



Q1.

The Galapagos Islands are located in the Pacific Ocean.

Several species of birds called finches live on the Galapagos Islands.

These finches are very similar to each other.

Figure 1 shows two modern species of Galapagos finch and their classification.

Figure 1

Medium ground finch

Small ground finch



Classification group	Medium ground finch	Small ground finch
Kingdom	<i>Animalia</i>	<i>Animalia</i>
	<i>Chordata</i>	<i>Chordata</i>
Class	<i>Aves</i>	<i>Aves</i>
	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
	<i>Thraupidae</i>	<i>Thraupidae</i>
Genus	<i>Geospiza</i>	<i>Geospiza</i>
	<i>fortis</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i>

(a) Complete **Figure 1** to give the names of the missing classification groups.

(2)

(b) Give the binomial name of the medium ground finch.

Use information from **Figure 1**.

(1)

In each species of finch, there is a variation in beak depth.

Figure 2 shows how beak depth is measured.



Figure 2

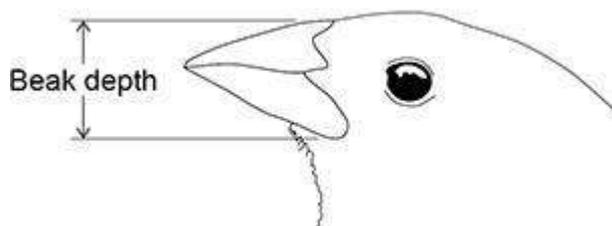
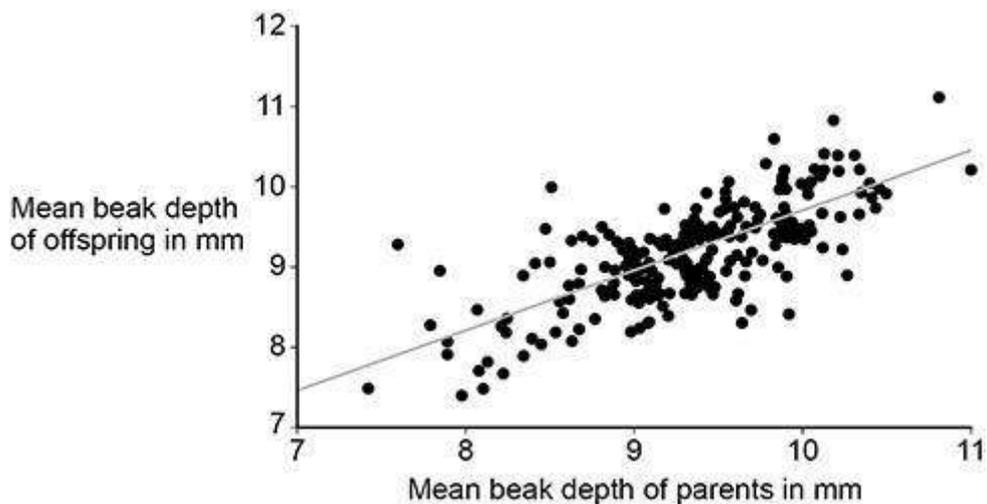


Figure 3 shows the relationship between the beak depth of parent birds and the beak depth of their offspring.

Figure 3



(c) Give evidence from **Figure 3** that beak depth is an inherited characteristic.

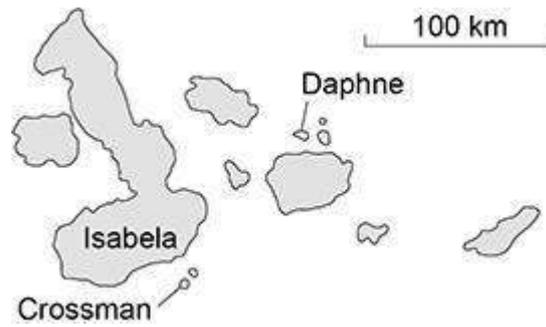
(1)

(d) Scientists suggested that more than one gene controls beak depth.
Give evidence from **Figure 3** to support the scientists' suggestion.

(1)

Figure 4 is a map of the Galapagos Islands.

Figure 4



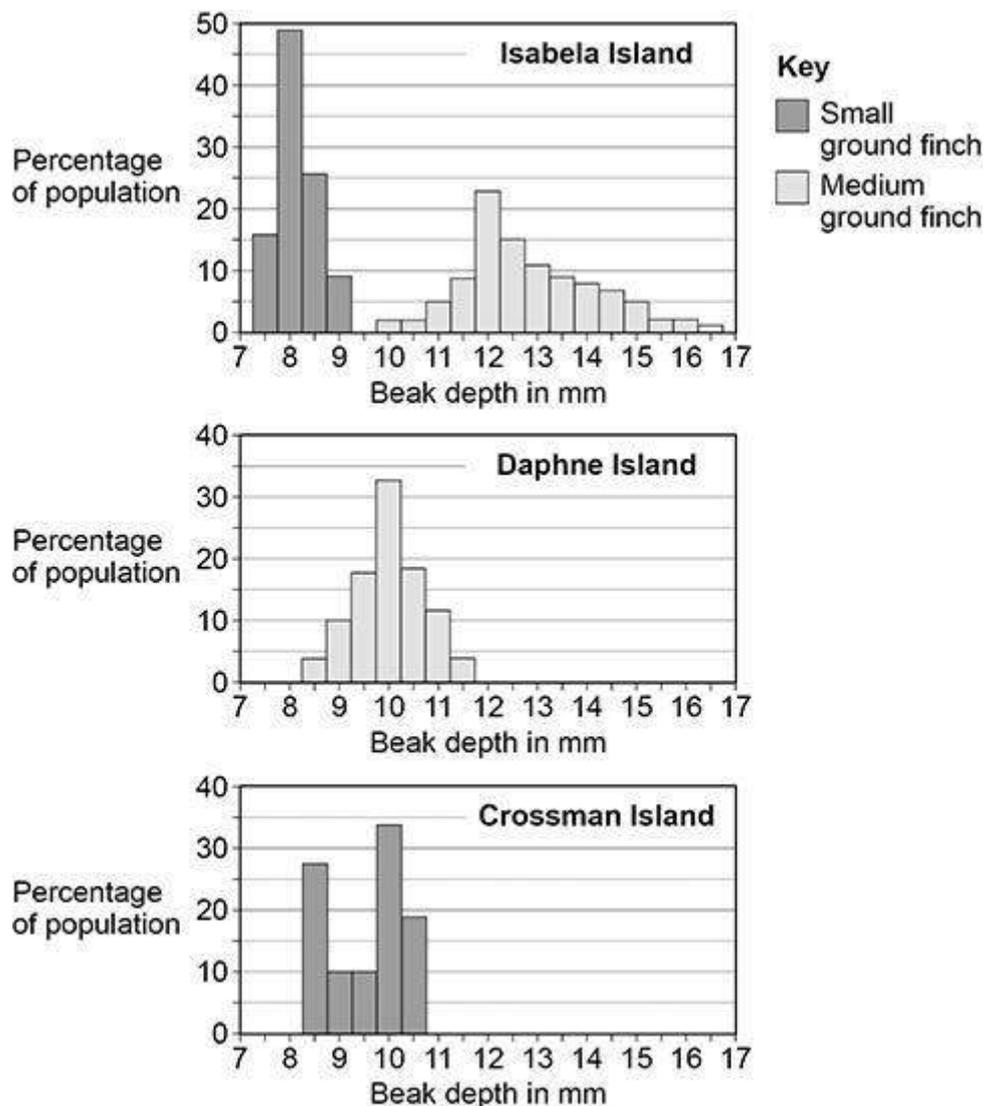
On Isabela Island, the medium ground finch **and** the small ground finch are found.

On Daphne Island, only the medium ground finch is found.

On Crossman Island, only the small ground finch is found.

Figure 5 shows how the beak depth of each species varies on each island.

Figure 5

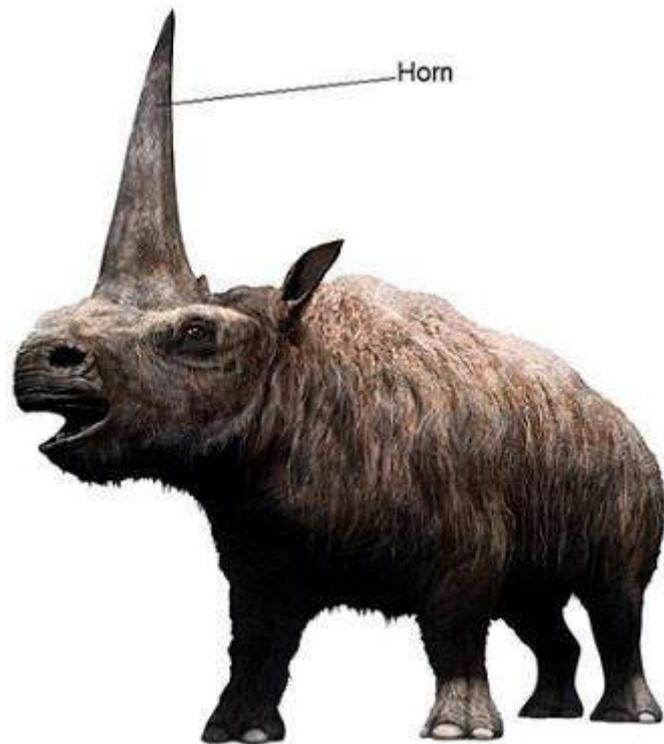


The medium ground finch and the small ground finch both feed on seeds.



Q2.

The image below shows what the extinct Siberian rhinoceros (*Elasmotherium sibiricum*) might have looked like.



(a) What is the genus of the Siberian rhinoceros?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Elasmotherium

Elasmotherium sibiricum

sibiricum

(1)

The 'three-domain system' of classification places all living organisms in one of three domains.

(b) Which domain was the Siberian rhinoceros in?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Archaea

Eukaryota



Prokaryota

(1)

(c) Who developed the 'three-domain system' of classification?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Carl Woese

Charles Darwin

Gregor Mendel

(1)

(d) The horn of the Siberian rhinoceros is estimated to have been 150 cm long.

Suggest **one** advantage of this adaptation to the Siberian rhinoceros.

(1)

(e) The only parts of the Siberian rhinoceros that have been found are fossilised bones.

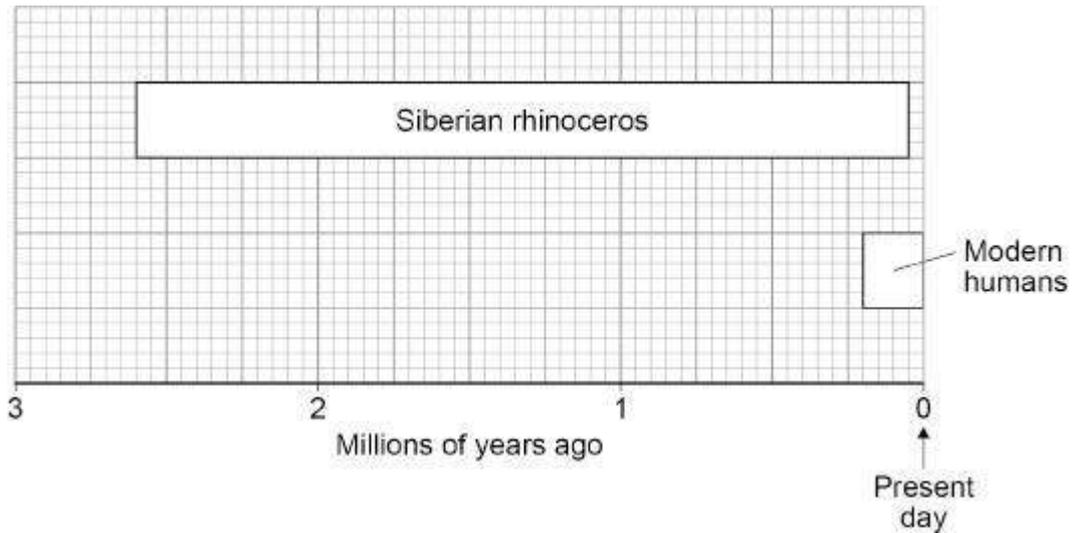
Give **one** reason why **only** the bones of the body of the Siberian rhinoceros became fossils.

(1)

(f) Suggest how scientists can estimate when the Siberian rhinoceros was alive.

(1)

The below diagram shows when the Siberian rhinoceros existed and when modern humans existed.



(g) How many million years ago did the Siberian rhinoceros become extinct?
 _____ million years ago

(1)

(h) Determine the time in years when both the Siberian rhinoceros and modern humans existed together.

Use the diagram above and your answer to Question (g).

Time = _____ years

(3)

(i) Suggest **two** factors that may have caused the extinction of the Siberian rhinoceros.

1 _____

2 _____

(2)

(Total 12 marks)



Q3.

The following table gives the classification of four plant species.

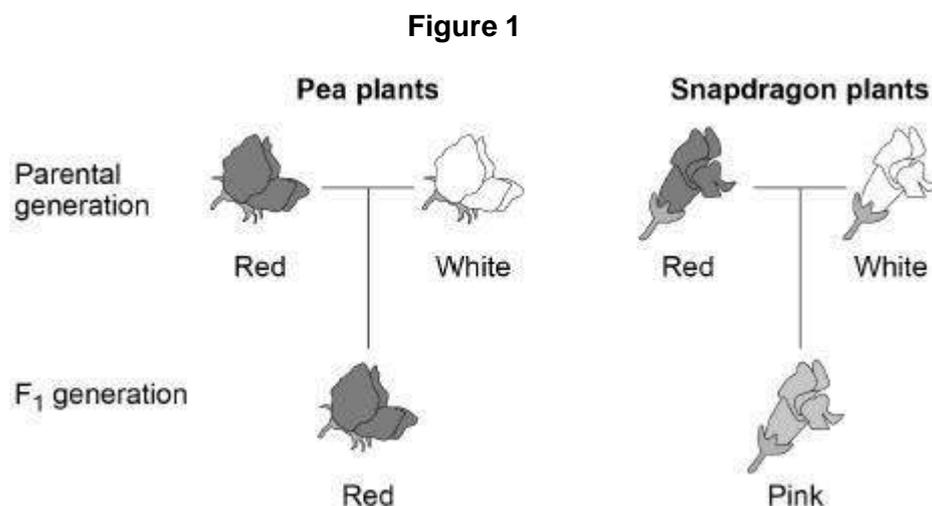
Group	Species 1	Species 2	Species 3	Species 4
Kingdom	<i>Plantae</i>	<i>Plantae</i>	<i>Plantae</i>	<i>Plantae</i>
Phylum	<i>Spermatophyta</i>	<i>Spermatophyta</i>	<i>Spermatophyta</i>	<i>Spermatophyta</i>
Class	<i>Monocotyledonae</i>	<i>Dicotyledonae</i>	<i>Monocotyledonae</i>	<i>Dicotyledonae</i>
Order	<i>Poales</i>	<i>Fabales</i>	<i>Poales</i>	<i>Scrophulariales</i>
Family	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
Genus	<i>Eriophorum</i>	<i>Pisum</i>	<i>Poa</i>	<i>Antirrhinum</i>
Species	<i>angustifolium</i>	<i>sativum</i>	<i>annua</i>	<i>majus</i>

(a) Species 1 and 3 are the most closely related.

What information in the table above gives evidence for this?

(1)

Figure 1 shows the inheritance of flower colour in two species of plant.



- In pea plants and in snapdragon plants, flower colour is controlled by one pair of alleles.
- In **Figure 1** the parental generation plants are homozygous for flower colour.
- In heterozygous **pea** plants, the allele for red flower colour is dominant.
- In heterozygous **snapdragon** plants, the alleles for flower colour are both expressed.

Use the following symbols for alleles in your answers to parts (b) to (d):



Pea plants

R = allele for red flowers
r = allele for white flowers

Snapdragon plants

C^R = allele for red flowers
C^w = allele for white flowers

- (b) What is the genotype of the red-flowered pea plants in the F₁ generation?

(1)

- (c) What is the genotype of a white-flowered snapdragon plant?

(1)

A gardener crossed two pink-flowered snapdragon plants.

- (d) Draw a Punnett square diagram to show why only some of the next generation plants had pink flowers.

Identify the phenotypes of all the offspring plants.

(3)

- (e) What percentage of the offspring would you expect to have pink flowers?

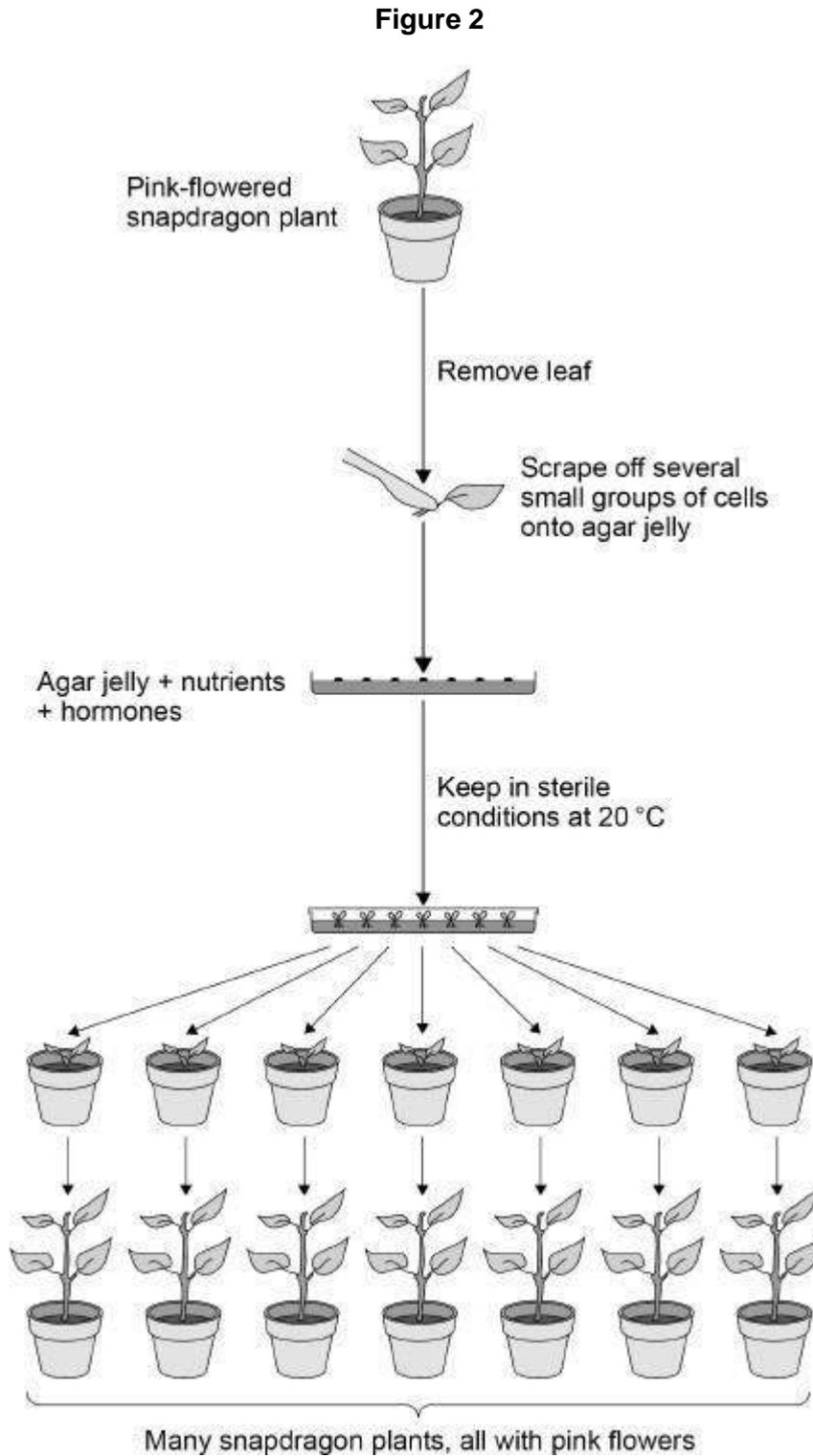
Percentage = _____%

(1)

Commercially, hundreds of pink-flowered snapdragon plants can be produced from one pink-flowered plant.



Figure 2 shows a tissue culture technique used for producing many plants from one plant.





- (f) Give a reason for each of the following steps shown in **Figure 2**.

Several groups of cells are scraped off the leaf:

Nutrients are added to the agar jelly: _____

Hormones are added to the agar jelly: _____

The plant cells are kept in **sterile** conditions: _____

The plant cells are kept at **20 °C**: _____

(5)

- (g) Explain why the method shown in **Figure 2** produces **only** pink-flowered plants.

(2)

(Total 14 marks)



Q4.

Figure 1 shows a ring-tailed lemur.

Figure 1



The table below shows part of the classification of the ring-tailed lemur.

Classification group	Name
Kingdom	<i>Animalia</i>
Phylum	<i>Chordata</i>
	<i>Mammalia</i>
	<i>Primates</i>
	<i>Lemuroidea</i>
Genus	<i>Lemur</i>
	<i>catta</i>

(a) Complete the table above to give the names of the missing classification groups.

(2)

(b) Give the binomial name of the ring-tailed lemur.

Use information from the table above.

(1)



Lemurs are only found on the island of Madagascar.

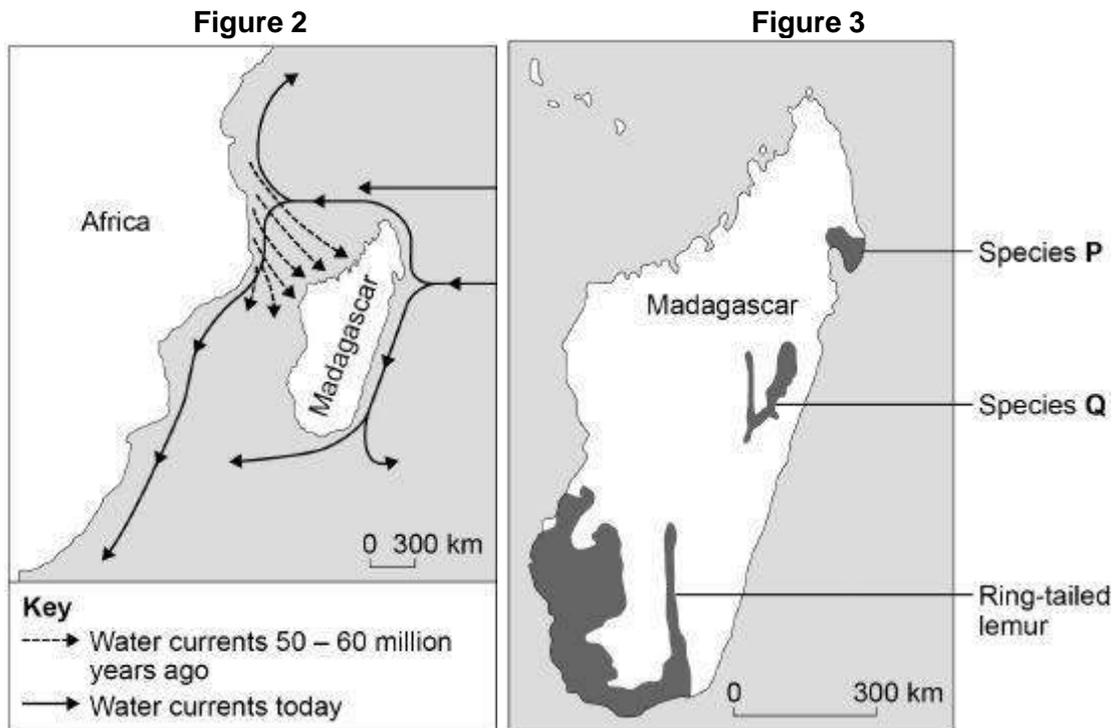
Madagascar is off the coast of Africa.

Scientists think that ancestors of modern lemurs evolved in Africa and reached Madagascar about 50-60 million years ago.

Today there are many species of lemur living on Madagascar.

Figure 2 shows information about water currents.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of three species of lemur on Madagascar.



(c) Suggest how ancestors of modern lemurs reached Madagascar.

(1)

(d) Describe how the ancestors of modern lemurs may have evolved into the species shown in **Figure 3**.



(5)
(Total 9 marks)

Q5.

Living organisms are classified into the following groups:

- Kingdom
- Phylum
- Class
- Order
- Family
- Genus
- Species

(a) Which scientist first suggested this type of classification system?

Tick **one** box.

Alfred Russel Wallace	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carl Linnaeus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles Darwin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gregor Mendel	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1)



The stone plant, *Lithops bromfieldi*, is adapted to live in very dry deserts.

Figure 1 shows several stone plants.

Figure 1



- (b) Give the genus to which the stone plant belongs.

(1)

- (c) The stone plant has many adaptations that help it to survive in the desert.

Draw **one** line from each adaptation to how the adaptation helps the stone plant to survive.



Adaptation	How the adaptation helps survival
Plants look like stones	Can trap a lot of light
Leaves with thick, waxy cuticles	Absorb water from deep in the ground
Many long, branching roots	Help cross-pollination
Thick, fleshy leaves	Are not easy to see and so are not eaten
	Reduce water loss
	Store water

(4)

The jerboa is a small desert animal.

Figure 2 shows a jerboa.

Figure 2



The jerboa is adapted for survival in the desert.

The jerboa spends the daytime in its underground burrow.

The jerboa only leaves its burrow to look for food during the night.



(d) Describe how these adaptations help the jerboa to survive in the desert.

(2)

(e) What type of adaptations are described in Question (d)?

Tick **one** box.

Behavioural

Functional

Structural

(1)

(Total 9 marks)