Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(i)	An explanation which makes reference to two of the following:		
	(each zygote is formed) from different gametes / random fertilisation (1)	ALLOW not monozygotic twins	
	each gamete contains different combinations of alleles (1)		
	• (different combination of alleles due to) { independent assortment / crossing over } (during meiosis) (1)		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(ii)	An explanation which makes reference to the following:		
	cortical reaction / fusion of cortical granules with egg cell (surface) membrane (1)		
	 resulting in { thickening / hardening } of the zona pellucida (1) 		
	therefore (other) sperm cells cannot reach egg cell (surface) membrane (1)		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)(i)	 (range of heights) show continuous variation (1) 	ALLOW continuous data	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)(ii)	B - controlled by more than one gene	
	The only correct answer is B	
	A is not correct because a polygenic trait is not controlled by a large number of alleles of one gene	
	C is not correct because a polygenic trait is not controlled by one gene from each parent	
	D is not correct because a polygenic trait is not controlled by one gene and the environment	
		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)(iii)	An answer which makes reference to the following:		
	• 70 cm (1)		
	the highest frequency (of antelopes) (1)	ALLOW 'most common' height	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(c)(i)	An explanation which makes reference to the following:		
	 (Saiga more closely related to Antilope) because they shared a common ancestor more recently (1) 		
	• there are more similarities in the protein (1)	e.g. similar sequences of amino acids in the protein	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(c)(ii)	An answer which makes reference to the following:		
	• they are less closely related (1)		
	• DNA { profiling / analysis / comparison } (1)		
	 (detected) more differences in the mitochondrial genome (1) 		(3)