See back cover for an English translation of this cover



91157M



## Koiora, Kaupae 2, 2012

# 91157M Te whakaatu māramatanga ki te rerekētanga me te huringa ā-ira

2.00 i te ahiahi Rāpare 22 Whiringa-ā-rangi 2012 Whiwhinga: Whā

Paetae	Paetae Kaiaka	Paetae Kairangi
Te whakaatu māramatanga ki te rerekētanga me te huringa ā-ira.	Te whakaatu māramatanga hōhonu ki te rerekētanga me te huringa ā-ira.	Te whakaatu māramatanga matawhānui ki te rerekētanga me te huringa ā-ira.

Tirohia mehemea e ōrite ana te Tau Ākonga ā-Motu (NSN) kei tō pepa whakauru ki te tau kei runga ake nei.

Me whakautu e koe te KATOA o ngā pātai kei roto i te pukapuka nei.

Ki te hiahia koe i ētahi atu wāhi hei tuhituhi whakautu, whakamahia te (ngā) whārangi kei muri i te pukapuka nei ka āta tuhi i te tau pātai.

Tirohia mehemea kei roto nei ngā whārangi 2–15 e raupapa tika ana, ā, kāore hoki he whārangi wātea.

HOATU TE PUKAPUKA NEI KI TE KAIWHAKAHAERE HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

TAPEKE

Kia 60 meneti hei whakautu i ngā pātai o tēnei pukapuka.

#### PĀTAI TUATAHI: NGA ĀHUAIRA HŌU

Ka hua i ngā irakētanga ngā āhuaira hōu, engari kāore e uru katoa atu ngā āhuaira hōu ki te puna ira o tētahi taupori.

Matapakitia tēnei kīanga, me te whakaaroaro ki ēnei take e whai ake ana i tō whakautu:

- he aha te tikanga o ēnei kupu: te irakētanga me te puna ira

ngā āhuatanga ka w	nakataa mena ka a	iru ne anuana ki	с рипа па.	

You are advised to spend 60 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

### **QUESTION ONE: NEW ALLELES**

Mutations can result in the formation of new alleles, but not all new alleles enter the gene pool of a population.

Discuss this statement, considering the following points in your response:

• what is meant by the terms: mutation and gene pool

differences between somatic and gametic mutation			
the factors that determine whether an allele enters the gene pool.			

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

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#### PĀTAI TUARUA: NGA ĀHUAIRA TAUREA

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKF

Ko tētahi tauira o ngā āhuaira taurea ko tērā ka whakatau i te tauira huruhuru o ngā rakiraki mallard. Ka hua i te āhuaira M te tauira Mallard mohoao. Ka hua i te āhuaira tuarua, i te M<sup>R</sup>, tētahi tauira rerekē e kīia ana he Restricted, ka hua hoki i tētahi āhuaira tuatoru, i te m<sup>d</sup>, tētahi tauira e kīia ana he Dusky.

He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei. He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei. He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.

Restricted Mallard Dusky

www.backyardchickens.com/t/410593/understanding-basic-colour-genetics-mallards-derivitive

I roto i tēnei rangatū, he ngoi ake te Restricted i te Mallard me te Dusky, ā, he ngoi ake te Mallard i te Dusky.

$$M^{R}$$
 (Restricted) > M (Mallard) >  $m^{d}$  (Dusky)

E ono ngā tohuira ka taea e ēnei āhuaira e toru kia hua mai ai ngā tohuāhua e toru.

Matapaki he aha i kotahi anake ai te pahekotanga o ng $\bar{a}$  tohuira m $\bar{a}$ tua ka whakaputa uri e whakaatu ana i ng $\bar{a}$  tohu $\bar{a}$ hua e toru katoa i ng $\bar{a}$  uri  $\bar{F}_1$ .

I tō whakautu me whakaoti e koe te tūtohi tukutuku (Punnett) hei whakaatu i te whakawhiti, me te āta tautohu i ngā ōwehenga tohuira, tohuāhua hoki e whakaaturia ana hei ōrau, hei ōwehenga rānei. I tō whakautu me kōrero mō te tūtohi tukutuku kua oti i a koe.

	Ngā tohuhema F1			
Ngā tohuhema F1				
nga tonuncina i i				

Tohuira:			
Tohuāhua:			

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MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE
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#### **QUESTION TWO: MULTIPLE ALLELES**

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An example of multiple alleles is one that determines the feather pattern of mallard ducks. One allele M, produces the wild-type mallard pattern. A second allele M<sup>R</sup>, produces a different pattern called restricted, and a third allele, m<sup>d</sup>, produces a pattern termed dusky.

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Restricted

Mallard

Dusky

www.backyardchickens.com/t/410593/understanding-basic-colour-genetics-mallards-derivitive

In this series, restricted is dominant over mallard and dusky, and mallard is dominant over dusky:

$$M^R$$
 (Restricted) > M (Mallard) >  $m^d$  (Dusky)

There are six genotypes possible with these three alleles to produce the three phenotypes.

Discuss why there is only one combination of parental genotypes which can produce offspring that show all three phenotypes in the  $F_1$  offspring.

In your answer you should complete the Punnett square to show the cross, and clearly identify the genotype and phenotype proportions expressed as a percentage or ratio. Refer to your completed Punnett square in your discussion.

	F1 gametes		
E1 comotos			
F1 gametes			

Genotype:			
Phenotype:			

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### PĀTAI TUATORU: NGĀ HURINGA I TĒTAHI PUNA IRA

MĀ TE
KAIMĀKA
ANAKE

Ka pā mai ngā huringa ki te puna ira o ngā taupori i te haere o te wā. Ko ngā tauira i Aotearoa ko ngā wī me te toutouwai pango o Wharekauri.

Matapakitia te pānga o te terenga iranga, te whiringa māori me te hekenga ki ēnei huringa.			
Me kõrero koe mõ ngā tauira kua tukuna, mõ ētahi atu tauira rānei o Aotearoa hei whakamārama i tō whakautu.			

#### QUESTION THREE: CHANGES IN A GENE POOL

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Changes occur in the gene pool of populations over time. Examples in New Zealand include tussock grasses and the Chatham Island black robin.			
Discuss how genetic drift, natural selection and migration can contribute to these changes.  You should refer to the examples given, or any other New Zealand examples to help to clarify your answer.			

MĀ TE KAIMĀK ANAKE
ANANE

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	He puka anō mēnā ka hiahiatia.	
U TAI	Tuhia te (ngā) tau pātai mēnā e hāngai ana.	

Extra paper if required.	ASSESSOR USE ONLY
Write the question number(s) if applicable.	USE ONLY
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### English translation of the wording on the front cover

## Level 2 Biology, 2012

## 91157 Demonstrate understanding of genetic variation and change

2.00 pm Thursday 22 November 2012 Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of genetic variation and change.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of genetic variation and change.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of genetic variation and change.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–15 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.