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The Nervous System

Answer	Marks
 a) Population: group of organisms of the same species living in the same area Gene Pool: All the genes or alleles present in the population 	3 marks
Allele: a version of a gene b) i) $p^2 = frequency of thehomozygous dominantgenotype2pq = frequency of theheterozygous genotypeq^2 = frequency of thehomozygous recessivephenotype$	3 marks
ii) $q^2 = 1$ in 2500 = 0.0004 $q = \sqrt{0.0004} = 0.02$ p + q = 1 1 - q = p 1 - 0.02 = 0.98 = p $2pq = 2(0.98 \times 0.02) =$ 0.0392 3.92% of the population are carriers	4 marks
c) i) $p = 0.75$ q = 0.25 $q^2 = 0.0625$ $p^2 = 0.5625$ 2pq = 0.375	3 marks

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 SO: BB = 0.5625 = 56.25% = Brown Bb = 0.375 = 37.5% = Brown bb = 0.0625 = 6.25% = Grey ii) <u>Any three from</u>: - large population of mice - Mating between the mice must be random - No immigration or emigration of mice from the population - No mutations - No selection/ natural selection iii) Proportions of alleles within a population must stay the same from one generation to the next 	3 marks 1 mark
 2. a) i) <u>2 marks:</u> Stabilising - where individuals with traits towards the middle of the range are more likely to survive Caused by a stable environment Directional - where individuals of one extreme type are more likely to survive and reproduce Due to changes in the environment 	4 marks

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ii) – Antibiotic resistance has	
increased over time for all	
three species of bacteria	
- Environmental changes as	
more antibiotics are used	
- Some bacteria become	5 marks
resistant which causes natural	
selection to occur	
- Frequency of the resistant allele	
increases in the population	
and forces the population to	
move in a particular direction –	
- Example of directional	
selection	
- Selection pressure is	
strongest for MRSA/	