Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2024

LIFE SCIENCES P2

MARKS: **150**

TIME: **2½ hours**

ILFSCE2

This question paper consists of 15 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Write ALL the answers in the ANSWER BOOK.
3. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Present your answers according to the instructions of each question.
6. ALL drawings MUST be done in pencil and labelled in blue or black ink.
7. Draw diagrams, tables or flow charts ONLY when asked to do so.
8. The diagrams in this question paper are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
9. Do NOT use graph paper.
10. You may use a non-programmable calculator, protractor and a compass, where necessary.
11. All calculations to be rounded off to TWO decimal spaces.
12. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.9) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.10 D.

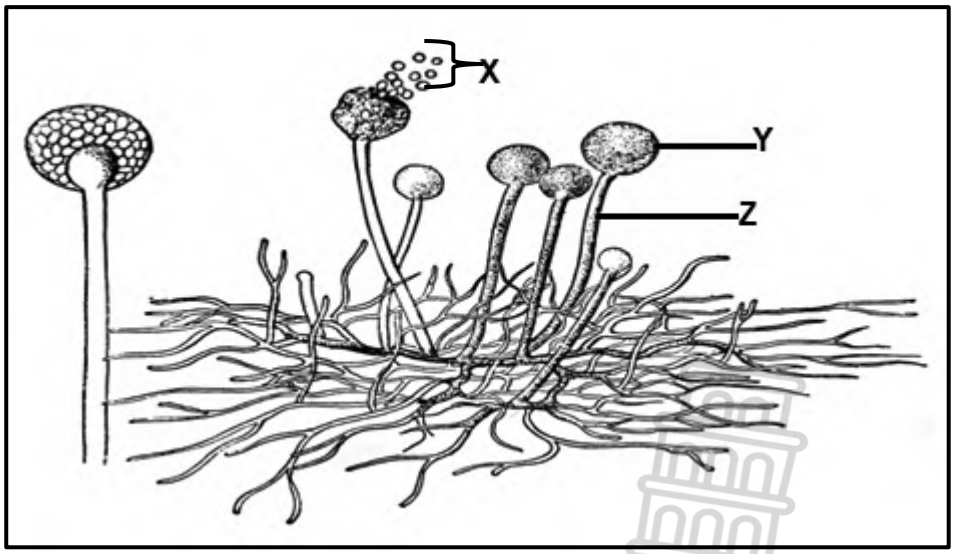
1.1.1 A root system mainly found in monocots formed by many thin, moderately branching roots from the stem.

A Vascular roots
B Aerial roots
C Adventitious roots
D Taproots

1.1.2 A biological preparation made from damaged micro-organisms particles used to stimulate an immune response by the body's immune system.

A Antibiotic
B Vaccine
C Antigen
D Virus

1.1.3 The diagram below shows a bread mould.



The correct labels for the diagram above are:

A X-spores, Y-sporangiophore, Z-sporangium
B X-sporangium, Y-spores, Z-sporangiophore
C Z-sporangiophore, Y-sporangium, X-spores
D Y-sporangium, X-sporangiophore, Z-spores

1.1.4 A technique used to determine the elephant population from an aerial photograph:

A Quadrat sampling
B Direct counting
C Mark-recapture
D Culling

1.1.5 The table below shows the water dam levels in the Nelson Mandela Bay municipality during certain months of 2024.

Dam	Capacity when full (mℓ)	Current level (%)	Available water (mℓ)
Churchill	32 249 mℓ	100%	32 597 mℓ
Impofu	105 757 mℓ	42.62%	27 642 mℓ
Loerie	3 026 mℓ	98.65%	2 410 mℓ
Kouga	125 910 mℓ	100%	121 755 mℓ
Groendal	11 638 mℓ	100%	11 149 mℓ

Which dam has the least available water?

A Impofu
B Groendal
C Kouga
D Loerie

1.1.6 A narrow shaft drilled in the ground to extract water.

A Aquifer
B Borehole
C Wetland
D Purification

1.1.7 Study the list below.

(i) Stops using medication after feeling better
(ii) Uses incorrect treatment
(iii) The pathogen undergoes mutations
(iv) Uses correct treatment on regular basis
(v) Gets infected with another disease

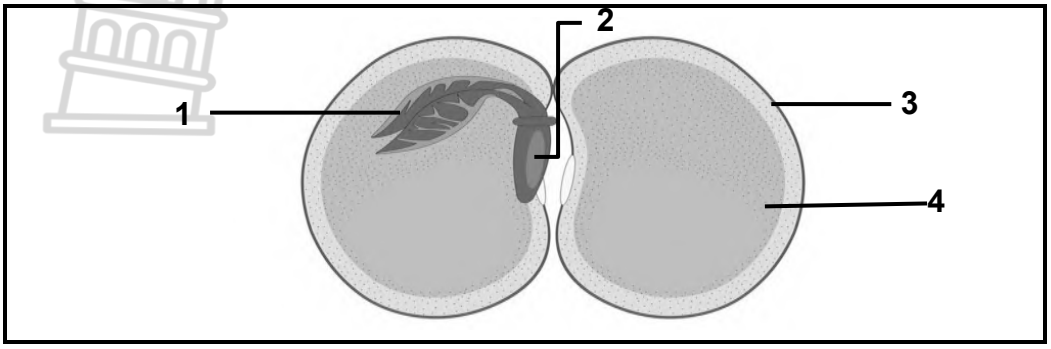
Which of the following combinations causes humans to develop resistance to a disease?

A (i) and (v)
B (ii), (iv) and (v)
C (iii) and (iv)
D (i) and (iii)

1.1.8 The net increase in a population can be determined by …

A adding deaths and immigrations and subtracting births and emigrations.
B adding births and immigrations and subtracting deaths and emigrations.
C adding births and emigrations and subtracting deaths and immigrations.
D adding births and deaths and subtracting emigrations and immigrations.

1.1.9 The following diagram shows a seed.



Which labelled part develops into the stem and leaves?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

(9 x 2) (18)

1.2 Give the correct **biological term** for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.9) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 Organisms of the same species that live together in the same environment and can interbreed

1.2.2 A plant body that is not differentiated into stems and leaves and which lacks true roots

1.2.3 Plant and animal species that remain stable in their environment

1.2.4 Organic component of soil, formed by the decomposition of leaves and other plant material by micro-organisms

1.2.5 A stem which grows horizontally

1.2.6 Factors that will exert an influence on a population regardless of its size

1.2.7 A process of initial colonisation of land in a previously disturbed area

1.2.8 Growing of a single species of plant crops in large areas for many consecutive years

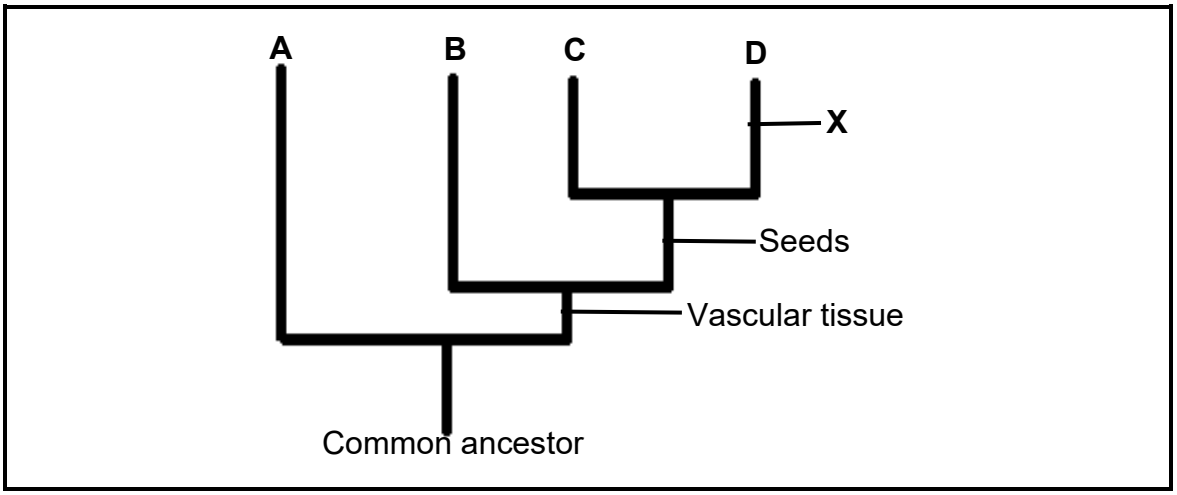
1.2.9 Electricity generated by the power of water (9 x 1) (9)

1.3 Indicate whether each of the descriptions in COLUMN I, applies to **A ONLY**, **B ONLY**, **BOTH A and B**, or **NONE** of the items in COLUMN II. Write **A only**, **B only**, **both A and B**, or **none** next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1.3.1 Develop a notochord	A: Arthropoda B: Chordata
1.3.2 Hemocoel	A: Open blood system B: Closed blood system
1.3.3 Autotrophic	A: Green algae B: Amoeba

(3 x 2) (6)

1.4 The phylogenetic diagram below shows possible evolutionary relationships in living organisms with four divisions.



1.4.1 Identify the kingdom represented by the phylogenetic diagram above. (1)

1.4.2 Write down the LETTER and NAME of the division that has:

(a) Dominant gametophyte generation (2)

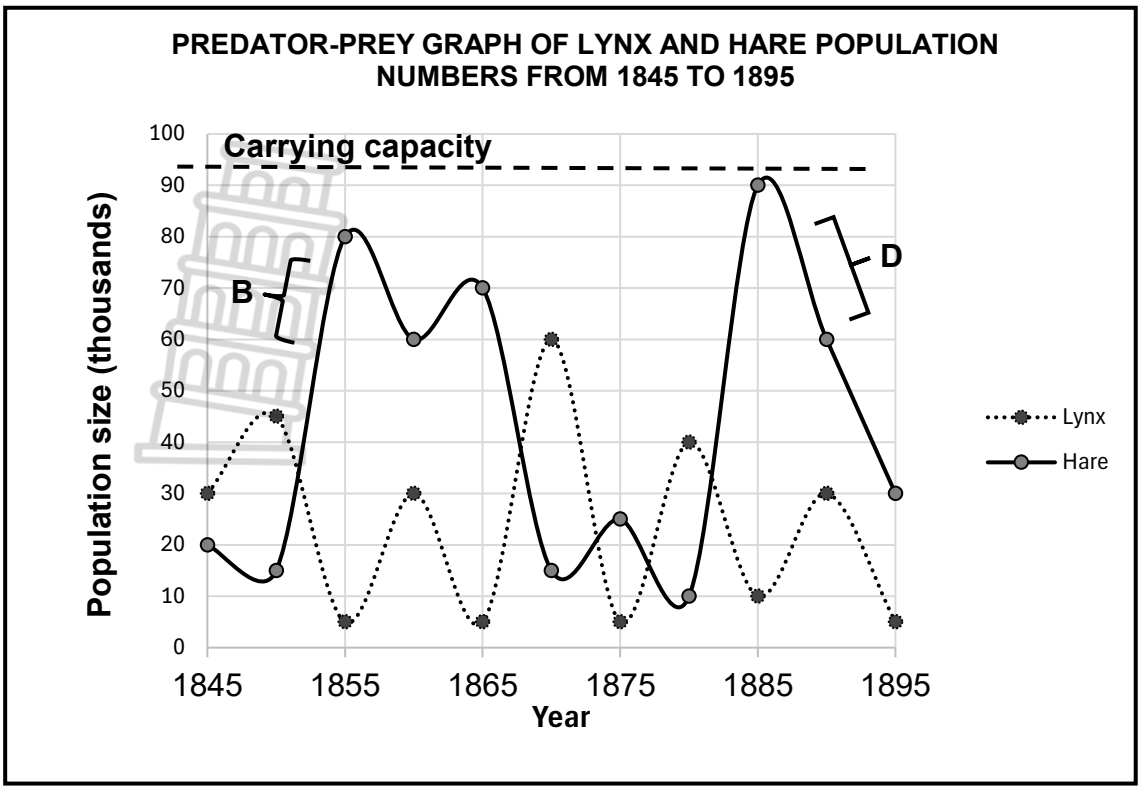
(b) Fronds as leaves (2)

1.4.3 State the evolutionary adaptation at **X** in division **D** that allowed it to be successful. (1)

1.4.4 Name the vascular tissue that transports manufactured foods. (1)

1.4.5 Which kingdom has sessile organisms that differ to the one above in their mode of nutrition? (1)

1.5 The graph below shows the interaction of between the lynx and hare population over time.



1.5.1 Name the:

(a) Prey species (1)

(b) Predator species (1)

1.5.2 What is the carrying capacity of the hare population in the above predator-prey graph? (1)

1.5.3 In which years is the population size of the hare twice as much as the lynx population? (2)

1.5.4 Identify the phase marked:

(a) **B** (1)

(b) **D** (1)

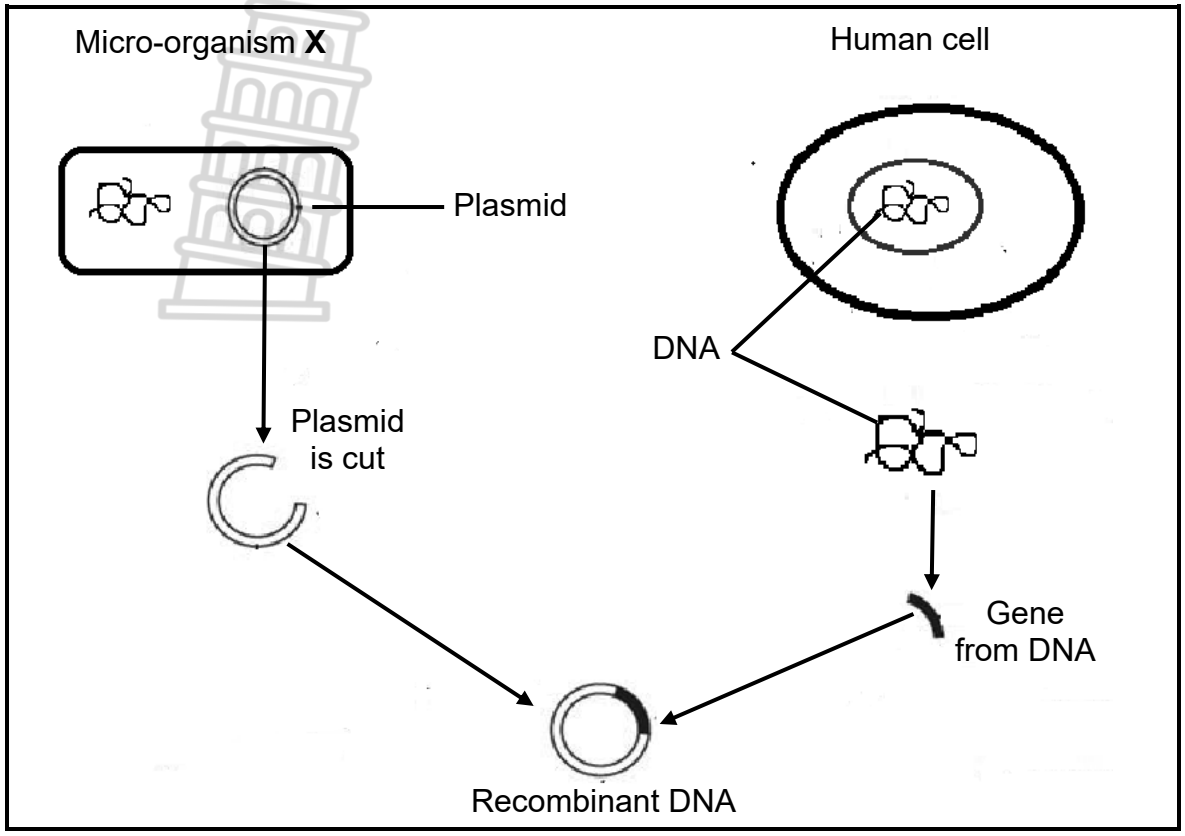
1.5.5 State TWO other density-dependent factors that may have a negative effect on a population. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 The diagram below shows a process in biotechnology on how insulin is produced for humans with diabetes mellitus.



2.1.1 Name the:

(a) Biotechnological process above (1)

(b) Micro-organism **X** used in this process (1)

2.1.2 Explain how micro-organism **X** named in QUESTION 2.1.1 (b) reproduces to make it suitable for the above process. (2)

2.1.3 Describe the steps involved in producing insulin. (4)

2.1.4 Draw a neatly labelled diagram of micro-organism **X** to show its structure. (5)

2.2 Read the information below.

HIV/Aids has been a global health pandemic for many years, with more than 35 million lives lost globally through this disease. Although no cure for this virus has been developed, scientists have developed prevention therapy to stop and reduce the spread of HIV in humans.

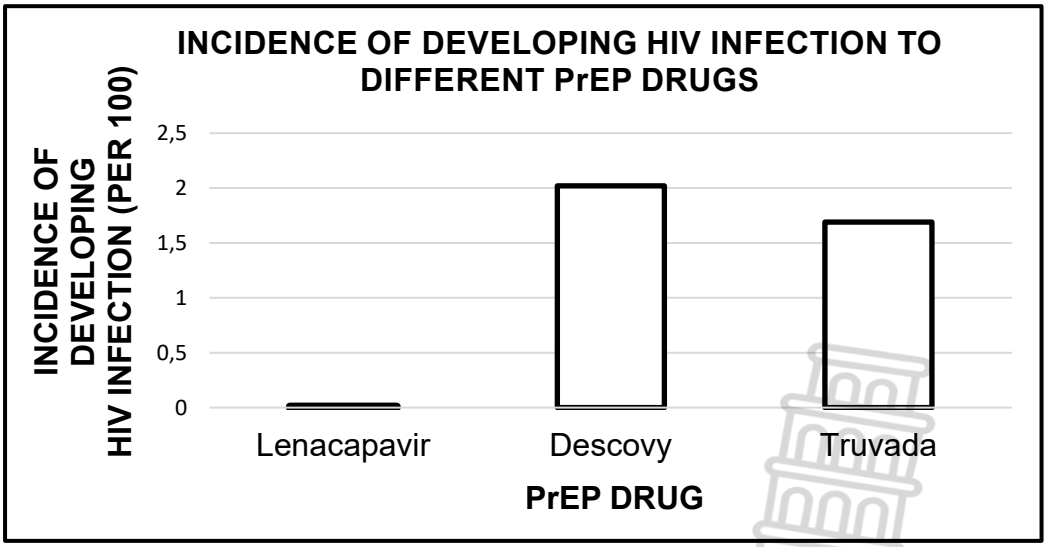
One such prevention therapy for HIV/Aids is Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP). PrEP works by stimulating the immune system into blocking an enzyme HIV needs to reproduce in the body. These drugs are usually taken daily at the same time interval by HIV negative people.

Scientists carried out an investigation to determine the effectiveness of PrEP drugs on preventing HIV infection in women.

The procedure was as follows:

- 5 338 women aged 16–25 years old participated in the investigation and were divided into three groups (**A**, **B** and **C**).
- Group **A** which consisted of 2 134 women, were given the Lenacapavir drug twice a year (once every 6 months).
- Group **B** had 2 136 women participants who took the Descovy drug daily for a year.
- Group **C** had 1 068 women participants who took the Truvada drug daily for a year.

The results of the investigation are shown graphically below.



2.2.1 Identify the type of immunity the PrEP drugs offer to people. (1)

2.2.2 For this investigation, identify the:

(a) Dependent variable (1)

(b) Independent variable (1)

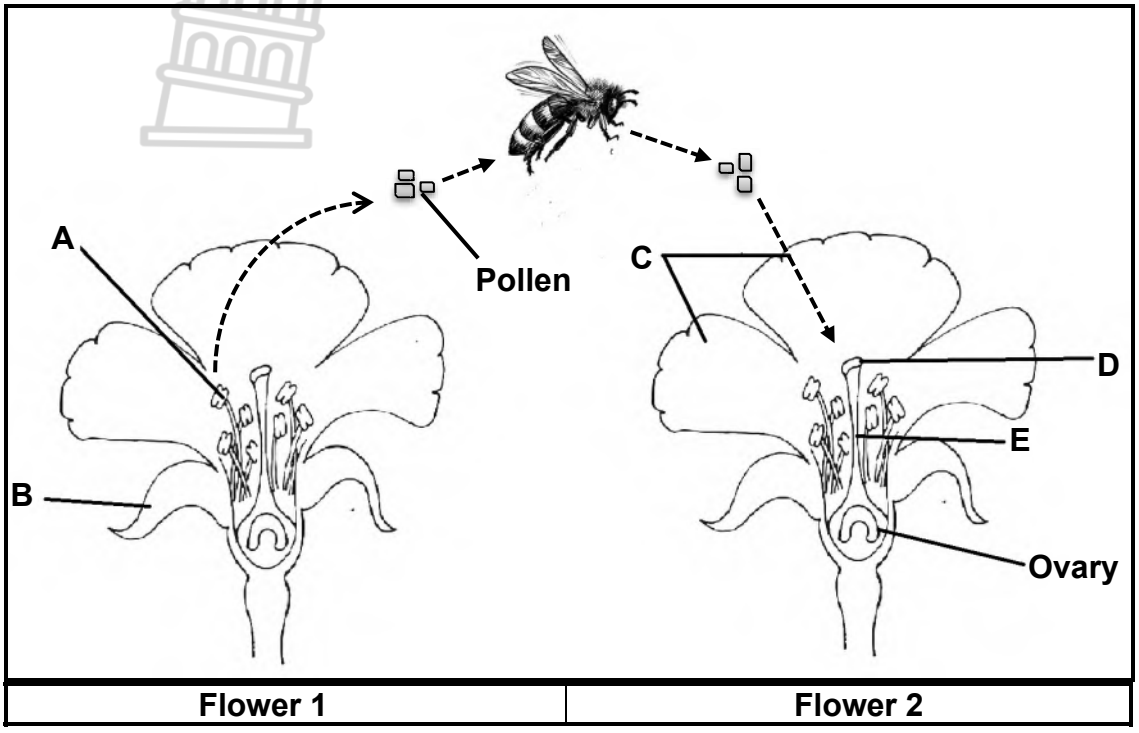
2.2.3 Give ONE reason why this investigation could be considered reliable. (1)

2.2.4 State TWO factors that were considered in the selection of women participants in this investigation. (2)

2.2.5 Explain which PrEP drug would be highly recommended for sexually active people. (3)

2.2.6 State ONE other HIV/Aids preventative measure sexually active people must practice during sexual intercourse. (1)

2.3 The diagram below shows pollination in flowering plants.



2.3.1 Identify the:

(a) Pollinating agent in the above process (1)

(b) Type of pollination represented (1)

2.3.2 Write down the LETTER and NAME of the structure that:

(a) Attracts the pollinating agent (2)

(b) Has a protective function (2)

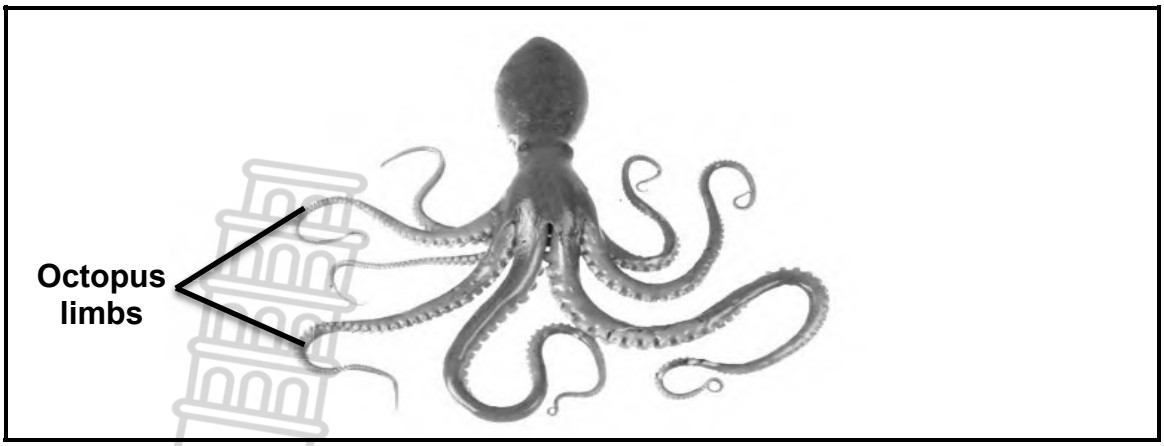
2.3.3 Describe the events that occur when pollen lands on part **D**. (4)

2.3.4 Give ONE characteristic in the offspring produced by these plants, that would enable them to survive in harsh changing environments. (1)

2.3.5 Research shows a decline in the population size of the pollinating agent above.

Explain how this could affect the cost of seed-based foods. (2)

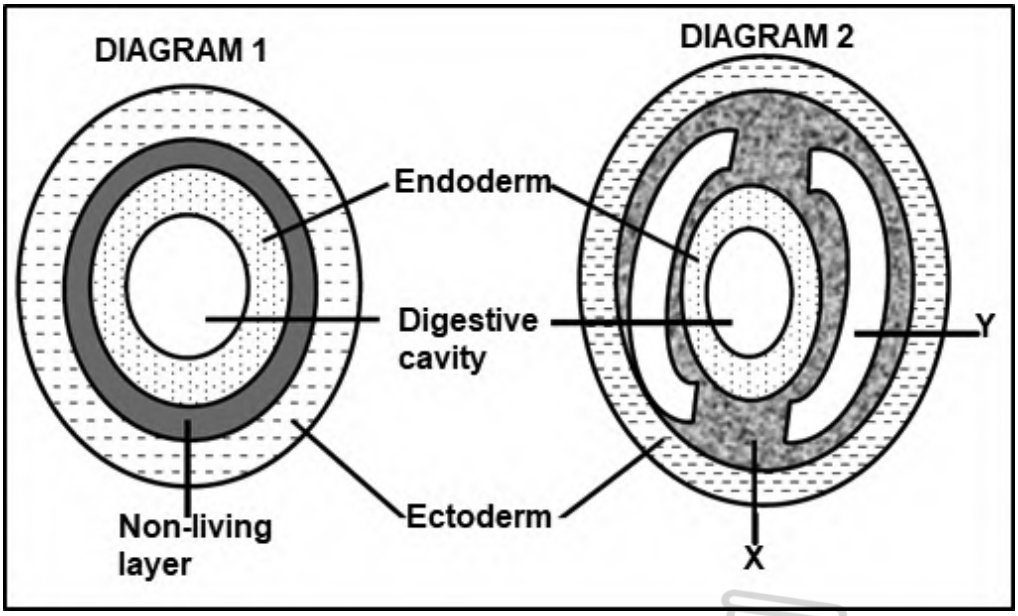
2.4 The diagram below shows an octopus, a triploblastic marine organism with eight limbs.



2.4.1 How many tissue layers does an octopus have? (1)

2.4.2 Give ONE possible function of the eight limbs on the octopus body. (1)

2.4.3 Diagram **1** and **2** below shows a possible body plan for an octopus.



(a) Identify tissue layer **Y.** (1)

(b) Which DIAGRAM (**1** or **2**) is found in an octopus? (1)

2.4.4 More evolved animal phyla developed fluid **X** in tissue layer **Y**.

Name fluid **X** and explain TWO advantages of fluid **X** in more evolved phyla. (5)

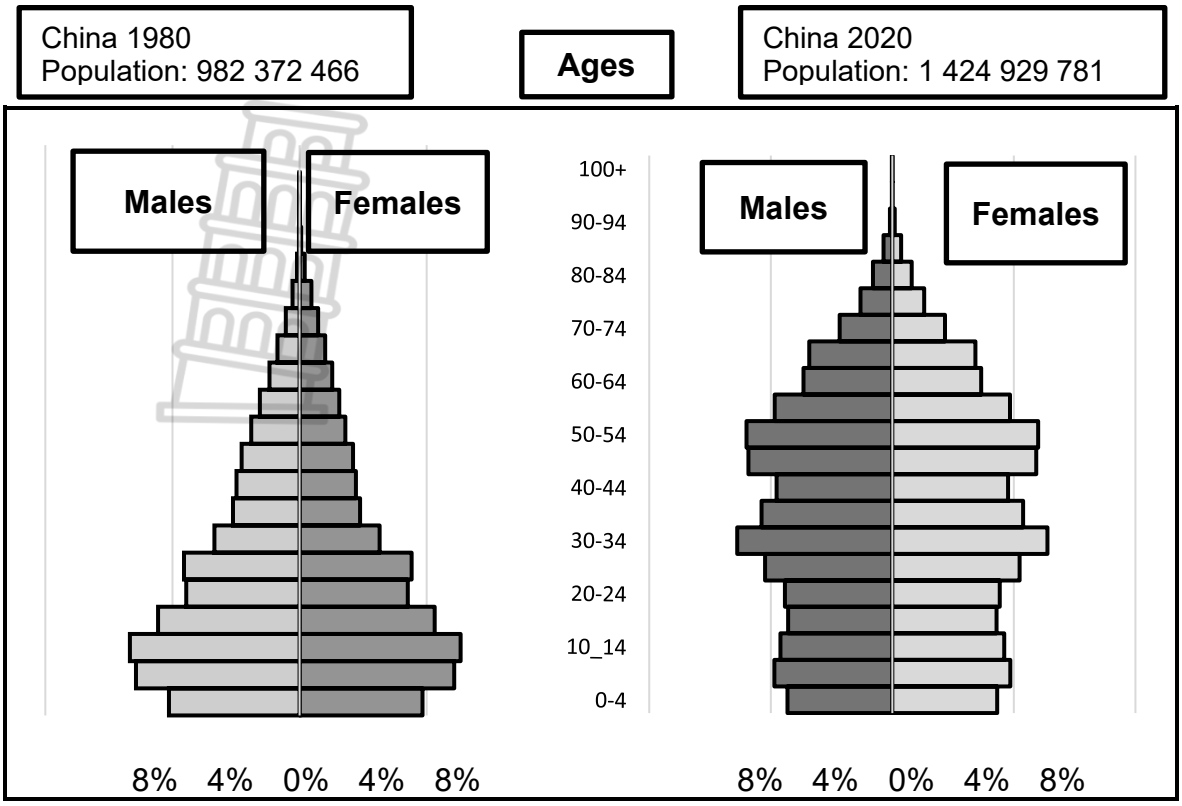
2.4.5 Name the animal phylum that has the symmetry in DIAGRAM **1**. (1)

2.5 Describe TWO ways invertebrates can be useful in agriculture. (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 The graphs below show the population pyramids of China in the years 1980 and 2020.



3.1.1 What is the name of the graph shown above, used to illustrate the distribution of a population in a country? (1)

3.1.2 In which year did China:

(a) Lack basic resources for its growing population? (1)

(b) Improve life expectancy of its population? (1)

3.1.3 Explain your answer to QUESTION 3.1.2 (b) by referring to the graph. (2)

3.1.4 Determine the total number of males in the 2020 Chinese population if the percentage of males is 51,2%. Show ALL workings. (2)

3.1.5 The Chinese government introduced the One Child Policy in 1980 and other economic reform policies in the following years. These policies were designed to slow down the rapid population growth and increase the number of people of working-age. Under the One Child Policy married couples were allowed to have one child.

(a) Explain how these policies affected the pre-reproductive age and the working-age population percentages from the year 1980 to the year 2020. (4)

(b) Give TWO other strategies governments can implement to reduce population growth in a country. (2)

3.2 Read the information below.

Plastic pollution is linked to climate change, especially plastics that are only used once which are often disposed-off and in some cases burned in landfill sites in informal dwellings. The burning of plastic contributes negatively to people's health. Many attempts have been made by some municipalities and other organisations to recycle plastic with little success achieved.

The table below shows the amount of plastic wasted in millions of tons (Mt) in 2019 by different types of plastic waste.

Type of plastic waste	Amount of plastic (millions of tons)	Amount of plastic (Percentage %)
Landfill sites	174	49,3
Incinerated (burned)	67	19
Released into the environment	79	22,4
Recycled	33	9,3

3.2.1 Name the type of plastic waste that has contributed the most to climate change. (1)

3.2.2 Explain how communities can use the type of plastic waste in QUESTION 3.2.1 to their advantage. (2)

3.2.3 Describe how incineration (burning of plastic) can have a negative effect on people's health. (3)

3.2.4 Suggest TWO possible reasons for the low percentage in recycled plastic waste. (2)

3.2.5 Draw a pie chart to represent the amount of plastic, measured in percentage, of the different types of plastic waste in 2019. (7)

3.3 Read the extract below on an alien invasive plant.

THE BRAZILIAN PEPPERTREE THREATENS BIODIVERSITY

Brazilian peppertree

The Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) is an *invasive alien* plant in parts of South Africa that is indigenous to Brazil in South America. This plant which was initially introduced for ornamental and street tree purposes usually invades previously disturbed land areas and river margins.

The Brazilian peppertree has a rapid growth rate that enables it to outcompete indigenous vegetation by forming a dense canopy layer over other plants. This plant has poisonous berries that are harmful to wildlife such as birds and other animals that eat them, thus causing them to die. The growth of this invasive plant can reach up to 10 metres in height and it absorbs a lot of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

3.3.1 What is meant by *alien invasive*? (2)

3.3.2 Why was the Brazilian peppertree introduced in South Africa? (1)

3.3.3 Give evidence from the extract that states the Brazilian peppertree:

(a) Is a pioneer species (1)

(b) Is toxic to animal life (1)

(c) Can reduce global warming (1)

3.3.4 Explain how the rapid growth rate of the Brazilian peppertree can affect plant biodiversity. (3)

3.3.5 Describe how biological control could work in helping to reduce the population of the Brazilian peppertree. (2)

3.4 Coastal provinces in South Africa have experienced adverse weather patterns, causing severe damage to communities.

Explain the impact of global warming on the weather patterns. (5)

3.5 Competition and symbiosis exist in ecosystems to allow organisms to compete and interact with each other and share limited environmental resources. Competition often causes some organisms to die out if they are outcompeted while others survive.

The diagrams below show organisms competing.

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

3.5.1 Name the type of competition that occurs in:

(a) DIAGRAM **1** (1)

(b) DIAGRAM **2** (1)

3.5.2 Name and describe TWO symbiotic relationships that can benefit one organism in an ecosystem. (4)

[50]

SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2024

LIFE SCIENCES P2
MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: **150**

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

PRINCIPLES RELATED TO MARKING LIFE SCIENCES

1. **If more information than marks allocated is given**
   Stop marking when maximum marks is reached and put a wavy line and 'max.' in the right-hand margin.

2. **If, for example, three reasons are required and five are given**
   Mark the first three irrespective of whether all or some are correct/incorrect.

3. **If whole process is given when only a part of it is required**
   Read all and credit the relevant part.

4. **If comparisons are asked for but descriptions are given**
   Accept if the differences/similarities are clear.

5. **If tabulation is required but paragraphs are given**
   Candidates will lose marks for not tabulating.

6. **If diagrams are given with annotations when descriptions are required**
   Candidates will lose marks.

7. **If flow charts are given instead of descriptions**
   Candidates will lose marks.

8. **If sequence is muddled and links do not make sense**
   Where sequence and links are correct, credit. Where sequence and links are incorrect, do not credit. If sequence and links become correct again, resume credit.

9. **Non-recognised abbreviations**
   Accept if first defined in answer. If not defined, do not credit the unrecognised abbreviation but credit the rest of the answer if correct.

10. **Wrong numbering**
    If answer fits into the correct sequence of questions but the wrong number is given, it is acceptable.

11. **If language used changes the intended meaning**
    Do not accept.

12. **Spelling errors**
    If recognisable, accept the answer, provided it does not mean something else in Life Sciences or if it is out of context.

13. **If common names are given in terminology**
    Accept, provided it was accepted at the national memo discussion meeting.

14. **If only the letter is asked for but only the name is given (and vice versa)**
    Do not credit.

15. **If units are not given in measurements**
Candidates will lose marks. Marking guideline will allocate marks for units separately.

16. **Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way.**

17. **Caption**
All illustrations (diagrams, graphs, tables, etc.) must have a caption.

18. **Code-switching of official languages (terms and concepts)**
A single word or two that appear(s) in any official language other than the learners' assessment language used to the greatest extent in his/her answers should be credited if it is correct. A marker that is proficient in the relevant official language should be consulted. This is applicable to all official languages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	C ✓✓		
	1.1.2	B ✓✓		
	1.1.3	C ✓✓		
	1.1.4	B ✓✓		
	1.1.5	D ✓✓		
	1.1.6	B ✓✓		
	1.1.7	D ✓✓		
	1.1.8	B ✓✓		
	1.1.9	A ✓✓	(9 x 2)	(18)
1.2	1.2.1	Population ✓		
	1.2.2	Thallus ✓		
	1.2.3	Climax species ✓		
	1.2.4	Humus ✓		
	1.2.5	Rhizome ✓		
	1.2.6	Density-independent factors ✓		
	1.2.7	Primary succession ✓		
	1.2.8	Monoculture ✓		
	1.2.9	Hydroelectricity ✓	(9 x 1)	(9)
1.3	1.3.1	B only ✓✓		
	1.3.2	A only ✓✓		
	1.3.3	A only ✓✓	(3 x 2)	(6)
	1.4.1	Plantae ✓/plant kingdom		(1)
	1.4.2	(a) A ✓ – Bryophytes ✓		(2)
		(b) B ✓ – Pteridophytes ✓		(2)
	1.4.3	- Fruits ✓ - Flowers ✓		(1)
	1.4.4	Phloem ✓		(1)
	1.4.5	Fungi ✓		(1)
1.5	1.5.1	(a) Hare ✓		(1)
		(b) Lynx ✓		(1)
	1.5.2	92 000 ✓		(1)
	1.5.3	1860 ✓ and 1890 ✓		(2)
	1.5.4	(a) Exponential ✓/geometric phase		(1)
		(b) Death ✓/extinction phase		(1)
	1.5.5	- Disease ✓ - Competition ✓		(2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 (a) Genetic engineering ✓/genetic modification/genetic manipulation (1)

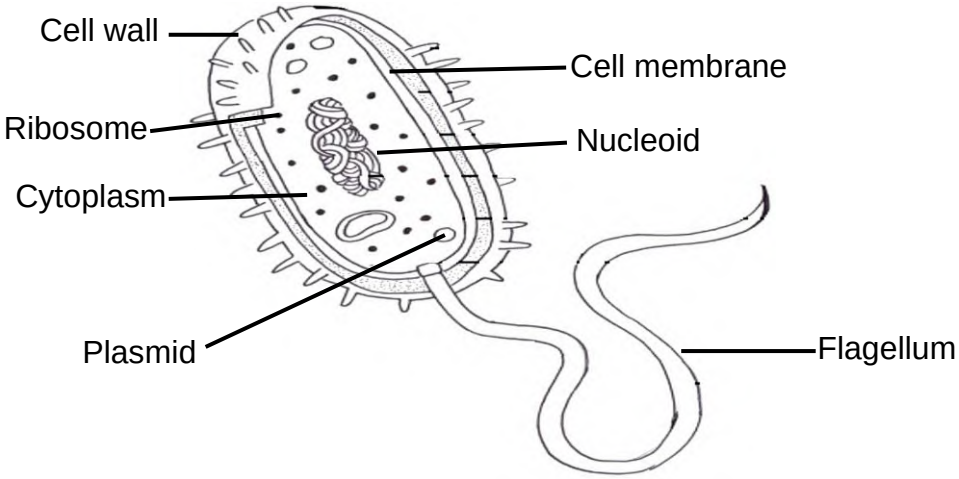
(b) Bacteria ✓ (1)

2.1.2
- Micro-organism/bacteria reproduces asexually/mitosis ✓
- Producing identical copies of itself ✓ (2)

2.1.3
- A plasmid/circular DNA is removed from the bacterial cell ✓
- It is cut ✓ using enzymes
- The insulin gene is removed from a human cell ✓ and
- inserted into the plasmid ✓ to form the recombinant DNA ✓ (4)

2.1.4

Structure of a Bacterium



Guideline for assessing the drawing

Criteria	Mark allocation
Correct diagram **(D)**	1
Caption **(C)**	1
Any three/3 correct labels **(L)**	3

(5)

2.2 2.2.1 Artificial ✓/acquired immunity (1)

2.2.2 (a) Preventing HIV infection ✓ (1)

(b) PrEP drugs ✓ (1)

2.2.3 5 338 women ✓/participants were used.
(Mark first ONE only) (1)

2.2.4 - HIV negative ✓ women
- (Similar) age group ✓
(Mark first TWO only) (2)

2.2.5 - Lenacapavir ✓ is the most effective PrEP drug
- since there is 0 /no incidence of developing HIV infection ✓
- thus, preventing the spread of HIV, prevention of HIV infection. ✓ (3)

2.2.6 - Use condom ✓/protection (1)

2.3 2.3.1 (a) Bee ✓/insect (1)

(b) Cross ✓ pollination (1)

2.3.2 (a) C ✓- corolla ✓/petal (2)

(b) B ✓- calyx ✓/sepal (2)

2.3.3 - Pollen grain germinates down the style ✓/forming a pollen tube
- Fertilises an ovule ✓ inside the ovary
- The fertilised ovule forms a seed ✓
- The ovary wall forms fruit ✓ (4)

2.3.4 Genetic variation ✓ (1)

2.3.5 - The cost of seed-based foods will increase ✓/expensive
- due to a decrease ✓ in seed production/decrease in insect pollination (2)

2.4.1 Three ✓/3 layers (1)

2.4.2 - Used for movement ✓/catching prey/feeding
(Mark first ONE only) (1)

2.4.3 (a) Mesoderm ✓ (1)

(b) (Diagram) 2 ✓ (1)

2.4.4 Coelom ✓*
- Allows space ✓
for more complex organs to develop ✓
- Acts as a hydrostatic skeleton ✓
for movement of muscles ✓
- It separates the endoderm and ectoderm from each other with a cavity ✓ allows the three layers to move independently ✓ of each other/ peristalsis to occur
(Mark first TWO only) 1* compulsory + (Any 2 x 2) (5)

2.4.5 - Cnidaria ✓
(Mark first ONE only) (1)

2.5 - They act as pollinators. ✓ Honeybees and butterflies pollinate various flowers ✓
- They are decomposing dead organic material. ✓ Bacteria and fungi decompose invertebrates such as termites, beetles, flies and worms. ✓
- They enrich the soil. ✓ Faeces of an earthworm is rich in nutrients for plants. ✓
- They aerate the soil ✓/earthworms, ants, termites, etc. create underground tunnels. This helps to infiltrate the soil with water ✓ /and helps the plants to grow their roots deeper. ✓

(Mark first TWO only) (2 x 2) (4)
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Age-gender pyramid ✓ (1)

3.1.2 (a) 1980 ✓ (1)

(b) 2020 ✓ (1)

3.1.3 - There is a higher survival rate in adults in 2020 compared to 1980 ✓
- which indicates better health care services/facilities ✓ (2)

3.1.4 $1\ 424\ 929\ 781\ x\ \frac{51.2}{100}$ ✓

$= 729\ 564\ 047,872$ ✓
729 564 048 males (2)

3.1.5 (a) - The percentages of the pre-reproductive ages decreased ✓ from 1980 to 2020 due to fewer births ✓
- The percentages of the working-age group increased ✓ from 1980 to 2020 due to improved economic activity ✓/more people employed

(Mark first TWO only) (2 x 2) (4)

(b) - Educate people about family planning ✓/contraceptives
- Incentives/tax-rebates for people with fewer family members
- Remove/limit child support grant ✓ (Any 2 x 1) (2)

3.2 3.2.1 Landfill sites ✓ (1)

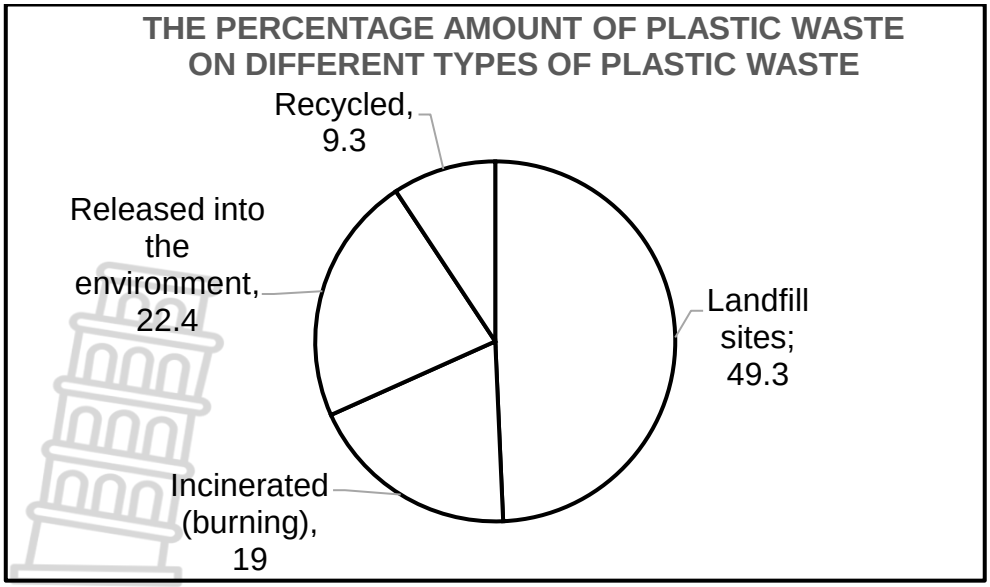
3.2.2 - By burning waste from a landfill site to release methane ✓
- to generate electricity ✓ (2)

3.2.3 - Burning plastic releases carbon dioxide ✓/harmful gases into the atmosphere
- harmful incinerated/burned waste products/pollutants/toxins might be **inhaled** ✓/get into people's food/water
- leading to respiratory diseases ✓/cancer/birth defects (3)

3.2.4 - Lack of education about recycling ✓/benefits of recycling/harm caused by plastic on the environment
- Few recycling bins ✓/resources
- Lack of incentives ✓/money for people who recycle.
- Price of plastic is cheap ✓/people can easily buy plastic

(Mark first TWO only) (Any 2 x 1) (2)

3.2.5



Calculation:

Landfill site	49.3/100 x 360 = 177.48%
Incineration (burning)	19/100 x 360 = 68.4%
Released into the environment	22.4/100 x 360 = 80.64%
Recycled	9.3/100 x 360 = 33.48%

Criterion for marking the graph:

Criteria	Mark allocation
Pie chart drawn **(T)**	1
Title of the graph showing both the dependent and independent variables **(H)**	1
Correct calculations **(C)**	2
Key/labels provided **(K)**	1
Correct proportion of segments **(P)**	1 (1–3 segments correct) 2 (All 4 segments correct)

(7)

3.3 3.3.1
- Refers to plants that are brought into an area ✓/not naturally found in a particular area
- that have become successful ✓/spread very fast/outcompete other (indigenous) plants

(2)

3.3.2 For ornamental and street tree ✓ purposes (1)

3.3.3 (a) Invades previously disturbed land areas ✓ (1)

(b) Has poisonous berries ✓ (1)

(c) Absorbs a lot of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere ✓ (1)

3.3.4
- The Brazilian peppertree forms a dense canopy layer ✓ over indigenous plants
- Blocking/preventing light from reaching indigenous plants ✓
- This limits growth ✓ of indigenous plants
- Animals/birds that rely on indigenous plants for food cannot reach them ✓
- Their seeds cannot be dispersed ✓/reduces pollination

(Any 3 x 1) (3)

3.3.5 A biological control would help by:
- Introducing a natural enemy ✓ of the Brazilian peppertree
- to consume ✓/eat the Brazilian peppertree
- Thus, reducing its growth spread ✓ (Any 2 x 1) (2)

3.4
- Higher temperatures occur ✓
- Heat waves occur ✓
- The distribution of rainfall changes ✓
- Leading to increased rainfall in some areas ✓/experience floods
- While other areas experience decreased rainfall ✓/experience drought
- Storms are more severe ✓/frequent (Any 5 x 1) (5)

3.5 3.5.1 (a) Intraspecific ✓ competition (1)

(b) Interspecific ✓ competition (1)

3.5.2
- Parasitism ✓
  Exists when one organism benefits from the relationship while the host is harmed. ✓
- Commensalism ✓
  Exists when one organism benefits from the relationship while the other organism is neither harmed nor does it benefit. ✓ (2 x 2) (4)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150