

Complete **Figure 4** by giving the correct number of chromosomes in each of the boxes.

[1 mark]

A mutation in the number of chromosomes in a *S. townsendii* cell produced a new species, *Spartina anglica*.

Figure 5 shows the number of chromosomes in leaf cells of these species.

| | Figure 5 | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| | S. townsendii 61 | S. anglica | |
| 03.4 | Name the type of mutation that changed th to produce <i>S. anglica</i> . Explain your answe | ne number of chromosomes in <i>S. townsendi</i> er. [3 marks | |
| | Name of mutation | | _ |
| | Explanation | | _ |
| | | | _ |
| | | | _ |
| | | | |
| 0 3.5 | Genetic variation within a species is increa the independent segregation of homologou | us chromosomes. | |
| | Apart from mutation, explain one other way increased. | | |
| | | [2 marks | 1 |
| | | | _ |
| | | | - |
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| | | | _ |

2. June/2021/Paper_2/No.6

The fruit fly is a species of small insect.

The fruit fly has a gene that codes for an enzyme called alcohol dehydrogenase (AD). AD catalyses the breakdown of alcohol when alcohol is in the insects' food.

The gene coding for AD has two alleles, AD^F and AD^S.



0 6

The enzyme encoded by the **AD**^F allele catalyses the breakdown of alcohol **faster** than the enzyme encoded by the **AD**^s allele. Suggest why.

[3 marks]

A scientist took a random sample of adult fruit flies from a population. He measured the frequency of the **AD**^F allele in this sample (generation 0). He then:

- selected 100 of these insects at random and kept them in a container
- fed the insects food containing alcohol
- let the insects reproduce
- repeated these steps for 45 generations of fruit fly reproduction.

The scientist measured the frequency of the **AD**^F allele in the 45th generation.



Suggest why the scientist took his sample from the population at random.

[1 mark]

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Table 2 shows the scientist's results.

| T | abl | e 2 |
|---|-----|-----|
|---|-----|-----|

| Generation of fruit fly reproduction | Frequency of AD ^F |
|---|------------------------------|
| 0 | 0.20 |
| 45 | 0.74 |



Alcohol is toxic to fruit flies. Suggest and explain why the frequency of the **AD**^F allele changed during the 45 generations.

[4 marks]

| 0 | 6 | 4 |
|---|---|---|

Identify the type of selection investigated in the 45 generations of fruit fly reproduction. Tick (\checkmark) one box.

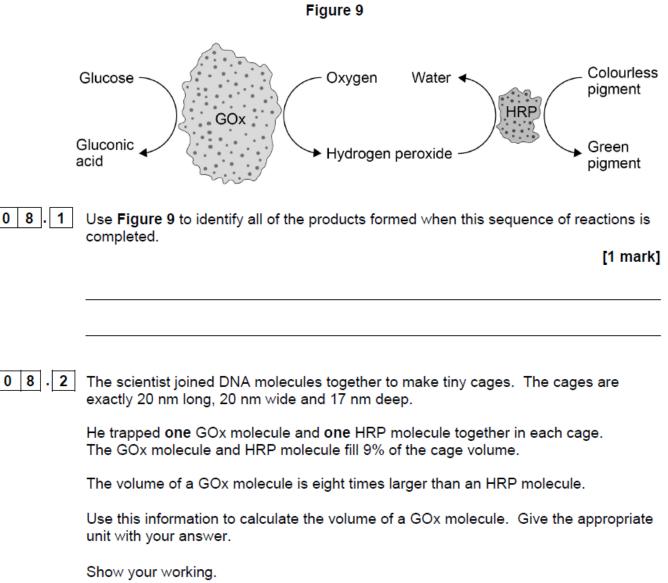
[1 mark]

| No selection | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Directional selection | |
| Random selection | |
| Stabilising selection | |

3. June/2021/Paper_2/No.8



A scientist investigated a sequence of reactions catalysed by **two** enzymes, GOx and HRP. **Figure 9** shows this sequence of reactions.



[3 marks]

Answer

The scientist investigated the activity of GOx and HRP enzymes when they are:

- trapped inside cages (T) and
- not trapped (NT), but free in solution with no cages.

Figure 10 shows his results.

The error bars show ± 2 standard deviations.

± 2 standard deviations include 95% of the data.

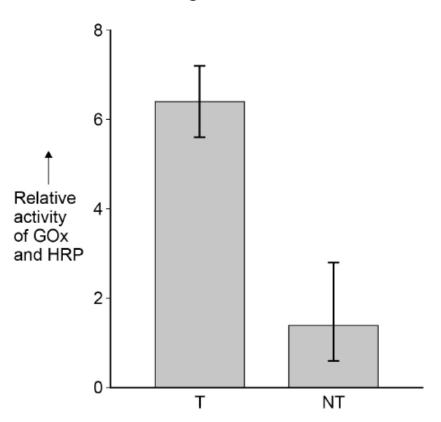


Figure 10

| | solvedpapers.co.uk | |
|-------|--|-----------|
| 08.3 | What can you conclude from Figure 10 about the effect of trapping GOx and inside cages? | I HRP |
| | | [3 marks] |
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| 0 8.4 | The design of the scientist's investigation did not include a suitable control. | |
| | Suggest a suitable control. | |
| | | [1 mark] |
| | | |
| | | |

| | solvedpapers.co.uk | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|-----------|--|--|
| 4. | June/2021/Pa | Paper_2/No.9(9.2) | | | |
| | 09.2 | Describe the process of semi-conservative replication of DNA. | | | |
| | | | [5 marks] | | |
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