

BI INTERVENTION  
 MARK SCHEME June 2013

Mark Scheme

A161/02

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance												
1 (a)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>dominant</td> <td><del>two alleles of a gene that are different</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td>genotype</td> <td><del>the genetic makeup of an organism</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td>heterozygous</td> <td><del>an allele that always shows an effect in the organism</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td>homozygous</td> <td><del>an allele that only shows an effect if both alleles of the pair are the same</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td>phenotype</td> <td><del>the observable characteristics of an organism</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td>recessive</td> <td><del>two alleles of a gene that are the same</del></td> </tr> </table>	dominant	<del>two alleles of a gene that are different</del>	genotype	<del>the genetic makeup of an organism</del>	heterozygous	<del>an allele that always shows an effect in the organism</del>	homozygous	<del>an allele that only shows an effect if both alleles of the pair are the same</del>	phenotype	<del>the observable characteristics of an organism</del>	recessive	<del>two alleles of a gene that are the same</del>	3	all correct = 3 marks 4 or 5 correct = 2 marks 3 correct = 1 mark
dominant	<del>two alleles of a gene that are different</del>														
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(b) (i)	$\begin{array}{l} gg \quad Gg: \\ gg \quad gg \quad Gg \quad gg; \\ Gg \quad gg; \end{array}$	3	1 mark for each correct row if no fully correct rows allow 1 mark for all homozygous recessives (gg) correct <b>accept</b> alternative letters if clearly upper and lower case used correctly												
(ii)	$\begin{array}{l} gg \quad X \quad gg \\ Gg \quad X \quad Gg \\ Gg \quad X \quad gg \quad \text{OR} \quad gg \quad X \quad Gg \end{array}$	2	combinations can be in any order <b>accept</b> Gg either way round (Gg or gG) all correct = 2 marks 2 correct = 1 mark												

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>risk of test egrisk of miscarriage/risk of infection/harm to fetus/risk to mother;  will they terminate/abort;  false negatives and positive results/test is not 100% accurate;</p>	3	<p>must have the idea of harm to mother or fetus  do not allow "affect" fetus  <b>accept</b> idea of not keeping the fetus  do not credit references to ethical or financial considerations</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	<p><b>Level 3 (5–6 marks)</b> Explains how clones can be formed in plants and animals.</p> <p>Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 2 (3–4 marks)</b> Explains how clones can be formed in plants or animals.</p> <p>Quality of written communication partially impedes communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 1 (1–2 marks)</b> Shows understanding of what is meant by clones and gives examples in plants and/or animals</p> <p>Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 0 (0 marks)</b> Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to A</p> <p><b>Indicative scientific points at Level 2 and 3 may include:</b></p> <p><b>Animals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• twins fertilised zygote separates, both halves develop into an individual (natural)</li> <li>• Greenfly reproducing asexually (natural)</li> <li>• nucleus of body cell transferred to empty egg cell (artificial)</li> </ul> <p><b>Plants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• description of the formation of a runner/bulb (natural)</li> <li>• description of tissue culture or taking a cutting (artificial)</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicative scientific points at Level 1 may include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clones are genetically identical</li> <li>• produced by asexual reproduction</li> <li>• human identical twins</li> <li>• runners or bulbs</li> <li>• (tissue culture) taking a cutting</li> <li>• nuclear transfer</li> </ul> <p>Ignore references to bacteria/mayfly</p> <p><b>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</b></p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	

Mark Scheme

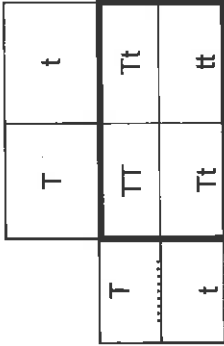
A161/02

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance												
2	(look at the sex) chromosomes/Karyotype (1) males: XY and females: XX (1) gene on Y chromosome/SRY gene (1) leads to formation of testes / testosterone / androgen (1) absent leads to formation of ovaries/female reproductive system (1)	2  3	Males have XY chromosomes and females XX chromosomes = 2 marks  'hormone' alone is insufficient												
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>													
3	a	2	3 correct = 2 marks 2 correct = 1 mark 1 correct = 0												
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a large number of people die from heart disease each year</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>having a particular gene does not guarantee that you will develop heart disease</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tim's mother does not have heart disease</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tim's father and grandfather died from heart disease</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>the results of the test can sometimes be incorrect</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>there are lots of factors that can contribute to heart disease</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </table>	a large number of people die from heart disease each year		having a particular gene does not guarantee that you will develop heart disease	✓	Tim's mother does not have heart disease		Tim's father and grandfather died from heart disease		the results of the test can sometimes be incorrect	✓	there are lots of factors that can contribute to heart disease	✓		
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	b	2	ora												
	c	2													
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3 (a)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>alleles</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>genes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>shape</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>size</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>(1)</p>	alleles	✓	genes		shape		size		1																									
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			Mother																																
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Father	Y	XY	XY																																
	X	XX	XX																																
(ii)	50:50	1	Accept also 1:1 or 2:2. No e.c.f. from (b)(i)																																
(c) (i)	1 : 1 (1)	1	allow 50:50 do not allow 350:350 or any other ratio																																
(ii)	<p>evidence of some calculations to show the ratios (1);</p> <p>ratio girls:boys gets further away from expected as total number of babies decreases (1);</p> <p>smaller sample means that the estimate is less accurate and hence further from expected (1)</p>	3	<p>needs evidence of comparison of ratios in at least two hospitals – can refer to fractions</p> <p>Or reverse argument. This mark is for describing the differences in ratios.</p> <p>Idea of larger sample size gives better results. This mark is for explaining why the ratio approaches the expected value as the number increases.</p>																																
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>																																	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																								
1 (a)	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">genotype</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">heterozygous</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">homozygous</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">phenotype</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">the alternative form of a gene</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">the combination of alleles in an organism</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">the observable characteristics of an organism</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">when two alleles for a gene, in an individual, are different</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">when two alleles for a gene, in an individual, are the same</div> </div>	3	<p>all correct = 3 marks                      one mistake = 2 marks                      two mistakes = 1 mark</p> <p>do not allow any box which has more than one line to or from it</p> <p>count the errors here – loses a mark for every error</p>																								
(b)	(structural) collagen/keratin/actin/myosin <b>AND</b> (functional) enzyme/protease/amy/lase/lipase/haemoglobin (1)	1	<p><b>BOTH</b> needed for the mark.</p> <p>allow tissue predominantly protein, e.g. 'muscles', 'hair' or 'fingernails', in first space</p>																								
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>																									
2 (a)	correctly completed Punnett square (1);  probability: 0.5/50%/1/2 (1)	2	<p>accept use of other letters (not x, y)</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">father</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">H</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">mother</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">H</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Hh or hH</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">hh</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">OR</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">hh</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">hh</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">hh</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">father</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">H</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Hh or hH</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">mother</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">mother</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">h</td> </tr> </table> <p>allow ecf but accept 0.5/50%/1/2 even if Punnett square does not predict it</p>	father	H	h	mother	h	h	H	Hh or hH	hh	OR	h	hh	h	hh	hh	father	H	Hh or hH	mother	h	h	mother	h	h
father	H	h	mother	h	h																						
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 (b) (i)	<p><b>Level 3 (5–6 marks)</b> Answer considers implications to Heather and her family using examples across different areas to develop the consequences. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 2 (3–4 marks)</b> Answer considers implications to Heather and to her family using an example to develop the consequences. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 1 (1–2 marks)</b> Answer considers an implication to Heather or her family. Quality of written communication impedes communication of science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 0 (0 marks)</b> Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to C</p> <p>family = principally Heather's partner and children in this context; but allow siblings and mother</p> <p>ignore use of the term 'carrier' to mean 'having the affected allele'</p> <p><b>Indicative scientific points may include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will know if she has the disease</li> <li>• will enable her to prepare</li> <li>• will enable her to plan treatment</li> <li>• will allow her to plan a family</li> <li>• results may not be accurate (false positives/negatives)</li> <li>• may not want her family to know</li> <li>• may not want to know herself</li> <li>• could cause stress or anxiety</li> <li>• employer could obtain information</li> <li>• might mean less chance of promotion</li> <li>• might mean more chance of losing job</li> <li>• could increase insurance premiums</li> </ul> <p><b>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</b></p>
(b) (ii)	<p>people reproduce before they know that they have Huntington's disease (1); condition/gene/it gets passed on/does not disappear (1); higher mutation rate (1)</p>	2	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> marking point can be implied or reverse argument e.g. 'people with other genetic diseases may decide not to have children because they know what they may get'</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1 a	 <p>Probability = 0.25</p>	3	<p>one mark for correct parent genotypes (both Tt/ tT) incorrect genotypes do not credit for ecf marks</p> <p>one mark for correct completion of Punnett Square. Allow correct alternative genetic diagram.</p> <p>one mark for correct probability</p> <p>Use of alternative symbols (as long as upper and lower case of same letter is clear). Max 2 marks.</p>
b	<p>idea of lots of (fetal) cells / don't need to separate mother's cells from fetal cells</p>	1	<p>ignore more accurate/reliable</p>
b	<p>less painful / invasive / less risk of miscarriage / less equipment needed</p>	1	<p>accept idea it is safer/easier accept idea that it can be done earlier in the pregnancy</p>



Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
C	<p><b>[Level 3]</b> Answer gives reasons from more than two areas why a couple may or may not choose to have the test done. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p><b>[Level 2]</b> Answer gives reasons from more than one area why a couple may or may not choose to have the test done. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p><b>[Level 1]</b> Answer states a reason why a couple may or may not choose to have the test done. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p><b>[Level 0]</b> Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to A*</p> <p><b>Indicative scientific points may include:</b></p> <p><b>Ethical/moral/religious:</b> may or may not believe in testing may or may not believe in terminations may or may not be worried about discrimination against a disabled child may or may not believe there should be any interference in nature (idea of playing God)</p> <p><b>economic:</b> may or may not be able to afford care for child / treatment / counselling (since medical services cost in some countries)</p> <p><b>medical:</b> increased risk of miscarriage risk to health of mother as a result of termination risk to health of mother / fetus as a result of testing false negative/positive test. Accuracy of the test. plan for future medical treatment</p> <p><b>circumstances:</b> may or may not have other healthy children to consider may or may not have been trying for a baby for a long time may or may not have had many miscarriages prior to this baby may or may not plan for the future</p> <p><b>general:</b> can make decisions regarding termination may, or may not, want to know whether the child has the disease couples will make different judgements about risks and benefits of the test idea that perception of risk is different to actual risk the quality of life the child/parents will have</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance																
1	(a) (i) Sarah AND Wendy (1)	1	accept either way round																
	(ii) Mary AND Dave (1) Pete AND Liz (1) Jane (1)	3	minus 1 mark for each name over five names names can be in any order.																
	(iii) <table border="1" data-bbox="443 1077 1098 1883"> <tr> <td>Cystic fibrosis is caused by a recessive allele.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The symptoms of cystic fibrosis appear at about the age of forty.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cystic fibrosis is caused by environmental factors.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The symptoms include difficulty in breathing because of thick mucus.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If a person with cystic fibrosis has a non-carrier partner, there is a 50:50 chance of having children with cystic fibrosis.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The genotype of a cystic fibrosis carrier is heterozygous.</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The alleles for cystic fibrosis occur in two different places on the same chromosome.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cystic fibrosis can be transmitted by coughs and sneezes.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Cystic fibrosis is caused by a recessive allele.	✓	The symptoms of cystic fibrosis appear at about the age of forty.		Cystic fibrosis is caused by environmental factors.		The symptoms include difficulty in breathing because of thick mucus.	✓	If a person with cystic fibrosis has a non-carrier partner, there is a 50:50 chance of having children with cystic fibrosis.		The genotype of a cystic fibrosis carrier is heterozygous.	✓	The alleles for cystic fibrosis occur in two different places on the same chromosome.		Cystic fibrosis can be transmitted by coughs and sneezes.		3	minus 1 mark for each additional incorrect response
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2	(look at the sex) chromosomes/Karyotype (1) males: XY and females: XX (1)	2	Males have XY chromosomes and females XX chromosomes = 2 marks												
b	gene on Y chromosome/SRY gene (1) leads to formation of testes / testosterone / androgen (1) absent leads to formation of ovaries/female reproductive system (1)	3	'hormone' alone is insufficient												
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a large number of people die from heart disease each year</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>having a particular gene does not guarantee that you will develop heart disease</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tim's mother does not have heart disease</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tim's father and grandfather died from heart disease</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>the results of the test can sometimes be incorrect</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>there are lots of factors that can contribute to heart disease</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </table>	a large number of people die from heart disease each year		having a particular gene does not guarantee that you will develop heart disease	✓	Tim's mother does not have heart disease		Tim's father and grandfather died from heart disease		the results of the test can sometimes be incorrect	✓	there are lots of factors that can contribute to heart disease	✓		
a large number of people die from heart disease each year															
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b	<i>if test is positive:</i> may not get life insurance(1) may be more expensive (1)	2	ora												
c	<i>looking for idea that people's perception of risk is different to the calculated risk:</i> Idea that Greg does not care/does not understand about the risk of heart disease (1) Tim has lost members of his family (which is likely to raise his perception of the risk) (1)	2													
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>													

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1 a i	Harold: ff Hilda: Ff	1	need both for the mark allow fF for Hilda do not credit if the distinction between the capital letter and the small letter is not clear.														
1 a ii	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Harold</th> <th>Hilda</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>heterozygous</td> <td>homozygous dominant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>heterozygous</td> <td>homozygous recessive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>homozygous dominant</td> <td>heterozygous</td> </tr> <tr> <td>homozygous dominant</td> <td>homozygous recessive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>homozygous recessive</td> <td>homozygous dominant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>homozygous recessive</td> <td>heterozygous ✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Harold	Hilda	heterozygous	homozygous dominant	heterozygous	homozygous recessive	homozygous dominant	heterozygous	homozygous dominant	homozygous recessive	homozygous recessive	homozygous dominant	homozygous recessive	heterozygous ✓	1	If more than 1 box is ticked, no mark awarded..
Harold	Hilda																
heterozygous	homozygous dominant																
heterozygous	homozygous recessive																
homozygous dominant	heterozygous																
homozygous dominant	homozygous recessive																
homozygous recessive	homozygous dominant																
homozygous recessive	heterozygous ✓																
b	<p><b>Any two from</b>                      idea of F/dominant allele being inherited from Hilda / Harold will only pass on one f allele (1)                      so child might be heterozygous/carrier/ Ff (1)                      there is a 50% chance (1)                      need 2 recessive alleles to have cystic fibrosis/homozygous recessive/ ff (1)</p>	2	Ignore Hilda is a carrier Points could be awarded from a correctly annotated diagram. Do not credit gene instead of allele														
c	<p><b>Any three from</b>                      risk of miscarriage/ harm (the foetus/mother)/risk of infection (1)                      termination/abortion (1)                      false positive / negatives/not accurate/reliable (1)                      who should be told (1)                      religious/ethical concerns (1)                      insurance/job implications (1)</p>	3	Ignore damage unless qualified ignore reference to safety ignore 'don't want to know'														
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>															

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
grey shading in first column indicates overlap with A141/01; shading in 3 <sup>rd</sup> column indicates IG1			
1			
(a)	egg cells fertilised embryos  <i>any two from:</i> should / should not be allowed to choose the characteristics of our children (1); difficult to decide when it is and isn't acceptable (1); lots of embryos are not used / will be destroyed (1); interfering with the course of nature/playing God (1)	2	All 3 correct = 2 marks 2 correct (only one error) = 1 mark 1 correct = 0 marks  e.g. choice of gender
(b)		2	
(c)	<i>for:</i> find out if the baby has the disease (1); find out if the baby is a carrier (1); enables parents to plan (1); may decide to terminate the pregnancy (1) <i>against:</i> risk of miscarriage/damage to fetus/damage to mother (1); results may not be reliable / idea of false positives or false negatives (1); it's better not to know (1);  interfering with the course of nature/playing God (1)	3	max 2 for each argument  may have two points in a single sentence, e.g. 'be prepared if the baby has the disease' = 2 marks 'so they can terminate if it has the disease' = 2 marks  e.g. "it's better to know"  this could imply " you should have the baby whether or not it has c.f." or " it would be too stressful to find out that the baby has it"
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 (a)	D F E (A) C G B (2)	2	DFE gets (1); ('Don't Forget Eggs') CGB gets (1) ('Can't Get Better')
(b)	<p><b>Level 3 (5–6 marks)</b> Identify at least two distinct implications and at least two concerns, which are clearly linked. Answer must relate to the case of saviour siblings which may be implied.</p> <p>Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 2 (3–4 marks)</b> Identify at least two implications and at least two concerns, which are not necessarily linked. Answer must relate to the case of saviour siblings, which may be implied.</p> <p>Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 1 (1–2 marks)</b> Identifies at least two implications or concerns (or one of each, not necessarily linked). May not refer to saviour siblings.</p> <p>Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 0 (0 marks)</b> Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.</p>	6	<p><b>This question is targeted at grades up to A/A*</b> <b>Indicative scientific points about implications may include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• saves the life of the daughter</li> <li>• no blood transfusions</li> <li>• fewer stays in hospital / infections</li> <li>• less stress for the family.</li> <li>• Government needs to decide what is and isn't allowed with regards to embryo selection.</li> <li>• false positives or negatives</li> <li>• medical intervention on saviour sibling</li> <li>• unused embryos are discarded</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicative scientific points about concerns may include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child only born to be a saviour sibling</li> <li>• would not have been chosen otherwise</li> <li>• is it right to select embryos for their characteristics (even if they have the potential to save other lives)</li> <li>• discarding of other embryos is unethical</li> <li>• some people don't like the idea of 'playing God'</li> <li>• could cause the brother stress in the future / low self-esteem</li> <li>• brother too young to be involved in the decision to use his stem cells.</li> <li>• expensive</li> <li>• general idea of medical procedures carrying risk or distress to mother or saviour sibling</li> </ul> <p><b>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</b></p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	<p><b>Level 3 (5–6 marks)</b> Explains how clones can be formed in plants and animals.</p> <p>Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 2 (3–4 marks)</b> Explains how clones can be formed in plants or animals.</p> <p>Quality of written communication partially impedes communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 1 (1–2 marks)</b> Shows understanding of what is meant by clones and gives examples in plants and/or animals</p> <p>Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.</p> <p><b>Level 0 (0 marks)</b> Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to A</p> <p><b>Indicative scientific points at Level 2 and 3 may include:</b></p> <p><b>Animals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• twins fertilised zygote separates, both halves develop into an individual (natural)</li> <li>• Greenfly reproducing asexually (natural)</li> <li>• nucleus of body cell transferred to empty egg cell (artificial)</li> </ul> <p><b>Plants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• description of the formation of a runner/bulb (natural)</li> <li>• description of tissue culture or taking a cutting (artificial)</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicative scientific points at Level 1 may include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clones are genetically identical</li> <li>• produced by asexual reproduction</li> <li>• human identical twins</li> <li>• runners or bulbs</li> <li>• (tissue culture) taking a cutting</li> <li>• nuclear transfer</li> </ul> <p>Ignore references to bacteria/mayfly</p> <p><b>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris; do not use ticks.</b></p>
	<b>Total</b>	6	