



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE
In Biology B (9BI0)
Paper 02: Advanced Physiology, Evolution and
Ecology

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)	A description that makes reference to the following: • (rough endoplasmic reticulum) performs {polypeptide synthesis / translation / protein synthesis} (1) • (Golgi apparatus) {modifies proteins / glycosylates proteins / adds carbohydrates to proteins / packages proteins / forms quaternary structure of proteins / produces lysosomes / modifies lipids / forms glycolipids} (1) • (mitochondria) {makes ATP / performs respiration} (1)	Allow makes proteins Allow forms {primary / secondary / tertiary structure} Do not accept forms quaternary structure Do not accept forms cell walls Do not accept anaerobic respiration	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1 (b)(i)	A description that makes reference to three of the following: • (DNA) helicase {breaks hydrogen bonds / separates strands / unzips the two strands / unzips the DNA} (1) • complementary {nucleotides / bases} pair up (1) • (DNA) polymerase forms {phosphodiester bonds / forms sugar-phosphate backbone} (between nucleotides bound to strand) (1) • (DNA) ligase {joins (Okazaki) fragments} (1)	Allow adenine pairs with thymine and cytosine pairs with guanine Allow A,T,C,G for names Do not accept polymerase forms hydrogen bonds Allow joins breaks in DNA strands	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following: • altered form {has a missing OH group / has sulfur instead of carbon}(1) • so phosphodiester bonds cannot form (between neighbouring / adjacent nucleotides) (1) • (and) sugar phosphate backbone cannot form (1)	Allow S instead of C-OH Do not accept S instead of OH	2

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a)(i)	The only correct answer is C (primary oocyte) <i>A is incorrect as ovule is not part of oogenesis</i> <i>B is incorrect as an ovum is not formed at this stage</i> <i>D is incorrect as X is not a secondary oocyte</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(ii)	A description that makes reference to three of the following: - nuclear membrane disintegrates / nucleolus disintegrates (1) - centrioles move to poles / begin to form spindle (1) - chromosomes condense / chromosomes become visible (1) homologous chromosomes {pair up / form bivalent} (1) {chiasmata form / crossing over occurs} {between chromosomes / between (non-sister) chromatids} (1)	Allow alternatives to disintegrate Allow chromatin condenses Allow description of DNA coiling around histones Allow recombination occurs between homologous chromosomes	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to three of the following: Similarities (max 2): 1. both begin with {stem cells / primordial germ cells} (1) 2. both involve mitosis and meiosis (1) 3. both produce haploid {cells / gametes} (1) 4. both produce {gametes / cells} with genetic variation (1) Differences (max 2): 5. oogenesis produces one (gamete) and spermatogenesis produces {four / more than one} (gametes) (1) 6. oogenesis begins before birth and spermatogenesis starts at puberty (1) 7. oogenesis {pauses / arrests / is blocked at} {at prophase I / metaphase II} and spermatogenesis has no pause / arrests (1)	At least one similarity and one difference Allow oogenesis produces polar bodies but spermatogenesis does not Allow oocytes present {before / at} birth but sperm are {not present / only made after puberty} Allow oogenesis is only completed at fertilisation but spermatogenesis is continuous (1)	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	• $35 \times 1\,000 \times 4 = 140\,000$ (1)	Allow answers between 136 000 and 144 000	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following: - percentage that develop increase up to 35 000 sperm (per oocyte) and then decrease (1) - so that (at low ratios) zona (pellucida) cannot be digested / not enough enzymes from acrosomes (1) - at higher ratios {several sperm fertilise egg / zygote is polyploid / has too many sets of chromosomes} (1)	Allow 35x1000 Allow more digestion of zona as sperm concentration increases Allow polyspermy occurs	2

(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)(i)	The only correct answer is B <i>A is incorrect as this is atrial systole</i> <i>C is incorrect as this is diastole</i> <i>D is incorrect as this is diastole</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(a)(ii)	A description that makes reference to three of the following: • {sinoatrial node / SAN} initiates {depolarisation / electrical wave / wave of excitation} action potential} (1) • (depolarisation) causes {atria to contract / atrial systole} (1) • AVN {has a delay / pauses} (1) • (AVN) transmits (depolarisation) down {bundle of His / Purkinje fibres} (1) • depolarisation passes {from apex / up ventricle walls} stimulating (ventricle) contraction (1)	Allow impulses / action potential Allow SAN depolarises Allow ventricles contract from {base / apex} upwards	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(i)	• calculation of mean heart rate (1) • calculation of blood volume, conversion to dm³ (1)	Example of calculation 75 $75 \times 0.15 = 11 \text{ dm}^3$ if anomaly included, then 11 = 2 marks One mark for 11.25 / 11.3 / 11.2 OR 75 in working (if anomaly not included) 10 = 2 marks One mark for 10.125 / 10.12 / 10.13 / 10.1 OR 67.5 correct answer gets all marks	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to four of the following: 1. drug binds to (noradrenaline) receptors / prevents {noradrenaline / adrenaline} binding (to receptor) / acts as a competitive inhibitor (for adrenaline / noradrenaline) (1) and three from 2. heart rate increases after fright with and without drug (1) 3. heart rate is lower with drug (1) 4. heart rate increases less with the drug (after fright) (1) 5. heart rate increase is {less / decreases} with repeated frights without drug (1) 6. {fright number 4 with drug / 105} is {anomalous / does not fit pattern / is an outlier} (1)	Allow blocks receptors (for noradrenaline) Allow converse Allow heart rate increases more without drug (after fright) Allow is too high compared with others	4

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)(i)	The only correct answer is B (hydrogen) <i>A is incorrect as disulfide bonds do not form secondary structure</i> <i>C is incorrect as ionic bonds do not form secondary structure</i> <i>D is incorrect as peptide bonds do not form secondary structure</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)(ii)	The only correct answer is C (substitution) <i>A is incorrect as no bases are deleted</i> <i>B is incorrect as no bases are added</i> <i>D is incorrect as no chromosome sections are moved</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(a)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following: • {valine / new amino acid} is {non-polar / not charged} (1) • so valine is hydrophobic (1) • so the haemoglobin (molecules) are {less soluble in water} / so the haemoglobin (molecules) {form fewer hydrogen bonds with water / haemoglobin (molecules) associates with {fewer water molecules} (1)	Allow glutamate is hydrophilic Allow is less able to dissolve in water Allow haemoglobin molecules are less able to associate with water	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to two of the following: Similarities (max 1) 1. both have {S-shaped / sigmoidal} curve (1) 2. both have cooperative binding (1) Differences (max 1) 3. affected haemoglobin has a lower affinity for oxygen (1) 4. affected haemoglobin has {lower saturation of oxygen / never reaches 100 % saturation} (1) 5. there is a wider {variation / range / spread / variability} in affinity (for haemoglobin) from people with sickle cell anaemia (1)	One similarity and one difference. Allow converse for unaffected	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)(ii)	• there is a {wide / large} {variation / range} (1)		1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4(b)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to three of the following: • (haemoglobin has a) low(er) affinity for oxygen (1) • haemoglobin never becomes fully saturated / less oxygen will {bind to / load on} haemoglobin (1) • so that less oxygen is available for respiration (in muscles) / less aerobic respiration / more anaerobic respiration (1) • so that less ATP is produced for muscle contraction / more lactic acid formation (in muscles) (1)	Allow sickle cell haemoglobin needs higher partial pressure of oxygen to saturate Allow sickle cell haemoglobin is less saturated with oxygen / carries less oxygen	3

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)	The only correct answer is A <i>B is incorrect as auxin does not stimulate flowering</i> <i>C is incorrect as auxin does not stimulate flowering</i> <i>D is incorrect as auxin does not stimulate flowering</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)(i)	Calculation of percentage difference (1)	Example of calculation $1.3 - 0.7 / 0.7 = \mathbf{86}$ Allow 86, 87, 88	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(b)(ii)	An answer that makes reference to four of the following: 1. increasing auxin concentration causes an {increase then decrease of root length / increase then decrease of biomass} (1) 2. (positive) correlation between root growth and biomass (1) 3. as (longer roots can) obtain more {minerals / water} / root length limits {mineral / water} uptake (1) 4. nitrates for {amino acid synthesis / protein synthesis / nucleic acids / chlorophyll} / calcium for {calcium pectate / cell wall synthesis} / phosphate for {DNA / RNA / phospholipids / membranes} / magnesium for {for chlorophyll} (1) 5. correct reference to overlap of (error) bars (1)	Allow {longest root / highest biomass / optimal concentration} in the range of 10^{-4} and 10^{-1} Allow any number in this range Allow correct examples of minerals Allow shorter roots take up fewer minerals / water Allow other correct functions for named minerals e.g. may be no difference in root growth if bars overlap / difference if no overlap	4

(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (a) (i)	The only correct answer is C <i>A is incorrect as Mammalia is not a family</i> <i>B is incorrect as Mammalia is not a family</i> <i>D is incorrect as Mammalia is not an order</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(a)(ii)	gel electrophoresis / {DNA / base} sequencing / bioinformatics / protein sequencing / morphology / molecular phylogeny / anatomical features (1)	Allow amino acid sequences of proteins Allow DNA hybridisation Allow immunological comparison	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following: • 34 (3 marks) For one mark each, allow: • 0.94 (1 mark) • 0.06 (1 mark)	Allow 33 (3 marks) Allow two marks only for 0.1128 / 11.28(%) / 0.113 / 11.3 (%) Allow 0.939(85) Allow 0.060(15) Example of calculation $q^2 = 265 / 300 = 0.883$ $q = 0.93985\dots$ $p = 1 - 0.9395 = 0.0601$ $2pq = 2 \times 0.9395 \times 0.0601 = 0.1129279$ so, $0.1129279 \times 300 = 33.87$ Correct answer with no working gains full marks.	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to the following: - resistant (rats) {survive / breed / produce offspring} (1) (resistant rats) pass on the allele (to offspring) (1)	Allow non-resistant rats {die / do not breed / do not produce offspring}	2

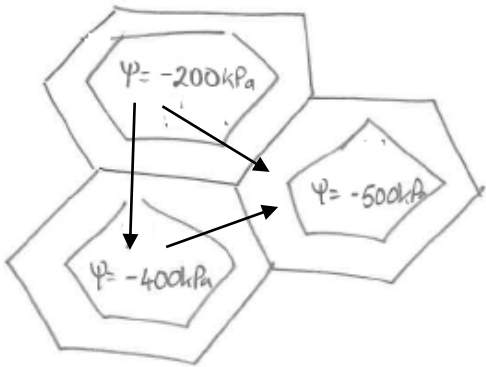
Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
6(b)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following: {heterozygotes / $W^R W^N$} survive (better) / {heterozygotes / $W^R W^N$} have advantage (1) - as $W^R W^N$ do not need extra vitamin K / $W^R W^R$ die as need more vitamin K (1) {heterozygotes / $W^R W^N$} pass on W^N allele / {heterozygotes / $W^R W^N$} produce $W^N W^N$ offspring (1)	Allow carriers Allow $W^R W^R$ rats need more vitamin K Allow carriers	2

(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7 (a) (i)	The only correct answer is D <i>A is incorrect as lactose does not contain fructose</i> <i>B is incorrect as lactose does not contain fructose</i> <i>C is incorrect as maltose does not contain fructose</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7 (a) (ii)	The only correct answer is B <i>A is incorrect as ester bonds are found in lipids</i> <i>C is incorrect as hydrogen bonds do not join monosaccharides</i> <i>D is incorrect as peptide bonds do not join monosaccharides</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7 (a) (iii)	The only correct answer is A <i>B is incorrect as there should be 21 oxygens</i> <i>C is incorrect as there should be 42 hydrogen</i> <i>D is incorrect as there are 21 oxygen</i>	1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7 (b)(i)	three arrows going in correct directions (1)		1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7 (b)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following. - in dry weather {inulin / it} is more soluble / more able to dissolve (1) - so (in dry weather / with less fructose) water potential becomes {lower / more negative} (1) - so {in dry weather / with fewer fructose} water moves into {cells / root / plant} / {in dry weather / with fewer fructose} water {is not lost / is retained / stored / is absorbed} (1)	Allow insulin Allow in wet weather {inulin / it} is less soluble / less able to dissolve (1) Allow so (in wet weather / with more fructose) water potential becomes {higher / less negative} (1) Allow {in wet weather / with more fructose} less water {taken in / absorbed} (1)	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7 (c)(i)	- correct answer for rate within given range and to two decimal places (1) $\text{mg dm}^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$ / $\text{mg dm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (1)	Example of calculation Allow range between (-)7.50 to (-)8.99 (must be two d.p.) Allow range between (-)0.12 to (-)0.15 (must be two d.p.) (if in seconds) Allow mg dm^{-3} per minute Allow $\text{mg} / \text{dm}^3 / \text{min}$ Allow $\text{mg dm}^{-3} / \text{min}$ Allow mg dm^{-3} per second Allow $\text{mg} / \text{dm}^3 / \text{s}$ Allow $\text{mg dm}^{-3} / \text{s}$ Allow any other correct answer using different appropriate units Correct answer with no working gains full marks.	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(c)(ii)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following: - ultrafiltration occurs (1) (inulin passes from) glomerulus into Bowman's capsule (1) - because inulin is small enough to pass through {basement membrane / pores / fenestrations} (1)	Allow (high) hydrostatic pressure moves inulin Allow through gaps between podocytes Allow insulin for inulin	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
7(c)(iii)	An explanation that makes reference to two of the following: • inulin has no function in humans (1) • inulin is not reabsorbed (1) • because there are no inulin {channels / carriers / pumps} in {proximal convoluted tubule / PCT} (1)	Allow insulin for inulin Allow inulin is a waste product / is not needed Allow absorbed back into blood Allow first convoluted tubule	2

(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8 (a)	The only correct answer is A <i>B is incorrect as R should not be added</i> <i>C is incorrect as photosynthesis is not added</i> <i>D is incorrect as photosynthesis is not subtracted</i>	1

Question Number	Answer						Additional guidance	Mark	
8(b)(i)	Age of heather plant	Rank age of heather plant	Leaf area : woody stem area	Rank leaf area : woody stem area	d	d ²		2	
	16	4	0.7	4.5	-0.5	0.25			
	15	5	0.5	8	-3	9			
	12	6	0.6	6	0	0			
	4	9	2	1	8	64			
	7	8	1.1	2.5	5.5	30.25			
	22	1	0.2	10	-9	81			
	20	2	0.3	9	-7	49			
	3	10	1.1	2.5	7.5	56.25			
	17	3	0.5	7	-4	16			
	11	7	0.7	4.5	2.5	6.25			
	one mark for correct ranks (2.5 and 2.5) (1)								
	one mark for correct d and d ² (7.5 and 56.25) (1)								

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(b)(ii)	• calculation of $6 \sum d^2$ (1872) (1) • calculation of $n(n^2-1)$ (990) (1) • calculation of r_s value	Allow ecf from (i) -0.89(1) = three marks (note must be negative) Allow 1.89 for two marks only Allow 0.89(1) (with no minus) for two marks only Allow 1872 for one mark Allow 990 for one mark Correct answer with no working gains full marks.	3

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
8(b)(iii)	An answer that makes reference to the following: 1. there is a significant (negative) correlation (1) and two from 2. (because) the calculated value is greater than the critical value (1) 3. critical value is 0648 / 0.794 (1) 4. there is a less than 0.05 / 0.01 probability that the correlation is due to chance (1)	Allow ECF from (ii) Allow as age of heather increases, ratio of leaf area : woody stem area significantly decreases Allow correlation at the (5% / 1%) significance level Do not accept positive correlation Ignore significant relationship / significant difference Allow 5% / 1% Allow {0.95 / 0.99 / 99% / 95%} probability that the correlation is not due to chance	3

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
8 *(c)	Answers will be credited according to candidate's deployment of knowledge and understanding of material in relation to the qualities and skills outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant. Productivity / effects of age of heather (P) - old heather is less productive / has low NPP / young heather is more productive / has high NPP - old heather has low leaf area ratio / young heather has high leaf area ratio - old heather fixes less carbon / young heather fixes more carbon - old heather has low photosynthesis (compared with respiration) / young heather has high photosynthesis (compared with respiration) - with low NPP less energy for food chains / with high NPP more energy for food chains Rewilding (R) advantages - allows (secondary) succession (to return to original ecosystems) - increases biodiversity initially - which would allow natural species to return - peat locks up carbon in peat / peat decomposes slowly so slow release of carbon - reducing global warming / climate change disadvantages - older heather shades other plants / blocks light from small plants - as most species that would colonise area are extinct there are few grazing animals / few predators - some species could dominate (and outcompete others) - loss of income for farmers / farmers suffer unemployment - reduces carbon fixation / energy fixation (from old heather) Burning (B) advantages - removes old (unproductive) heather / allows young heather to grow - stimulates (seeds of) heather to germinate (for new plants) - stops ground being shaded so more light for other plant species / young heather - more grouse / food for birds of prey / increase bird of prey populations - more income for farmers (from grouse / sheep farming) - increases carbon fixation / energy fixation (from old heather) disadvantages - it is not a natural ecosystem / grouse moors are not natural - leads to loss of peat / less peat formed - kills other species as well as heather / not selective - reduces locked up carbon / releases carbon dioxide - leads to pollution / global warming / climate change - makes farmers dependent on grouse farming - unsightly when burning / causes health issues from smoke / can cause fires that get out of control	6

	Level 1: 1 mark: any one comment 2 marks: any two comments Level 2: 3 marks: any three comments from at least two of P, B, or R 4 marks: any four comments from at least two of P, B, or R Level 3: 5 marks: any four comments must come from all three of P, B, and R 6 marks: any five comments must come from all three of P, B, and R		
Level 0	Marks	No awardable content evaluate	
Level 1	1-2 (1-3)	Limited scientific judgement made with a focus on mainly just one method, with a few strengths/weaknesses identified. A conclusion may be attempted, demonstrating isolated elements of biological knowledge and understanding but with limited evidence to support the judgement being made.	
Level 2	3-4 (4-6)	A scientific judgement is made through the application of relevant evidence, with strengths and weaknesses of each method identified. A conclusion is made, demonstrating linkages to elements of biological knowledge and understanding, with occasional evidence to support the judgement being made.	
Level 3	5-6 (7-9)	A scientific judgement is made which is supported throughout by sustained application of relevant evidence from the analysis and interpretation of the scientific information. A conclusion is made, demonstrating sustained linkages to biological knowledge and understanding with evidence to support the judgement being made.	

(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(a)(i)	Arrow from bottom to top (1)		1

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
9(a)(ii)	A description that makes reference to three of the following: 1. rhodopsin is converted into (trans) retinal and opsin (1) 2. (opsin causes) sodium channels to close (1) 3. sodium ions accumulate outside / sodium ions do not enter cell (1) 4. sodium potassium exchange pump continues (1) 5. {less / no} {neurotransmitter / glutamate} is released (1)	Allow prevents sodium channels opening Allow depolarisation stops / dark current stops Allow sodium continue to be pumped out Allow membrane becomes hyperpolarised	3

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
9(b)	Answers will be credited according to candidate's deployment of knowledge and understanding of material in relation to the qualities and skills outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant. Descriptions about cat v human retina (C) - cat cones have spatial summation in cats (unlike humans) / have three / several cones per bipolar neurone - in cats rods and cones have same resolution / sensitivity (due to summation) - cat has more rods than humans (all over retina) - cat has fewer cones than human - cat has more rods in periphery of retina - cat have better peripheral vision - cat has a reflective tapetum to help see in dark Descriptions about data for other mammals (M) - nocturnal animals have more rod cells (than cones) - rat has fewer rods than night monkey - animals active in day have more cone cells (than nocturnal animals) - night monkey, rat and saimiri monkey have more rods than cones - marmoset monkey has more cones than rods / most animals have more rod cells than cone cells - saimiri monkey is different from others (in terms of activity and rod / cone number) - saimiri monkey may live in shaded areas Conclusions and General points (G) <i>animals active in day / humans can see detail / have better acuity / can see colour</i> <i>animals / cats active at night are sensitive to low light intensity / dim light* (ignore dark(er) light)</i> - rhodopsin is more sensitive than iodopsin - rods are more sensitive to lower light intensity than cones - rods are more sensitive as they have spatial summation / description of many rods joining to one bipolar neurone / cones usually have one bipolar neurone - cones have high acuity / rods have low acuity - rods are only black and white vision / cones are colour vision - only a limited survey / only a few animals investigated - rat is different as less related to the three monkeys Level 1: 1 mark: any 1 point 2 mark: any 2 points Level 2: 3 marks: any 3 points from at least two of C, M, or G 4 marks: any 4 points from at least two of C, M, or G Level 3: 5 marks: any 5 points with at least one from each of C, M, and G 6 marks: any 6 points with at least one from each of C, M, and G at least one must be italics*	6

	Marks	AO2 discuss
0	0	No awardable content
1	1-2 (1-3)	Demonstrates isolated elements of biological knowledge and understanding to the given context with generalised comments made. Vague statements related to consequences are made with limited linkage to a range of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures. The discussion will contain basic information with some attempt made to link knowledge and understanding to the given context.
2	3-4 (4-6)	Demonstrates adequate knowledge and understanding by selecting and applying some relevant biological facts/concepts. Consequences are discussed which are occasionally supported through linkage to a range of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures. The discussion shows some linkages and lines of scientific reasoning with some structure.
3	5-6 (7-9)	Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding by selecting and applying relevant knowledge of biological facts/concepts. Consequences are discussed which are supported throughout by sustained linkage to a range of scientific ideas, processes, techniques or procedures. The discussion shows a well-developed and sustained line of scientific reasoning which is clear and logically structured.

(Total for Question 9 = 10 marks)