

AP® BIOLOGY
2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

The amino-acid sequence of cytochrome *c* was determined for five different species of vertebrates. The table below shows the number of differences in the sequences between each pair of species.

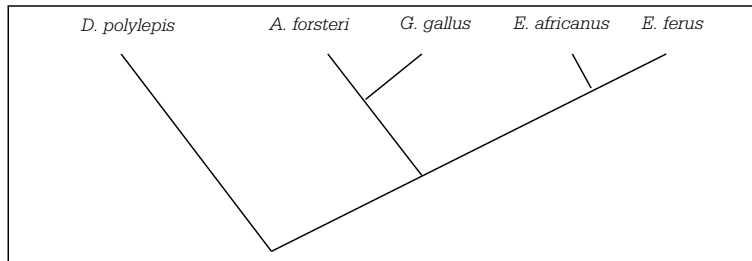
THE NUMBER OF AMINO ACID DIFFERENCES
IN CYTOCHROME *c* AMONG FIVE SPECIES

	<i>E. ferus</i>	<i>D. polylepis</i>	<i>G. gallus</i>	<i>A. forsteri</i>	<i>E. africanus</i>
<i>E. ferus</i>	0	21	11	13	1
<i>D. polylepis</i>		0	18	17	20
<i>G. gallus</i>			0	3	10
<i>A. forsteri</i>				0	12
<i>E. africanus</i>					0

- (a) Using the data in the table, **create** a phylogenetic tree on the template provided to reflect the evolutionary relationships of the organisms. **Provide reasoning** for the placement on the tree of the species that is least related to the others.

Phylogenetic tree (1 point)

NOTE: There can be free rotation around the nodes in the tree.

**Reasoning (1 point)**

- D. polylepis has the most differences in amino acids (or changes in DNA or proteins as they relate to amino acids).
- (b) **Identify** whether morphological data or amino acid sequence data are more likely to accurately represent the true evolutionary relationships among the species, and **provide reasoning** for your answer.

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Question 3 (continued)**Identification (1 point)**

- Amino acid/molecular data

Reasoning (1 point)

- Morphology may be similar (due to convergent evolution/analogous structures) even if there are differences in amino acid/DNA sequences.
- Molecular data (e.g. amino acid changes, DNA changes) directly show genetic make-up/ reveal evolution.

OR

Identification (1 point)

- Morphological data

Reasoning (1 point)

- Similar molecular sequences may result in different morphologies.
- An example of species with similar proteins but different morphology (e.g., chimps and humans).