6 The saiga antelope is found in the grasslands of Eurasia. In the 1970s its population was 1 250 000. The population has decreased due to loss of habitat and a disease outbreak in 2015.

Population estimates suggest as few as 50 000 individuals remain.

Conservation efforts aim to ensure that the population recovers to previous levels.



- (a) The population may recover quickly as saiga antelopes usually produce twins.
  - (i) Even though both offspring are from the same father and the same mother, they may be genetically different.

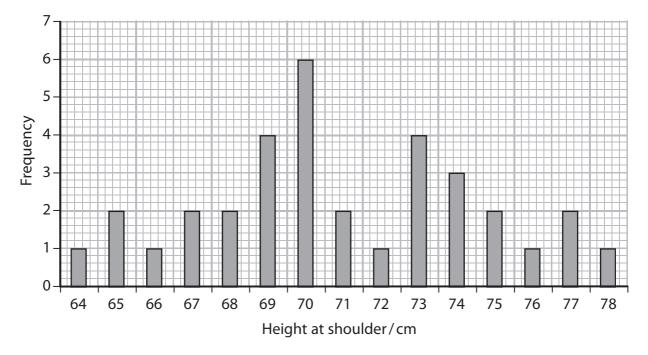
Evnlain	why the	offenring	may he	genetically	different
EXDIAILI	willy tile	OHSDIIIG	IIIav be	denetically	amerent.

Explain vily the onspring may be generically american	
	(2)

(ii) During fertilisation, only one sperm cell can fertilise an egg cell.  Explain why a second sperm cell cannot fertilise the egg cell.	(3)

(b) Endangered animals are monitored to determine the diversity and viability of the population.

The height of 34 saiga antelopes is shown in the graph.



(i) State how the graph provides evidence that this characteristic shows polygenic inheritance.

(1)

(ii) Height in animals is determined by polygenic inheritance.

Which is a description of polygenic inheritance of height?

(1)

- A controlled by a large number of alleles of one gene
- **B** controlled by more than one gene
- C controlled by one gene from each parent
- **D** controlled by one gene and the environment

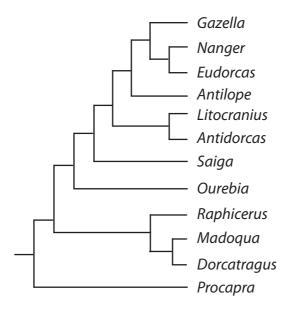


(iii) State and justify the mode for height of the saiga antelope.	(2)
c) Saiga antelopes are related to a wide range of other species of antelope.	
The diagram shows the phylogenetic relationships between some antelope This diagram was produced using data from analysis of a protein.	?S.
┌─ Saiga	
Antilope	
Antidorcas  Nanger	
Ourebia	
— Madoqua	
Raphicerus	
(i) Explain how this diagram indicates that saiga antelopes are more closely to <i>Antilope</i> than to <i>Antidorcas</i> .	y related
,	(2)



(3)

(ii) This is a more recent classification diagram based on a study of the mitochondrial genomes of antelopes.



Deduce how this study led to different opinions about the relationship between *Saiga* and *Antilope*.

(Total for Question 6 = 14 marks)