| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
|---|---|---|---|
| **8(a)** | An explanation that makes reference to three of the following points:<br><br>• fewer young tree shoots eaten (after wolves were reintroduced) (1)<br><br>• (because) elk would not graze undisturbed when wolves were around (1)<br><br>• more (young tree shoots) were eaten in forest habitat (than riverside habitat) / fewer (young tree shoots) were eaten in riverside habitat (than forest habitat) (1)<br><br>• (because) the mature trees provided some {camouflage / protection} (from the wolves) (1) | ACCEPT the percentage (of young tree shoots eaten) decreased<br><br>ACCEPT converse<br>ACCEPT because some elk have been eaten by wolves / fewer elk because wolves are predators (of elk)<br><br>ACCEPT {larger/more rapid} decrease (in number of shoots eaten) in riverside habitat<br><br>ACCEPT (because) elk can hide (from the wolves) in the forest / elk have no {hiding places / protection} from being seen (by the wolves) by the river<br>ACCEPT predation of elk is higher in riverside (habitat) | **(3)** |

| Question Number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
|---|---|---|---|
| **8(b)** | A description that makes reference to the following points:<br><br>• as the number of elk (per $km^2$) increases the average beaver lifespan decreases (1)<br><br>• {larger/rapid} decrease {initially / as population increases from 30 elk (per $km^2$)} (1)<br><br>• very little change in average lifespan of beavers when the number of elk increase above {70/80/90} elk per $km^2$ (1) | ACCEPT negative correlation<br><br>ACCEPT {exponential / non-linear} decrease<br><br>ACCEPT the beaver lifespan plateaus when the number of elk increase above {70/80/90} elk per $km^2$ | **(3)** |