South Australian
Certificate of Education

Biology
2025

Question booklet

Section 1: Multiple-choice questions (Questions 1 to 15) 15 marks
- Answer ***all*** questions in Section 1
- Indicate your answers in this question booklet
- Allow approximately 25 minutes

Section 2: (Questions 16 to 21) 105 marks
- Answer ***all*** questions in Section 2
- Write your answers in this question booklet
- You may write on page 34 if you need more space
- Allow approximately 105 minutes

Examination information

Materials
- Question booklet (Section 1 and Section 2)
- SACE registration number label

Instructions
- Use black or blue pen
- You may use a sharp dark pencil for diagrams and other representations
- Approved calculators may be used

Total time: 130 minutes
Total marks: 120

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The SACE Board of South Australia acknowledges that this examination was created on Kaurna Land. We acknowledge First Nations Elders, parents, families, and communities as the first educators of their children, and we recognise and value the cultures and strengths that First Nations students bring to the classroom. We respect the unique connection and relationship that First Nations peoples have to Country, and their ever-enduring cultural heritage.

Attach your SACE registration number label here

Government
of South Australia

SECTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (Questions 1 to 15)

(15 marks)

*Answer **all** questions in this section.*

*Questions 1 to 15 are multiple-choice questions. For each multiple-choice question, indicate the **one** alternative that you consider best answers the question by marking the box beside it.*

Each question is worth 1 mark.

1. Compared to eukaryotic cells, prokaryotic cells

   ☐ usually have a smaller surface area to volume ratio.

   ☐ often contain smaller mitochondria.

   ☐ are sometimes bound by a cell wall instead of a cell membrane.

   ☐ typically contain fewer chromosomes.

2. When the membranes of two cells fuse, proteins from each cell mix throughout the combined membrane.

   This demonstrates that

   ☐ there are two layers in a cell membrane.

   ☐ the structure of the cell membrane is fluid.

   ☐ proteins are needed throughout the cell membrane.

   ☐ phospholipids repel proteins.

3. A cell produces an enzyme responsible for the repair of DNA during DNA replication.

   If this repair enzyme is ineffective, then

   ☐ a change in the nucleotide sequence of the protein will cause the enzyme to fold incorrectly.

   ☐ it will be denatured.

   ☐ a stop codon would be introduced early in the sequence of the gene that codes for it.

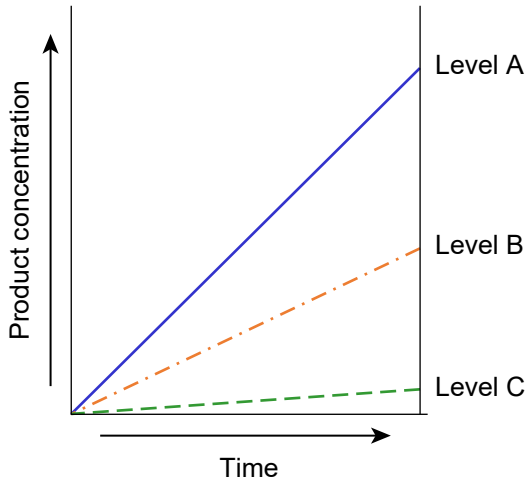
   ☐ there will be an increase in the number of mutations being passed on to the next generation.

Source 1

Information for Question 4

The graph in Figure 1 below shows the change in product concentration over time for an enzyme-controlled reaction at three different levels (A, B, and C) of the same variable. All other conditions are the same, and there are no enzyme inhibitors present.

Figure 1



Refer to Source 1 when answering Question 4.

4. Which ***one*** of the following statements is ***not*** consistent with the information in the graph?

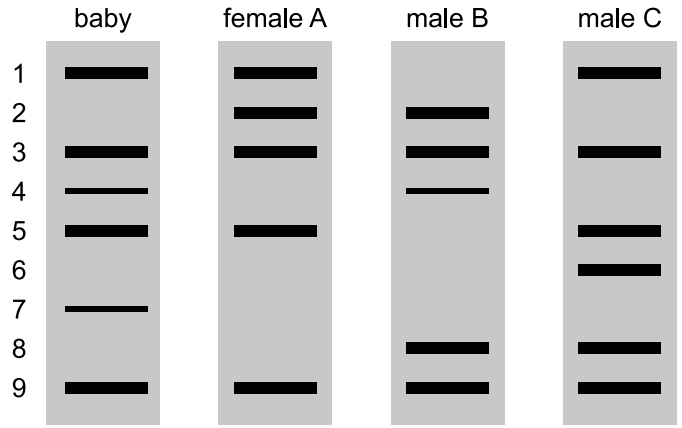
- ☐ The concentration of enzyme determines the final amount of product.
- ☐ The independent variable is the concentration of enzyme.
- ☐ The rate of synthesis of the product is dependent on the substrate concentration.
- ☐ The concentration of substrate available is greatest at level A.

Source 2

Information for Question 5

Figure 2 below shows the DNA profile of a baby and the DNA profiles of three adults – female A, male B, and male C.

Figure 2



Refer to Source 2 when answering Question 5.

5. According to the DNA profiles in Source 2,

- ☐ if A is the mother, then B is the father.
- ☐ if A is ***not*** the mother, then C is the father.
- ☐ if A is the mother, then C is the father.
- ☐ if A is ***not*** the mother, then either B or C could be the father.

Source 3

Information for Question 6

Refer to the following example of part of a metabolic pathway.

α-glucose ⟶ α-glucose 6-phosphate ⟶ α-fructose 6-phosphate ⟶ β-fructose 1,6-biphosphate

Refer to Source 3 when answering Question 6.

6. Which ***one*** of the following statements about metabolic pathways is ***not*** correct?

- ☐ Each step can be regulated.
- ☐ Heat energy is lost at each step.
- ☐ Every metabolic pathway requires one specific enzyme.
- ☐ Intermediate compounds can be used in other reactions.

7. Bisphenol A (BPA) is a chemical used in the manufacture of some plastics. It has been shown that BPA can block the cell cycle at the G_2 checkpoint.

   In a controlled investigation, a cell at the start of interphase was exposed to BPA.

   If the cell proceeded through the cell cycle until it was blocked by BPA, the process that would ***not*** have begun is

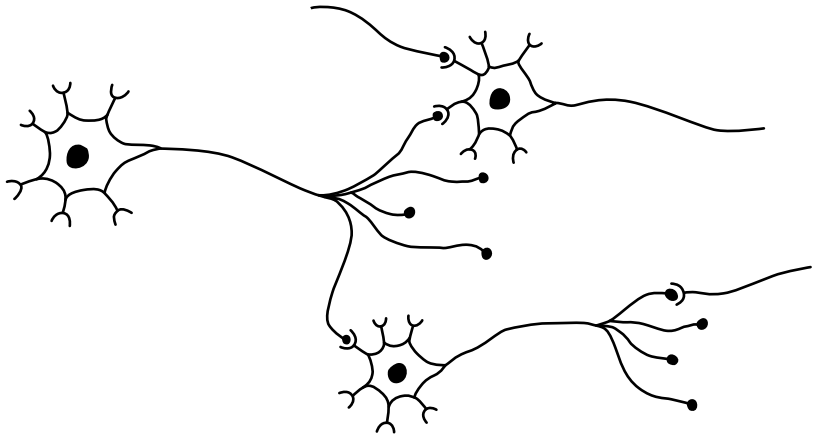
- ☐ DNA synthesis.
- ☐ cell growth.
- ☐ anaphase.
- ☐ synthesis of organelles.

Source 4

Information for Question 8

The diagram in Figure 3 below shows the connections between neurons.

Figure 3



Refer to Source 4 when answering Question 8.

8. The diagram in Source 4 shows

- ☐ ten axons.
- ☐ three synapses.
- ☐ three sensory neurons.
- ☐ three cell bodies and three nuclei.

9. Fentanyl belongs to a class of medical drugs known as opioids. It binds to opioid receptors in the membranes of nerve cells, and this results in the release of fewer neurotransmitters. Fentanyl can be prescribed by doctors for the temporary relief of severe pain.

   The relief of pain symptoms by fentanyl occurs because

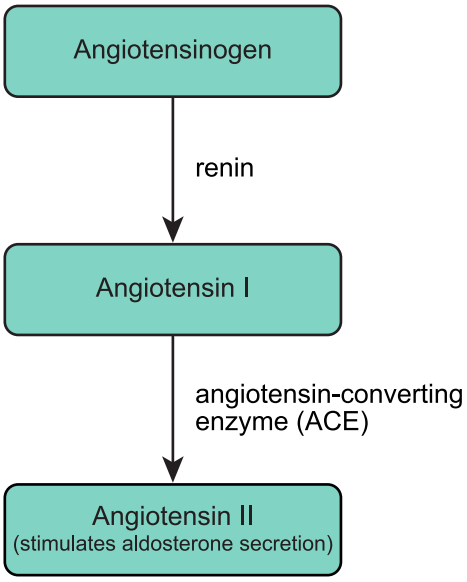
- ☐ pain messages are unable to be transmitted through motor neurons.
- ☐ it reduces the fusion of vesicles with cell membranes.
- ☐ it has a shape that is complementary to neurotransmitters.
- ☐ it lowers the stimulation of sensory neurons.

Source 5

Information for Question 10

The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) is triggered by the release of the enzyme renin, secreted from the kidneys in response to low blood pressure. The RAAS is controlled by negative feedback.

Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System (RAAS)



Renin catalyses the conversion of angiotensinogen to angiotensin I.

Angiotensin I is the substrate for angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE). ACE converts angiotensin I into angiotensin II.

Angiotensin II is a hormone that stimulates the adrenal glands to secrete the hormone aldosterone.

Aldosterone stimulates the kidneys to reabsorb sodium ions, leading to increased blood pressure.

An abnormally high level of aldosterone results in a condition called 'aldosteronism'.

Refer to Source 5 when answering Question 10.

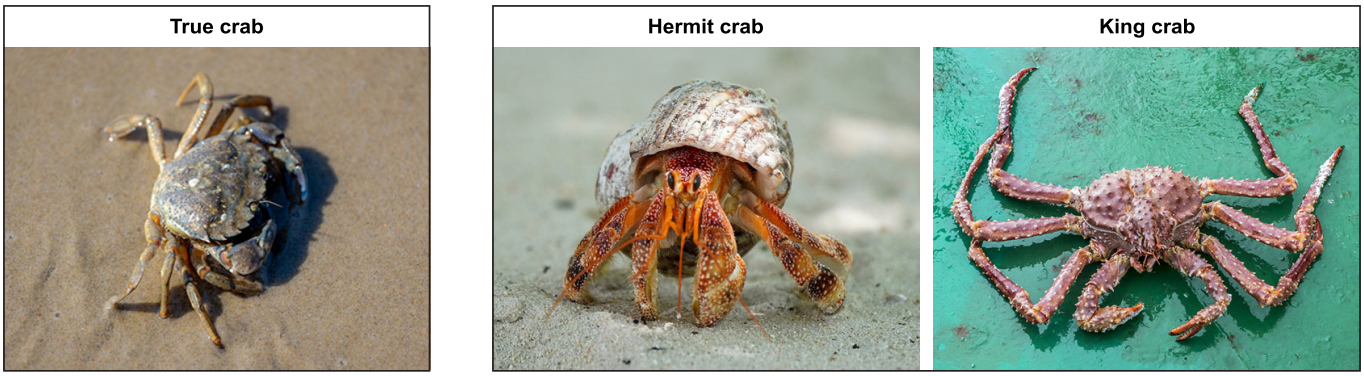
10. Which ***one*** of the following statements is ***not*** consistent with the information provided in Source 5?

- ☐ People who produce abnormally low levels of aldosterone may have a higher-than-normal level of renin.
- ☐ A higher-than-normal level of angiotensin II can lead to low blood pressure.
- ☐ Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors can be effective in the treatment of hypertension (high blood pressure).
- ☐ Aldosteronism can be effectively treated with a drug that decreases the reabsorption of sodium ions.

Source 6

Information for Question 11

'Carcinisation' is a phenomenon in which non-crab crustaceans have independently developed crab-like body shapes. For example, certain hermit crabs (Paguroidea) and king crabs (Lithodidae) are not true crabs, but they have developed a flattened, wide shell, and a reduced abdomen. Thus, they resemble true crabs (Brachyura), although they are not closely related to them.



Source: adapted from © Seth Yarkony I Shutterstock.com; © Knyazev Vasily I Shutterstock.com; © Wut_Moppie I Shutterstock.com

Refer to Source 6 when answering Question 11.

11. Carcinisation is an example of

- ☐ convergent evolution.
- ☐ divergent evolution.
- ☐ allopatric speciation.
- ☐ adaptive radiation.

12. Ribozymes

- ☐ were proteins in the first simple cells.
- ☐ catalyse chemical reactions.
- ☐ are the main store of genetic information.
- ☐ are made of a specific sequence of nucleic acids.

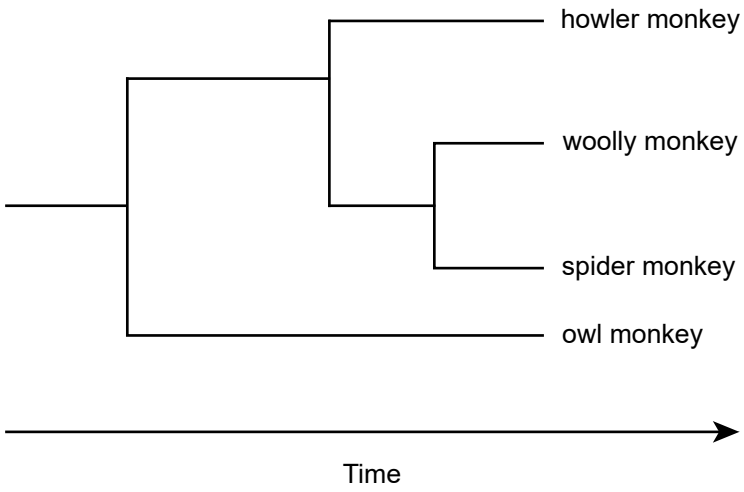
Question 13 begins on page 10.

Source 7

Information for Question 13

The phylogenetic tree diagram in Figure 4 below shows the evolutionary relationships of four New World monkeys: howler monkey, woolly monkey, spider monkey, and owl monkey. The diagram was constructed using analysis of a mitochondrial gene sequence.

Figure 4



Refer to Source 7 and the four tables given below when answering Question 13.

The tables of data J, K, L, and M show the number of differences in the nucleotide sequence of a mitochondrial gene in the four monkey groups.

J.

Species pair	Howler monkey	Woolly monkey	Spider monkey	Owl monkey
Howler monkey	0			
Woolly monkey	10	0		
Spider monkey	19	11	0	
Owl monkey	26	16	5	0

K.

Species pair	Howler monkey	Woolly monkey	Spider monkey	Owl monkey
Howler monkey	0			
Woolly monkey	14	0		
Spider monkey	15	8	0	
Owl monkey	23	16	10	0

L.

Species pair	Howler monkey	Woolly monkey	Spider monkey	Owl monkey
Howler monkey	0			
Woolly monkey	14	0		
Spider monkey	12	6	0	
Owl monkey	24	19	21	0

M.

Species pair	Howler monkey	Woolly monkey	Spider monkey	Owl monkey
Howler monkey	0			
Woolly monkey	15	0		
Spider monkey	18	7	0	
Owl monkey	12	14	8	0

13. The table of data that is consistent with the phylogenetic tree diagram in Figure 4 is

- ☐ J.
- ☐ K.
- ☐ L.
- ☐ M.

Source 8

Information for Question 14



Source: (left) adapted from © Jonatan Pie I Unsplash.com; (right) adapted from © Lisa Hupp I USFWS

A population of Arctic foxes (*Vulpes lagopus*) lives on a remote island. Its primary source of food is lemmings (*Lemmus*), which are abundant on the island.

Initially, the population consisted of both white-furred and grey-furred foxes.

Then the island experienced a series of extreme winters during which food became scarce. A catastrophic avalanche killed a large portion of the population, leaving only a few surviving individuals, all of whom had white fur.

After many generations, the population now remains exclusively white-furred, even though grey fur is not a disadvantage in this environment.

Refer to Source 8 when answering Question 14.

14. Grey fur has disappeared from the population because

- ☐ natural selection eliminated the grey-furred individuals.
- ☐ mutations in the surviving population permanently removed the grey-fur allele.
- ☐ genetic drift led to the loss of the grey-fur allele.
- ☐ the decline in food availability caused only the white-furred foxes to survive, as they were better at hunting lemmings.

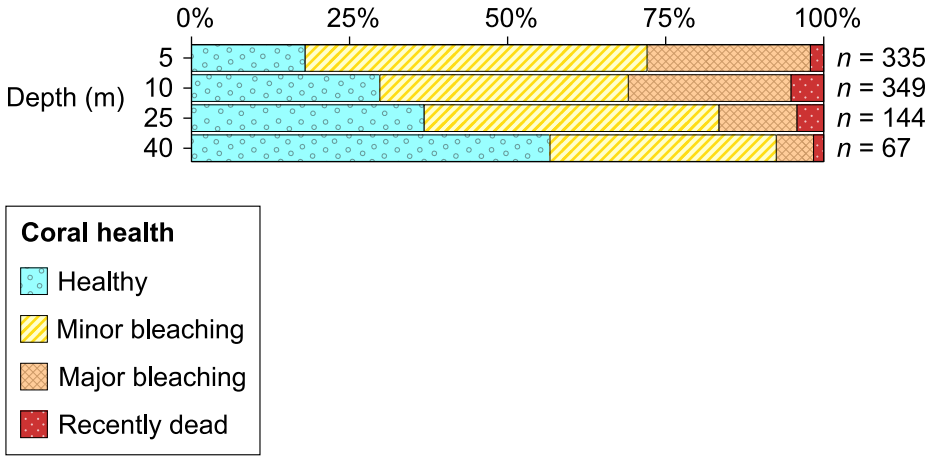
Source 9

Information for Question 15

Corals are marine animals. Most of them live in a symbiotic relationship with plant-like organisms called algae. Temperatures above a coral's tolerance limit can cause it to expel algal cells, resulting in a white appearance. This is known as 'bleaching'.

Marine biologists surveyed the Great Barrier Reef after a major bleaching event.

The graph in Figure 5 below shows their findings about coral health for the coral genus Acropora. It also shows the number of corals (n) present at depths of 5, 10, 25, and 40 metres.



Source: adapted from Frade, P, Bongaerts, P, Englebert, N, Rogers, A, Gonzalez-Rivero, M & Hoegh-Guldberg, O 2018, 'Deep reefs of the Great Barrier Reef offer limited thermal refuge during mass coral bleaching', Nature Communications, viewed 29 March 2025, www.nature.com

Refer to Source 9 when answering Question 15.

15. The data provided in Source 9 support the conclusion that

- ☐ at a depth of 5 metres, more corals expelled algal cells than at any other depth.
- ☐ there were approximately 30 healthy individuals at a depth of 10 metres.
- ☐ at a depth of 25 metres, the number of recently dead individuals was greater than the number of healthy individuals.
- ☐ there were fewer healthy individuals at a depth of 25 metres than at a depth of 40 metres.

End of Section 1.

Section 2 begins on page 14.

SECTION 2: (Questions 16 to 21)

(105 marks)

*Answer **all** questions in this section.*

DNA is critical for all organisms, and can be found inside cells, in the air, in extreme environments, and on most surfaces.

16. (a) State the ***location*** of DNA in a prokaryotic cell.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(b) Describe ***two*** differences between the ***structure*** of nuclear chromosomes in eukaryotic cells and the ***structure*** of chromosomes in prokaryotic cells.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (4 marks)

Refer to the following sequence of a segment of the coding strand of DNA:

5' ATG GGA ATC CCC 3'

(c) Write the sequence and direction of the other strand of this segment of DNA.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(d) Name and describe the first step in the process that results in the expression of a gene.

(i) Name

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) Description

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

For gene expression to occur, a molecule needs to travel from the DNA to the ribosome.

(e) Name this molecule, and list ***three*** features that distinguish it from DNA.

(i) Name

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) Three features that distinguish it from DNA

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

Source 10

Information for part 16 (f)

Table of codons for amino acids.

Table 1

UUU	phenylalanine (Phe)	UCU	serine (Ser)	UAU	tyrosine (Tyr)	UGU	cysteine (Cys)
UUC		UCC		UAC		UGC	
UUA	leucine (Leu)	UCA		UAA	**STOP**	UGA	**STOP**
UUG		UCG		UAG		UGG	tryptophan (Trp)
CUU	leucine (Leu)	CCU	proline (Pro)	CAU	histidine (His)	CGU	arginine (Arg)
CUC		CCC		CAC		CGC	
CUA		CCA		CAA	glutamine (Gln)	CGA	
CUG		CCG		CAG		CGG	
AUU	isoleucine (Ile)	ACU	threonine (Thr)	AAU	asparagine (Asn)	AGU	serine (Ser)
AUC		ACC		AAC		AGC	
AUA		ACA		AAA	lysine (Lys)	AGA	arginine (Arg)
AUG	methionine (Met)	ACG		AAG		AGG	
GUU	valine (Val)	GCU	alanine (Ala)	GAU	aspartic acid (Asp)	GGU	glycine (Gly)
GUC		GCC		GAC		GGC	
GUA		GCA		GAA	glutamic acid (Glu)	GGA	
GUG		GCG		GAG		GGG	

Refer to Table 1 in Source 10 when answering part (f).

(f) Determine the sequence of amino acids that would be produced from the following coding segment.

5' ATG GGA ATC CCC 3'

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

A mutation of a single nucleotide in the original sequence could result in the inclusion of a stop codon.

	5’											3’
Base	A	T	G	G	G	A	A	T	C	C	C	C
Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

(g) (i) State the position of a mutation of a single nucleotide base that would result in the inclusion of a stop codon.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) By referring to the information in Table 1, explain why a mutation at position 12 would have ***no*** effect on the cell in which it occurred.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

Trace DNA – a very small amount of DNA from just a few skin cells – can be used to produce DNA profiles. Most items or surfaces, such as clothing, door handles, mobile phones, and even capsules and tablets, can be sampled for forensic analysis. However, one of the issues that remains for forensic teams is to determine how the DNA came to be at that location. This explanation is critical so that DNA profiles from forensic analysis can be used as evidence in court. New studies are investigating the movement of DNA to and from individuals and surfaces in different social settings in order to determine if there are predictable factors that can be used to answer the question – how did the DNA get there?

(h) (i) Name the technique that is used to process trace DNA to provide a large enough sample for analysis.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) Explain how the need for investigations to determine the way that trace DNA is deposited on a surface illustrates one or more of the key concepts of science as a human endeavour.

_____

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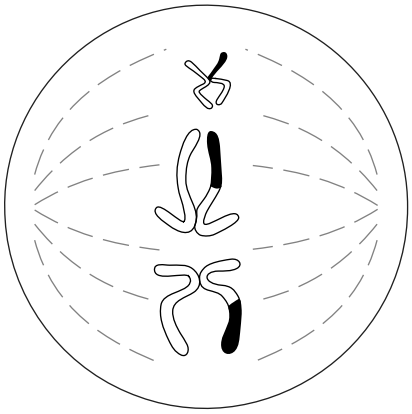
_____ (4 marks)

Source 11

Information for Question 17

Figure 6 below shows cell B in the process of dividing to produce two daughter cells. Cell B was produced by cell A (not shown).

Figure 6



Cell B

Key – type of chromosome
White = maternal
Black = paternal

Refer to Source 11 when answering Question 17.

17. (a) Name the phase of cell division shown in Figure 6.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(b) State the number of chromosomes that were in cell A, the cell that produced cell B.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(c) Name ***two*** processes, ***in the correct sequence***, that occurred in cell A and resulted in cell B receiving a unique set of genetic information.

(i) Process 1

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) Process 2

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(d) Describe Process 1 that you named in part (c)(i).

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

(e) By referring to Figure 6 and the key,

(i) state the number of chromosomes in each of the two cells produced by cell B.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) describe the chromosomes in each of the two cells produced by cell B.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(f) Name the type of cell produced by cell B.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

18. (a) State the reactants and products of aerobic respiration.

(i) Reactants

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) Products

_____

_____ (1 mark)

Source 12

Information for parts (b) to (g)

Danon disease is a rare illness, with symptoms that include weakness in cardiomyocytes (heart muscle cells). Patients with Danon disease have a deficiency in a specific gene (*LAMP-2B*), which is normally associated with the breakdown of old mitochondria in cardiomyocytes.

The accumulation of incompletely broken-down mitochondria seems to trigger the cardiomyocytes to use respiratory pathways that do not involve the healthy mitochondria.

Refer to Source 12 when answering parts (b) to (g).

(b) Name ***one*** product of a type of respiration in cardiomyocytes that does ***not*** involve mitochondria.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(c) Explain how the structure of mitochondria facilitates chemical reactions.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

(d) Explain why poorly functioning mitochondria may result in weakened cardiomyocytes.

(3 marks)

The *LAMP-2B* gene codes for lysosome-associated membrane protein-2.

(e) Describe the ***function*** of lysosomes in a healthy cell.

(2 marks)

Scientists have studied weakened cardiomyocytes in patients with Danon disease. They have also studied cultures of cardiomyocytes taken from patients with Danon disease.

(f) State ***two*** conditions that are required to successfully culture cardiomyocytes.

(2 marks)

(g) State ***one*** advantage of studying ***cultures*** of cardiomyocytes instead of cardiomyocytes in patients with Danon disease.

(1 mark)

The thyroid gland requires iodine for the synthesis of thyroxine. A diet low in iodine is a common cause of 'hypothyroidism', a condition in which the thyroid produces an abnormally low level of thyroxine.

19. (a) Explain the effect of hypothyroidism on body temperature.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

(b) Explain why a person with hypothyroidism usually has a higher-than-normal level of thyroid-stimulating hormone.

_____

_____

_____

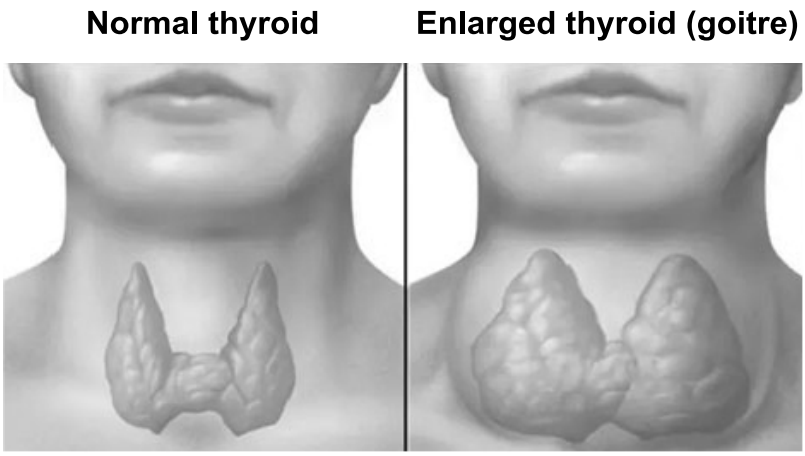
_____ (2 marks)

Source 13

Information for parts (c) to (g)

Vegetables absorb iodine from the soil in which they are grown. A diet that is low in iodine can result in an abnormal enlargement of the thyroid, known as 'goitre', as shown below in Figure 7.

Figure 7



Source: adapted from 'Nontoxic multinodular goiter', viewed 29 March 2025, www.biocertica.com

Refer to Source 13 when answering parts (c) to (g).

Table salt containing iodine is called 'iodised salt', and it is widely available in supermarkets.

(c) (i) Explain why people who use iodised salt are ***less likely*** to develop goitre.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(ii) Explain how the commercial production and availability of iodised salt demonstrates the interaction between science and society.

_____

_____

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_____

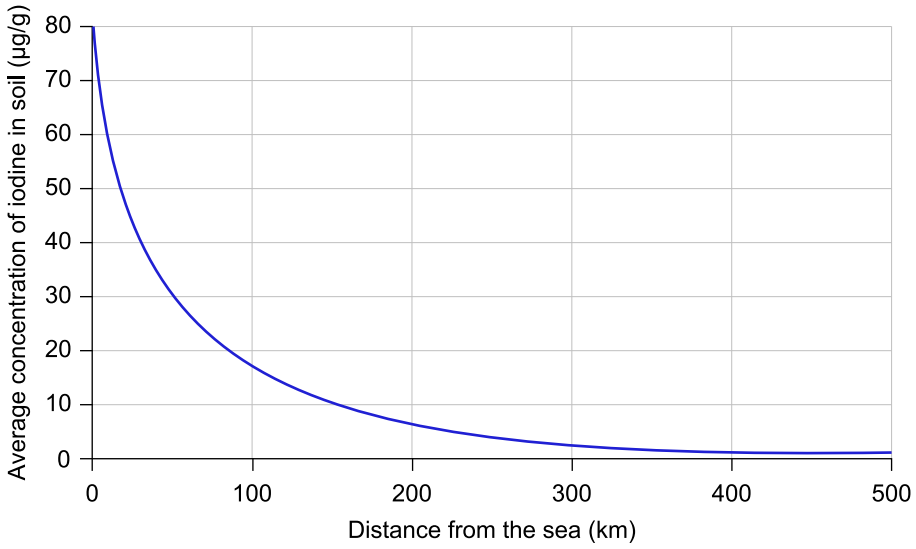
_____ (4 marks)

Source 14

Information for parts (d) to (g)

In one investigation, the average concentration of iodine in the soil (µg/g), in different parts of the world, was compared with distance from the sea (km). The graph in Figure 8 below shows the results of this investigation.

Figure 8



Refer to Source 14 when answering parts (d) to (g).

(d) Describe the pattern of results shown in the graph in Figure 8.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(e) State the dependent variable in this investigation.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(f) By referring to ***one*** factor that may not be able to be controlled ***in this investigation***, explain how a conclusion drawn from the data may not be definitive.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

(g) Explain how it could be determined whether there were any systematic errors in this investigation.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

Source 15

Information for Question 20

People who spend extended periods of time in very cold conditions, such as Antarctica, can experience a lower-than-normal body temperature.



Source: adapted from © Clarke, CR in 'How many people live in Antarctica?', viewed 29 March 2025, www.antarctica.gov.au

Refer to Source 15 when answering Question 20.

Human body temperature is under homeostatic control.

20. (a) State the location in the human body where changes in body temperature are detected.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(b) Explain the impacts on human body ***cells*** when the body temperature changes to above or below its tolerance limits.

(i) Above

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(ii) Below

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(c) Identify ***one nervous response*** to low body temperature, and explain how it causes an increase in blood pressure.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

Extended exposure to cold temperatures results in an increase in the production of urine – a condition known as 'cold diuresis'. This increased production of urine triggers the release of a hormone to regulate loss of water.

(d) (i) Name this hormone.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(ii) Describe how this hormone regulates loss of water from the body.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

(e) Explain the link between the onset of cold diuresis and a change in blood pressure that occurs before the release of the hormone to regulate loss of water.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

The hormone that regulates loss of water from the body is a peptide.

(f) Name ***one*** other type of chemical that acts as a hormone in the human body.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

Source 16

Information for Question 21

Monotremes are unique egg-laying mammals that include the modern platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) and several species of echidna (*Tachyglossus and Zaglossus*).

Modern platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*)



Source: adapted from © c_a_critter, viewed 29 March 2025. Licensed under CC BY 4.0

Echidna (*Tachyglossus and Zaglossus*)



Source: adapted from © Patrick_K59 | Wikimedia commons

Echidnas live on land only and generally breed from July to September. Prior to mating, multiple male echidnas will follow a female for extended periods.

The platypus lives both on land and in water and breeds between June and October. Prior to mating, platypuses engage in courtship rituals in water, where the male swims around the female.

Researchers in New South Wales have recently discovered the fossilised remains of an extinct species of monotreme that lived in Australia around 100 million years ago. This monotreme, named *Opalios splendens* (which some have called ‘echidnapus’), shares morphological features of both the platypus and the echidna, suggesting a shared evolutionary past.

Monotreme 'Echidnapus' (*Opalios splendens*)



Source: illustration by Shouten, P in 'Is the 'echidnapus' the Rosetta Stone of early mammal evolution?', viewed 29 March 2025, www.australiangeographic.com.au

Refer to Source 16 when answering Question 21.

21. (a) ***Using only the information provided***, describe ***one*** pre-zygotic mechanism that maintains reproductive isolation between the echidna and the platypus.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

Only five species of monotreme remain today: platypus (one species), short-beaked echidnas (one species), and long-beaked echidnas (three species).

(b) Explain the advantage of sequencing the DNA that codes for a protein instead of sequencing the protein in order to determine the evolutionary relationships between the three species of long-beaked echidnas.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3 marks)

Researchers have used a molecular 'clock' to estimate that the platypus and the echidna separated from a common ancestor between 19 million and 48 million years ago.

(c) State ***two*** quantities that researchers would need to use to estimate that the echidna and the platypus separated from a common ancestor between 19 million and 48 million years ago.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(d) Explain ***one*** disadvantage of using morphological similarity to conclude that two individuals are members of the ***same*** species.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (2 marks)

(e) Name the process in which multiple species rapidly evolve from a common ancestor.

_____

_____ (1 mark)

(f) Explain the process that led to the diversification of mammals, such as the monotremes in Australia.

(4 marks)

The western long-beaked echidna (*Zaglossus bruijnii*) and Attenborough's long-beaked echidna (*Zaglossus attenboroughi*) are critically endangered species of monotreme. This has been caused in part by the loss of habitat after clearing of vegetation by humans.

(g) Explain the biological process that results in a change in the mix of species in a location after clearing of vegetation by humans.

(3 marks)

(h) Explain how ***one other*** human activity may have led to these species of long-beaked echidna becoming critically endangered.

(2 marks)

You may write on this page if you need more space to finish your answers to any of the questions in Section 2. Make sure to label each answer carefully (e.g. 20(d)(ii) continued).