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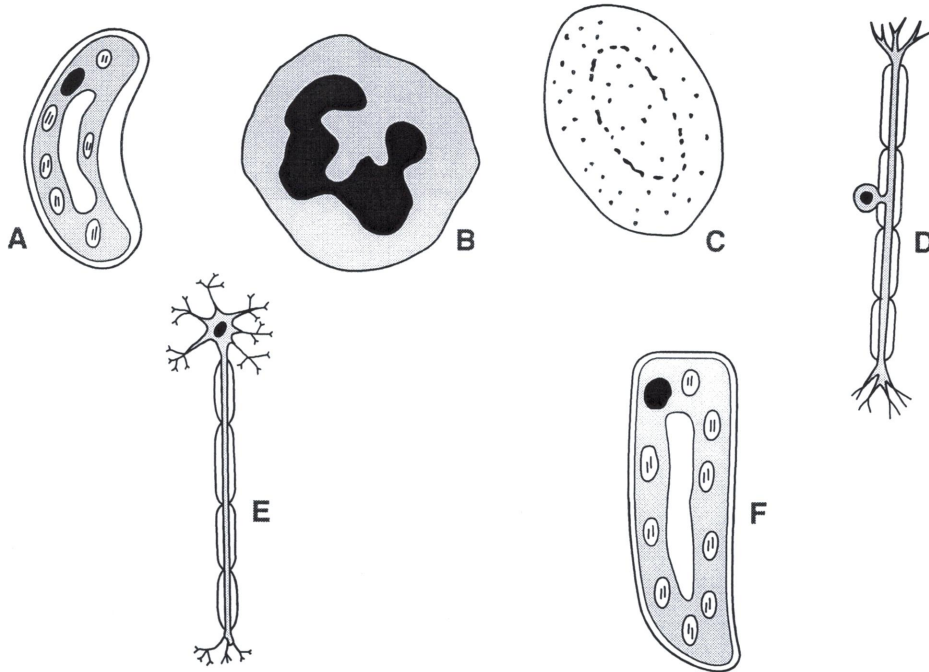
**BIOLOGY-0610/31, 32, 33**  
**TOPIC-Classification**  
**& KEYS**

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1 Fig. 1.1 shows six different cells. They are not drawn to the same scale.



not drawn to scale

Fig. 1.1

(a) Table 1.1 shows a key which can be used to identify these cells.

Table 1.1

1	cell has a cell wall cell has a membrane but no cell wall	go to 2 go to 3
2	cell wall is of equal thickness all around the cell cell wall is of unequal thickness around the cell	palisade cell guard cell
3	cell has extensions cell has no extensions	go to 4 go to 5
4	nucleus in cell body half way along the length of the cell nucleus in cell body at one end of the cell	sensory neurone motor neurone
5	nucleus is missing from cell nucleus is irregular in shape	red blood cell phagocyte





Use this key to identify cells **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**. Cell **F** has been done for you.

Write your answers in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2**

letter	type of cell
<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	
<b>C</b>	
<b>D</b>	
<b>E</b>	
<b>F</b>	palisade cell

[4]

- (b) (i) State the main function of a palisade cell.

[1]

- (ii) Suggest **and** explain **two** ways in which the structure of a palisade cell is adapted to this function.

adaptation 1 .....

explanation .....

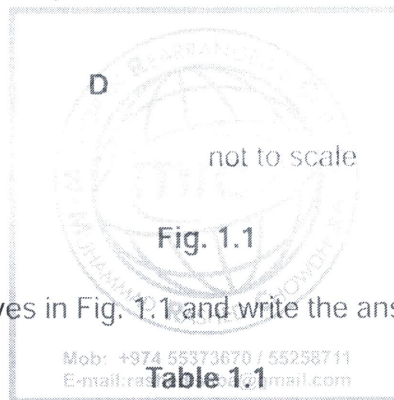
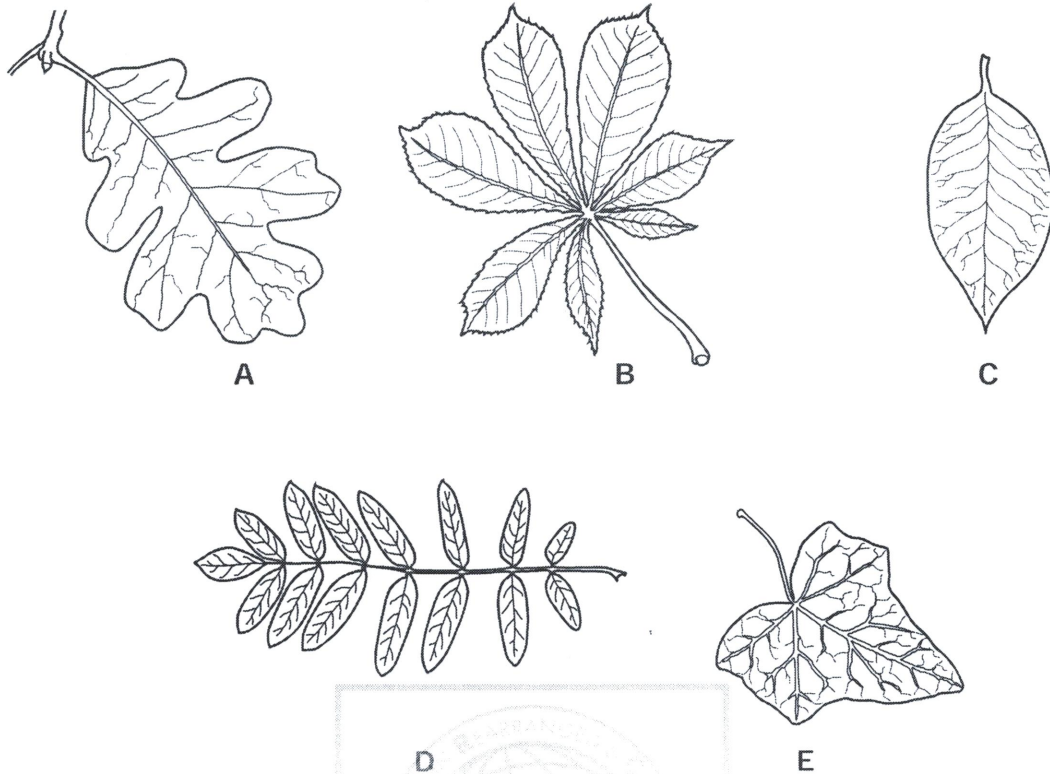
adaptation 2 .....

explanation .....

[4]

[Total: 9]

1 Fig. 1.1 shows five whole leaves from different trees.



Use the key to identify the leaves in Fig. 1.1 and write the answers in Table 1.1.

		key	name of tree	letter
1	(a)	leaf is a single leaf shape	go to 2	
	(b)	leaf is divided into several parts called leaflets	go to 4	
2	(a)	veins branch from a long middle vein	go to 3	
	(b)	veins branch from a single point at the stalk	<i>Hedera</i>	
3	(a)	leaf is oval and has a smooth edge	<i>Magnolia</i>	
	(b)	leaf is not oval and has a lobed edge	<i>Quercus</i>	
4	(a)	leaf has leaflets joined at one point on the stalk	<i>Aesculus</i>	
	(b)	leaf has leaflets joined at different points along the stalk	<i>Sorbus</i>	

[4]

[Total: 4]

1 (a) Leaves play an important part in plant nutrition.

(i) Name the process plants use to make carbohydrates such as simple sugars.

.....[1]

(ii) State the word equation for this process.

.....[2]

(iii) Suggest **one** way that leaves are adapted to make carbohydrates.

.....[1]

(b) Fig. 1.1 shows whole leaves from five different trees.

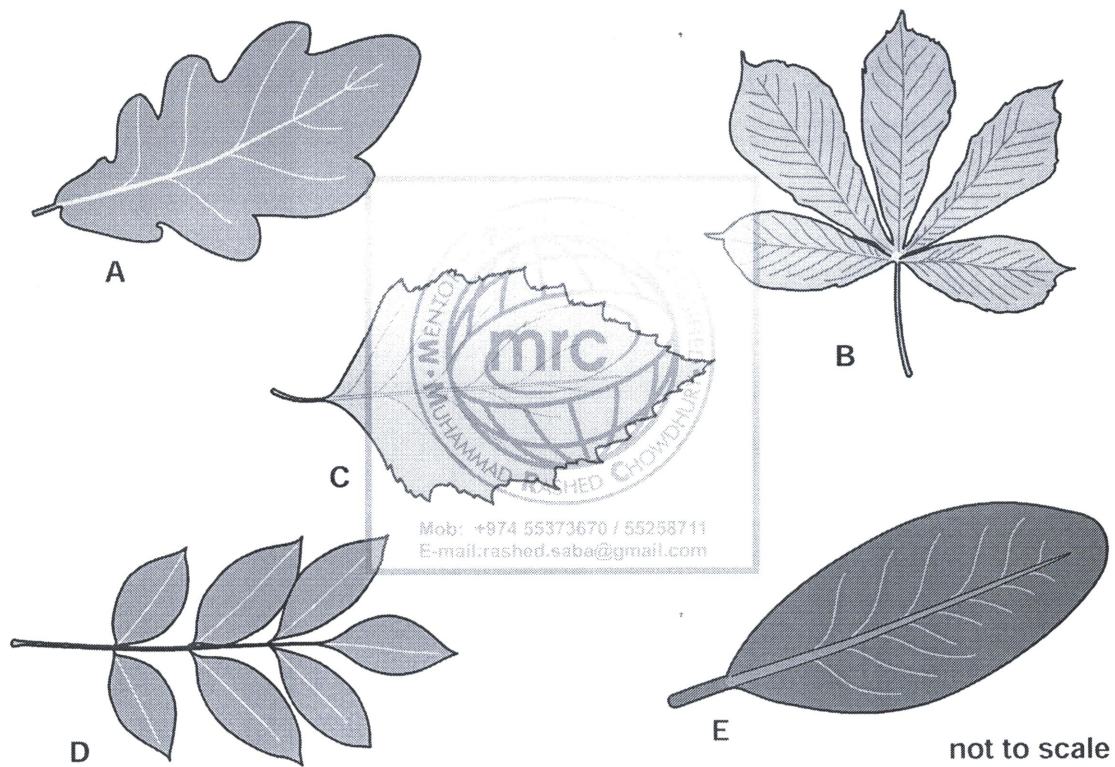
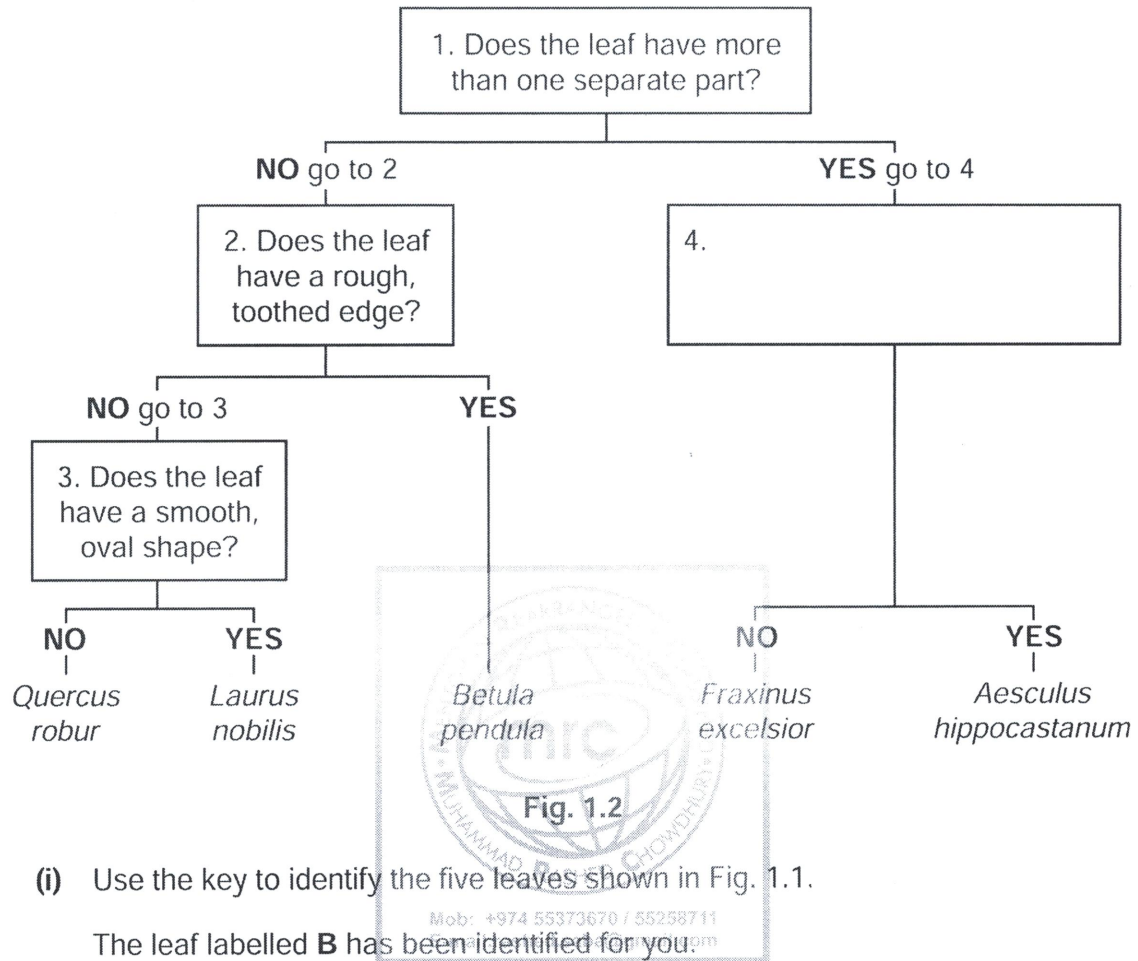


Fig. 1.1





Fig. 1.2 is a key which can be used to identify the five leaves shown in Fig. 1.1. The key shows the scientific names of the five trees that the leaves came from. In this key Box 4 is missing.



(i) Use the key to identify the five leaves shown in Fig. 1.1.

The leaf labelled **B** has been identified for you.

Complete Table 1.1 by writing the correct letter next to the Latin name of each type of leaf.

Table 1.1

name of tree	letter
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	<b>B</b>
<i>Betula pendula</i>	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	

[3]

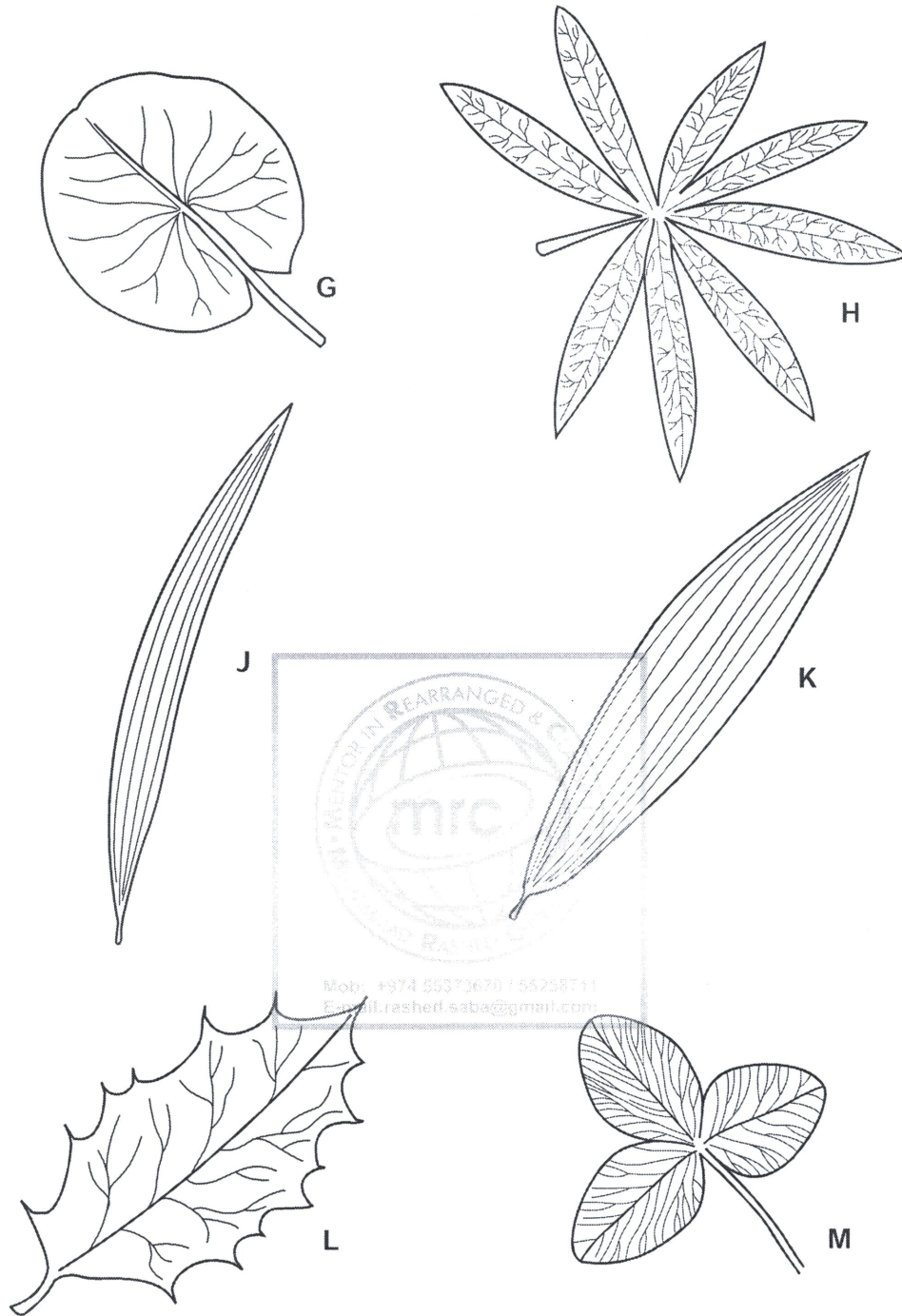
(ii) Suggest a suitable question which could be used to distinguish between the leaves of *Aesculus hippocastanum* and *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Write your answer in Box 4 on Fig. 1.2.

[1]

[Total: 8]

7 Fig. 7.1 shows six leaves.



not drawn to scale

Fig. 7.1



Use the key to identify the plants that these leaves came from.

Write the letter for each leaf in the key.

### Key

	description	name of organism	letter
1 (a)	veins parallel	go to 2	
(b)	veins not parallel	go to 3	
2 (a)	leaf length more than six times leaf width at its widest point	<i>Plantago maritima</i>	
(b)	leaf length less than six times leaf width at its widest point	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	
3 (a)	leaf has thorns (spikes)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	
(b)	leaf has no thorns (spikes)	go to 4	
4 (a)	leaf not divided into sections	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	
(b)	leaf divided into sections	go to 5	
5 (a)	leaf divided into 3 sections	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	
(b)	leaf divided into 8 sections	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	

[5]

[Total: 5]





1 Fig. 1.1 shows five molluscs. They all live in the sea or on the shore.

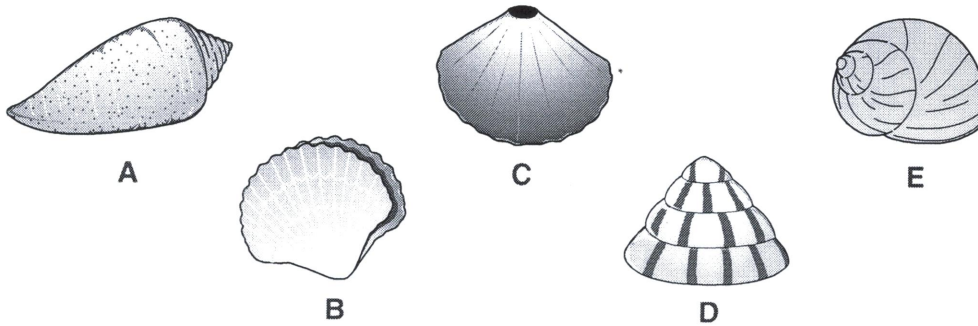


Fig. 1.1

Use this key to identify these molluscs.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Shell has one part<br/>Shell has two parts</p>  | <p>Go to 2<br/><i>C. edule</i></p>             |
| <p>2 Shell has a hole in the top<br/>Shell does not have a hole in the top</p>             | <p><i>F. aperta</i><br/>Go to 3</p>            |
| <p>3 Shell is narrow, with an obvious point<br/>Shell is rounded with no obvious point</p> | <p><i>C. australis</i><br/>Go to 4</p>         |
| <p>4 Shell is plain, with no pattern<br/>Shell is patterned</p>                            | <p><i>L. littorea</i><br/><i>T. regina</i></p> |

Write your answers in Table 1.1.

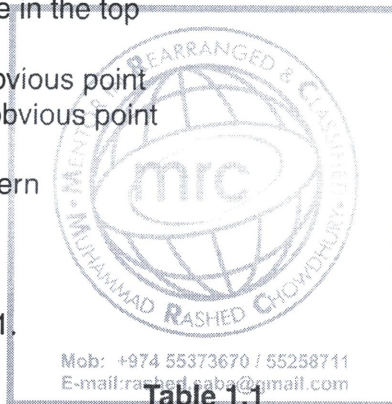


Table 1.1

mollusc	name
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

[4]

[Total: 4]



1 Fig. 1.1 shows five invertebrates that can harm humans.

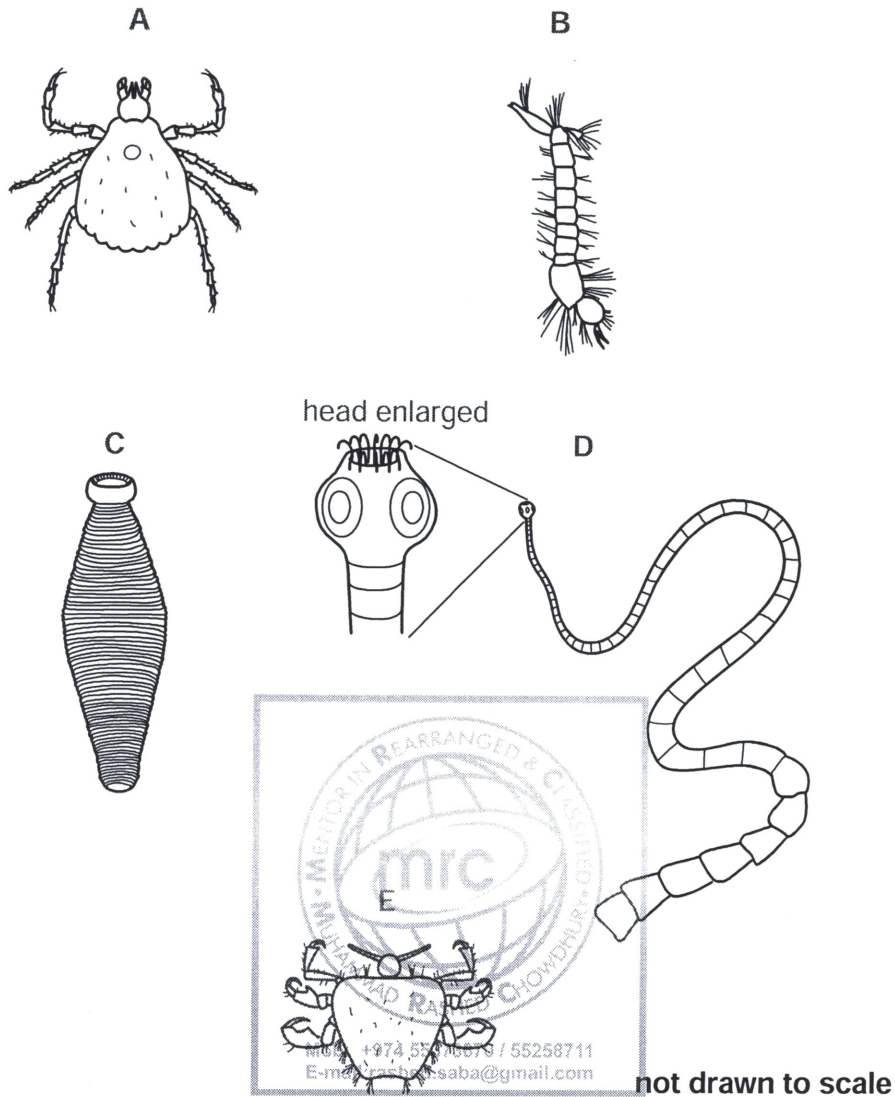


Fig. 1.1

Use the key to identify the invertebrates shown in Fig. 1.1.

Write the letter for each organism in the key.

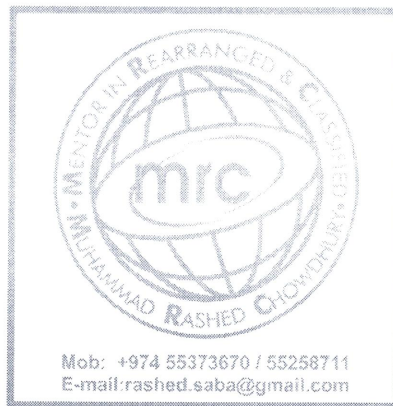


## Key

	description	name of organism	letter
1	(a) body divided into visible segments	go to 3	
	(b) body not divided into visible segments	go to 2	
2	(a) four pairs of legs present	<i>Amblyomma americanum</i>	
	(b) three pairs of legs present	<i>Pthirus pubis</i>	
3	(a) bristles present on body	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	
	(b) no bristles present on body	go to 4	
4	(a) hooks on head	<i>Taenia solium</i>	
	(b) no hooks on head	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	

[4]

[Total: 4]





(c) Fig. 1.1 shows the underground storage organs of five plants.

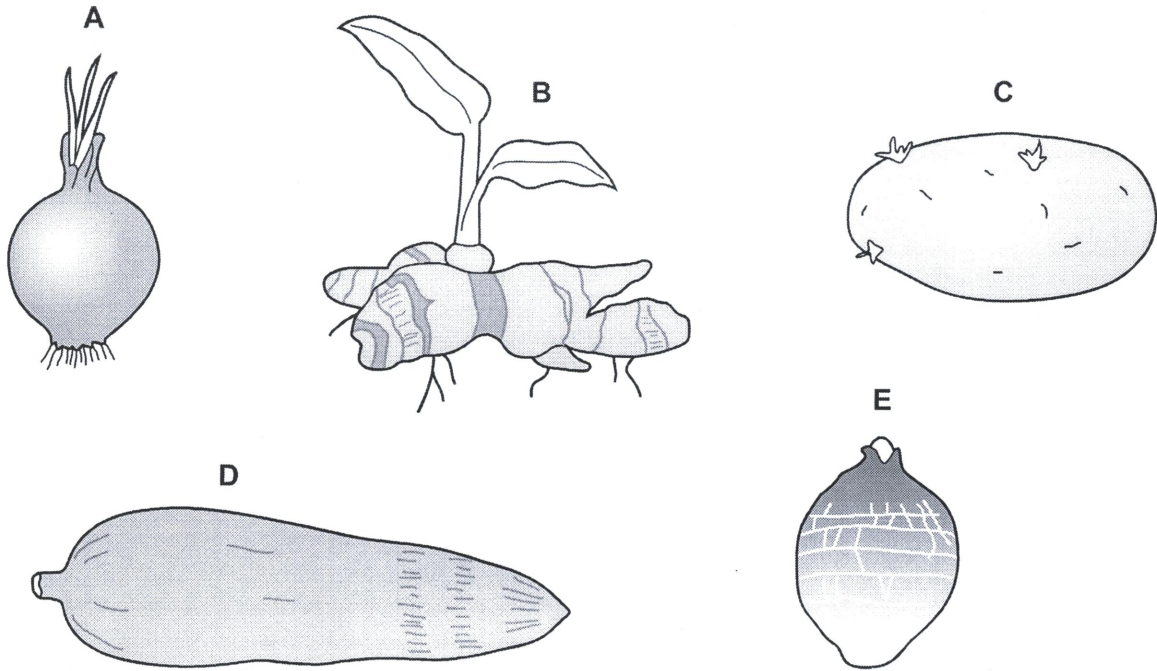


Fig. 1.1

Use the key to identify which storage organ, shown in Fig. 1.1, is produced by which plant.

Write the letter of each storage organ on the correct line in the key.

**Key**

	name of plant	letter of storage organ
1 (a) Approximately round	go to 2	
(b) Longer than it is wide	go to 3	
2 (a) Has a ring of roots at the base	<i>Allium</i>	.....
(b) No ring of roots	<i>Colocasia</i>	.....
3 (a) Has shoots or leaves	go to 4	
(b) No shoots or leaves	<i>Cassava</i>	.....
4 (a) Branched	<i>Zingiber</i>	.....
(b) Not branched	<i>Solanum</i>	.....

[4]

[Total: 10]

1 Fig. 1.1 shows a woodlouse.

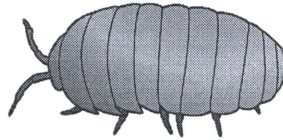


Fig. 1.1

The woodlouse is a crustacean, one of the four groups of arthropod. It is a herbivore that lives on land and eats decaying plant materials. It breathes with gills that must be kept moist.

(a) Name **two** other groups of arthropod.

For each group state one feature found **only** in animals of that group.

1 group .....

feature .....

2 group .....

feature ..... [4]

(b) Some students were sent to find woodlice for an investigation.

Suggest **and** explain **two** reasons why populations of woodlice are usually found under stones, decaying wood and leaves.

1 reason .....

explanation .....

.....

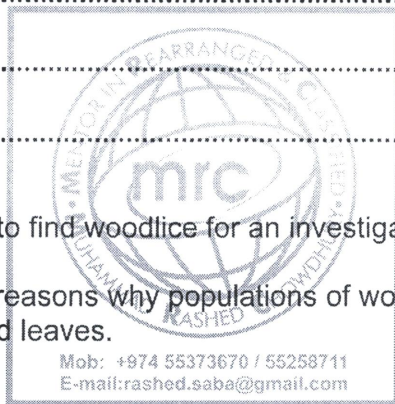
2 reason .....

explanation .....

..... [4]

[Total: 8]

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1 Fig. 1.1 shows four insects.

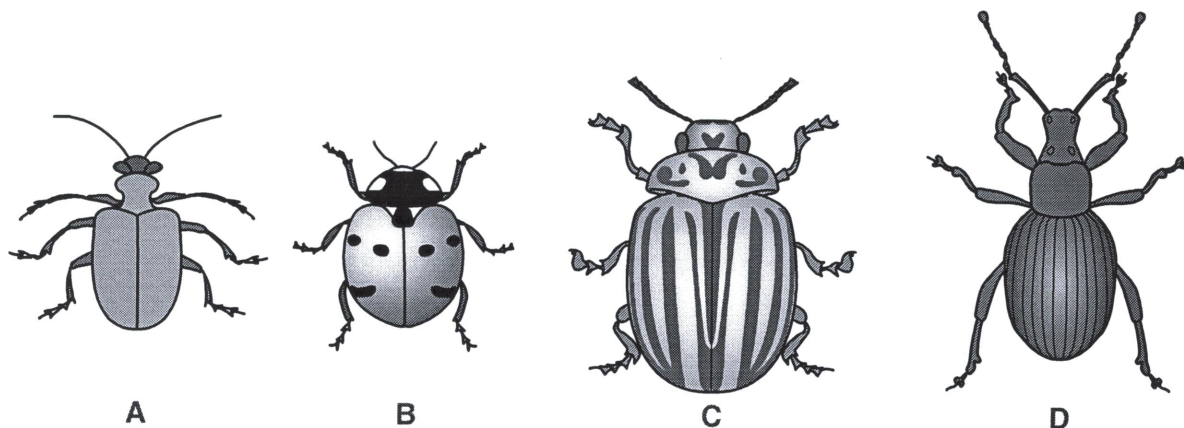


Fig. 1.1

(a) State **one** feature of the insects shown in Fig. 1.1 that is a characteristic of this group.

.....[1]

(b) Use the key to identify the four insects.

Write the name of each insect in the correct box in Table 1.1.

key		name of insect
1	(a) body has stripes (b) body has no stripes	go to 2 go to 3
2	(a) head is long and narrow (b) head is wide and rounded	<i>Otiorhynchus</i> <i>Leptinotarsa</i>
3	(a) antennae are longer than width of head (b) antennae are shorter than width of head	<i>Lilioceris</i> <i>Coccinella</i>

Table 1.1

insect	name of insect
<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	
<b>C</b>	
<b>D</b>	

[3]

[Total: 4]



- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows a crab that is a member of the arthropod group.

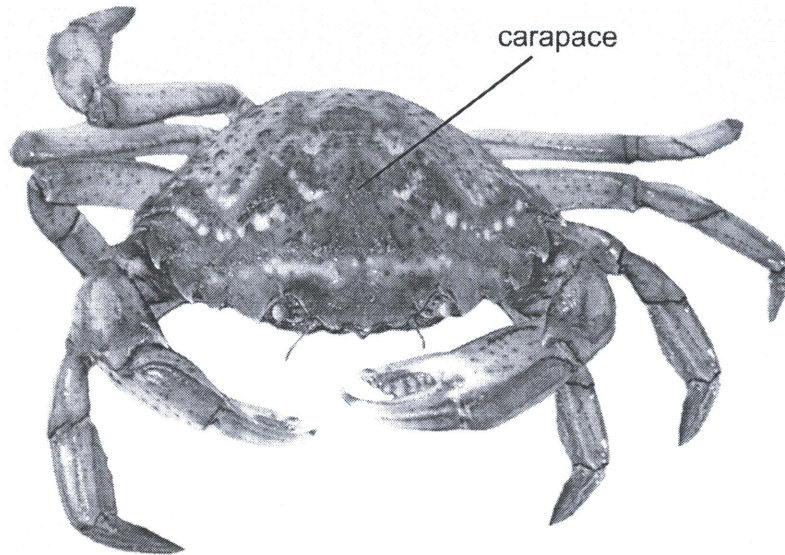


Fig. 1.1

Crabs have a hard shell (carapace) that covers the head and thorax.

The abdomen is often folded under the body below the carapace.

All crabs have five pairs of legs.

- (a) To which group of arthropods does the crab belong?

Tick (✓) **one** box to show your answer.

arachnids	<input type="checkbox"/>
crustaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>
insects	<input type="checkbox"/>
myriapods	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

(b) Fig. 1.2 shows five crabs.

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Use

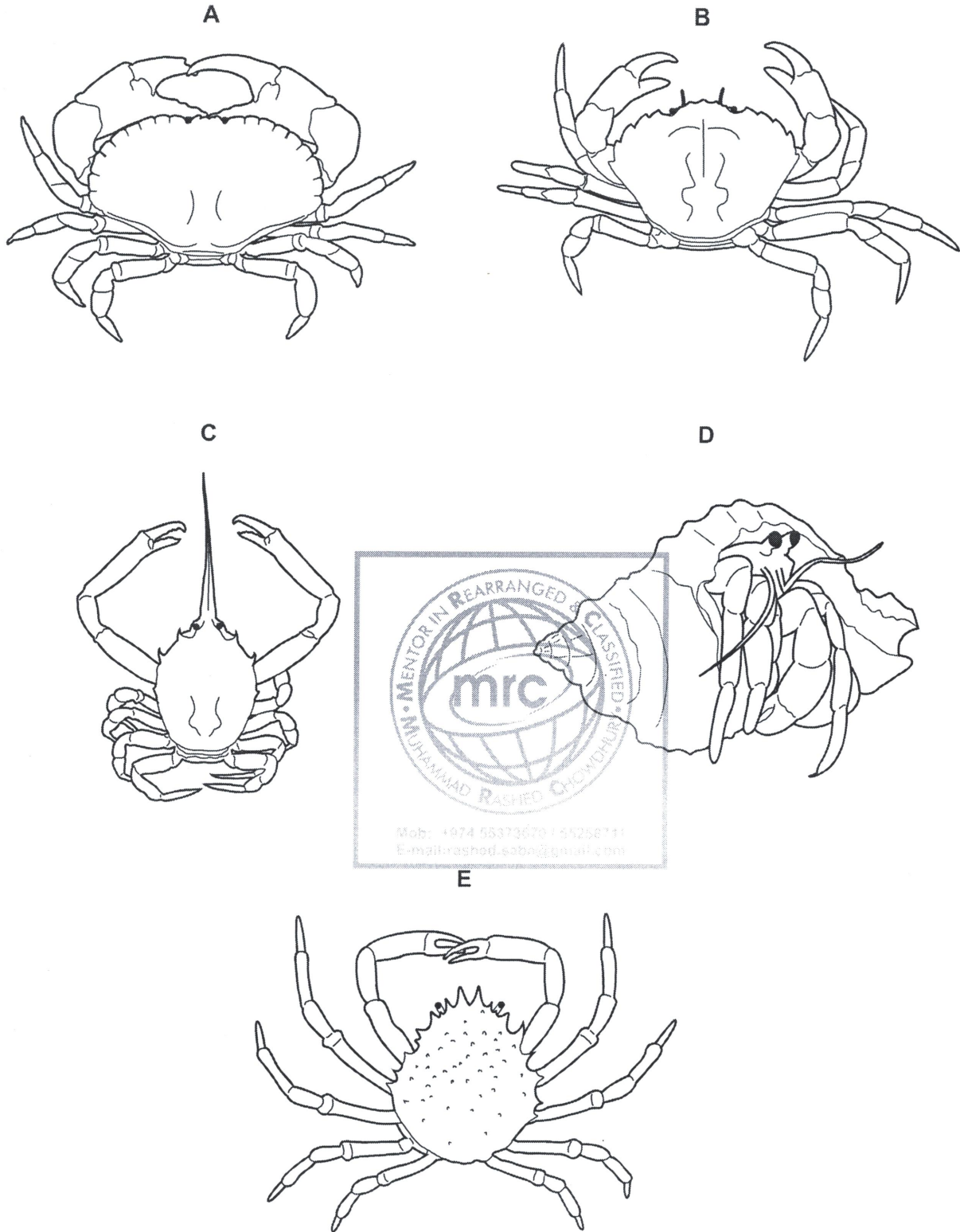


Fig. 1.2

Use the key to identify each of the crabs.

Write the name of each crab in the correct box in Table 1.1.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

**Key**

	name of crab
1 (a) abdomen folded under carapace (b) abdomen tucked inside mollusc shell	go to 2 <i>Eupagurus</i>
2 (a) all legs are thin (b) front pair of legs is much wider than the rest	go to 4 go to 3
3 (a) front edge of carapace has sharp, jagged points (b) front edge of carapace is smooth	<i>Carcinus</i> <i>Cancer</i>
4 (a) front edge of carapace comes to a long, sharp point (b) front edge of carapace has lots of short points	<i>Corystes</i> <i>Maia</i>

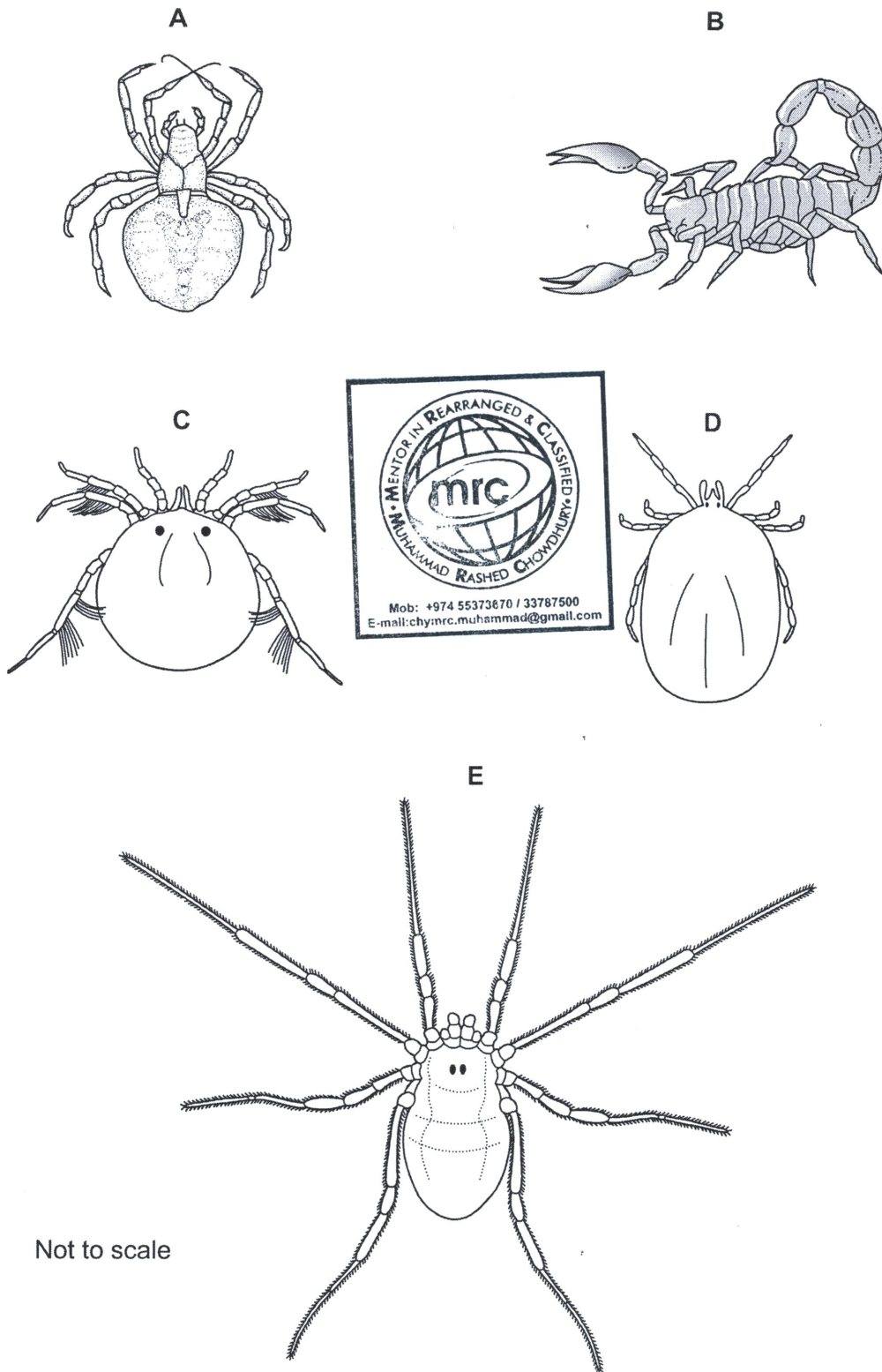
**Table 1.1**

crab	name of crab
<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	
<b>C</b>	
<b>D</b>	
<b>E</b>	

[4]

[Total: 5]

1 Fig. 1.1 shows five arthropods, each with four pairs of legs.



Not to scale

Fig. 1.1



- (a) These five arthropods all belong to the same group.

To which group of arthropods do they all belong?

Tick (✓) **one** box to show your answer.

arachnids	<input type="checkbox"/>
crustaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>
insects	<input type="checkbox"/>
myriapods	<input type="checkbox"/>



[1]

- (b) Use the key to identify each of these arthropods.

Write the name of each animal in the correct box in Table 1.1.

**Key**

	name of arthropod
1 (a) legs with hairs (b) legs without hairs	go to 2 go to 3
2 (a) legs with small groups of hairs (b) legs hairy all over	<i>Hydrachna</i> <i>Oligolophus</i>
3 (a) body clearly has two main regions (b) body seems to have only one main region	go to 4 <i>Ixodes</i>
4 (a) body clearly segmented, pincers present (b) body with no segments, no pincers	<i>Buthus</i> <i>Araneus</i>

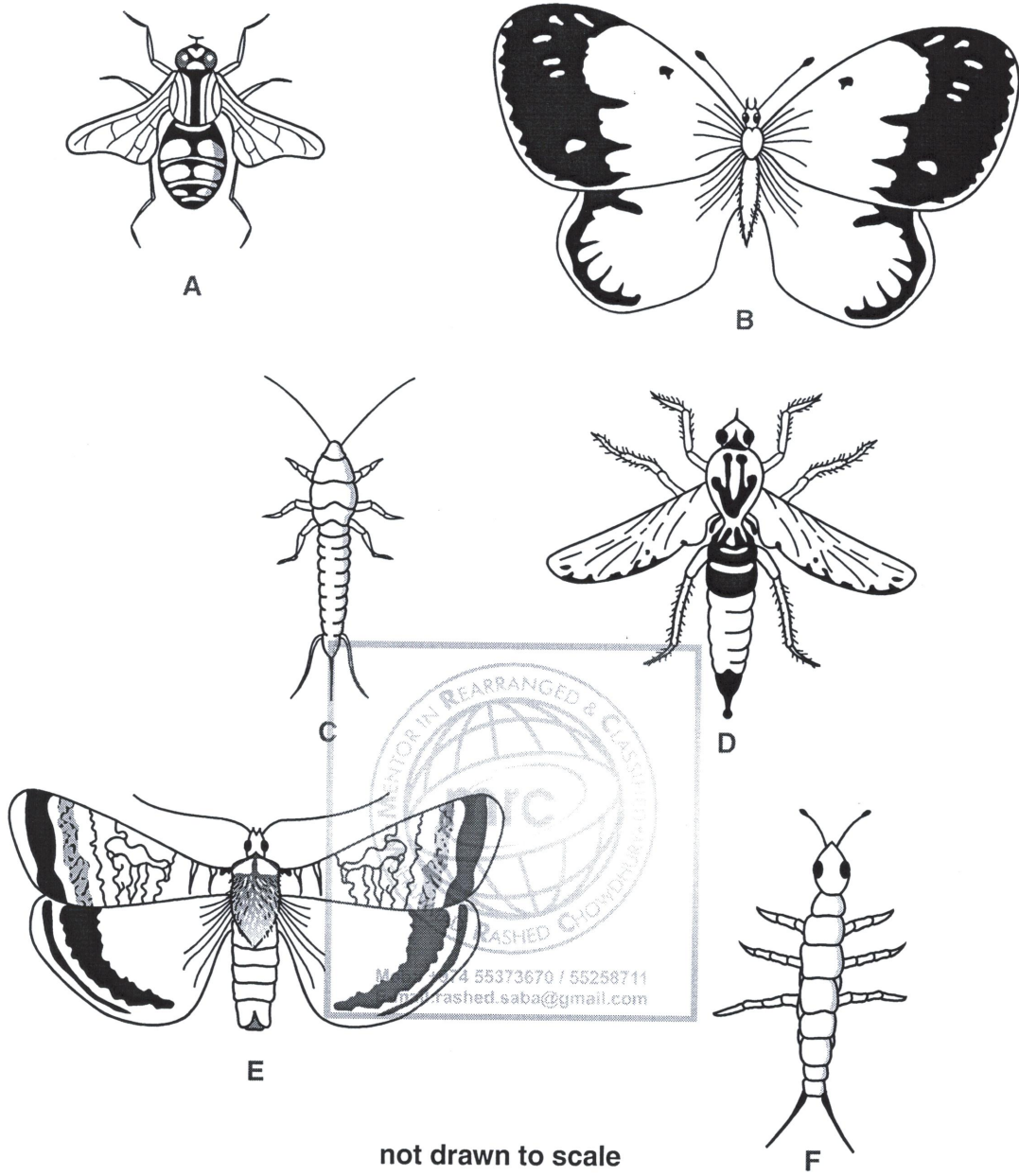
**Table 1.1**

animal	name of arthropod
<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	
<b>C</b>	
<b>D</b>	
<b>E</b>	

[4]

[Total: 5]

1 Fig. 1.1 shows six different insects.



not drawn to scale

Fig. 1.1

Use the key to identify the insects labelled **A**, **B**, **E** and **F**.

Write your answers in Table 1.1.

**key**

	description	name of insect
1	(a) insect has wings	go to 2
	(b) insect has no wings	go to 3
2	(a) one pair of wings	go to 4
	(b) two pairs of wings	go to 5
3	(a) two tail pieces	springtail
	(b) three tail pieces	silverfish
4	(a) abdomen is pointed	robber fly
	(b) abdomen is rounded	hoverfly
5	(a) antennae are pointed	large yellow moth
	(b) antennae have rounded ends	clouded yellow butterfly

**Table 1.1**

insect	name of insect
<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	
<b>E</b>	
<b>F</b>	

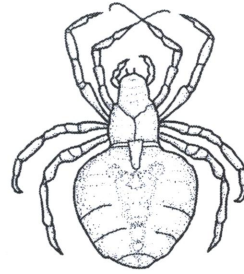
[4]

[Total: 4]

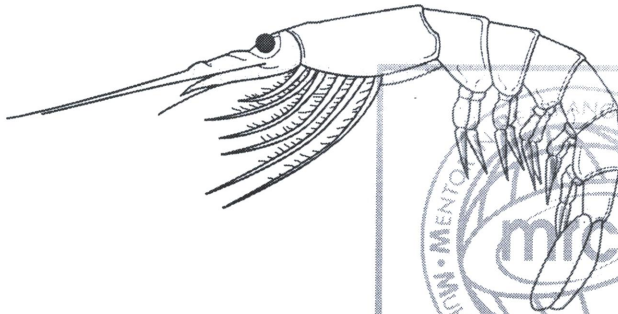
1 Fig. 1.1 shows six arthropods.



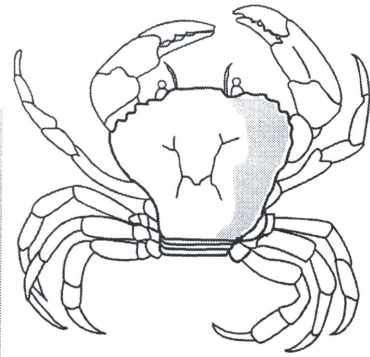
A



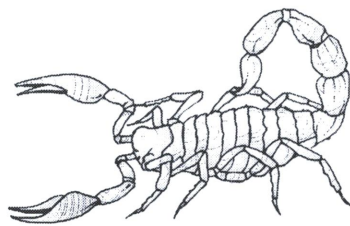
B



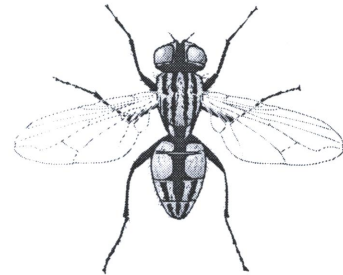
C



D



E



F

Fig. 1.1





Use the key below to identify each of these arthropods. Write the name of each arthropod in the correct box in Table 1.1.

		name of arthropod
1	arthropods with three pairs of legs arthropods with four or more pairs of legs	go to 2 go to 3
2	arthropods with one pair of wings arthropods with two pairs of wings	<i>Musca</i> <i>Anax</i>
3	arthropods with pincers at the front end of body arthropods without pincers at front end of body	go to 4 go to 5
4	arthropods with tail held above body arthropods with tail tucked under body, not visible	<i>Buthus</i> <i>Cancer</i>
5	arthropods with four pairs of legs arthropods with more than four pairs of legs	<i>Aranea</i> <i>Pandalina</i>

Table 1.1

arthropod picture	name of arthropod
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	

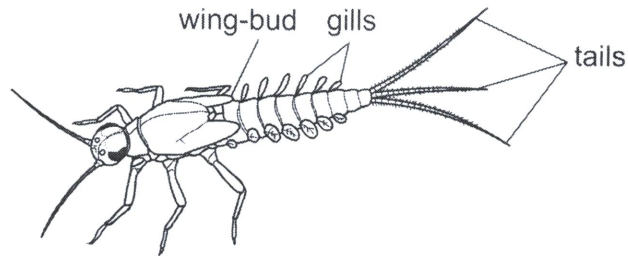
Mob: +974 55373670 / 55258711  
E-mail: rashed.saba@gmail.com

[4]

[Total : 4]

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Fig. 1.1 shows a mayfly nymph (a larva) that lives in water.



**Fig. 1.1**

(a) (i) List two features, visible in Fig. 1.1, that show this is an insect.

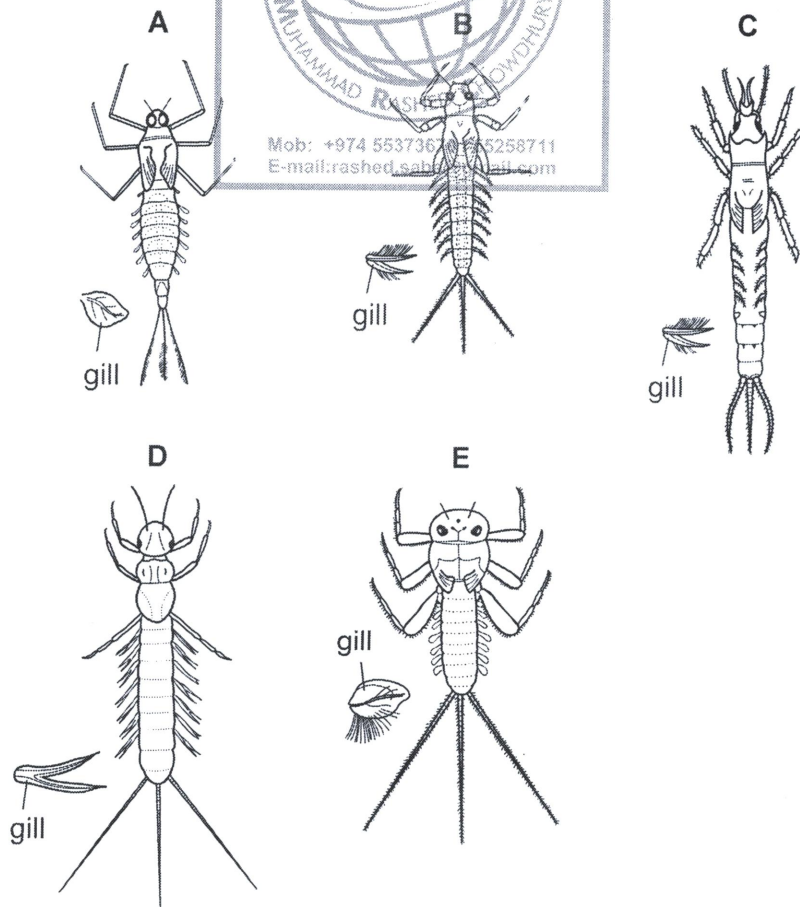
1. ....

2. .... [2]

(ii) What special adaptation does the insect shown in Fig. 1.1 have that allows it to live in water?

..... [1]

(b) Fig 1.2 shows five mayfly nymphs.



**Fig.1.2**

Use the key below to identify the species of each mayfly.

	species
1 Rear pair of legs point towards tails _____ go to 2 Rear pair of legs point forwards or sideways _____ go to 3	
2 Gills project sideways from body Gills folded over body	<i>Paraleptophlebia</i> <i>Ephemera</i>
3 Each gill a single flat plate _____ go to 4 Each gill divided into two strands	<i>Potomanthus</i>
4 Tails "feather" like in shape Tails "needle" shaped	<i>Centroptilum</i> <i>Ecdyonurus</i>

Write the diagram letter of each of the species in the correct box of Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

species	diagram letter
<i>Centroptilum</i>	
<i>Ecdyonurus</i>	
<i>Ephemera</i>	
<i>Paraleptophlebia</i>	
<i>Potomanthus</i>	

[4]

[Total: 7]

1 Use the dichotomous key, Fig. 1.1, to identify the five vertebrate groups, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

Complete Table 1.1.

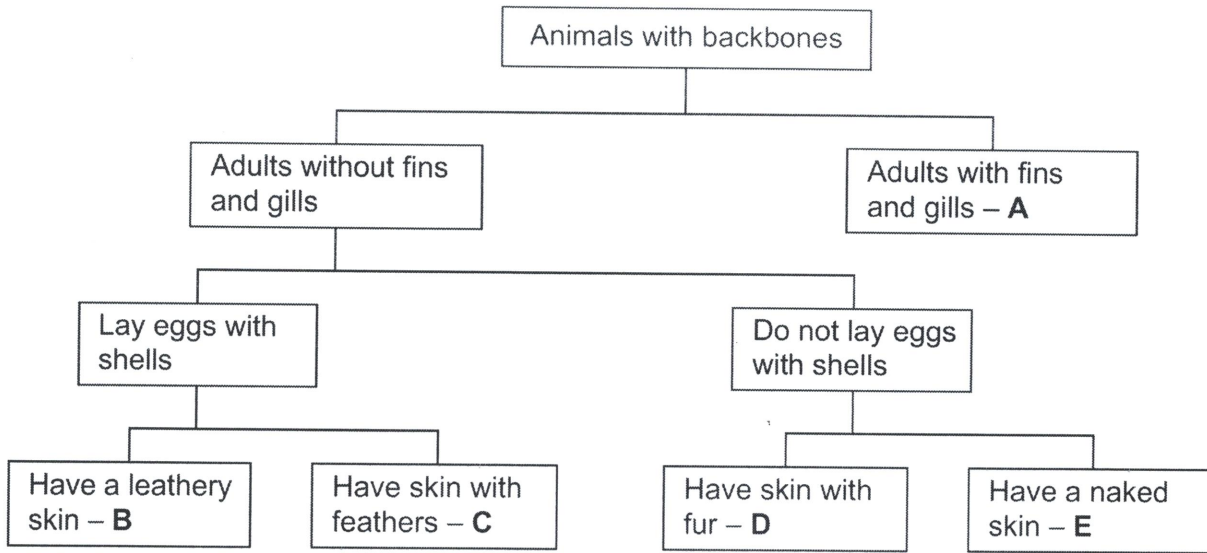


Fig. 1.1

Table 1.1

letter in key	name of vertebrate group
<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	
<b>C</b>	
<b>D</b>	
<b>E</b>	

[4]

[Total: 4]



1 Fig.1.1 shows the shells of five molluscs.

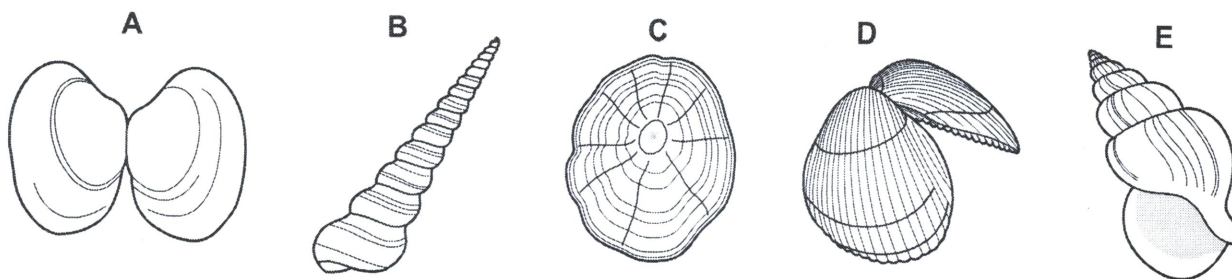


Fig.1.1

Use the key to identify each of the molluscs which normally live inside the shells.  
Write the name of each mollusc in the correct box of Table 1.1.

As you work through the key, tick (✓) the boxes in Table 1.1 to show how you identified each mollusc.

Key

		name of mollusc
1 (a)	Shell made of two parts	go to 2
1 (b)	Shell made of one part only	go to 3
2 (a)	Both shell halves have ridges running down the shell	<i>Cardium</i>
2 (b)	Both shell halves are smooth	<i>Venerupis</i>
3 (a)	Shell tightly coiled	go to 4
3 (b)	Shell conical with no coil	<i>Patella</i>
4 (a)	Bottom coil less than a quarter of the length of the shell	<i>Turritella</i>
4 (b)	Bottom coil more than half of the length of the shell	<i>Buccinum</i>

Table 1.1

	1 (a)	1 (b)	2 (a)	2 (b)	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	name of mollusc
<b>A</b>									
<b>B</b>									
<b>C</b>									
<b>D</b>									
<b>E</b>									

[4]

[Total: 4]

1 Fig.1.1 shows six arthropods, each of which could carry disease organisms.

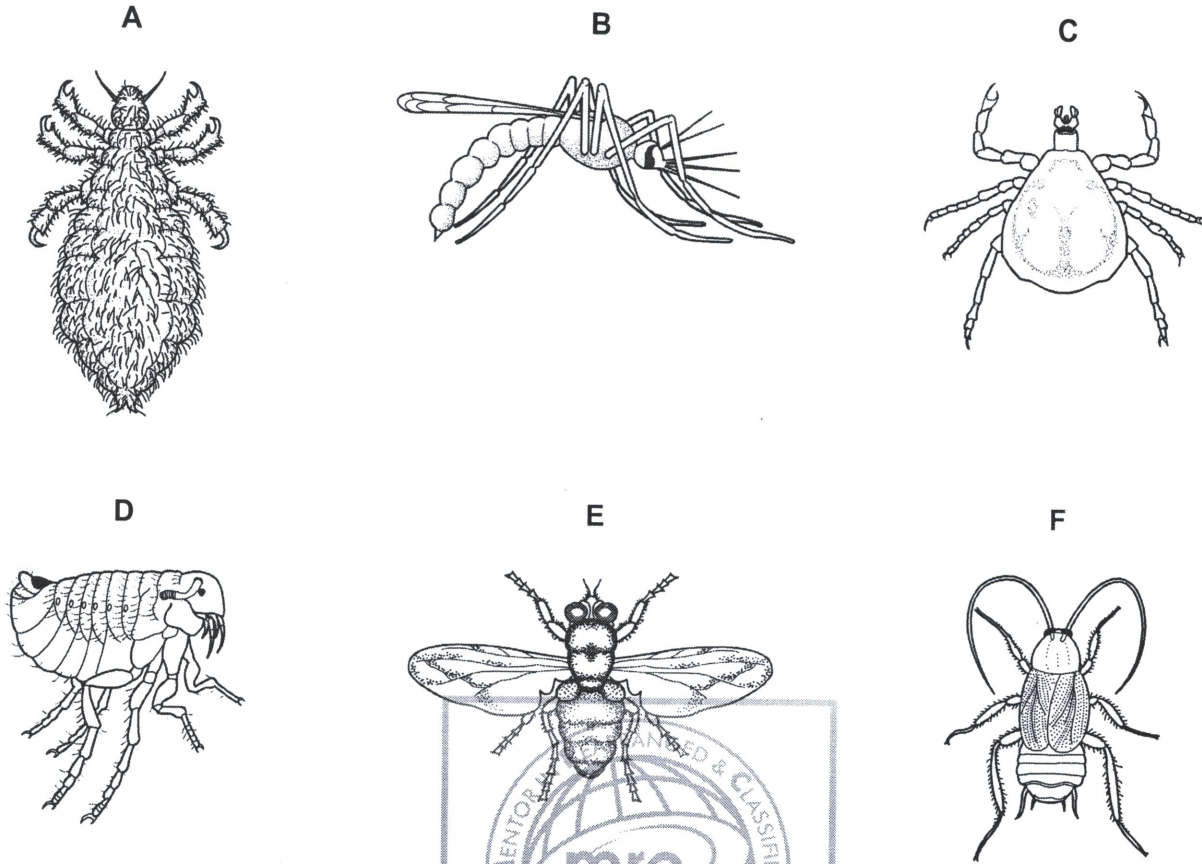


Fig. 1.1

Use the key to identify each of the arthropods. Write the name of each arthropod in the correct box of Table 1.1. As you work through the key, tick (✓) the boxes in Table 1.1 to show how you identified each arthropod.

Arthropod **A** has been completed for you as an example.

**Key**

	arthropod
1 (a) Wings present .....	go to 2
(b) Wings absent .....	go to 4
2 (a) Wings shorter than abdomen .....	go to 3
(b) Wings longer than abdomen .....	Musca
3 (a) Abdomen long and narrow .....	Anopheles
(b) Abdomen short and broad .....	Periplaneta
4 (a) Has three pairs of legs .....	go to 5
(b) Has four pairs of legs .....	Ornithodoros
5 (a) One pair of legs shorter than the other pairs ....	Pulex
(b) All pairs of legs of similar length .....	Pediculus

Table 1.1

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Examiner's  
Use

	1 (a)	1 (b)	2 (a)	2 (b)	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5 (a)	5 (b)	name of arthropod
<b>A</b>		✓					✓			✓	<i>Pediculus</i>
<b>B</b>											
<b>C</b>											
<b>D</b>											
<b>E</b>											
<b>F</b>											

[5]

[Total: 5]



1 Fig. 1.1 shows six different fish.

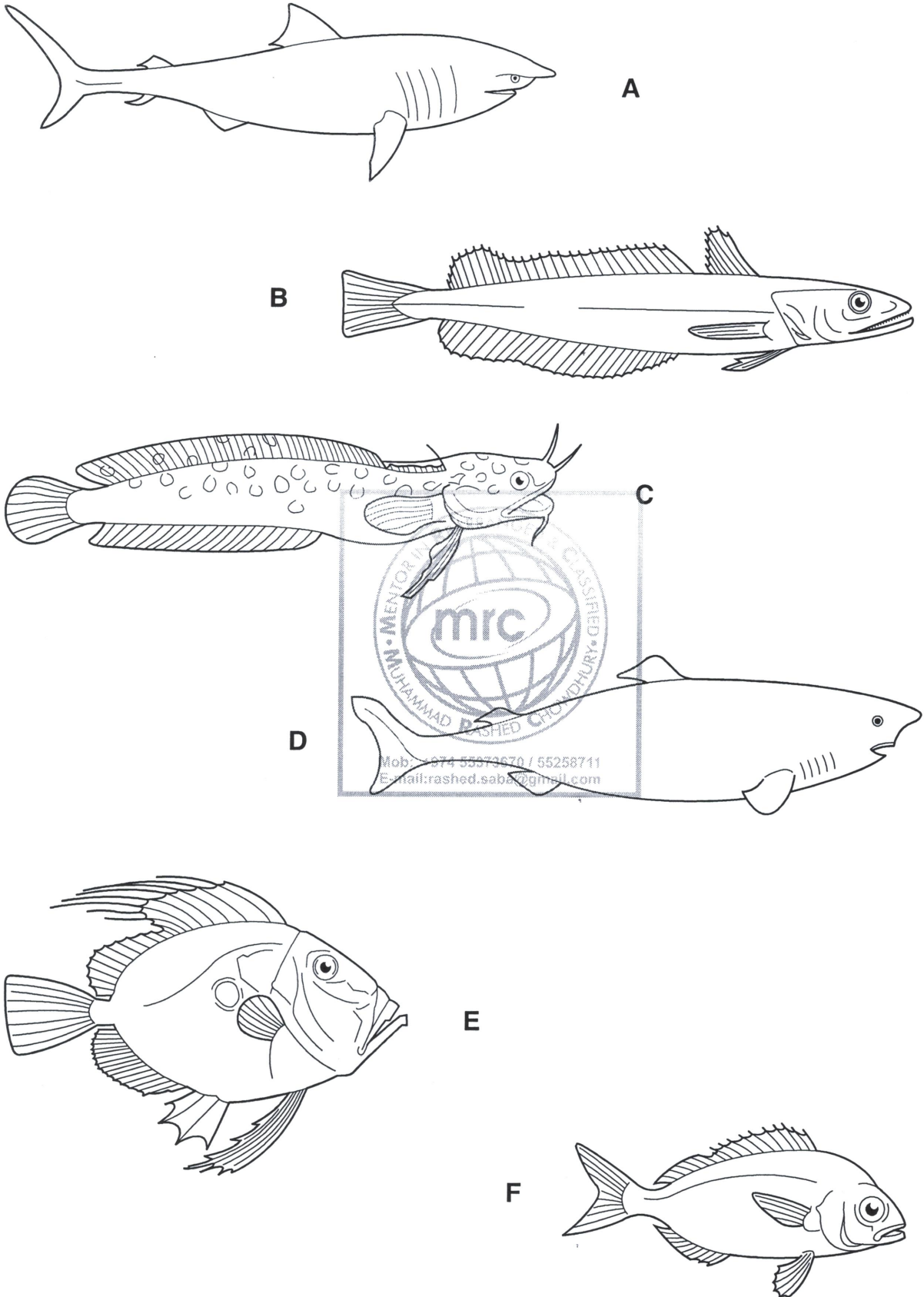


Fig. 1.1



Use the key below to identify each fish. Write the name of each fish in the correct box of Table 1.1. As you work through the key, tick the boxes in Table 1.1. to show how you identified each fish. Fish **A** has been identified for you as an example.

**Key**

		name of fish
<b>1</b>	<b>(a)</b> No gill slits visible	2
	<b>(b)</b> Five gill slits visible	3
<b>2</b>	<b>(a)</b> Body about 7 times as long as deep	4
	<b>(b)</b> Body about 2 times as long as deep	5
<b>3</b>	<b>(a)</b> Eye above front end of mouth	Basking Shark Greenland Shark
	<b>(b)</b> Eye above back edge of mouth	
<b>4</b>	<b>(a)</b> One fin along back	Bearded Rockling Hake
	<b>(b)</b> Two fins along back	
<b>5</b>	<b>(a)</b> Back fin with short spines	Sea Bream John Dory
	<b>(b)</b> Back fin with long spines	

**Table 1.1**

fish	1(a)	1(b)	2(a)	2(b)	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5(a)	5(b)	name of fish
<b>A</b>		✓			✓						Basking Shark
<b>B</b>											
<b>C</b>											
<b>D</b>											
<b>E</b>											
<b>F</b>											

[Total : 5]

1 Fig. 1.1 shows five types of bird that are unable to fly.



Fig 1.1

Use the key to identify each of the birds shown in Fig. 1.1.

Write the name of each bird in the correct box in Table 1.1.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

**Key**

	name of bird
1 (a) Bird with webbed feet (webs of skin between toes) (b) Bird without webbed feet (no webs of skin between toes)	go to 2 go to 3
2 (a) Bird with tufts of feathers near the eyes (b) Bird with no tufts of feathers near the eyes	<i>E. cretatus</i> <i>P. adeliae</i>
3 (a) Bird with crest on head (b) Bird without crest on head	<i>C. casuarius</i> go to 4
4 (a) Bird with very long neck (b) Bird with short neck	<i>S. camelus</i> <i>A. australis</i>

**Table 1.1**

bird	name of bird
<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	
<b>C</b>	
<b>D</b>	
<b>E</b>	

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E-mail: rashed.eaba@gmail.com

[5]

[Total: 5]

1 (a) Define the term *photosynthesis*.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

(b) Some plants store starch in underground storage organs.

(i) Explain how starch in a leaf is transported to an underground storage organ.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(ii) Suggest **one** advantage to the plant of storing starch in an underground storage organ.

.....  
..... [1]



1 Fig. 1.1 shows five different mammals.



not drawn to scale

Fig. 1.1

Use the key to identify the mammals shown in Fig. 1.1.

Write the letter of each species (A to E) in the correct box beside the key.

**key**

		letter
1	(a) has webbed feet	go to 2
	(b) does not have webbed feet	go to 3
2	(a) tail wide and flattened	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
	(b) tail rounded, ending in a point	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
3	(a) body fur striped	<i>Panthera tigris</i>
	(b) body fur not striped	go to 4
4	(a) tail has tuft of dark fur at the end	<i>Panthera leo</i>
	(b) no tuft of fur at end of tail	<i>Canis lupus</i>

[4]

[Total: 4]

2 (a) Define the term *transpiration*.



.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

[3]



(b) Fig. 2.1 shows four leaves from the same tree.

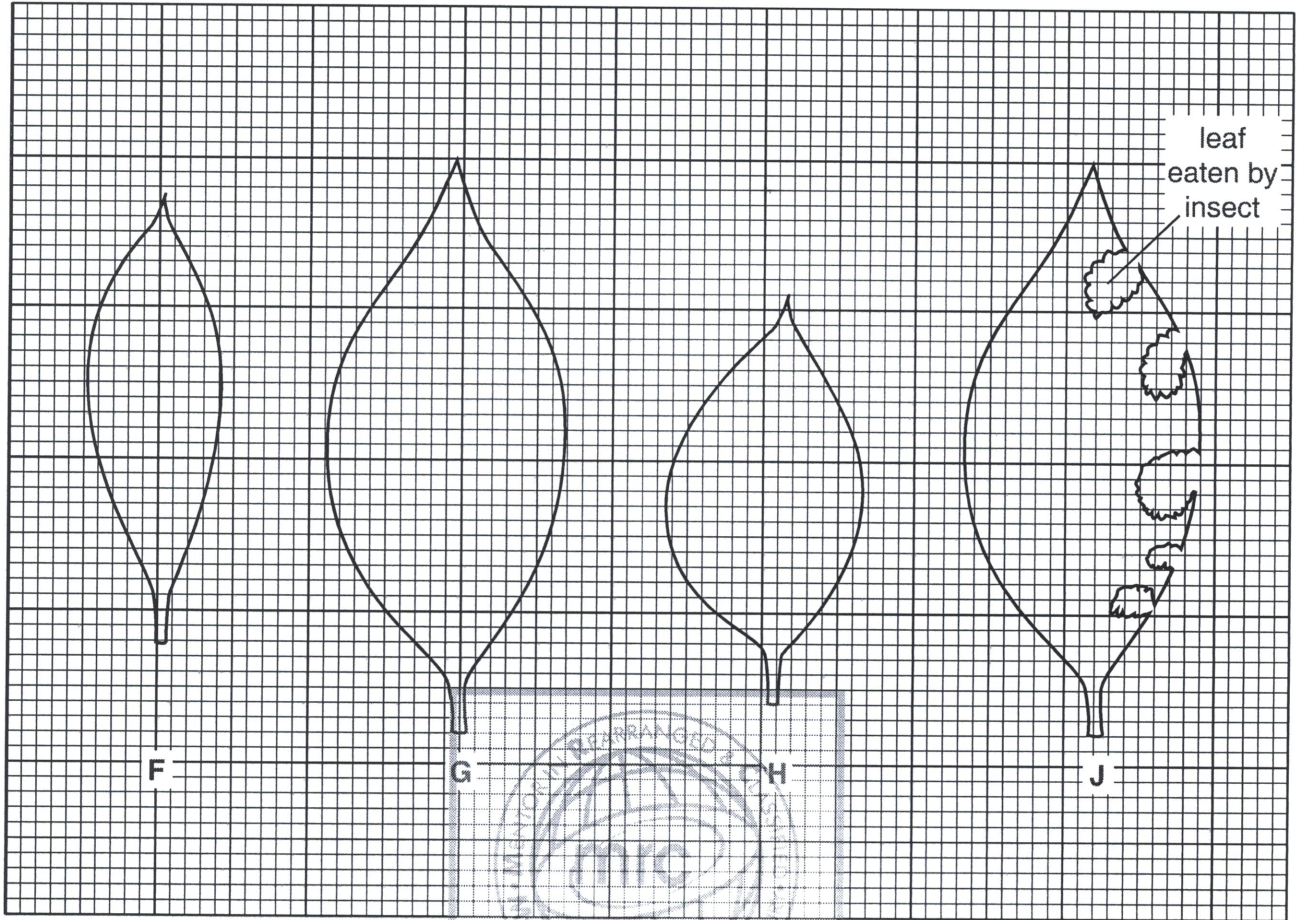


Fig. 2.1

Suggest which leaf will transpire most rapidly and give a reason for your answer.

leaf .....

reason .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]





(iii) State **two** environmental factors, other than light, that would change the rate of transpiration in the plant shown in Fig. 2.2.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

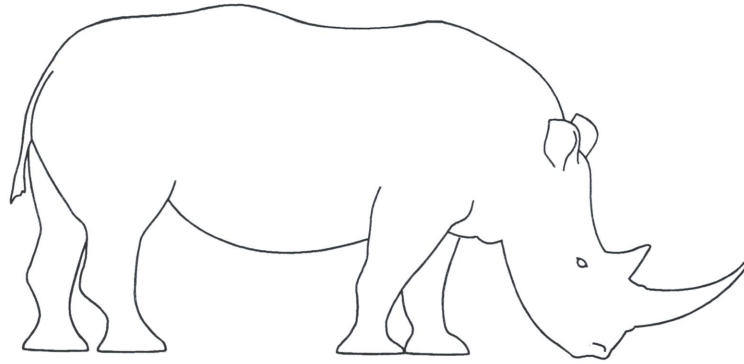
.....

[2]

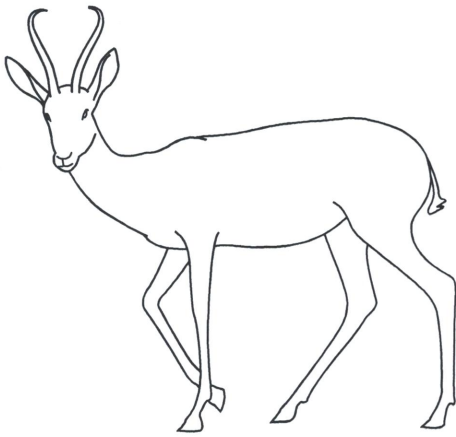
[Total: 12]



1 Fig. 1.1 shows five different mammals.



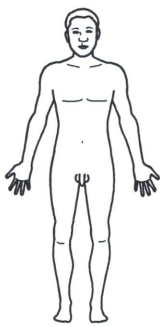
A



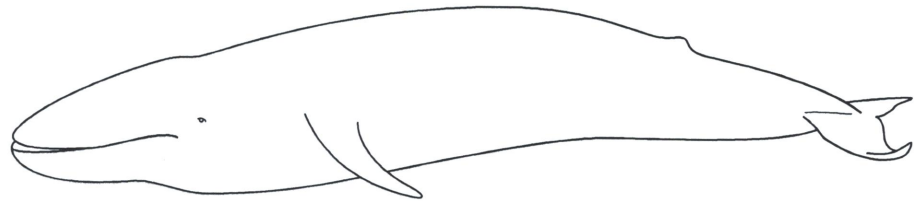
B



C



D



E

not drawn to scale

Fig. 1.1

Use the key to identify the mammals shown in Fig. 1.1.

Write the letter of each species (A to E) in the correct box beside the key.

key

		letter
1	(a) has visible external ears	go to 2
	(b) does not have visible external ears	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>
2	(a) stands on four legs	go to 3
	(b) stands on two legs	go to 4
3	(a) has two horns between its ears	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>
	(b) has two horns in front of its ears	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
4	(a) has ears placed on top of head	<i>Macropus rufus</i>
	(b) has ears placed at the side of head	<i>Homo sapiens</i>

[4]

[Total: 4]



- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows five different mammals. They are not drawn to the same scale.

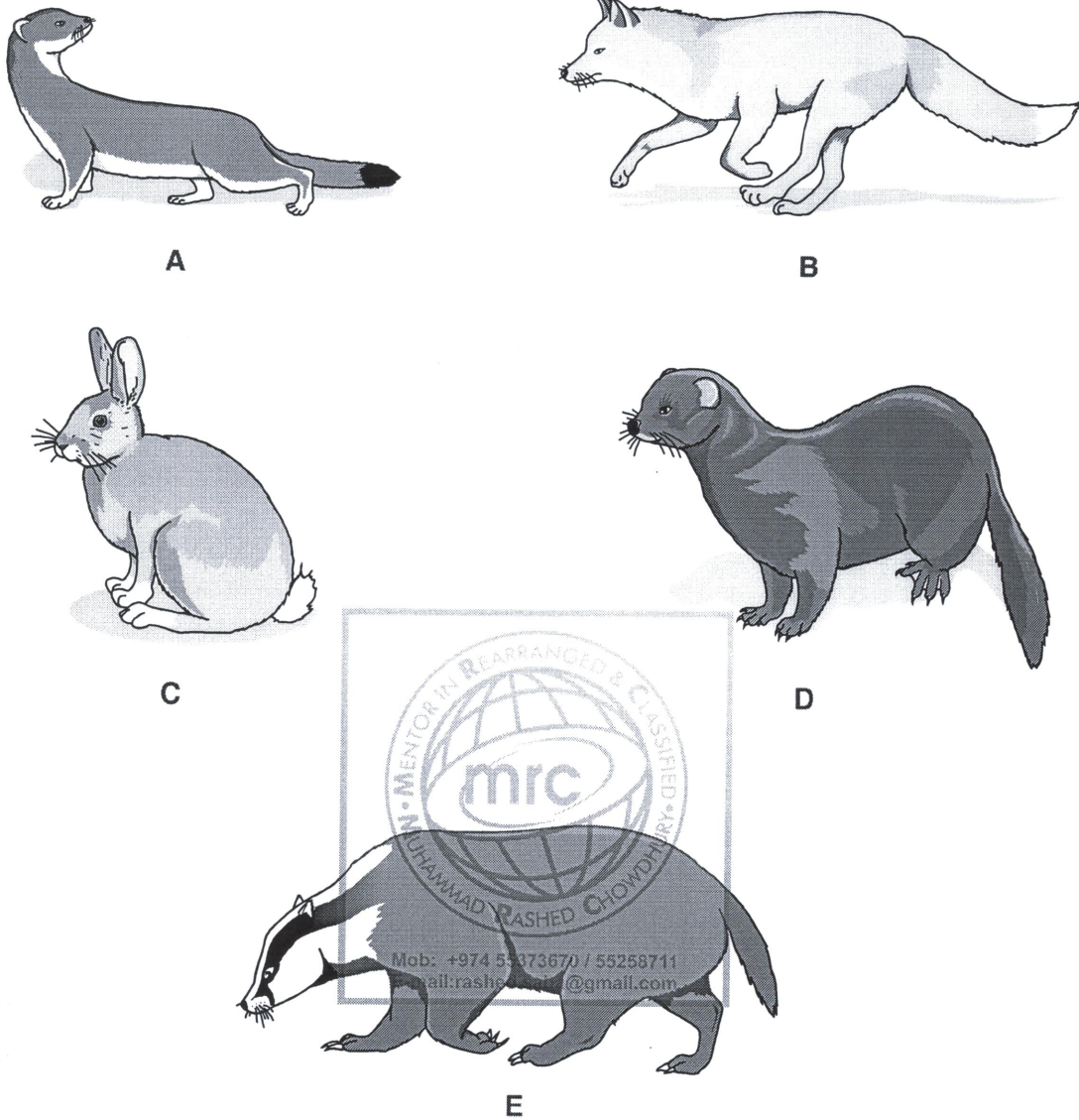


Fig. 1.1

Use the key to identify the mammals shown in Fig. 1.1.


Complete Table 1.1 by writing the names of the five mammals.



## Key

		name of mammal
1	(a) has ears more than half the length of the head (b) has ears less than half the length of the head	<i>O. cuniculus</i> go to 2
2	(a) has fur on tail all one colour (b) has fur on tip of tail a different colour to rest of tail fur	go to 3 go to 4
3	(a) has webbed feet (skin between the toes) (b) does not have webbed feet (no skin between the toes)	<i>M. vison</i> <i>M. leucurus</i>
4	(a) has white fur on the end of the tail (b) has black fur on the end of the tail	<i>V. vulpes</i> <i>M. erminea</i>

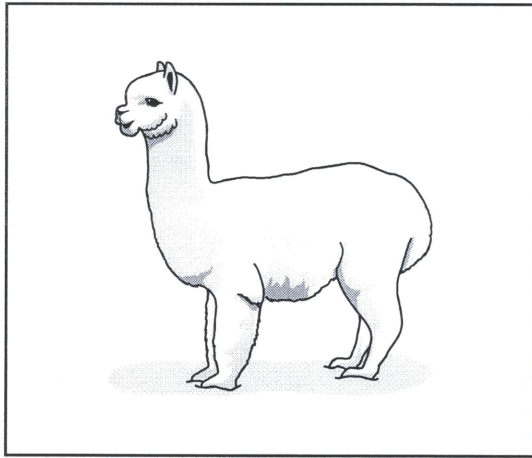
Table 1.1

mammal	name of mammal
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

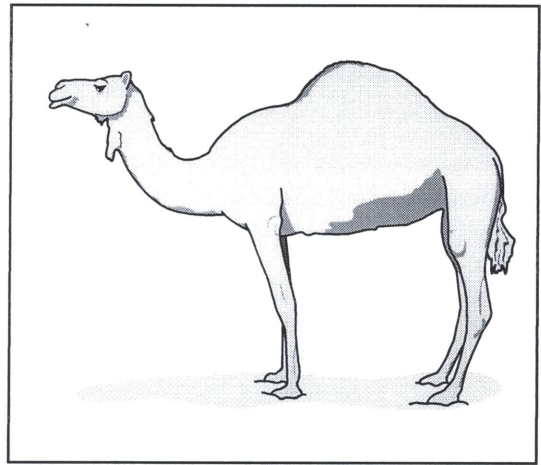
[4]

[Total: 4]

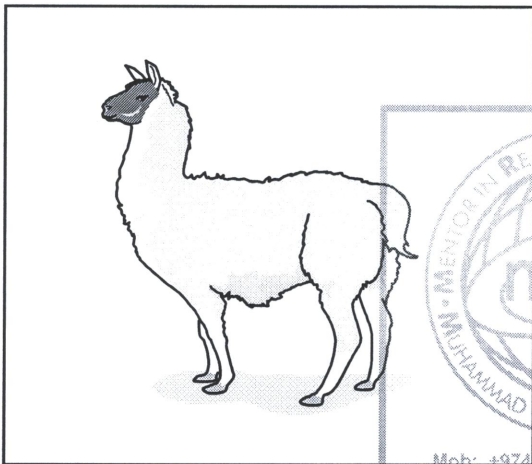
1 Fig. 1.1 shows five different mammals.



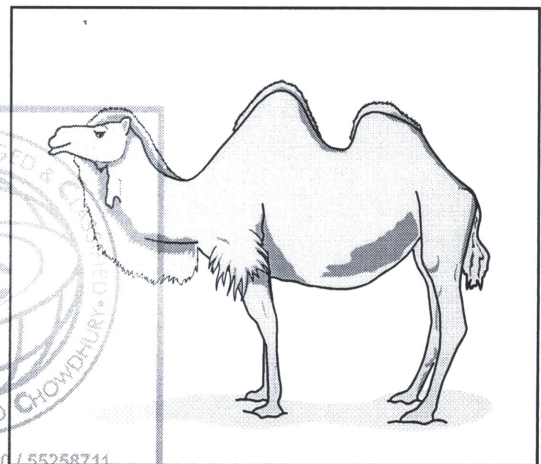
A



B

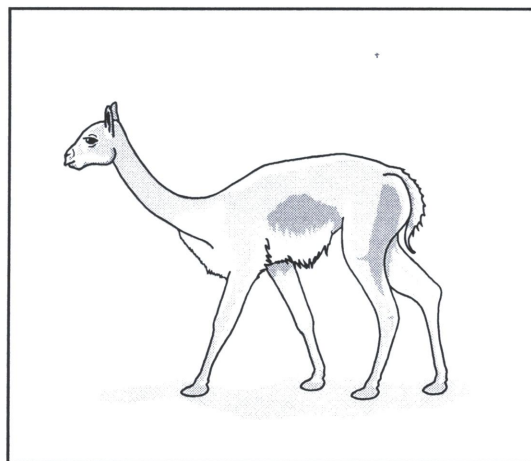


C



D

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E

Fig. 1.1

Use the key to identify the mammals shown in Fig. 1.1.

Write the letter of each species (A to E) in the correct box beside the key.

**Key**

		name of mammal	letter
1	(a) has a humped back	go to 2	
	(b) back is level with no hump	go to 3	
2	(a) has one hump on its back	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	
	(b) has two humps on its back	<i>Camelus ferus</i>	
3	(a) has black fur on its face	<i>Lama glama</i>	
	(b) fur on face is not black	go to 4	
4	(a) neck and legs long and thin	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	
	(b) neck and legs short and thick	<i>Vicugna pacos</i>	

[Total: 4]

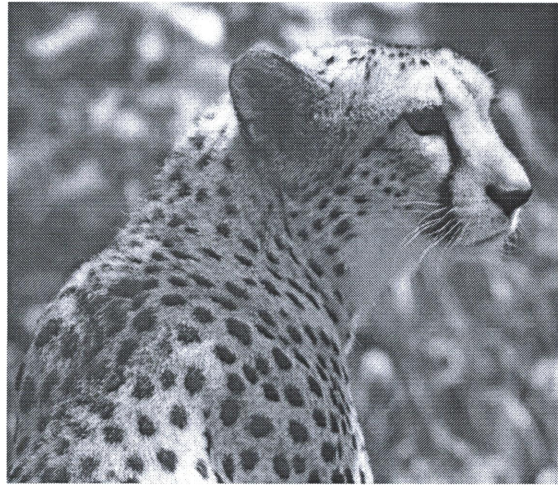




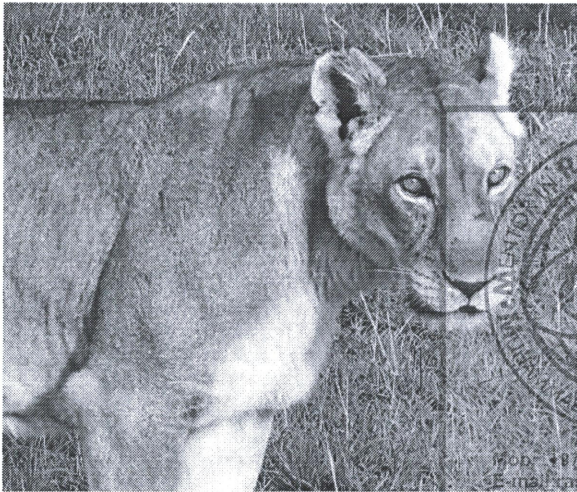
1 Fig. 1.1 shows six members of the cat family, Felidae.



A



B



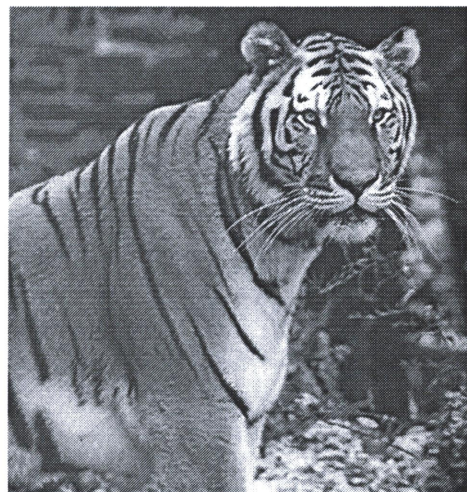
C



D



E



F

Fig. 1.1



Use the key to identify the cats, **A** to **F**, shown in Fig. 1.1.

Tick (✓) the boxes in Table 1.1 to show how you identify each cat.

Write the name of each cat in the correct box in Table 1.1.

Cat **A** has been completed for you as an example.

**Key**

	name of cat
1 (a) Ears pointed (b) Ears rounded	go to 5 go to 2
2 (a) Fur with no stripes or spots (b) Fur with stripes or spots	<i>P. leo</i> go to 3
3 (a) Fur with stripes, but no spots (b) Fur with spots	<i>P. tigris</i> go to 4
4 (a) Fur with spots, but no stripes (b) Fur with spots and stripes	<i>A. jubatus</i> <i>N. nebulosa</i>
5 (a) Fur with spots (b) Fur with no spots	<i>L. rufus</i> <i>L. caracal</i>



**Table 1.1**

cat	1 (a)	1 (b)	2 (a)	2 (b)	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5 (a)	5 (b)	name of cat
<b>A</b>	✓									✓	<i>L. caracal</i>
<b>B</b>											.....
<b>C</b>											.....
<b>D</b>											.....
<b>E</b>											.....
<b>F</b>											.....

[5]

[Total: 5]