2001 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION Biology

Section I – Part B (continued)

		Marks
Qu	estion 22 (6 marks)	
(a)	species. What effect would cloning have on the genetic diversity of the species?	2
	@ Over time cloning would decrease	
	the natural variability and divers	_
	ity of the species. They would all	
	be the same with no variotion	
(b)	Explain TWO possible evolutionary effects of a disease entering an endangered population containing some cloned individuals.	4
	· Us a disease enters an endagered popul	Mation
	with cloned individuals it has the	
	potential to kill all the clones as the	rere
	is no variability in their genes.	
	· The clones could survive and the	
	others die, therefore only cloned	_
	animals would be left, resulting	
	in decreased variation	

Marks

Question 23 (3 marks)

In twelfth-century China, people seeking protection from smallpox removed scabs from people mildly scarred from the disease. These scabs were then ground and inhaled as powder. Similarly, in the seventeenth century, an Englishwoman, Mary Montagu, injected bits of smallpox scabs into healthy children to protect them from the disease.

3

In the light of our current knowledge about the immune response, explain why these practices were successful.

These prochees were successful because the smallpox
scaps are weakened, dead or a strain of the
antigen leg the virus small pox. This sets off the
I memory cetts (that record the original antigen). This
prevents the assesse as the minute records the
antigen and triggers /instrates on Immune response

Question 24 (4 marks)

Explain the relationship between the cause and ONE symptom of ONE named non-infectious disease.

4

Down Syndrome is a non-infectious inherited dixaxe. The cause of the disease is the extra chromosome making it be chromosome. This means that the mormal number of chromosomes is not 46 but non 47. The symptom relating to the Down Syndrome disease is the disability in learning, which is defected, so special schools are required