

**AQA, OCR, Edexcel**

**A Level**

# **A Level Biology**

**Populations Answers**

Name:

**M M E**

**Mathsmadeeasy.co.uk**

**Total Marks: /26**



<p>SO: BB = 0.5625 = 56.25% = Brown Bb = 0.375 = 37.5% = Brown bb = 0.0625 = 6.25% = Grey</p> <p>ii) <u>Any three from:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- large population of mice</li><li>- Mating between the mice must be random</li><li>- No immigration or emigration of mice from the population</li><li>- No mutations</li><li>- No selection/ natural selection</li></ul> <p>iii) Proportions of alleles within a population must stay the same from one generation to the next</p>	<p>3 marks</p> <p>1 mark</p>
<p>2. a) i) <u>2 marks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Stabilising – where individuals with traits towards the middle of the range are more likely to survive</li><li>- Caused by a stable environment</li> <li>-Directional – where individuals of one extreme type are more likely to survive and reproduce</li><li>- Due to changes in the environment</li></ul>	<p>4 marks</p>

<p>ii) – Antibiotic resistance has increased over time for all three species of bacteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Environmental changes as more antibiotics are used</li><li>- Some bacteria become resistant which causes natural selection to occur</li><li>- Frequency of the resistant allele increases in the population and forces the population to move in a particular direction –</li><li>- Example of directional selection</li><li>- Selection pressure is strongest for MRSA/</li></ul>	<p>5 marks</p>
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