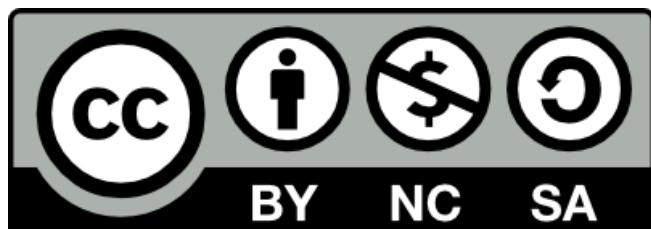




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18th INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGY OLYMPIAD
JULY 15 - 22, 2007



THEORY EXAMINATION # 1

Total marks possible: 99.0

Time allowed: 2.5 hours (150 minutes)

**WRITE YOUR 4-DIGIT STUDENT NUMBER IN THE BOX
BELOW**

STUDENT CODE	
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Check that you have the correct examination paper and an answer sheet.

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THE EXAM, PLACE YOUR ANSWER SHEET INSIDE YOUR QUESTION PAPER AND HAND BOTH TO THE INVIGILATOR BEFORE LEAVING THE EXAM ROOM.

REMEMBER TO WRITE YOUR 4-DIGIT STUDENT CODE ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE QUESTION PAPER.

Read each question carefully before attempting it.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING RECORDING YOUR ANSWERS

QUESTIONS 1 - 31. RECORD YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTIONS 32 – 59. RECORD YOUR ANSWERS IN THE EXAM QUESTION BOOKLET.

IMPORTANT

- Use the answer sheet provided to record your answers.
- **Ensure that your name and student code is PRINTED in the top margin of the front page of the answer sheet.** The invigilators will enter this information in the correct places on the reverse side of the answer sheet.
- Use only the HB pencil provided to mark the answer sheet. **Completely fill in the circle.**

A B C D E

This is the correct way: o • o o o

- **DO NOT USE AN X OR ANY OTHER SYMBOL TO MARK YOUR ANSWER.**
- If you want to change your answer, use the eraser to remove your incorrect response and fill in the new circle you require.
- There is only one correct answer to each question.
- Questions 1 - 30 are worth one mark each. The mark value for questions 31 – 60 varies according to the length and difficulty of the question.
- **Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.**

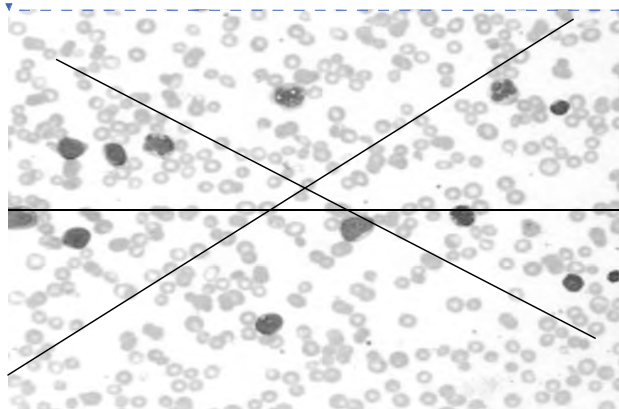
**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 1 TO 31 ARE TO BE RECORDED ON THE
ANSWER SHEET.**

Question 1. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

“For almost every antigen you may encounter.....”

- A. a subset of B-cells already exists in your body specific to it.
- B. a subset of T-helper cells already exists in your body that expresses a T-cell receptor specific to it
- C. a subset of phagocytes already exists in your body that attacks only that antigen.**
- D. a subset of antigen-specific antibodies already exists, but are not yet produced in large numbers.
- E. a subset of antigen-specific memory cells can be produced upon exposure to that antigen.

Question 2. A blood smear of a human shows higher than normal numbers of eosinophils. Which of the following may be occurring in his body?

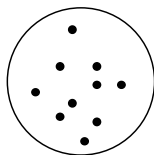
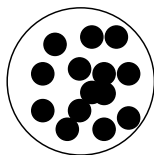


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- A. chronic nematode infection**
- B. anaphylactic shock
- C. reduced white blood cells (leucopenia)
- D. initial response to invading bacteria
- E. hemostasis

Question 3. The ABO blood type of humans can be determined by a coagulation reaction with anti-A and anti-B antibodies.



Positive coagulation

Negative Coagulation

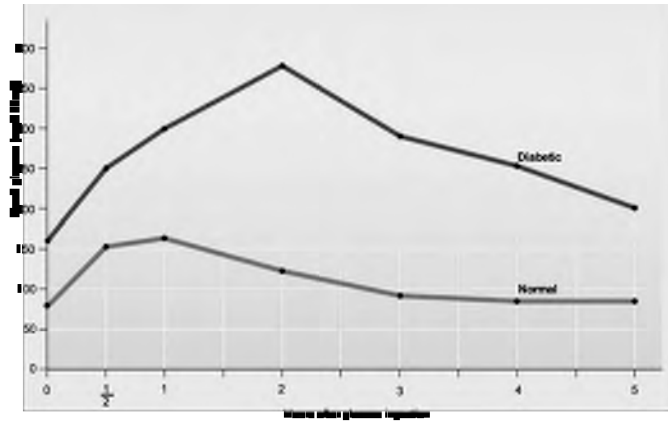
Coagulation tests of person's blood produced the results shown below:

With anti-A and anti-B antibodies	With anti-A antibodies	With anti-B antibodies	None

Which of the following statements can be deduced from the above?

- A. **This person's blood contains anti-B antibodies.**
- B. This person's parents had to be type-A and type-O.
- C. This person can receive neither type-A nor type-B blood.
- D. Type-B antigens are present on the surface of this person's red blood cells.
- E. This person's blood can be donated to both type-B and type-O individuals.

Question 4. The graph below shows the result of blood glucose test from a diabetes patient.

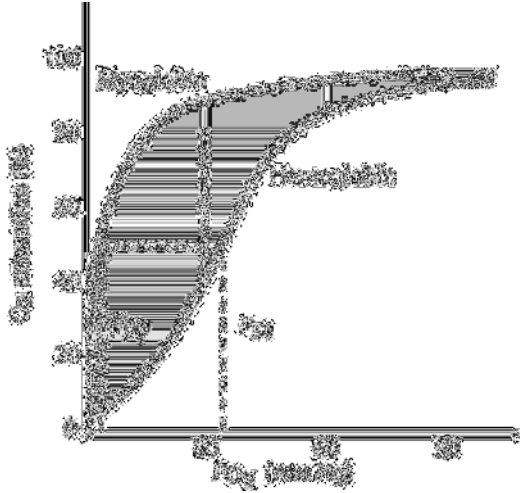


When tested 3 hours after having a carbohydrate rich meal, the blood glucose level of this patient was 3 times higher than that of a normal individual. However, there was no difference in the level of insulin in the blood between the two individuals.

Which of the following could be the reason for diabetic symptoms in this patient?

- A. Degradation of pancreatic beta-islets cells.
- B. Degradation of pancreatic alpha-islets cells.
- C. Abnormal proliferation of pancreatic beta-islet cells.
- D. Reduced sensitivity of insulin-receptor mediated signal transduction.**
- E. Increased sensitivity of insulin-receptor mediated signal transduction.

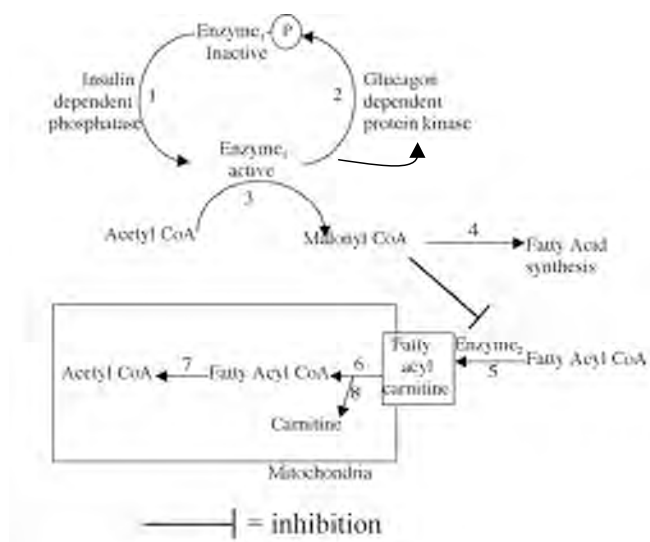
Question 5. The following graph shows the dissociation curves for hemoglobin and myoglobin.



Based on the data presented in the graph, which of the following statements is true?

- A. The high affinity of myoglobin for O_2 at low partial pressures of O_2 prevents hemoglobin from unloading O_2 to muscle.
- B. Myoglobin binds to oxygen with greater affinity than hemoglobin and unloads oxygen after hemoglobin unloading.**
- C. Myoglobin helps hemoglobin bind as much O_2 as possible from lungs.
- D. Hemoglobin binds to O_2 tightly thus preventing O_2 from being made available to skeletal muscle.
- E. The high affinity of hemoglobin for O_2 at low partial pressures of O_2 prevents myoglobin from unloading O_2 to muscle.

Questions 6 - 8. This figure indicates some of the pathways involved in the metabolism of food.



Question 6. When a person consumes a diet rich in carbohydrate, the reactions up-regulated will be:

- A. 5, 6, 7
- B. 2, 8
- C. 5, 8
- D. 1, 3, 4**
- E. 2, 5, 6

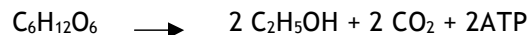
Question 7. When a person performs heavy exercise, the reactions that will be down-regulated will be:

- ~~A. 5, 6, 7, 8~~
- ~~B. 1, 3, 4~~
- ~~C. 4, 5, 6, 7~~
- ~~D. 1, 2, 4~~
- ~~E. 7, 3, 4~~

Question 8. If a person suffers from carnitine deficiency, the reactions that will be down-regulated are:

- A. 6, 8 only
- B. 1, 3, 4
- C. 4, 5, 6, 7
- D. 2, 5, 6
- E. 5, 6, 7, 8**

Question 9. A yeast extract contains all the enzymes required for alcohol production. The extract is incubated under anaerobic conditions in 1 liter of medium containing: 200 mM glucose, 20 mM ADP, 40 mM ATP, 2 mM NADH, 2 mM NAD⁺ and 20 mM Pi (inorganic phosphates). Ethanol production can be summarized by the following equation:

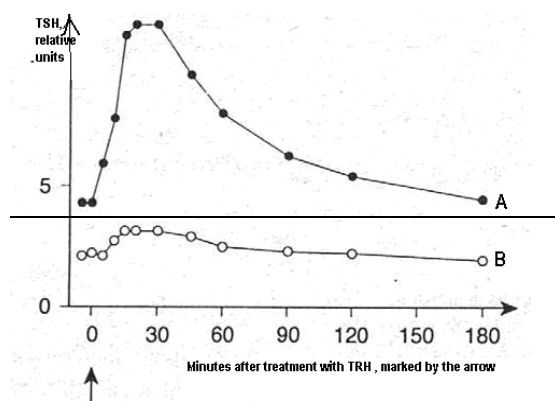


What is the maximum amount of ethanol that can be produced under these conditions?

- A. 2 mM
- B. 20 mM**
- C. 40 mM
- D. 200 mM
- E. 400 mM

Question 10. Thyroid hormone release is due to the action of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) released by the pituitary gland. Release of TSH is governed by the TSH releasing hormone (TRH) which is synthesized in the hypothalamus and released into the pituitary gland.

The graph below shows the concentration of TSH in human blood during the three hours following an injection of TRH in two groups of people, A and B. One group was treated with thyroxine in the days prior to the experiment. Consider endocrine feed back regulation when answering the following question.



Which of the statement(s) below are true?

- ~~I. Thyroxine inhibits the release of TSH~~
- ~~II. Group B has been treated with thyroxin daily before treatment with TRH~~
- ~~III. TRH is needed for stimulating excretion of TSH~~
- ~~IV. TSH inhibits the release of thyroxin~~

- ~~—A. I and II~~
- ~~—B. II and III~~
- ~~—C. III and IV~~
- ~~—D. I and IV~~
- ~~—E. I and III~~

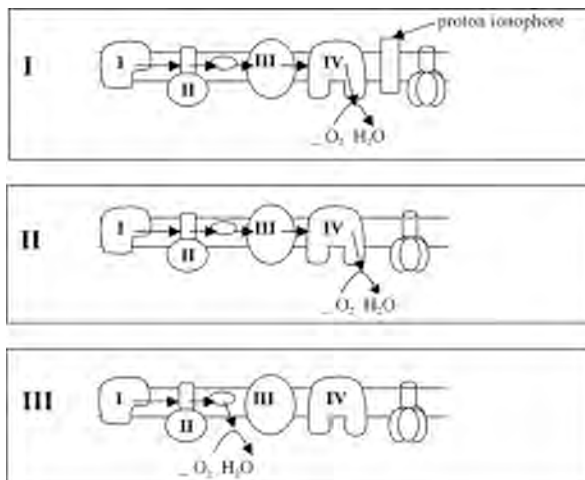
Question 11. Typical intracellular concentrations of the Na^+ , K^+ and Ca^{2+} ions are 15 mM, 120 mM and 100 nM, respectively. In the cell we are interested in the usual Na^+ , K^+ leak channels that are present as well as the Na^+/K^+ pump (ATPase). Extracellularly, the concentrations of Na^+ , K^+ and Ca^{2+} are 140 mM, 4 mM and 2 mM, respectively. Which of the following would happen if the extracellular K^+ concentration were to be increased to 10 mM?

- I. Intracellular Na^+ would increase
- II. There would be increased ATP utilization
- III. There is an large increase in intracellular Ca^{2+}
- IV. Intracellular Na^+ would decrease
- V. Intracellular K^+ would increase

- ~~—A. I~~
- ~~—B. I, II, III~~
- ~~—C. III~~
- ~~—D. III, IV, V~~
- ~~—E. IV, V~~

Question 12. Thermogenesis is a process where heat is generated. The energy present in the reducing equivalents such as $\text{NADH} + \text{H}^+$ or FADH_2 in mitochondria is normally used to pump protons across the inner mitochondrial membrane to the intermembranous space. This proton gradient is the motive force for ATP production. Examine the figures below and consider whether ATP synthesis or thermogenesis predominates when answering the following question.

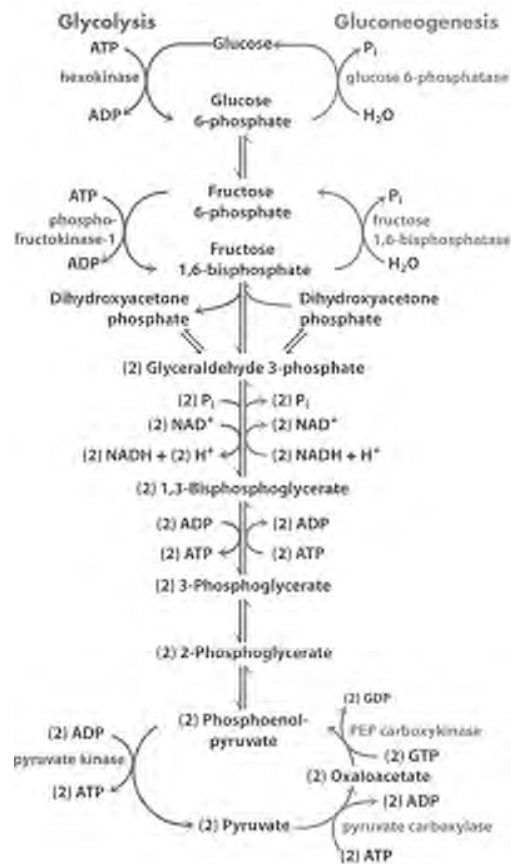
The molecules represented by I, II, III and IV represent mitochondrial electron carriers.



In which of the three situations shown in the figure above does thermogenesis predominate over ATP synthesis?

- A. only I
- B. only II
- C. only III
- D. I and II
- E. I and III

Question 13. The figure below outlines the glycolytic pathway. There are several regulatory steps in glycolysis. A major regulatory step in glycolysis is the conversion of fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate by phosphofructokinase. This enzyme is allosterically inhibited by ATP and allosterically activated by AMP. Thus, cellular ATP:AMP ratios are important in the regulation of phosphofructokinase. In addition, low pH inhibits phosphofructokinase activity.



What effect will poisoning of mitochondrial function by the mitochondrial uncoupler dinitrophenol (DNP) have on glycolysis?

- A. It will increase the rate of glycolysis if there is a means of oxidizing NADH.
- B. It will result in the immediate death of the cell.
- C. It will increase the rate of glycolysis if there is a means of further increasing the reduction of NAD^+ .
- D. It will inhibit the conversion of phosphoenol pyruvate to pyruvic acid.
- E. It will promote the formation of 1,3 biphosphoglycerate from 3-phosphoglycerate.

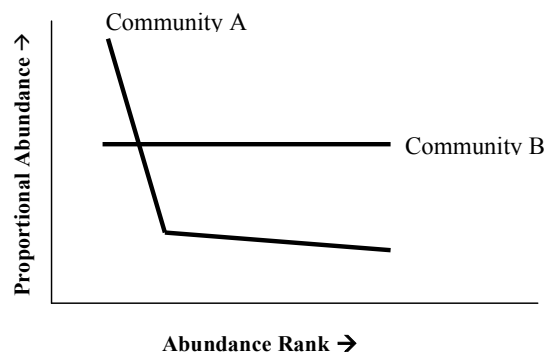
Question 14. Lions (*Panthera leo*) live in stable social groups called prides which usually have three or more adult females, their dependent offspring and one or two dominant adult males. The old and weak male(s) in a pride may be driven away by other strong males or by a new coalition of males.

Which combination of the following statements is correct.?

- I. Females born into a pride leave before they reproductive maturity.
- II. Males born into a pride remain there for life.
- III. Females born into a pride remain there for life.
- IV. New dominant male try to kill only newly born females.
- V. Males born into a pride leave before they reach reproductive activity.
- VI. New dominant male try to kill only newly born males.
- VII. Adult females in a lion pride are never related to each other.
- VIII. New dominant male try to kill as many young cubs as possible.
- IX. Adult females in a lion pride are often related each other.

- A. I, IV, VI, VII
- B. III, V, VIII, IX**
- C. III, IV, V, IX
- D. II, V, VI, VIII
- E. I, II, VII, VIII

Question 15. The correct statement pertaining to the following Rank-Abundance Curve is:



- ~~A. Species richness in Community A is lower than in Community B~~
- ~~B. Species richness in Community A is higher than in Community B~~
- ~~C. Species diversity in Community A is lower than in Community B~~
- ~~D. Species diversity in Community A is higher than in Community B~~
- ~~E. Species evenness in Community A is higher than in Community B~~

Question 16. Stromatolites, layered mounds created by cyanobacteria, have been found in shallow waters. They resemble small rocks but are organic in origin. Fossilised stromatolites are thought to be important because they are suggestive of:

- A. the origin of earth.
- B. the origin of photo-autotrophy.**
- C. oxidation of iron in oceans.
- D. the appearance of the ozone layer in the atmosphere.
- E. the origin of life.

Questions 17 – 18. A student studied the influence of temperature and light intensity upon CO_2 flux of plants in a greenhouse. During the experiment cellular respiration is not influenced by light intensity and cellular respiration of glucose is completely aerobic. At each temperature CO_2 uptake was measured during light exposure and loss of CO_2 was measured during the dark period. The light intensity was constant during the light period and was not a limiting factor for photosynthesis.

The data collected are presented in the following table.

Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	CO_2 uptake in light*	Loss of CO_2 in dark*
5	0.5	0.2
10	0.7	0.5
15	1.2	0.9
20	1.9	1.5
25	2.3	2.6
30	2.0	3.9
35	1.5	3.3

* units: mg per gram dried weight per hour

Question 17. At which temperatures does the plant release O_2 when exposed to light?

- A. only in the range 5 – 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- B. only in the range 20 – 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- C. only at temperatures over 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- D. only at temperatures over 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- E. at all temperatures**

Question 18. The optimum temperature for photosynthesis and the optimum temperature of respiration is somewhere in the range of 5 - 35 °C. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. optimum temp for photosynthesis < optimum temp for dissimilation
- B. optimum temp for photosynthesis = optimum temp for dissimilation**
- C. optimum temp for photosynthesis > optimum temp for dissimilation

Question 19. A woman with Turner syndrome is found to be haemophilic (X-linked recessive phenotype). Both her mother and her father have normal blood coagulation.

Which of the statements below gives what you consider to be the best answer to each of following questions?

- I. How can the simultaneous origin of Turner syndrome and haemophilia by abnormal chromosome behavior during meiosis be explained?
- II. Did the abnormal chromosome behavior occur in the mother or the father?
- III. During which division of meiosis did the abnormal chromosome behavior occur?

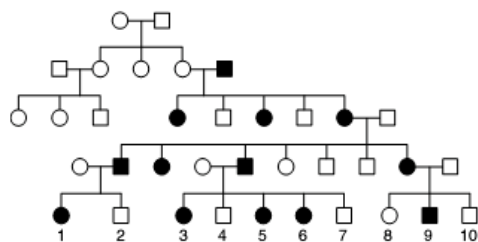
A. The father of the woman with Turner syndrome (XXX) must have been a carrier for haemophilia, an X-linked recessive disorder. Nondisjunction occurred in her mother. An egg lacking a sex chromosome was fertilized with a sperm with X chromosome carrying the haemophilic allele. The nondisjunctive event could have occurred only during first meiotic division.

B. One of the parents of the woman with Turner syndrome (X0) must have been a carrier for haemophilia, an X-linked recessive disorder. Because her father has normal blood coagulation, she could not have obtained her only X-chromosome from him. Therefore nondisjunction occurred in her father. A sperm lacking a sex chromosome fertilized an egg with X-chromosome carrying the haemophilic allele. The nondisjunctive event could have occurred during either meiotic division.

C. One of the parents of the woman with Turner syndrome (XXY) is a carrier for haemophilia, an X-linked recessive disorder. Because her mother has normal blood coagulation, she could not have obtained her X-chromosome from her mother. Therefore, nondisjunction occurred in her mother. A sperm with a sex chromosome carrying the haemophilic allele fertilized an egg with XX-chromosome. The nondisjunctive event could have occurred during second meiotic division.

D. One of the parents of the woman with Turner syndrome is a carrier for haemophilia, an X-linked recessive disorder. Because her father has normal blood coagulation, she has obtained her only X-chromosome from her mother. A nondisjunction occurred in her father during either meiotic division. A sperm lacking a sex chromosome fertilized an egg with X-chromosome carrying the haemophilic allele.

Questions 20 – 21. A rare human disease afflicted a family as shown in the following pedigree.



Question 20. What is the most likely mode of inheritance of this disease?

- A. Mode of inheritance is autosomal recessive.
- B. Mode of inheritance is autosomal dominant.
- C. Mode of inheritance is X-linked recessive.
- D. Mode of inheritance is X-linked dominant**
- E. Mode of inheritance could not be deduced.

Question 21. What is the probability that the first child of the marriage between cousins, 1 x 4, is a boy with the disease?

- A. 1/2
- B. 1/4**
- C. 1/8
- D. 1/16
- E. 0

Questions 22 - 23. The wild-type flower color of harebell plants (genus *Campanula*) is blue. Using radiation, three mutants with white petals were produced, white 1, white 2 and white 3. They all look the same, so it was not known whether they were genetically identical. The mutant strains are available as homozygous pure-breeding lines.

The mutant strains were crossed with the wild-type blue genotype and with each other to produce the following results:

Parental cross	F1 phenotype	F2 segregation ratio
White 1 x blue	all blue	3/4 blue : 1/4 white
White 2 x blue	all blue	3/4 blue : 1/4 white
White 3 x blue	all blue	3/4 blue : 1/4 white
White 1 x white 2	all white	no data available
White 1 x white 3	all blue	no data available
White 2 x white 3	all blue	no data available

Question 22. Using these results, determine which statement is the correct conclusion for this study.

- A. The mutant genes in white-1 and 3 are allelic and are different to the mutant gene in white 2.
- B. The mutant genes in white 2 and 3 are allelic and are different to the mutant gene in white 1.
- C. The mutant genes in white 1 and 2 are allelic and are different to the mutant gene in white 3.**
- D. The mutant genes in white 1, 2 and 3 are all allelic.

Question 23. The type of gene action operating among the crosses between the mutants in this study is

- A. complete dominance.
- B. dominant epistasis.
- C. recessive (complementary) epistasis**
- D. duplicate gene interaction.

Question 24 - 25. Hemoglobin in the erythrocytes of adults is composed of a combination of two α -globin molecules and two β -globin molecules. Sick-cell anemia is caused by the substitution of a single amino acid in the β -globin subunit.

In 1957, Vernon M. Ingram and his colleagues investigated the amino acid sequences of normal and sickle-cell anemia hemoglobins in several short peptide chains obtained by trypsin digestion. A difference in the “fourth peptide” between both types of β -globin was found and further hydrolytic digestion of the “fourth peptides” revealed six hydrolyzed products.

- the “fourth peptide” products of normal β -globin were (amino acid residues are abbreviated by the following letters: V=valine, H= histidine, L= leucine, T= threonine, P= proline, E= glutamic acid and K= lysine):

V—H
 V—H—L
 V—H—L—T
 T—P—E
 T—P—E—E—K
 E—K

- the “fourth peptide” products of β -globin of sickle cell anemia were

V—H
 V—H—L
 V—H—L—T
 T—P—V
 T—P—V—E—K
 E—K

Question 24. From these results, how many amino acids is the “fourth peptide” composed of and what was the substituted position of amino acid residue counting from the N-terminus?

From the following, choose the one statement which is most appropriate. Assume that this fourth peptide contains only one molecule of T (threonine).

- It was composed of 8 amino acids and the 6th amino acid was substituted.
- It was composed of 8 amino acids and the 3rd amino acid was substituted.
- It was composed of 7 amino acids and the 6th amino acid was substituted.
- It was composed of 7 amino acids and the 3rd amino acid was substituted.
- It was composed of 9 amino acids and the 6th amino acid was substituted.

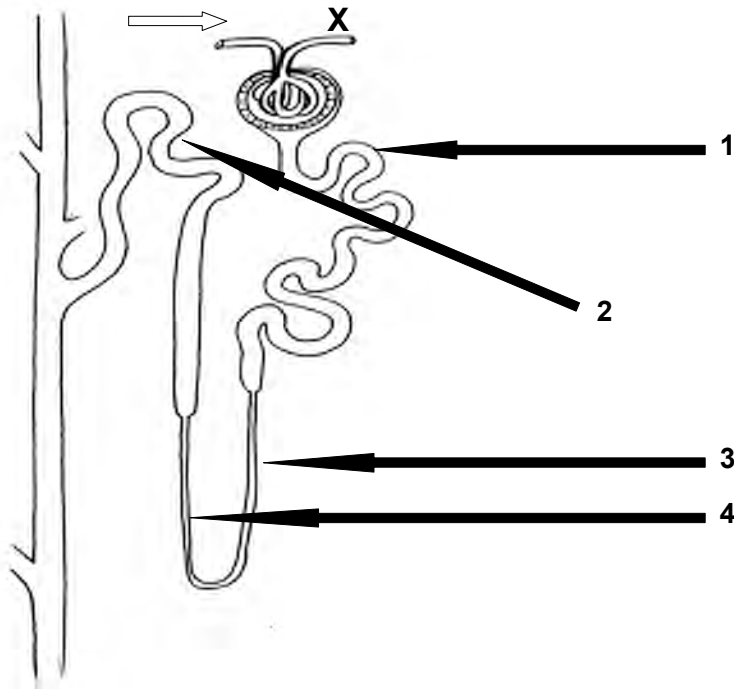
Question 25. Below is a DNA sequence coding a part of the amino acid sequence in the “fourth peptide” of normal β -globin. In sickle cell anemia, it is known that a mutation occurs in the region enclosed by .

From the following, choose one that is an appropriate DNA sequence of the mutation.

Normal! TGAGGACTCCTCTTCAGA

- TGAGGACCCTCTTCAGA
- TGAGGACTACCTCTTCAGA
- TGAGGACACCTCTTCAGA**
- TGAGGACCTCTTCAGA
- TGAGGAACTCCTCTTCAGA

Question 26 - 28. The diagram below represents a nephron from an adult human.



Question 26. At which of the numbered points would the filtrate be hypertonic to the blood?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 4 only
- E. **3 and 4**

Question 27. At which of the numbered points is sodium reabsorbed from the filtrate?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. **1, 2 and 4**
- E. 4 only

Question 28. The open arrow shows the direction of blood flow into the Glomerulus. What happens if the diameter of the blood vessel is constricted at point **X**?

- A. More sodium will appear in the urine
- B. Water reabsorption will be decreased
- C. The rate of ultrafiltration will be increased**
- D. The rate of urine production will be reduced
- E. Glucose will be appear in the urine

Question 29. A and B are two 70 Kg individuals with same body water volume. Both of them had a snack that had a high salt content, and B also drank a glass of an alcoholic drink . Based on this information, which one of following statements is true?

- A. A will have a lower circulating level of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) than B
- B. B will have a lower circulating level of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) than A**
- C. Both of them will have the same level of circulating ADH
- D. A will have less body water than B
- E. B will produce less urine than A

Question 30. Which of the following RNA sequences would hybridize most effectively with the DNA sequence 5' - ATA CTT ACT CAT TTT - 3'?

- A. 5' - AAA AAC GUC CCC UAA - 3'
- B. 5' - ATA CTT ACT CAT TTT - 3'
- C. 5' - UAU GAA UGA GUA AAA - 3'
- D. 5' - AAA AUG AGU AAG UAU - 3'**
- E. 5' - AAA ATG AGT AAG TAT - 3'

Question 31. What does a small standard deviation indicate about data obtained from an experiment?

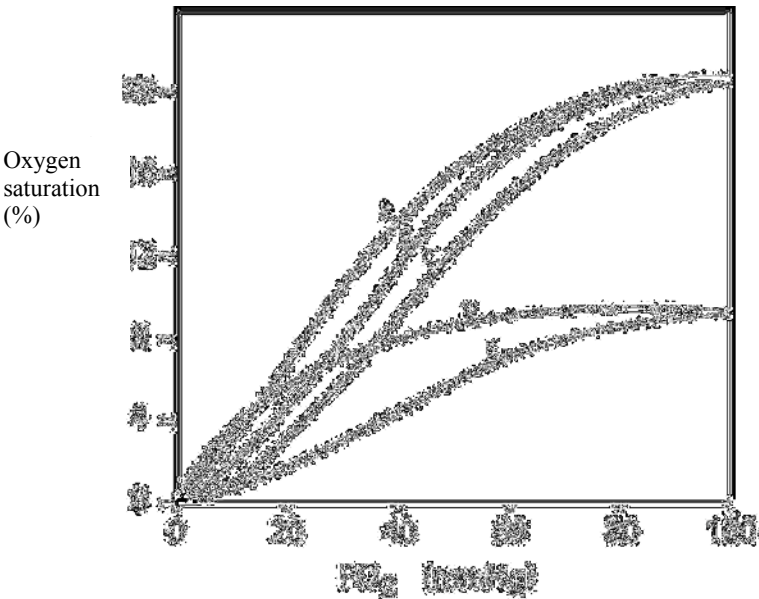
- A. The data are not reliable.
- B. More data needs to be collected.
- C. More of the values are above the mean than below the mean
- D. The data are grouped closely around the mean.**
- E. More of the group values are below the mean than above the mean.

IMPORTANT

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 32 TO 59 ARE
TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS EXAM
BOOKLET.**

**STARTING AT THE NEXT PAGE, WRITE
YOUR STUDENT CODE AT THE TOP OF
EVERY PAGE IN THIS EXAM BOOKLET**

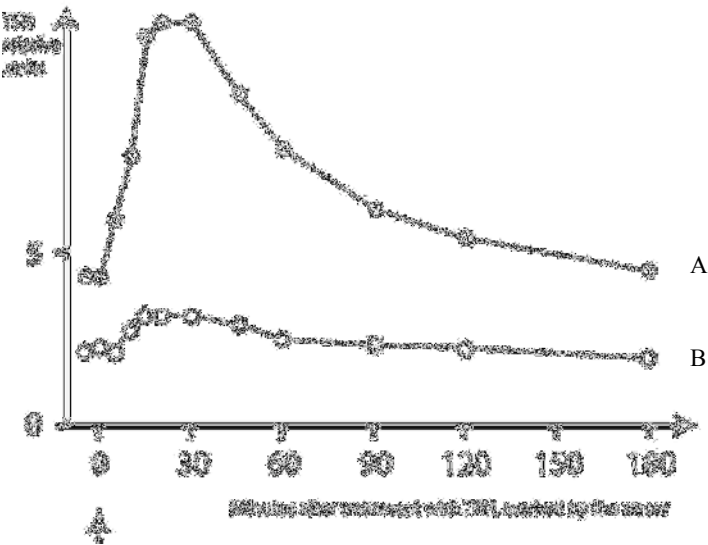
Question 32. For blood under each of the conditions described below, select the letter of the oxy-hemoglobin dissociation curve with which it is most likely to be associated. (3 marks)



- 1. Normal adult arterial blood
- 2. ~~Blood stored for 2 weeks~~
- 3. Anaemic blood
- 4. Foetal blood
- 5. ~~Blood exposed to CO~~
- 6. Blood from a person with hypothermia
- 7. Blood with PaCO₂ above normal
- 8. Blood with an increased pH

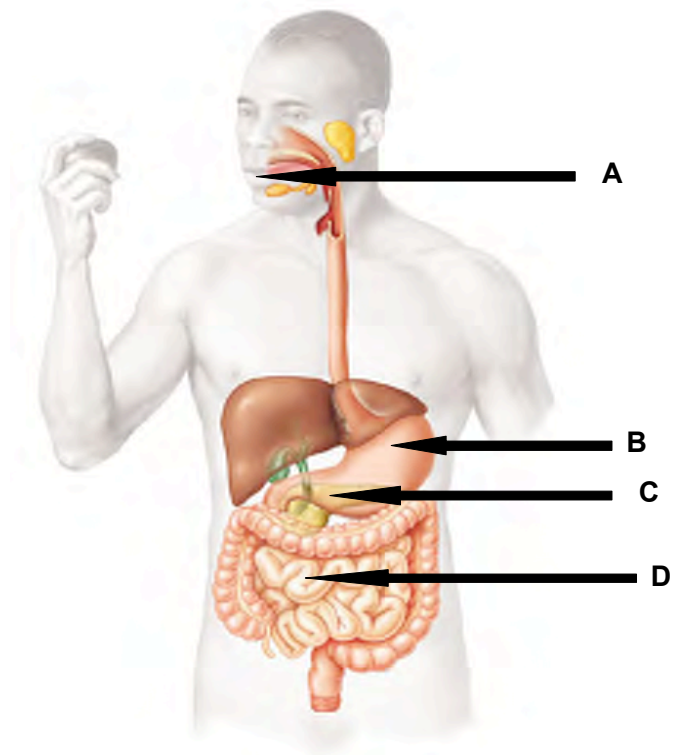
B
E
A
A
C
A

Question 33. The following graph shows the concentration of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in human blood during the 3 hours following an injection of TSH-releasing hormone (TRH) in two groups of people (A and B). One group was treated with thyroxine daily for a week prior to the experiment. (2 marks)



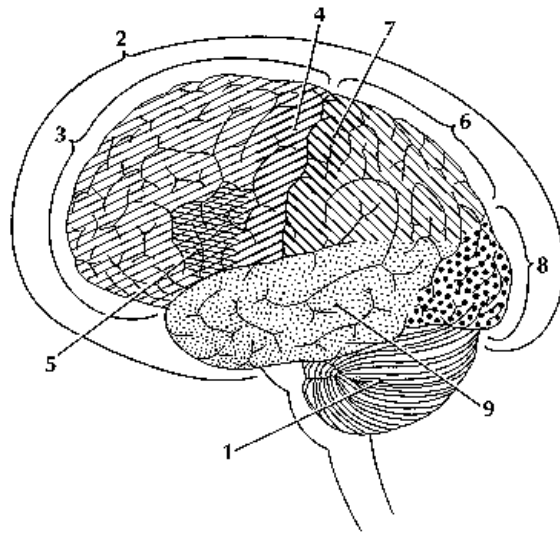
STATEMENT	True (1) or False (2)
a. Thyroxine treatment stimulated TSH release in Group A	2
b. Group A has been treated with thyroxine daily before treatment with TRH	2
c. Group B has been treated with thyroxine daily before treatment with TRH	1
d. Thyroxine treatment inhibited TSH release in Group B	1

Question 34. Digestion of food is facilitated by enzymes and hormones secreted at various regions of the gastro-intestinal tract. Select the organs (identified by different letters) from the diagram below that secretes the following enzymes and hormones: (4 marks)



- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| I. Amylase | _____ A, C _____ |
| II. Lipase | _____ C, D _____ |
| III. Chymotrypsin | _____ C _____ |
| IV. Insulin | _____ C _____ |
| V. Cholecystikinin (CCK) | _____ D _____ |
| VI. Aminopeptidase | _____ D _____ |
| VII. Gastrin | _____ B _____ |
| VIII. Carboxypeptidase | _____ C _____ |

Questions 35 – 37. A 21 year-old student gets into a car accident and experiences brain trauma. Use the figure below to answer the following questions.. Use the appropriate number to refer to the region of the brain affected.



Question 35. The patient experiences lack of co-ordination and problems in balance. What part of the brain is most likely damaged? (0.5 mark)

ANSWER:

1

~~**Question 36.** The patient slurs her speech and is unable to clearly read even simple passages from a book. What part of the brain is most likely damaged? (0.5 mark)~~

ANSWER:

Question 37. The patient experiences double vision and images are blurry. What part of the brain is most likely damaged? (0.5 mark)

ANSWER:

8

Question 38. To study hierarchical reaction in crickets (*Gryllus campestris*), five crickets, A, B, C, D and E, were marked with colours and placed two by two in an experimental field. Observations were made on their aggressive behaviour and the results are shown below:

Partner	Won fights	Lost fights
B	6	0
C	2	9
D	7	0
E	2	6

Table 1 : Fight results for cricket A

Partner	Won fights	Lost fights
A	0	6
C	0	5
D	5	1
E	0	7

Table 2 : Fight results for cricket B

Partner	Won fights	Lost fights
A	9	2
B	5	0
D	6	0
E	9	3

Table 3 : Fight results for cricket C

Partner	Won fights	Lost fights
A	0	7
B	1	5
C	0	6
E	0	5

Table 4 : Fight results for cricket D

Partner	Won fights	Lost fights
A	6	2
B	7	0
C	3	9
D	5	0

Table 5 : Fight results for cricket E

Indicate if the following statements are correct by writing the appropriate answer code in the answer column of the following table. (3 marks)

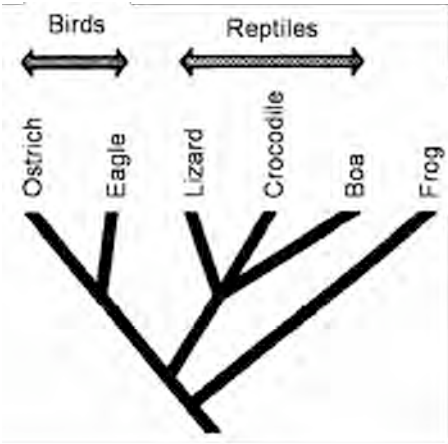
Answer code : **1** = CORRECT **2** = INCORRECT

Statement	Answer
a. Cricket D is last in the hierarchical order.	1
b. Cricket E is first in the hierarchical order.	2
c. The hierarchy is linear: with the following order: C → E → A → B → D	1
d. Some crickets won fights against crickets that were higher in the hierarchical order.	1

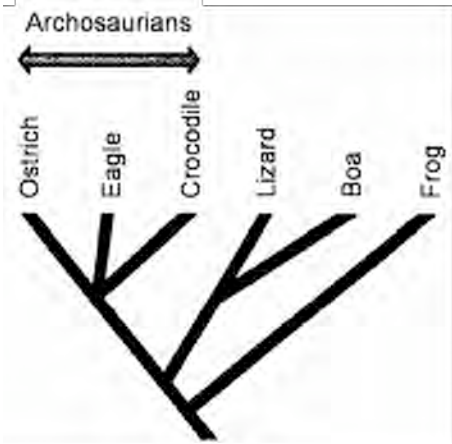
Question 39. According to the usual classification, birds are classified as vertebrates with feathers and reptiles as epidermal scale vertebrates. A different phylogenetic classification has been proposed and includes birds and crocodiles in the Archosaurian group.

Below are the two types of classification:

Usual classification



Phylogenetic classification



Comparison of selected anatomical characteristics of these vertebrates

	Epidermal scales	Preorbital fenestra	Gizzard	Feathers
Eagle	covering feet	present	present	present
Ostrich	covering feet	present	present	present
Crocodile	covering all the body	present	present	none
Boa	covering all the body	none	none	none
Lizard	covering all the body	none	none	none
Frog	none	none	none	none

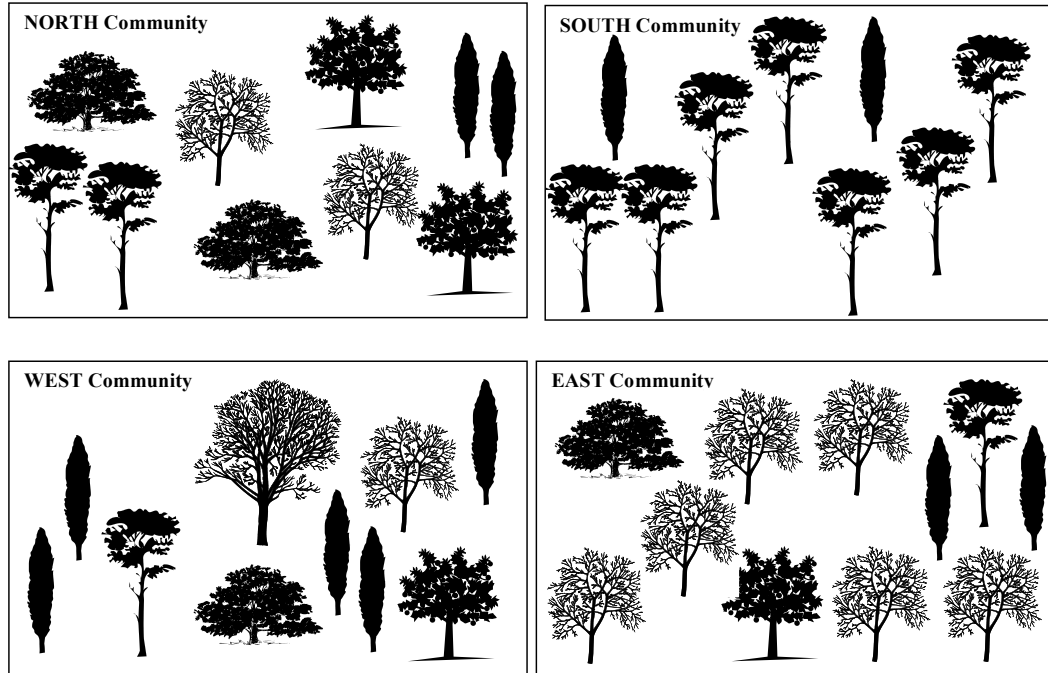
Indicate if the following statements are correct by writing the appropriate answer code in the answer column of the table. (2 marks)

Answer code : **1** = CORRECT **2** = INCORRECT

Statement	Answer
a. Birds and reptiles both have scales. Therefore, we can assume that they share a common ancestor which is not a common ancestor of the frog.	1
b. The eagle, ostrich and crocodile are homologous for the preorbital fenestra feature	1
c. Possession of feathers is an ancestral characteristic, whereas the possession of scales is a more recent modification.	2
d. Since crocodiles are more closely related to birds than to lizards, scales are not a relevant characteristic to be used in this type of classification.	

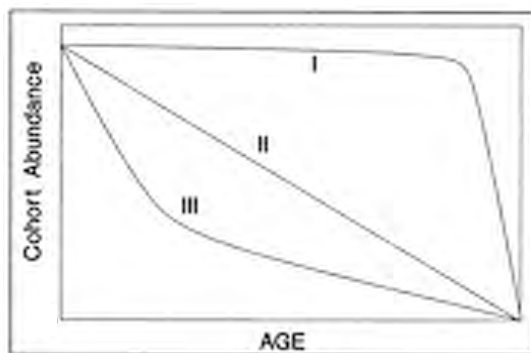


Question 40. Four tree communities were identified at four different locations to the north, south, west and east of Ottawa, Canada. The communities are represented below, with each different tree figure symbolizing a different species. (6 marks)



No	Community attribute	ANSWER			
		A. North	B. South	C. West	D. East
a.	Highest species richness			T	
b.	Lowest species richness		T		
c.	Highest species evenness (balance)				
d.	Lowest species evenness (balance)				
e.	Highest species diversity	T			
f.	Lowest species diversity		T		
g.	Highest total abundance				T
h.	Lowest total abundance		T		

Question 41. A survivorship curve depicts the age-specific mortality through survivorship. Indicate whether the following statements about the survivorship are true. The graphs shown below indicate different types of survivorship curves.



Circle whether each statement is TRUE or FALSE. (2 marks)

- A. Graph I represents organisms that provide good care of their offspring, such as humans and many other large mammals.

TRUE FALSE

- B. Graph II is typical of survivorship curves for organisms such as many fishes and marine invertebrates

TRUE FALSE

- C. Graph II is characteristics of the adult stages of birds after a period of high juvenile mortality.

TRUE FALSE

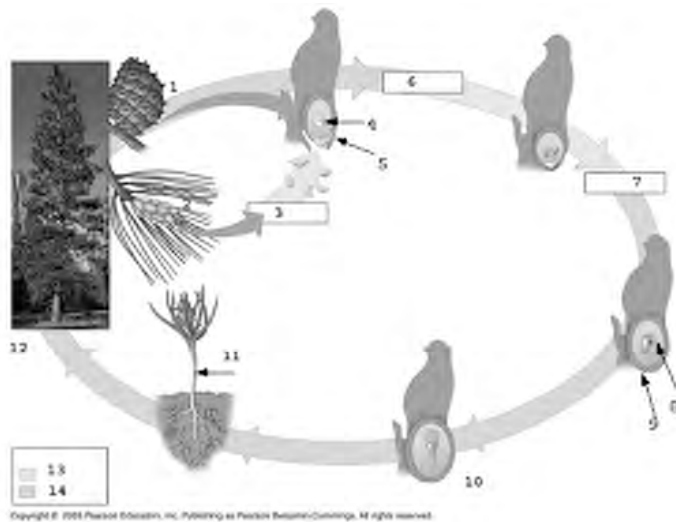
- D. Birds may have a Graph III-type survivorship curve with a brief period of high mortality among the youngest individuals, followed by increasing periods of lower mortality.

TRUE FALSE

- ~~E. In populations where migration is common, survivorship is important factor in determining changes in population size~~

~~TRUE FALSE~~

Question 42. The following diagram represents the gymnosperm life cycle.



To match the structures and processes involved in this life cycle, match each number from the diagram of the life cycle with the letter of the proper term in the list below and write that letter in the appropriate box. (3.5 marks)

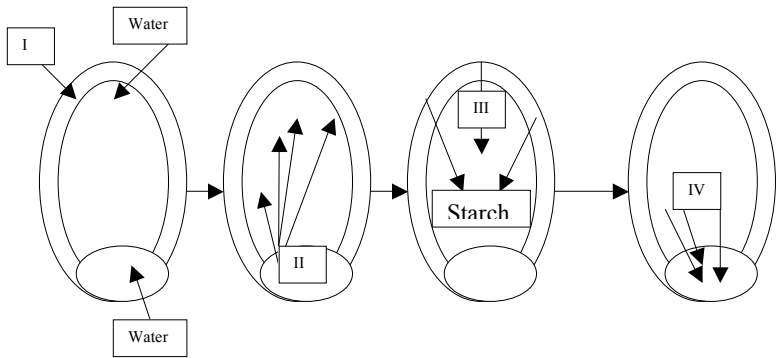
Diagram number	Term from list	Diagram number	Term from list	Diagram number	Term from list
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

1	<input type="text"/>	7	<input type="text"/>	13	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	8	<input type="text"/>	14	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	9	<input type="text"/>		
4	<input type="text"/>	10	<input type="text"/>		
5	<input type="text"/>	11	<input type="text"/>		
6	<input type="text"/>	12	<input type="text"/>		

List of Terms

a. megasporangium produces eggs by meiosis	h. seed coat
b. fertilization	i. mature sporophyte
c. zygote	j. integument
d. embryo	k. haploid portion of life cycle
e. diploid portion of life cycle	l. megaspore mother cell
f. seedling	m. ovulate cone, bearing ovules
g. pollen cone, producing pollen	n. microsporangium produces pollen by meiosis

Question 43. The diagram below represents the stages in the mobilization of starch reserves in a barley grain.



Match the appropriate term with the correct Roman numeral from the diagram above. (Note: not all terms have answers.) (3 marks)

TERM FROM DIAGRAM	ANSWER
Alpha-amylase	III
Aleurone layer	I
Auxin	
Gibberellic acid	II
Sugar	IV
Protein	

Question 44. The structures in **List B** develop from the structures shown in **List A**. Match each structure in **List A** with the appropriate structures in **List B**. Enter your answers in the table below. (2.5 marks)

List A

- a. Microspore
- b. Microsporophyll
- c. Megaspore
- d. Megasporangium
- e. Megasporophyll

List B

- 1. Pollen sac
- 2. Primary cell of Embryo sac
- 3. Carpel
- 4. Nucellus
- 5. Pollen grain

LIST A	LIST B
a.	5
b.	1
c.	2
d.	4
e.	3

Question 45. Plants obtain various mineral nutrients from the soil. These nutrients have different physiological roles in plants.

Match the elements/compounds from the left column with their functions in plants in the right column. Write your answers in the answer table below. (5 marks)

1. Calcium	A. A cation that is important in the formation of turgor in stomata
2. Nitrogen	B. A nitrogen anionic compound that is accessible to plants in natural ecosystems
3. Nitrate	C. Necessary for the synthesis of the side chains of cysteine and methionine
4. Iodine	D. An element present in all amino acids, nucleotides and chlorophyll
5. Phosphate	E. A metal present in the chlorophyll molecule
6. Magnesium	F. Enables the crosslinking of pectates in the cell wall
7. Potassium	G. A component of DNA and RNA that is not a part of purine or pyrimidine bases.
8. Sulfate	H. Is the most abundant metal in the electron transport chain proteins
9. Manganese	I. Participates in the photo-oxidization of water during photosynthesis
10. Iron	J. Is not essential for the growth of plants

Answer Table

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
F	D	B	J	G	E	A	C	I	H

Questions 46 - 48. The ways different substances can be transported through the biological membrane is shown in Figure 1.

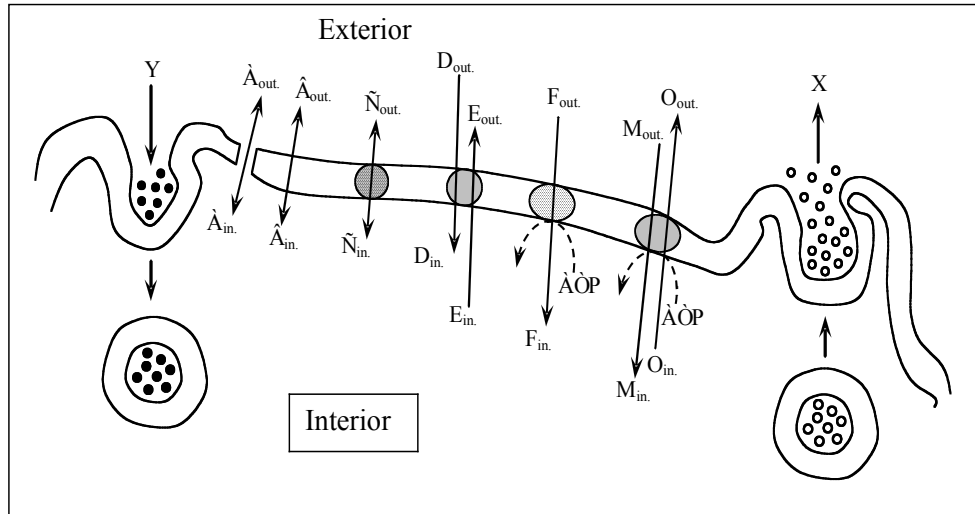


Figure 1. Transport of different substances through the biological membrane.

Question 46. Match the name of the transport systems to the letter(s) in Figure 1 (4 marks)

Transport mechanism		Answer
1.	Conjugated active transport	M, O
2.	Active transport (non-conjugated)	F
3.	Exocytosis	Y
4.	Transport through membrane pores	A
5.	Phagocytosis/pinocytosis;	X
6.	Facilitated (mediated) diffusion;	C
7.	Simple diffusion through membrane phospholipid bilayer	B
8.	Co-transport	D, E

Question 47. Indicate which letters in Figure 1 correspond to each transport system. (4 marks)

		Answer
9.	Direct membrane transport (without carrier)	
10.	Mediated membrane transport (using specific systems of carriers)	
11.	Passive transport	
12.	Active transport	

Question 48. Identify from Figure 1 the correct example for each transport type. (4 marks)

	Membrane transport type	Answer
13.	Na ⁺ , K ⁺ -ATPase	M, O
14.	Low-density lipoproteins	Y
15.	water, urea	A
16.	Inner mitochondrial membrane H ⁺ -ATPase	F
17.	glucose, aminoacids	C
18.	Exchange of ADP for ATP across inner mitochondrial membrane	D, E
19.	Long chain fatty acids and alcohols	B
20.	Hormonal secretion	X

Question 49. The total respiration (R) of a young growing plant can be described by the following expression:

$$\text{Total R} = \text{Maintenance R} + \text{Growth R}$$

Some of the processes that occur during growth of this plant are:

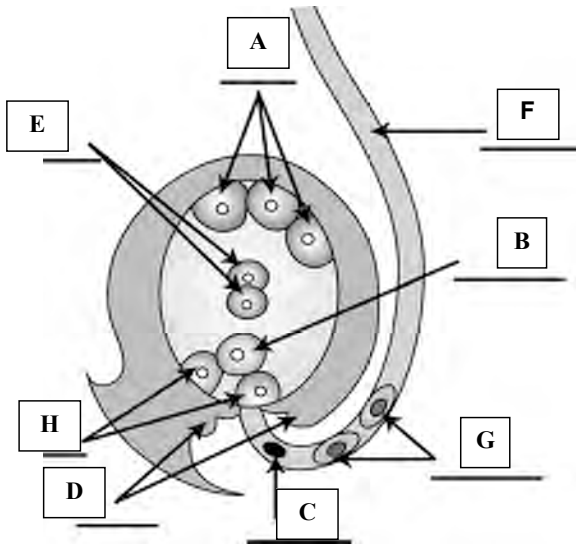
1. Movement of water within a cell
2. Reduction of nitrate (NO_3^-)-ions to ammonium (NH_4^+)-ions
3. Uptake of K^+ -ions through the plasma membrane of a endodermis cell
4. Uptake of CO_2 in cells of palisade parenchyma
5. Opening and closing of stomata
6. Lengthening of a polypeptide chain
7. Absorption of light by chlorophyll A

Certain of these processes require energy, some supply energy to the plant and others are not involved in energy use or supply. Indicate which processes require or supply energy by writing a + (plus sign) and which processes have no energy involvement by writing a — (minus sign) in the correct places in the following table. (3.5 marks)

Process number	Energy required/supplied (+) or no energy involvement (-)
1	-
2	+
3	+
4	-
5	+
6	+
7	-

Question 50. The following diagram shows an ovule just prior to double fertilization.

Identify each of the structures indicated by an arrow and label it on the diagram with the appropriate letter code from the table below. (4 marks)



STRUCTURE	LETTER CODE
Antipodal cell	A
Egg cell	B
Vegetative cell nucleus (Pollen tube nucleus)	C
Integument	D
Polar nuclei	E
Pollen tube	F
Sperm cell (male gamete)	G
Synergid cell	H

Question 51. A family consists of three children, David, Edna and Sophie and their parents Alison and Alfred. One of the children is blood group A and is also red green colour blind. Edna is blood group B and Sophie is blood group O. Of the children only David has blue eyes. Neither parent is colour blind, but only Alfred has blue eyes and is blood group B.

Choose a possible genotype for each family member and write the appropriate capital letter for that genotype against the name. (2.5 marks)

A = $X^C X^c$ AO Bb B = $X^C Y$ AO bb C = $X^C X^c$ BO Bb ~~D = $X^c X^c$ AO Bb~~

E = $X^C Y$ AO Bb F = $X^C X^c$ OO Bb G = $X^C Y$ BO bb H = $X^c Y$ AO bb

Family member	Genotype
David	H
Edna	C
Sophie	F
Alison	A
Alfred	G

Question 52. In Canada, 7,0 % of the male population is colorblind. This is a sex linked recessive feature located on the X-chromosome. (1 mark)

What percentage of the female population, not being colorblind, is a carrier of alleles responsible for colorblindness?

Answer: 13 %

Questions 53 - 54. The *fox* operon, which has sequences A, B, C, and D, encodes enzymes 1 and 2. Mutations in sequences A, B, C, and D have the following effects, where a plus sign (+) = enzyme synthesized and a minus sign (-) = enzyme not synthesized. *Fox* is the regulator of *fox* operon.

Mutation in sequence	<i>Fox</i> absent		<i>Fox</i> present	
	Enzyme 1	Enzyme 2	Enzyme 1	Enzyme 2
No mutation	-	-	+	+
A	-	-	-	+
B	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	+	-
D	+	+	+	+

Question 53. Is the *fox* operon inducible or repressible? Indicate your answer by writing X in the appropriate place in the table below. (1 mark)

Inducible	X
Repressible	

Question 54. Which sequence (A, B, C, or D) is part of the following components of the operon? Match the correct letter against the component in the table below. (2 marks)

Component of operon	Answer
Regulator gene	D
Promoter	B
Structural gene for enzyme 1	A
Structural gene for enzyme 2	C

Question 55. The following is a list of mutational changes. For each of the specific mutations described, indicate which of the following terms could apply, either as a description of the mutation or as a possible cause. More than one term from the right column can apply to each statement in the left column. (6 marks)

Write your answers in the answer table below.

Code	Description of mutation	Code	Term
1.	An A-T base pair in the wild-type gene is changed to a G-C pair	a.	transition
2.	An A-T base pair is changed to a T-A pair	b.	base substitution
3.	The sequence AAGCTTATCG is changed to a AAGCTATCG	c.	transversion
4.	The sequence AAGCTTATCG is changed to a AAGCTTTATCG	d.	inversion
5.	The sequence AAGCTTATCG is changed to a AATGTATCG	e.	translocation
6.	The sequence AACGTCACAACACATCG changed to a AACGTCACATCG	f.	deletion
7.	The gene map in a given chromosome arm is changed from <i>bog-rad-fox1-fox2-try-duf</i> (where <i>fox1</i> and <i>fox2</i> are highly homologous, recently diverged genes) to <i>bog-rad-fox1-fox3-fox2-try-duf</i> (where <i>fox3</i> is a new gene with one end similar to <i>fox1</i> and the other similar to <i>fox2</i>).	g.	insertion
		h.	deamination
		i.	X-ray irradiation
		j.	intercalator
8.	The gene map in a chromosome is changed from <i>bog-rad-fox1-fox2-try-duf</i> to <i>bog-rad-fox2-fox1-try-duf</i> .	k.	unequal crossingover
9.	The gene map in a given chromosome is changed from <i>bog-rad-fox1-met-qui-txu-sqm</i> to <i>bog-txu-qui-met-fox1-rad- sqm</i>		

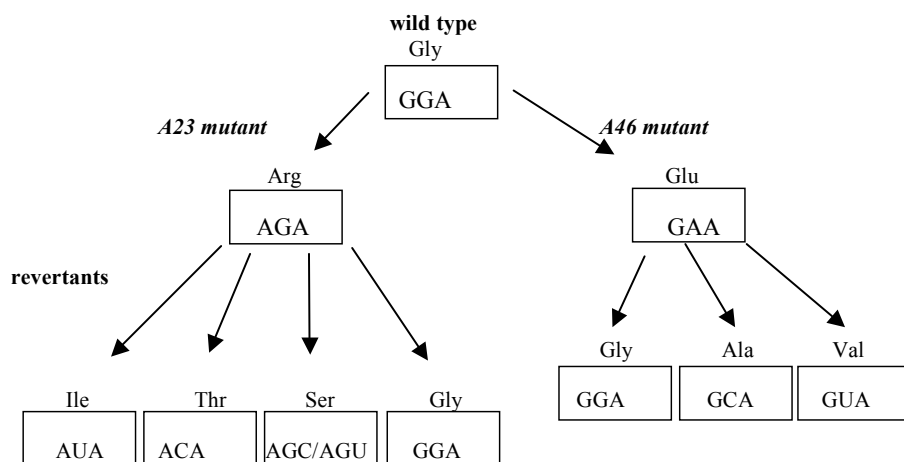
Answer table

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a, b	b, c	f	g		f	k	d	d

Question 56. The wild type tryptophan synthetase enzyme of *E. coli* contains a glycine (Gly) at position 38. Two *trp* mutants **A23** and **A46** have been isolated which have arginine (Arg) instead of glycine at position 38 (**A23**) and glutamate (Glu) at position 38 (**A46**). Both mutants were plated on minimal medium and from **A23** four spontaneous revertants to prototrophy (i.e. are able to grow without supplements) were obtained and from **A46** three spontaneous revertants to prototrophy were obtained. The tryptophan synthetase from each of the seven revertants were isolated and the amino acids at position 38 were identified.

mutant	revertant	amino acid at position 38
A23	1	isoleucine (Ile)
	2	threonine (Thr)
	3	serine (Ser)
	4	glycine (Gly)
A46	1	glycine (Gly)
	2	alanine (Ala)
	3	valine (Val)

A summary of these data is given below. Using the genetic code table provided on the next page, deduce the codons for the wild type, mutants **A23** and **A46** and for the revertants and place each designation in the box provided. (5 marks)



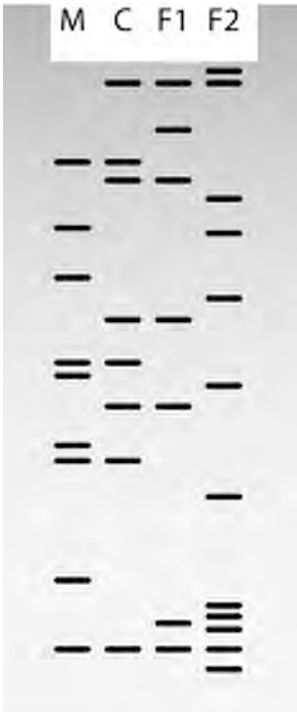
GENETIC CODE TABLE

This table shows the 64 codons and the amino acid each codon codes for. The direction is 5' to 3'.

		2nd base			
		U	C	A	G
1st base	U	UUU (Phe/F)Phenylalanine	UCU (Ser/S)Serine	UAU (Tyr/Y)Tyrosine	UGU (Cys/C)Cysteine
		UUC (Phe/F)Phenylalanine	UCC (Ser/S)Serine	UAC (Tyr/Y)Tyrosine	UGC (Cys/C)Cysteine
		UUA (Leu/L)Leucine	UCA (Ser/S)Serine	UAA Ochre (<i>Stop</i>)	UGA Opal (<i>Stop</i>)
		UUG (Leu/L)Leucine	UCG (Ser/S)Serine	UAG Amber (<i>Stop</i>)	UGG (Trp/W)Tryptophan
	C	CUU (Leu/L)Leucine	CCU (Pro/P)Proline	CAU (His/H)Histidine	CGU (Arg/R)Arginine
		CUC (Leu/L)Leucine	CCC (Pro/P)Proline	CAC (His/H)Histidine	CGC (Arg/R)Arginine
		CUA (Leu/L)Leucine	CCA (Pro/P)Proline	CAA (Gln/Q)Glutamine	CGA (Arg/R)Arginine
		CUG (Leu/L)Leucine	CCG (Pro/P)Proline	CAG (Gln/Q)Glutamine	CGG (Arg/R)Arginine
	A	AUU (Ile/I)Isoleucine	ACU (Thr/T)Threonine	AAU (Asn/N)Asparagine	AGU (Ser/S)Serine
		AUC (Ile/I)Isoleucine	ACC (Thr/T)Threonine	AAC (Asn/N)Asparagine	AGC (Ser/S)Serine
		AUA (Ile/I)Isoleucine	ACA (Thr/T)Threonine	AAA (Lys/K)Lysine	AGA (Arg/R)Arginine
		AUG (Met/M)Methionine	ACG (Thr/T)Threonine	AAG (Lys/K)Lysine	AGG (Arg/R)Arginine
	G	GUU (Val/V)Valine	GCU (Ala/A)Alanine	GAU (Asp/D)Aspartic acid	GGU (Gly/G)Glycine
		GUC (Val/V)Valine	GCC (Ala/A)Alanine	GAC (Asp/D)Aspartic acid	GGC (Gly/G)Glycine
		GUA (Val/V)Valine	GCA (Ala/A)Alanine	GAA (Glu/E)Glutamic acid	GGA (Gly/G)Glycine
		GUG (Val/V)Valine	GCG (Ala/A)Alanine	GAG (Glu/E)Glutamic acid	GGG (Gly/G)Glycine

Question 57. In a paternity suit the ABO phenotypes of the mother, the child and the two possible fathers (F1 and F2) were determined, and a DNA profile was made for each person.

Both the mother (M) and the child (C) are type A, Rh-negative. Father F1 is type B, Rh-negative and Father F2 is type O, Rh-negative. The DNA profiles are shown below.



Answer the following questions. (3 marks)

Question	Answer: True (1) or False (2)
a. The mother has the genotype Rr for the Rh factor	2
b. The child has the genotype I ^A I ^o	1
c. F1 cannot be the father	2

Question 58. “DNA repair” mechanisms can be divided into 3 categories (listed below). A list of repairing processes is also given.

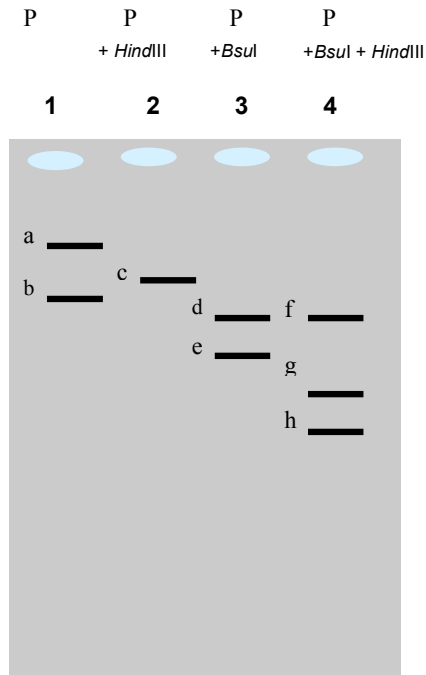
Match each DNA repair mechanisms with the names of the repairing processes. (4.5 marks)

Name of repairing process	DNA repair mechanisms
A. Mismatch repair	1. Damage reversal
B. Recombinational (daughter strand gap) repair	2. Damage removal
C. Nucleotide excision repair	3. Damage tolerance
D. Photoreactivation	
E. Mutagenic repair (trans lesion synthesis)	
F. Ligation of single strand breaks	
G. SOS repair	
H. Base excition repair	
I. Postreplicative Translesion Bypass Repair	

Answer table

DNA repair mechanism	Repairing process (list letter of all that apply)
1. Damage reversal	
2. Damage removal	
3. Damage tolerance	

Question 59. The pBR322 plasmid was cut with two different restriction enzymes. The patterns of ethidium bromide staining of plasmid DNA after electrophoresis on agarose gels are shown.



Reference:

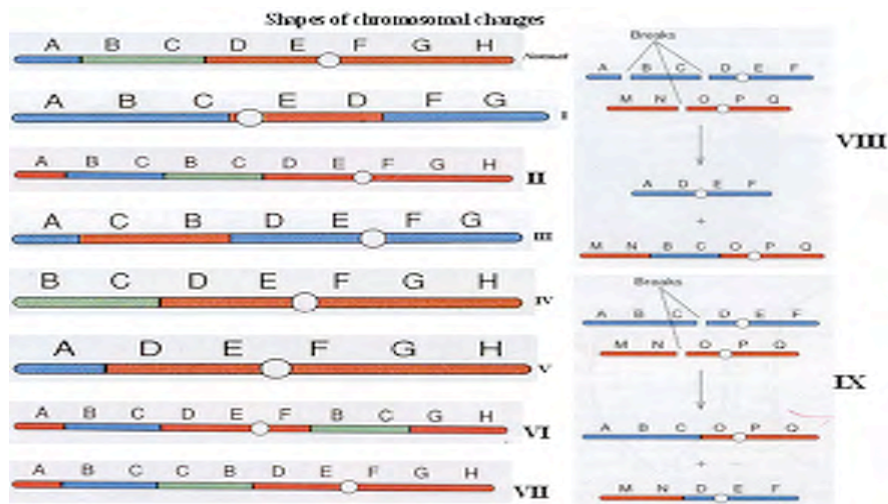
P: plasmid

Answer true or false: (2.5 marks)

- 1 (..T ...) The pBR322 has only one restriction site for *Hind*III.
- 2 (...F...) The restriction enzyme *Hind*III induces plasmid supercoiling.
- 3 (....T....) The pBR322 has two restriction sites for *Bsu*I.
- 4 (....T....) The migration rate of a DNA molecule in an agarose gel is inversely proportional to its size.
- 5 (....F.....) The bands in lane 4 indicate that both enzymes have the same restriction site.

Question 60. Information on the description and appearance of various chromosomal structural arrangements is given below.

Type of chromosomal change	Definition of chromosomal change
1. Tandem duplication	A. Internal fragment of chromosome is missed.
2. Reciprocal translocation	B. Chromosomal segment is doubled in the opposite order.
3. Interstitial deletion	C. Two-way exchange of a segment of chromosome.
4. Pericentric inversion	D. Centromere containing part of chromosome is inverted.
5. Displaced duplication	E. The tip of chromosome is lost because of single break.
6. Interstitial translocation	F. Acentromeric part of chromosome is inverted.
7. Terminal deletion	G. Chromosomal segment is represented twice same as the — original order.
8. Reverse duplication	H. Movement of a segment of chromosome from one to another — in one way.
9. Paracentric inversion	K. Chromosomal segment is represented twice but it is not — adjacent to original segment



In the following table and using the appropriate letters and Roman numerals, match the correct definition and appearance to the type of chromosomal change listed. (4.5 marks)

Type of chromosomal change	Definition	Appearance
1. Tandem duplication		
2. Reciprocal translocation		
3. Interstitial deletion		
4. Pericentric inversion		
5. Displaced duplication		
6. Interstitial translocation		
7. Terminal deletion		
8. Reverse duplication		
9. Paracentric inversion		

- THE END -