

## Unit 3 Sustainability & Interdependence

### Key Area 6 Social Behaviour Answers

1. D

2. B

3.

Worker bees and grubs are all offspring of the queen = 1 Share half the genes with the grubs = 1	2
Increase from 4.2 million in 1980 To 4.4 million in 1985 Falls to 2.8 million in 1995	1
2:1	1

4. C

5. B

6. A

7.

Question	Acceptable Answer	Mark	Unacceptable Answer
(a)	Increases the individual's access to food/mates/sleeping station <b>OR</b> first to feed/best food  <b>Any = 1</b>	<b>1</b>	
(b)	Grooming/sexual presentation/facial expression/body posture/gesture	<b>1</b>	beating of chest
(c)	Long period of/extended parental care <b>OR</b> look after/stay with young for many years	<b>1</b>	

8. A

9. D

10. B

11. B

12. C

13. B

14.

<p>1. Have a social hierarchy which is a rank order.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Has dominant/alpha AND subordinates.</p> <p>2. Long period with parents/of parental care allows learning of complex behaviour/skills.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Social behaviour/skills.</p> <p>3. Ritualistic display AND appeasement behaviour occur.</p> <p>4. Ritualistic/appeasement behaviour/display or correct example reduces conflict/tension/aggression.</p> <p>5. Form alliances/grooming to raise social status/rank.</p> <p>6. Behaviour influenced by ecological niche</p> <p>OR</p> <p>resource distribution</p> <p>OR</p> <p>taxonomic group.</p> <p>(any 4)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>NOT- prevents/avoids conflict.</p> <p>NOT- primates influenced by ecological niche/resource distribution/taxonomic group.</p>
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15.

(a)	(i)	7	1	
	(ii)	16	1	
(b)		They kill/catch/take down larger/more prey.  OR  Increased hunting success.	1	NOT- hunt/tackle larger prey. NOT- kill large prey. NOT- use less energy. NOT- get more food.
(c)		Increases/ensures/allows the survival of shared genes/DNA.  OR  So that shared genes are passed on to the next generation.	1	NOT- kin selection alone.