

Cooperative Hunting Behaviour	Marks
<b>Explains the term cooperative hunting</b>	3
<i>Predatory animals hunting prey [1]</i>	
<i>Working together with other members of the same species [1]</i>	
<i>Individuals typically have roles to play in the hunt [1]</i>	
<b>Explains the costs and benefits of cooperative hunting</b>	4
<i>Benefit - Increases success rate of the hunt, reduced individual energy expenditure, take larger prey [2]</i>	
<i>Costs – reduced energy intake through sharing prey, individuals may choose to cheat. [2]</i>	
<b>Explains the cooperative hunting strategy</b>	4
<i>- Wolves - Intimidate, Chase, Isolate. [3]</i>	
<b>OR</b>	
<i>- Lions - Stealth approach, fast attack (kill if possible), drive to ambush [3]</i>	
<b>Explains the role of the individual in the hunt</b>	9
<b>Lions</b> - Answers may include:	
<i>- Wings who circle the flanks of the prey, prevent escape and channel prey towards ambush. [3]</i>	
<i>- Centres who approach as close as possible before attacking, will kill if possible, otherwise chase [3]</i>	
<i>- Ambush awaits prey to be driven towards them, will join the chase if necessary. [3]</i>	
<b>OR</b>	
<b>Wolves</b> - Answers may include:	9
<i>- Younger wolves flank the outside, intimidating prey items, harrowing the herd. [3]</i>	
<i>- Faster individuals chase/harrow the herd, trying to split the herd into smaller groups/individuals/young animals. [3]</i>	
<i>- Larger individuals attempt to bite the legs, throat and snout of the isolated prey item to bring it down. [3]</i>	
<b>Compares and Lions or Gray Wolves to an additional species</b>	4
<b>Research Notes</b>	6
<i>Research notes relate to the question being answered [2]</i>	
<i>Research notes are summarised, large sections not copied verbatim [2]</i>	
<i>Length of research notes – number of pages. [2]</i>	
<b>References</b>	6
<i>One mark per website referenced in the notes [6]</i>	
<b>APA Formatting</b>	3
<i>½ mark for each reference in APA format. [3]</i>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>
Symbiosis	Marks
<b>Explains the term symbiotic relationship:</b>	4
<i>Close biological interaction between two separate species. [1]</i>	
<i>Symbiotic relationships can be facultative (do not need to associate all the time) or obligate (depend on each other for survival) [2]</i>	
<i>Examples of symbiotic relationships – mutualism, commensalism, parasitism, predation. [1]</i>	
<b>Defines the terms parasitism, commensalism, mutualism and predation:</b>	4
<i>Mutualism – interaction where each individual in the relationship benefits [1]</i>	

<i>Predation – interaction where one individual gains nutrients at the expense of the others life. [1]</i>	
<i>Parasitism – interaction where one individual gains nutrients at the expense of the other, often without killing the host. [1]</i>	
<i>Commensalism – interaction where one individual benefits and the other is not affected. [1]</i>	
<b>Compares similarities between predation and parasitism:</b>	2
<i>In each interaction one individual benefits, the other is harmed/killed [2]</i>	
<b>Contrasts between predation and parasitism</b>	2
<i>Predation kills one of the individuals; parasitism keeps the host alive (in most cases). [2]</i>	
<b>Compares similarities between commensalism and mutualism:</b>	2
<i>No net loss for any individual, at least one individual in both interaction benefits. [2]</i>	
<b>Contrasts between commensalism and mutualism:</b>	2
<i>Mutualism benefits both individuals. One individual is unaffected neither harmed or benefited in commensalism [2]</i>	
<b>Describes an example for commensalism</b>	2
<i>Provides and describes an example of commensalism [2]</i>	
<b>Describes an example for mutualism</b>	2
<i>Provides and describes an example of mutualism [2]</i>	
<b>Describes an example of predation</b>	2
<i>Provides and describes an example of predation [2]</i>	
<b>Describes an example of parasitism</b>	2
<i>Provides and describes an example of parasitism [2]</i>	
<b>Research Notes:</b>	6
<i>Research notes relate to the question being answered [2]</i>	
<i>Research notes are summarised, large sections not copied verbatim [2]</i>	
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