

**Section A: Inheritance Reasoning**

1. Identical twins come from a single fertilised egg that splits, so they share identical genes; non-identical siblings develop from separate eggs and sperm, so they share only some genes
2. Because height is influenced by a mix of genes from both parents, so children can inherit a range of combinations resulting in different heights
3. A trait like eye colour is determined almost entirely by genes; height is influenced by genes but also by factors like nutrition and health
4. Because breeders repeatedly select and breed animals with particular desired traits, gradually emphasising those characteristics over many generations
5. Because some illnesses are linked to specific genes, so understanding inheritance helps identify who might be at higher risk

Section B: Evolution Reasoning

1. Individuals with slightly longer necks could reach more food and were more likely to survive and reproduce; over many generations, this trait became more common
2. Because it challenged widely-held religious and scientific beliefs of the time, and required a great deal of evidence to be accepted
3. Because species on islands often evolve in isolation from mainland relatives, developing unique adaptations suited to their specific environment
4. Darker moths were better camouflaged against soot-covered surfaces, making them less likely to be eaten, so they survived and reproduced more, passing on the darker colouring
5. Because evolution is a change in a population's characteristics over generations through inheritance, not a change that happens within one individual's lifetime