) 1 *idea that* distinct groups / categories ; ref to bar chart
- 2 *either* sickle cell anaemia ( $H^S H^S$ ), sickle cell trait ( $H^N H^S$ ), normal ( $H^N H^N$ ) / or normal, anaemic ; **A** 'some people have disease, some do not'  
     **A** 'some people have the allele, some do not'
- 3 no intermediates / no continuous scale of anaemia / AW ;
- 4 genetic condition / environment has no effect (or its expression) ;  
     **A** ref to small number of, genes / alleles, involved [3 max]

[Total: 16]

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