

Question 6: Analyze Data**4 points**

The *ald* gene of fruit flies encodes the ALD protein, which is associated with both the centromeres of chromosomes and protein filaments produced during meiosis. In the absence of functional ALD proteins, gamete-producing cells enter anaphase I before homologous chromosomes are correctly aligned. As a result, the gametes produced do not contain the correct numbers of chromosomes.

Scientists generated four mutations in the *ald* gene: *ald1*, *ald3*, *ald23*, and *del*, which was a deletion of the gene. To study the role of the ALD protein in meiosis, scientists used gamete-forming metaphase cells from groups of flies with different *ald* genotypes. Some of the flies were homozygous for the wild-type allele of *ald*: *WT/WT*. Other flies were heterozygous for different *ald* alleles: *WT/del*; *ald1/del*; *ald3/ald23*; *ald23/del*. The scientists measured the percent of metaphase cells that contained ALD-associated filaments (Figure 1A) and the amount of ALD protein produced by each of the cell types (Figure 1B).

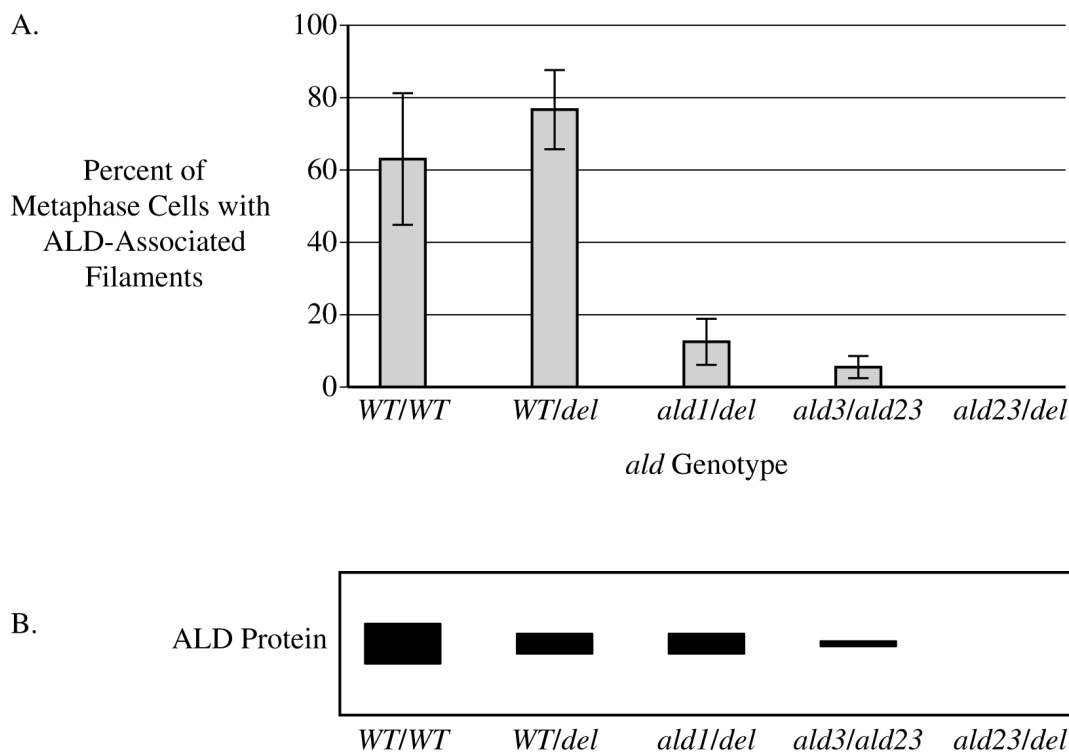


Figure 1. (A) The average percent of gamete-forming metaphase cells that contained filaments associated with ALD and (B) the amount of ALD protein produced by each cell type. A thicker band indicates a greater amount of ALD protein.

A	Based on Figure 1A, identify the fly genotype in which the average percent of metaphase cells with ALD-associated filaments is close to 12%. • <i>ald1/del</i>	1 point
B	Based on Figure 1B, describe the difference in ALD protein production between gamete-forming metaphase cells of flies with the genotype <i>ald3/ald23</i> and flies with the genotype <i>ald23/del</i> . Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • More ALD protein is produced by <i>ald3/ald23</i> cells (than by <i>ald23/del</i> cells). • Less ALD protein is produced by <i>ald23/del</i> cells (than by <i>ald3/ald23</i> cells). • No ALD protein is produced by <i>ald23/del</i> cells (whereas it is produced by <i>ald3/ald23</i> cells).	1 point
C	Scientists hypothesize that gamete-forming metaphase cells can produce a normal amount of ALD-associated filaments even when they produce about half as much ALD protein as the wild-type cells produce. Use the data in Figures 1A and 1B to support the scientists' hypothesis. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • (With half as much protein) the <i>WT/del</i> cells show no difference in percent of (gamete forming metaphase cells with) ALD-associated filaments. • The data for the <i>WT/del</i> <u>relative to/in comparison with</u> the <i>WT/WT</i> cells support the scientists' hypothesis.	1 point
D	For gamete-forming metaphase cells of the <i>WT/del</i> and <i>ald1/del</i> flies, explain why the phenotypes observed in Figure 1A differ even though the amount of ALD protein produced (Figure 1B) does not. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • (The phenotypes) differ because only the <i>WT/del</i> flies produce enough functional (ALD) protein to generate a wild-type phenotype. • When one allele encodes functional ALD protein (in <i>WT/del</i> flies), the flies can <u>generate a wild-type phenotype/produce ALD-associated filaments in a similar amount</u> as <i>WT/WT</i> flies. • Both genotypes produced ALD protein, but the <i>ald1</i> mutation resulted in a protein with reduced function (compared with <i>WT</i>, resulting in a different phenotype).	1 point

Question 1: Interpreting and Evaluating Experimental Results with Experimental Design

9 points

Crossing over in meiosis I is required for homologous chromosomes to properly align during metaphase and segregate during the first cell division.

Some regions of a chromosome called hotspots display a higher frequency of crossing over than other regions do. Crossing over is suppressed in chromosomal regions near the centromeres. The centromere region of a duplicated chromosome includes a collection of proteins that form a structure called the kinetochore. Scientists hypothesized that one or more of these kinetochore proteins are responsible for suppressing crossing over around the centromere.

To investigate their hypothesis, scientists modified chromosome 8 in yeast such that, in each cell, one chromosome from the pair of homologous chromosome 8s contained the gene encoding red fluorescent protein (RFP), while the other chromosome from the pair contained the gene encoding green fluorescent protein (GFP). Cells expressing RFP emit (give off) red light, and cells expressing GFP emit green light. Models of the modified chromosome 8 both before and after crossing over are shown in Figure 1.

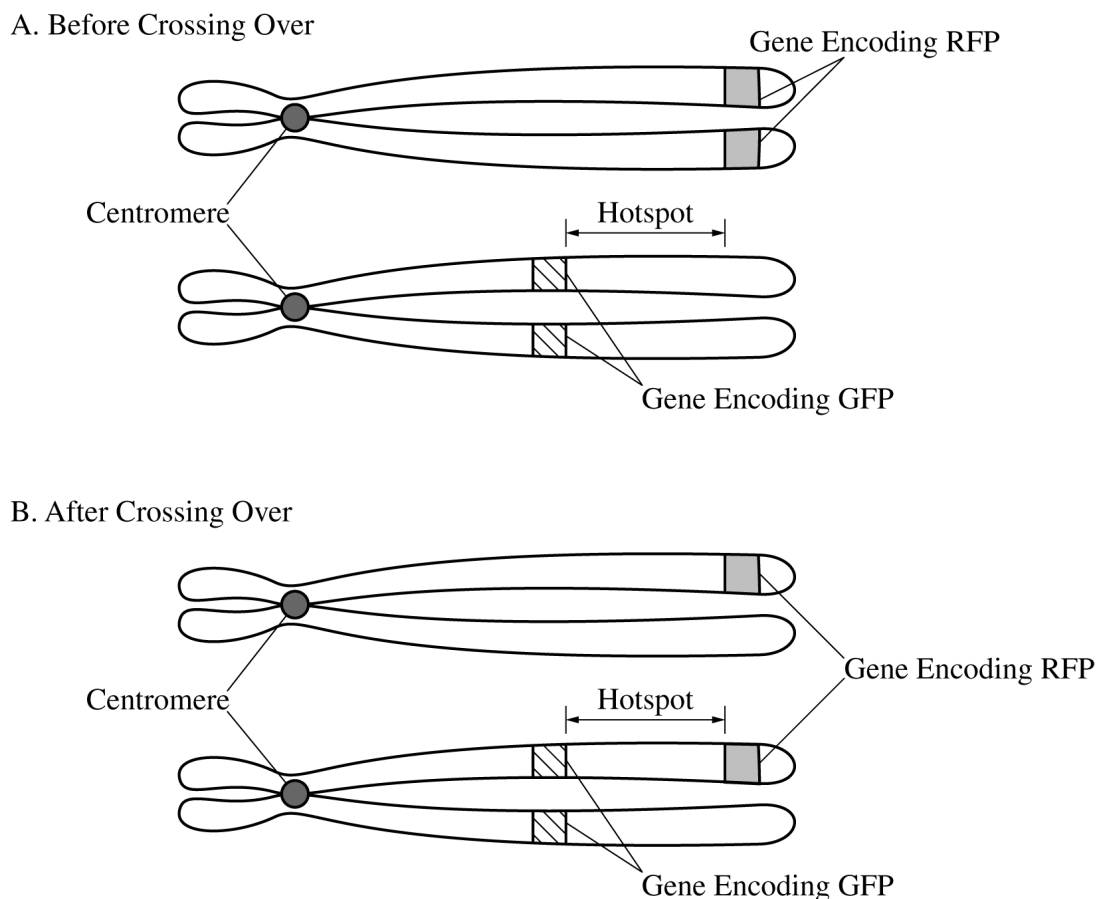


Figure 1. Models of modified chromosome 8 used in the experiment (A) before and (B) after crossing over occurs at the hotspot

The scientists then investigated whether attaching individual kinetochore proteins to a specific DNA sequence present in a known crossing-over hotspot on chromosome 8 affected the frequency of crossing

over at this location. In their first experiment, they examined three groups of yeast cells containing the modified chromosome 8. Group 1 contained no kinetochore proteins attached to the hotspot, group 2 contained the kinetochore protein CTF attached to the hotspot, and group 3 contained the kinetochore protein IML attached to the hotspot. For each group, the scientists determined the frequency of crossing over between the RFP and GFP genes. To determine the frequency, the scientists added the number of cells emitting both red and green light to the number of cells that emitted no light and divided by the total number of cells (Figure 2).

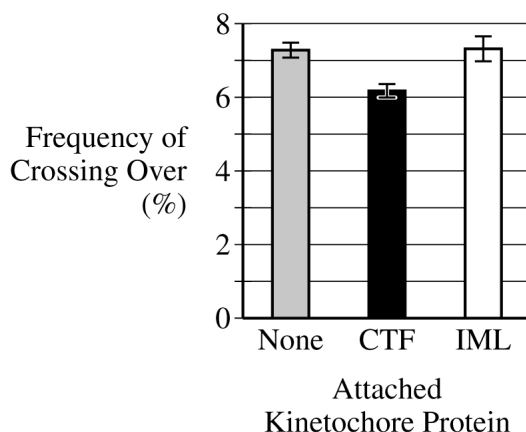


Figure 2. The frequency of crossing over in a hotspot on yeast chromosome 8 for cell groups treated with different kinetochore proteins. Error bars represent $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$.

(a) Describe the function of S phase of interphase. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- (The function of S phase is to) replicate/duplicate/synthesize the DNA/chromosomes.
- (The function of S phase is to) double the amount of DNA.

Explain why some haploid cells formed after meiosis in this experiment will have only one fluorescent marker. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Some cells will receive a chromosome/(sister) chromatid that did not undergo crossing over/recombination (in the hotspot).
- Two (or a multiple of two) crossing-over events occurred (in the hotspot).
- Each daughter cell will receive one of the four sister chromatids. Two of the sister chromatids shown in Figure 1 have only one fluorescent protein gene.
- The two chromosomes that were not involved in crossing over will have only the RFP gene or the GFP gene. After meiosis II, a gamete with one of these chromosomes will have only the RFP or the GFP gene.

Total for part (a) 2 points

(b) Identify the control group for the scientists' first experiment, shown in Figure 2. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Group 1
- (The group called) None
- Cells with no (kinetochore) protein (attached to the chromosome)

In a follow-up experiment, the scientists created a modified version of CTF in which the DNA-binding portion had been removed. They compared the frequency of crossing over in yeast cells in the presence and absence of unmodified CTF with that in yeast cells in the presence and absence of the modified CTF protein (data not shown). In the follow-up experiment, **justify** why the scientists used a modified CTF protein that is unable to bind to DNA as a control.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- (Using a modified CTF enabled the scientists) to determine whether DNA binding of the CTF/kinetochore protein affects/inhibits crossing over/recombination.
- (Using a modified CTF enabled the scientists) to determine whether just the presence of the CTF/kinetochore protein is enough to affect/inhibit the crossing over/recombination frequency.

Identify the independent variable in the follow-up experiment.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- The type of CTF used
- The presence or absence of (modified/unmodified) CTF

Total for part (b) 3 points

(c) Based on Figure 2, **describe** the effect on the frequency of crossing over when CTF is attached to the chromosome 8 hotspot compared with the effect when IML is attached to the hotspot.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- CTF attachment results in a decreased/lower frequency of crossing over/recombination, (whereas IML had no effect).
- IML attachment results in an increased/a higher frequency of crossing over/recombination (compared with CTF attachment).

(d) **Predict** the effect on the number of copies of chromosome 8 likely to be present in the resulting daughter cells when CTF is attached to the hotspot.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- There will be zero/two (copies).
- There will be one less/one extra (copy).

Provide reasoning to **justify** your prediction.

1 point

- Cells (with attached CTF molecules) undergo crossing over/recombination at a lower frequency, so it is more likely that nondisjunction would occur/chromosomes would not separate properly.

Explain how the presence of hotspots (Figure 1) could increase the likelihood that a population will survive in the presence of selective pressures.

1 point

- Hotspots would increase genetic diversity; therefore, it would be more likely that some individuals would survive and reproduce.

Total for part (d) 3 points**Total for question 1 9 points**

Question 2: Interpreting and Evaluating Experimental Results with Graphing

9 points

During meiosis, double-strand breaks occur in chromatids. The breaks are either repaired by the exchange of genetic material between homologous nonsister chromatids, which is the process known as crossing over (Figure 1A), or they are simply repaired without any crossing over (Figure 1B). Plant breeders developing new varieties of corn are interested in determining whether, in corn, a correlation exists between the number of meiotic double-strand chromatid breaks and the number of crossovers.

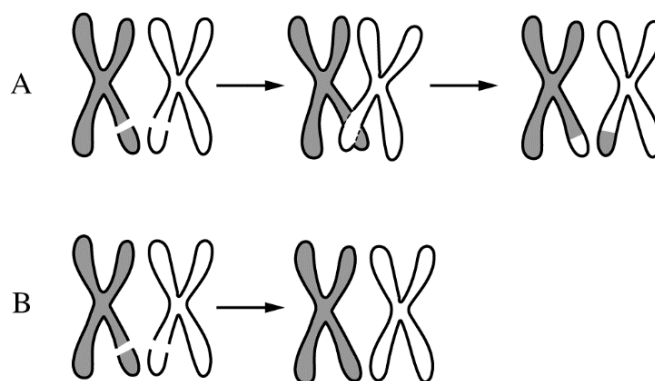


Figure 1. Double-strand breaks in chromatids are repaired with crossing over (A) or without crossing over (B).

Using specialized staining and microscopy techniques, scientists counted the number of double-strand chromatid breaks and the number of crossovers in the same number of meiotic gamete-forming cells of six inbred strains of corn (Table 1).

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF CHROMATID DOUBLE-STRAND BREAKS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CROSSOVERS IN INBRED STRAINS OF CORN

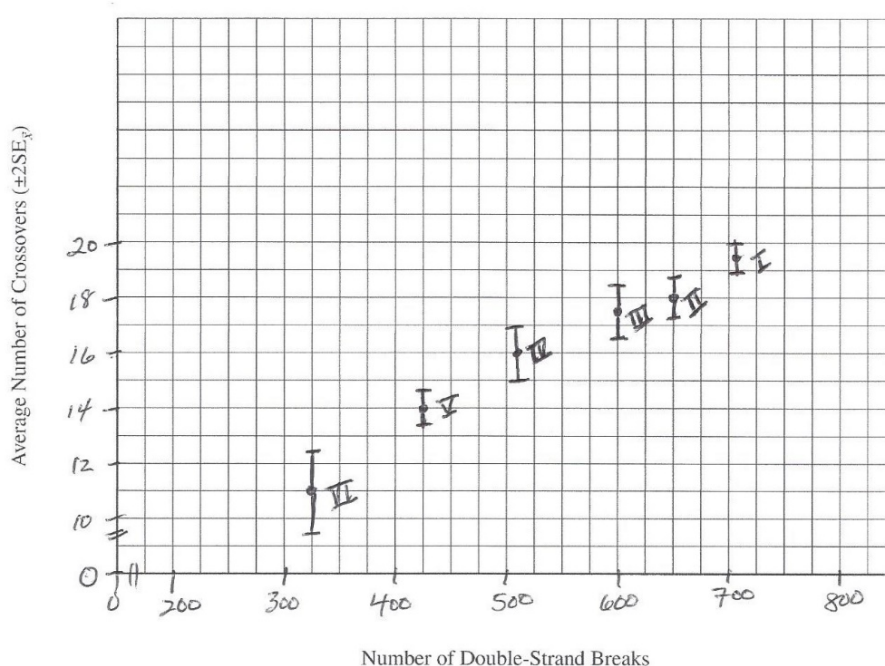
Strain of Corn	Number of Double-Strand Breaks	Average Number of Crossovers ($\pm 2SE_{\bar{X}}$)
I	710	19.5 ± 0.5
II	650	18.0 ± 0.7
III	600	17.5 ± 1.0
IV	510	16.0 ± 1.0
V	425	14.0 ± 0.5
VI	325	11.0 ± 1.5

- (a) The double-strand breaks occur along the DNA backbone. **Describe** the process by which the breaks occur. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- (Enzymatic) hydrolysis occurs between the sugars and phosphates/nucleotides.
- The covalent bonds between the sugars and phosphates/nucleotides are broken.

- (b) Using the template in the space provided for your response, **construct** an appropriately labeled graph that represents the data in Table 1 and allows examination of a possible correlation between double-strand breaks and crossovers. **1 point**



- Appropriate axis scaling

Using the template in the space provided for your response, **construct** an appropriately labeled graph that represents the data in Table 1 and allows examination of a possible correlation between double-strand breaks and crossovers. **1 point**

- Accurately plotted X,Y graph with separate points for the average number of crossovers for each strain

Using the template in the space provided for your response, **construct** an appropriately labeled graph that represents the data in Table 1 and allows examination of a possible correlation between double-strand breaks and crossovers. **1 point**

- Accurate error bars

Based on the data, **determine** whether corn strains I, II, and III differ in their average number of crossovers. **1 point**

- There is no (statistical) difference (in the average number of crossovers) between strains II and III. Strain I is higher/different (in the average number of crossovers) compared with strains II and III.

Total for part (b) 4 points

- (c) Based on the data, **describe** the relationship between the average number of double-strand breaks and the average number of crossovers in the strains of corn analyzed in the experiment. **1 point**

- (In general) there is a direct correlation/positive relationship (between the number of double-strand breaks and the number of chromatid crossovers).

- (d) Crossing over (Figure 1A) creates physical connections that are required for proper separation of homologous chromosomes during meiosis. A diploid cell with four pairs of homologous chromosomes undergoes meiosis to produce four haploid cells. Crossing over occurs between only three of the pairs. **Predict** the number of chromosomes most likely present in each of the four haploid cells. **1 point**

- Two cells will have three/n-1 chromosomes; two cells will have five/n+1 chromosomes.

Provide reasoning to **justify** your prediction. **1 point**

- During meiosis I, (three homologous pairs separate normally, and) one pair does not separate/experiences nondisjunction. In meiosis II, the sister chromatids separate normally.

Explain how plant breeders can use the information in Table 1 to help develop new varieties of corn. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Because crossing over increases genetic diversity, the plant breeders can breed strains with high crossover numbers/double-strand breaks.
- They can increase the number of double-stranded breaks, which may lead to more crossovers that increase genetic variation.

Total for part (d) 3 points

Total for question 2 9 points

AP[®] Biology

2016 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

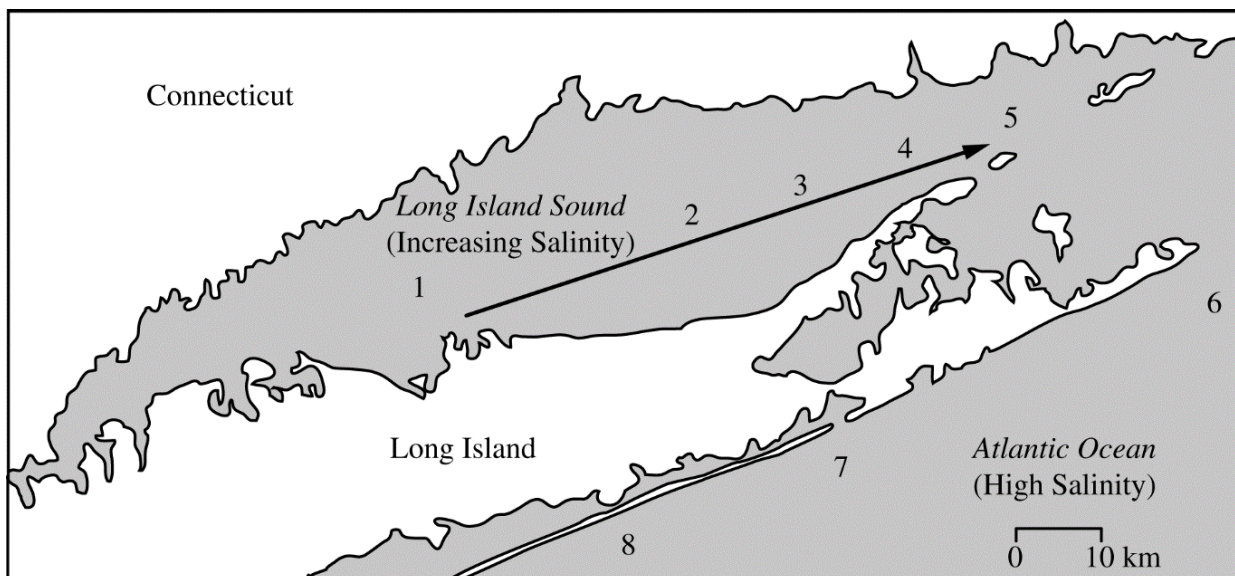


Figure 1. Sampling sites of marine mussels at various locations (1-8) in Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean

TABLE 1. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS POSSESSING *lap*⁹⁴ ALLELE

	Long Island Sound					Atlantic Ocean		
Site	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>lap</i> ⁹⁴ frequency (%)	13	16	25	37	55	59	59	59
Salinity	Low $\longrightarrow$ High					High		

Leucine aminopeptidases (LAPs) are found in all living organisms and have been associated with the response of the marine mussel, *Mytilus edulis*, to changes in salinity. LAPs are enzymes that remove N-terminal amino acids from proteins and release the free amino acids into the cytosol. To investigate the evolution of LAPs in wild populations of *M. edulis*, researchers sampled adult mussels from several different locations along a part of the northeast coast of the United States, as shown in Figure 1. The researchers then determined the percent of individuals possessing a particular *lap* allele, *lap*⁹⁴, in mussels from each sample site (table 1).

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Question 1 (continued)

- (a) On the axes provided, **construct** an appropriately labeled bar graph to illustrate the observed frequencies of the *lap*⁹⁴ allele in the study populations. **(3 points)**

Construct graph (3 points)

- Correctly plotted bar graph that accurately represents the trend
- Correct axis labeling
- Correct scale and units

- (b) Based on the data, **describe** the most likely effect of salinity on the frequency of the *lap*⁹⁴ allele in the marine mussel populations in Long Island Sound. **Predict** the likely *lap*⁹⁴ allele frequency at a sampling site between site 1 and site 2 in Long Island Sound. **(2 points)**

Description (1 point)	Prediction (1 point)
• As salinity increases <i>lap</i>⁹⁴ frequency increases • As salinity decreases <i>lap</i>⁹⁴ frequency decreases	Between 13 and 16 percent (or a selected value between 13 and 16 percent)

- (c) **Describe** the most likely effect of LAP⁹⁴ activity on the osmolarity of the cytosol. **Describe** the function of LAP⁹⁴ in maintaining water balance in the mussels living in the Atlantic Ocean. **(2 points)**

Describe effect of LAP ⁹⁴ activity (1 point)	Describe function of LAP ⁹⁴ in maintaining water balance (1 point)
• LAP⁹⁴ increases osmolarity/solute concentration of the cytosol • LAP⁹⁴ decreases water potential of the cytosol	Prevents water loss to the environment

- (d) Marine mussel larvae are evenly dispersed throughout the study area by water movement. As larvae mature, they attach to the rocks in the water. **Explain** the differences in *lap*⁹⁴ allele frequency among adult mussel populations at the sample sites despite the dispersal of larvae throughout the entire study area. **Predict** the likely effect on distribution of mussels in Long Island Sound if the *lap*⁹⁴ allele was found in all of the mussels in the population. **Justify** your prediction. **(3 points)**

Explanation (1 point)	Prediction (1 point)	Justification (1 point)
• Mussels with <i>lap</i>⁹⁴ allele are more likely to survive in high salinity/less likely to survive in low salinity. • Mussels without <i>lap</i>⁹⁴ allele are less likely to survive in high salinity/more likely to survive in low salinity.	• Mussel population will increase in high salinity. • Mussel population will decline in low salinity.	• Mussels in high salinity with <i>lap</i>⁹⁴ allele will osmoregulate. • Mussels in low salinity with <i>lap</i>⁹⁴ allele will not osmoregulate.

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Question 2

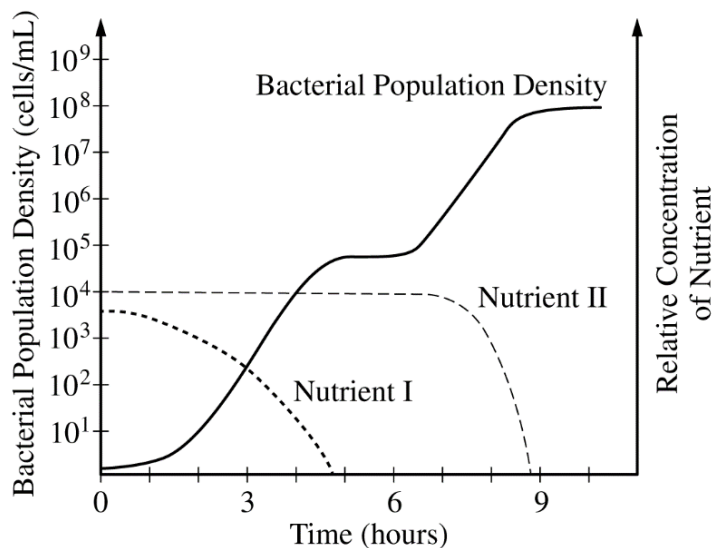


Figure 1. Bacterial population growth in the presence of two nutrients (nutrient I and nutrient II)

Bacteria can be cultured in media with carefully controlled nutrient composition. The graph above shows the growth of a bacterial population in a medium with limiting amounts of two nutrients, I and II.

- (a) **Estimate** the maximum population density in $\frac{\text{cells}}{\text{mL}}$ for the culture. Using the data, **describe** what prevents further growth of the bacterial population in the culture. **(2 points)**

Estimate (1 point)

- 10^8

Description (1 point)

- When both nutrients are depleted

- (b) Using the data, **calculate** the growth rate in $\frac{\text{cells}}{\text{mL} \times \text{hour}}$ of the bacterial population between hours 2 and 4. **(1 point)**.

Calculation (1 point)

- 4,995

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 2 (continued)**

- (c) **Identify** the preferred nutrient source of the bacteria in the culture over the course of the experiment. Use the graph to **justify** your response. **Propose** ONE advantage of the nutrient preference for an individual bacterium. **(3 points)**

Identification (1 point)

- Nutrient I is the preferred nutrient.

Justification (1 point)

- When both nutrients are present in the growth medium, only nutrient I is used.
- Nutrient II is only used after nutrient I is depleted.

Proposed advantage (1 point)

- Do not spend energy making enzymes/proteins that the cell doesn't need.
- Do not have to express all metabolic genes at once.
- The preferred nutrient provides more energy.

- (d) **Describe** how nutrient I most likely regulates the genes for metabolism of nutrient I and the genes for metabolism of nutrient II. **Provide** TWO reasons that the population does not grow between hours 5 and 6. **(4 points)**

Description (2 points)

- Nutrient I promotes expression of genes required for metabolism of nutrient I.
- Nutrient I represses expression of genes required for metabolism of nutrient II.

Reasoning (2 points)

- Nutrient I is depleted from the growth medium OR neither nutrient is being consumed.
- Takes time to produce proteins/enzymes required to metabolize nutrient II.

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Question 3

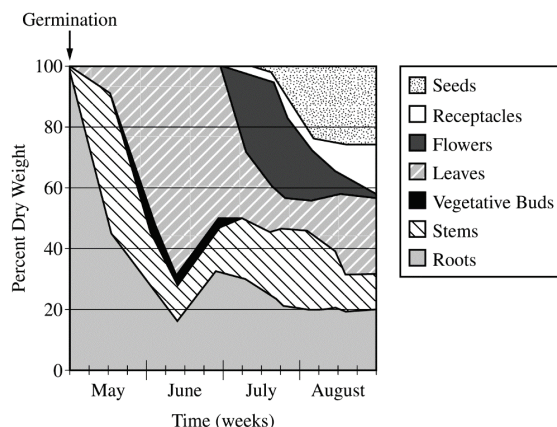


Figure 1. Percent dry weight of different plant structures during the growing season for an annual plant

The graph above illustrates the percent dry weight of different parts of a particular annual plant (plants that live less than one year) from early May to late August. The percent dry weight can be used to estimate the amount of energy a plant uses to produce its leaves, vegetative buds, stems, roots, and reproductive parts (seeds, receptacles, and flowers).

- (a) **Identify** the direct source of the energy used for plant growth during the first week of May, and **identify** the part of the plant that grew the most during the same period. **(2 points)**

Identify direct source of energy (1 point)

- Seed
- Stored organic nutrients/carbohydrates

Identify plant part (1 point)

- Roots

- (b) Based on the data on the graph, **estimate** the percent of the total energy that the plant has allocated to the growth of leaves on the first day of July. **(1 point)**

Identification (1 point)

- Any value between 45-55 percent

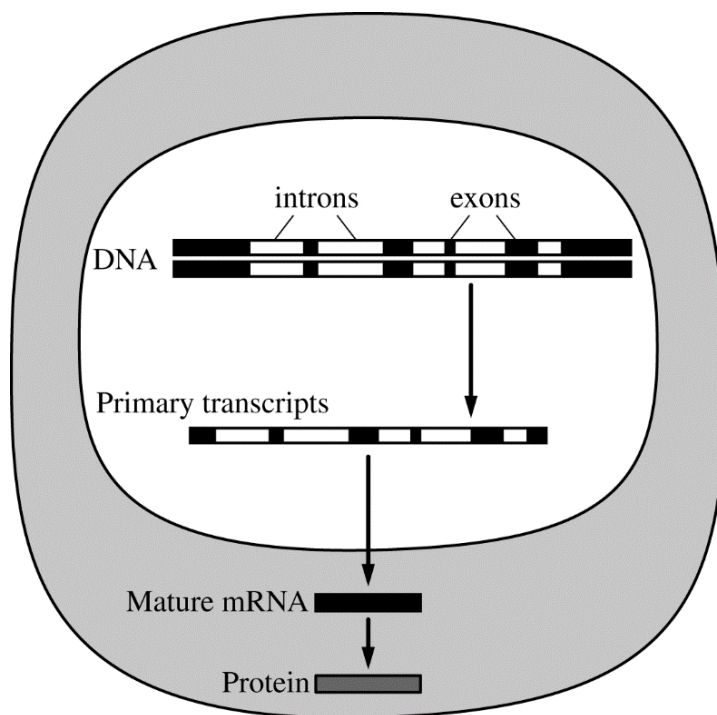
- (c) Compared with perennials (plants that live more than two years), annual plants often allocate a much greater percentage of their total energy to growth of their reproductive parts in any given year. **Propose** ONE evolutionary advantage of the energy allocation strategy in annual plants compared with that in perennial plants. **(1 point)**

Proposed advantage (1 point)

- Increased chance of reproduction before the plants die.
- If the plants do not use the strategy, they decrease the likelihood they will ever reproduce.

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Question 4



The figure represents the process of expression of gene *X* in a eukaryotic cell.

- (a) The primary transcript in the figure is 15 kilobases (kb) long, but the mature mRNA is 7 kb in length.

Describe the modification that most likely resulted in the 8 kb difference in length of the mature mRNA molecule. **Identify** in your response the location in the cell where the change occurs.

(2 points)

Describe process (1 point)

- Removal of introns
- RNA processing

Identification (1 point)

- Nucleus

- (b) **Predict** the length of the mature gene *X* mRNA if the full-length gene is introduced and expressed in prokaryotic cells. **Justify** your prediction. **(2 points)**

Prediction (1 point)

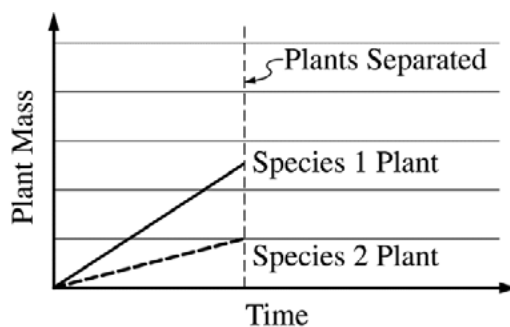
- 15 kb
- Longer than the mature mRNA in the eukaryote

Justification (1 point)

- mRNA processing typically does not occur in prokaryotes

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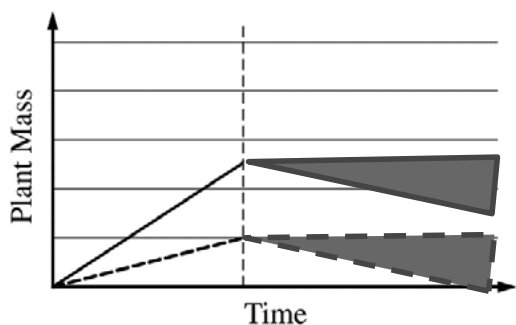
Question 5



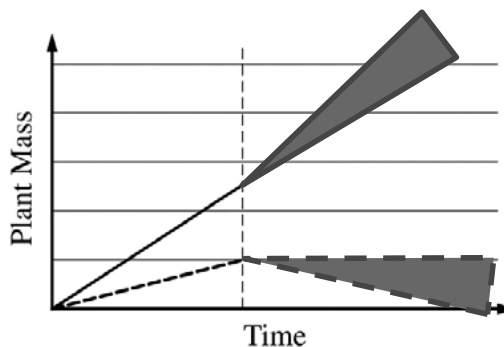
The graph above shows the mass of plants from two different species over time. The plants grew while attached to each other. The plants were separated at the time indicated by the vertical line in the graph.

Using template 1, **graph** the predicted shape of the plant-mass lines after separation of the two plants if the plants were in an obligate mutualistic relationship. On template 2, **graph** the predicted shape of the plant-mass lines if the species 2 plant was a parasite of the species 1 plant. **Justify** each of your predictions. (4 points)

TEMPLATE 1: OBLIGATE MUTUALISM



TEMPLATE 2: PARASITISM



	Graph characteristics (1 point each graph; 2 points maximum)	Justification (1 point each box; 2 points maximum)
Obligate Mutualism	Both of the growth curves level off or decline.	- Each species depends on the other for survival. - Without the relationship, both species are harmed.
Parasitism	Species 1 continues to increase while species 2 levels off or declines.	- The parasite requires an association with the host to survive but harms the host. - Without the relationship, the parasite cannot survive while the host continues to grow.

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Question 6

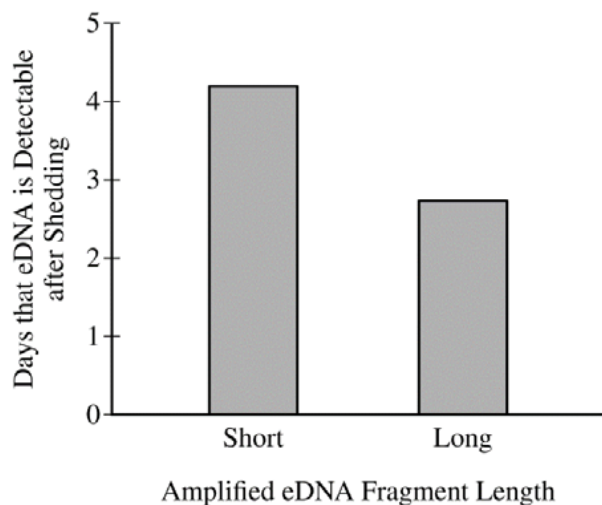


Figure 1. Detectability of eDNA fragments of varying lengths

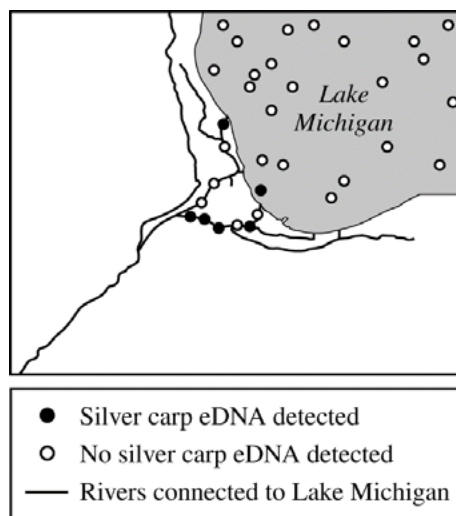


Figure 2. Map of the waterways that connect a nearby river system to Lake Michigan

Living and dead organisms continuously shed DNA fragments, known as eDNA, into the environment. To detect eDNA fragments in the environment, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) can be used to amplify specific eDNA fragments. eDNA fragments of different lengths persist in the environment for varying amounts of time before becoming undetectable (Figure 1).

To investigate whether silver carp, an invasive fish, have moved from a nearby river system into Lake Michigan, researchers tested water samples for the presence of eDNA specific to silver carp (Figure 2).

- (a) **Justify** the use of eDNA sampling as an appropriate technique for detecting the presence of silver carp in an environment where many different species of fish are found. **Propose** ONE advantage of identifying long eDNA fragments as opposed to short fragments for detecting silver carp. **(2 points)**

Justify (1 point)

- eDNA allows detection of the fish without visual identification/catching the fish.

Proposed advantage (1 point)

- Longer fragments indicate more recent presence of fish.
- Longer fragments are more likely to contain a sequence that is specific to silver carp.
- Longer sequences/more base pairs may increase accuracy/specificity/confidence that the eDNA is from a silver carp and not a related species.

- (b) The researchers tested a large number of water samples from Lake Michigan and found eDNA specific to silver carp in a single sample in the lake, as indicated in Figure 2. The researchers concluded that the single positive sample was a false positive and that no silver carp had entered Lake Michigan.

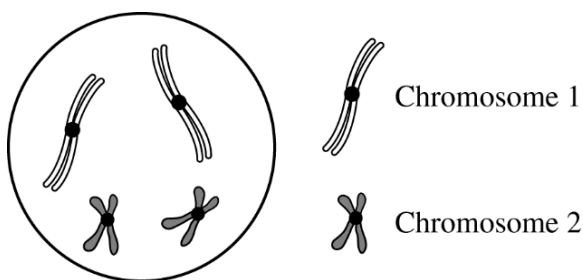
Provide reasoning other than human error to support the researchers' claim. **(1 point)**

Reasoning (1 point)

- eDNA entered the lake by means other than the fish (e.g., river flow, boats, waste from predators).

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Question 7

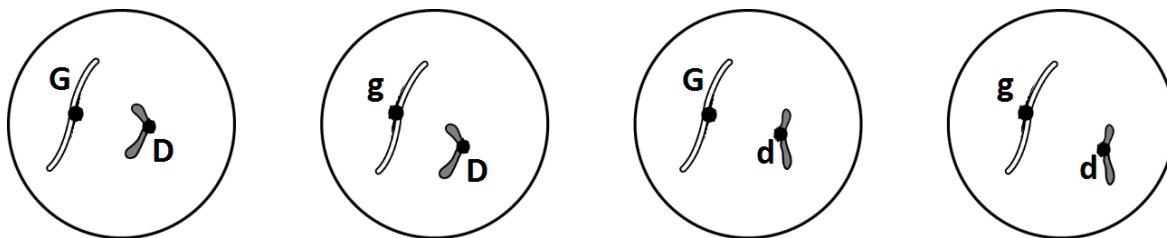


In a certain species of plant, the diploid number of chromosomes is 4 ($2n = 4$). Flower color is controlled by a single gene in which the green allele (G) is dominant to the purple allele (g). Plant height is controlled by a different gene in which the dwarf allele (D) is dominant to the tall allele (d). Individuals of the parental (P) generation with the genotypes $GGDD$ and $ggdd$ were crossed to produce F_1 progeny.

- (a) **Construct** a diagram below to depict the four possible normal products of meiosis that would be produced by the F_1 progeny. Show the chromosomes and the allele(s) they carry. Assume the genes are located on different chromosomes and the gene for flower color is on chromosome 1. **(1 point)**

Construct diagram (1 point)

- Diagram must include all of the following:
 - Each cell has one unduplicated chromosome 1 (with G or g).
 - Each cell has one unduplicated chromosome 2 (with D or d).
 - Genotype combinations should be: GD , Gd , gD , gd .



- (b) **Predict** the possible phenotypes and their ratios in the offspring of a testcross between an F_1 individual and a $ggdd$ individual. **(1 point)**

Prediction (1 point)

- 1 green dwarf: 1 green tall: 1 purple dwarf: 1 purple tall

- (c) If the two genes were genetically linked, **describe** how the proportions of phenotypes of the resulting offspring would most likely differ from those of the testcross between an F_1 individual and a $ggdd$ individual. **(1 point)**

Identify difference (1 point)

- The majority/greater than 50 percent would have the parental plant phenotypes
- Greater than 25 percent would be green dwarf plants and greater than 25 percent would be purple tall plants
- Less than 25 percent would be green tall plants and less than 25 percent would be purple dwarf plants

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 8

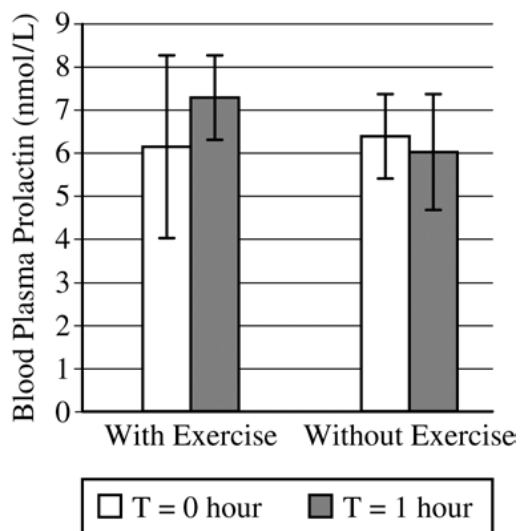


Figure 1. Effect of exercise on blood prolactin levels in adult males. The data represent the mean $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$.

Researchers conducted a study to investigate the effect of exercise on the release of prolactin into the blood. The researchers measured the concentration of prolactin in the blood of eight adult males before (T = 0 hour) and after one hour (T = 1 hour) of vigorous exercise. As a control, the researchers measured the concentration of blood prolactin in the same group of individuals at the same times of day one week later, but without having them exercise. The results are shown in Figure 1.

- (a) **Justify** the use of the without-exercise treatment as the control in the study design. **(1 point)**

Justification (1 point)

- Attribute changes in the concentration of blood prolactin to exercise only
- Rule out normal fluctuations in prolactin release/levels

- (b) Using evidence from the specific treatments, **determine** whether prolactin release changes after exercise. **Justify** your answer. **(2 points)**

Determination (1 point)

- Exercise does not affect prolactin release

Justification (1 point)

- The T=1 hour with-exercise mean and the T=1 hour without-exercise mean are within $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$.
- The $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$ error bars for the T=1 hour with-exercise time point and the T=1 hour time without-exercise point overlap.
- The $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$ error bars for the T=0 and T=1 hour with-exercise time points overlap.
- The T=0 hour with-exercise mean and the T=1 hour with exercise-mean are within $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$.

AP[®] Biology

2015 Scoring Guidelines

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2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

Many species have circadian rhythms that exhibit an approximately 24-hour cycle. Circadian rhythms are controlled by both genetics and environmental conditions, including light.

Researchers investigated the effect of light on mouse behavior by using a running wheel with a motion sensor to record activity on actograms, as shown in Figure 1.

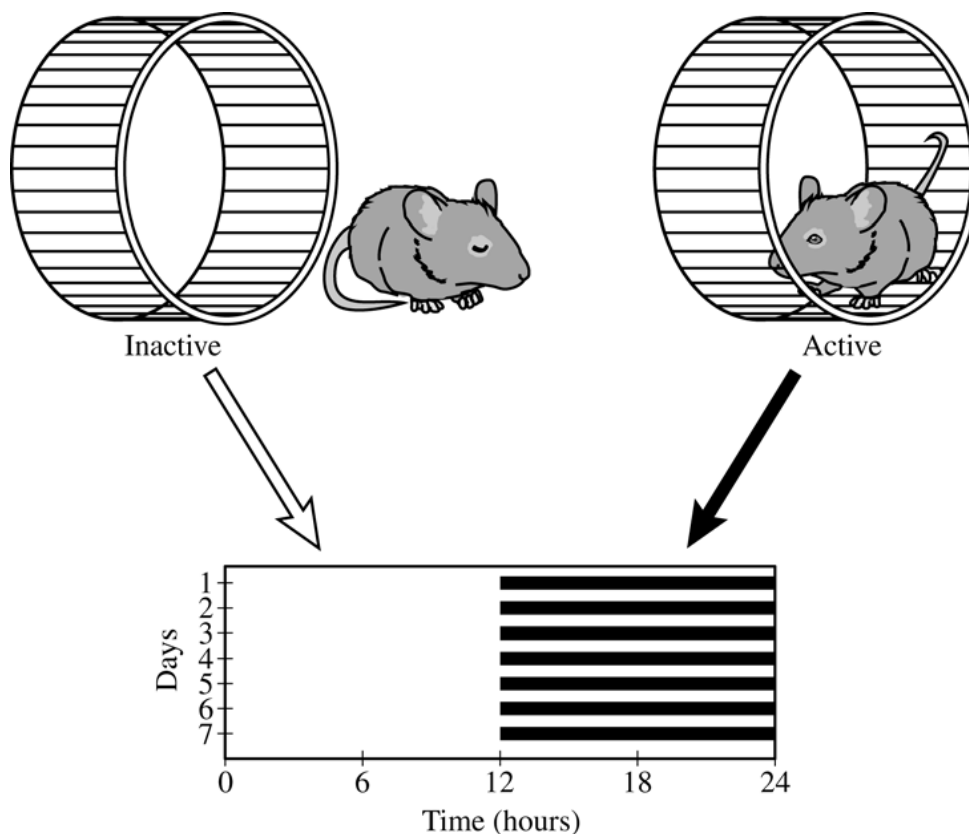


Figure 1. Strategy for recording mouse activity data. When a mouse is active on the running wheel, the activity is recorded as a dark horizontal line on an actogram. When the mouse is inactive, no dark line is recorded.

For the investigation, adult male mice were individually housed in cages in a soundproof room at 25°C. Each mouse was provided with adequate food, water, bedding material, and a running wheel. The mice were exposed to daily periods of 12 hours of light (L) and 12 hours of dark (D) (L12:D12) for 14 days, and their activity was continuously monitored. The activity data are shown in Figure 2.

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

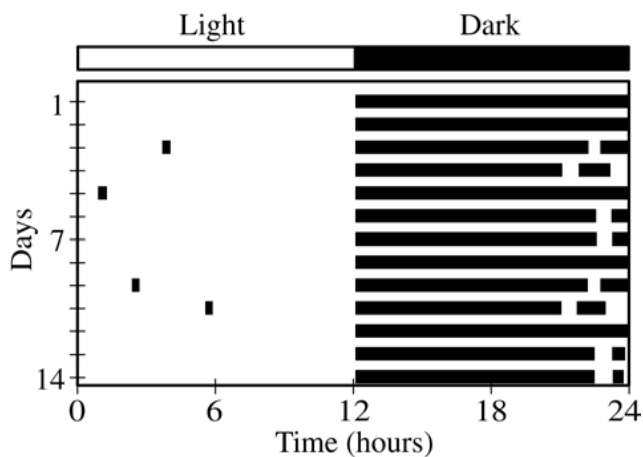


Figure 2. Actogram of mouse activity under L12:D12 conditions. Each row represents a 24-hour period, and the dark horizontal lines represent activity on the running wheel.

After 14 days in L12:D12, the mice were placed in continuous darkness (DD), and their activity on the running wheel was recorded as before. The activity data under DD conditions are shown in Figure 3.

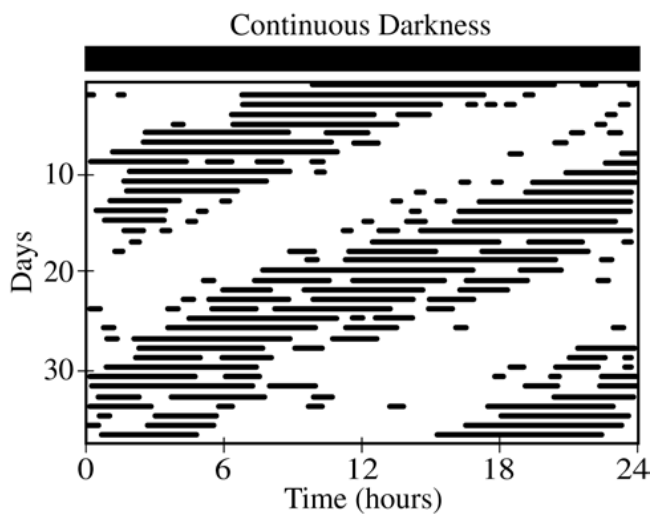


Figure 3. Actogram of mouse activity under DD conditions. Each row represents a 24-hour period, and the dark horizontal lines represent activity on the running wheel.

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

- (a) The nervous system plays a role in coordinating the observed activity pattern of the mice in response to light-dark stimuli. **Describe** ONE role of each of the following anatomical structures in responding to light-dark stimuli.

- A photoreceptor in the retina of the eye
- The brain
- A motor neuron

	Descriptions (1 point per box; 3 points maximum)
Photoreceptor	Detects light/dark stimulus and initiates/transmits signal
Brain	Integrates/processes/coordinates information
Motor neuron	Transmits signal from brain to an effector

- (b) Based on an analysis of the data in Figure 2, **describe** the activity pattern of the mice during the light and dark periods of the L12:D12 cycle.

Description (1 point)

- Active during dark phase AND inactive during light phase
- Active ONLY during the dark period
- Inactive ONLY during the light period

- (c) The researchers claim that the genetically controlled circadian rhythm in the mice does not follow a 24-hour cycle. **Describe** ONE difference between the daily pattern of activity under L12:D12 conditions (Figure 2) and under DD conditions (Figure 3), and use the data to **support** the researchers' claim.

Description (1 point)

- Active period begins a little earlier each day
- Active/inactive period is shorter than 12 hours each day
- Daily circadian rhythm is less than 24 hours
- Pattern of activity shifts each day

Support (1 point)

- Without light, active/inactive periods are determined only by the genetically controlled circadian rhythm.
- If it were a 24-hour circadian rhythm, the pattern of activity in DD would be the same as the pattern of activity in L12:D12.

- (d) To investigate the claim that exposure to light overrides the genetically controlled circadian rhythm, the researchers plan to repeat the experiment with mutant mice lacking a gene that controls the circadian rhythm. **Predict** the observed activity pattern of the mutant mice under L12:D12 conditions and under DD conditions that would support the claim that light overrides the genetically controlled circadian rhythm.

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

Conditions	Predicted Activity Pattern (1 point per box; 2 points maximum)
Mutant under L12:D12	Normal rhythm/rhythm similar to wild-type mouse under L12:D12 (Figure 2)
Mutant under DD	• Random activity throughout the 24 hour period • No pattern/rhythm • Constantly active/constantly inactive

- (e) In nature, mice are potential prey for some predatory birds that hunt during the day. **Describe** TWO features of a model that represents how the predator-prey relationship between the birds and the mice may have resulted in the evolution of the observed activity pattern of the mice.

	Description (1 point per box; 2 points maximum)
Selective Advantage	• Selection for individuals active at night • Selection against individuals active during the day • Day-active variants susceptible to predation • Night-active variants able to avoid predation
Reproductive Success	• Mice selected for produce more offspring • Mice selected against produce fewer offspring

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

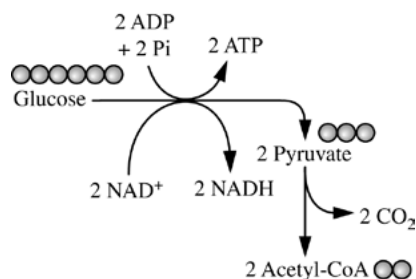


Figure 1. Glycolysis and pyruvate oxidation

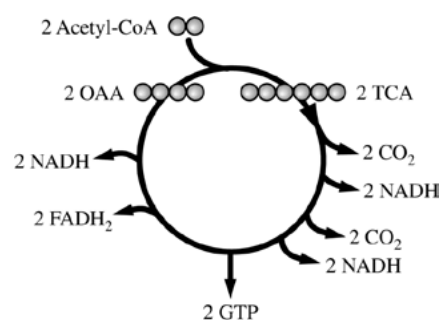


Figure 2. Krebs cycle

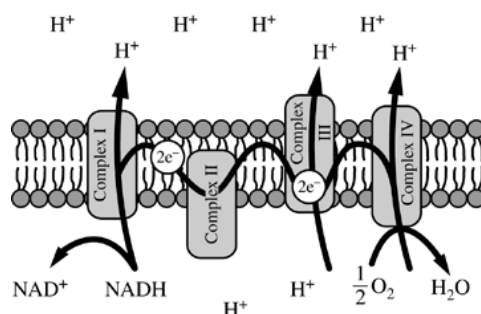


Figure 3. Electron transport chain

Cellular respiration includes the metabolic pathways of glycolysis, the Krebs cycle, and the electron transport chain, as represented in the figures. In cellular respiration, carbohydrates and other metabolites are oxidized, and the resulting energy-transfer reactions support the synthesis of ATP.

(a) Using the information above, **describe** ONE contribution of each of the following in ATP synthesis.

- Catabolism of glucose in glycolysis and pyruvate oxidation
- Oxidation of intermediates in the Krebs cycle
- Formation of a proton gradient by the electron transport chain

Process	Description (1 point each box; 3 points maximum)
Catabolism of glucose in glycolysis and pyruvate oxidation	• Produces NADH for use in ETC • Produces acetyl-CoA for entry into Krebs cycle • Provides energy for (substrate level) phosphorylation of ADP
Oxidation of intermediates in the Krebs cycle	• Produces NADH or FADH₂ for use in ETC • Releases high energy electrons for use in ETC • Provides energy to pump protons against their concentration gradient • Produces GTP for (substrate level) phosphorylation of ADP
Formation of a proton gradient by the electron transport chain	• The flow of protons through membrane-bound ATP synthase generates ATP • Provides energy for (oxidative) phosphorylation of ADP

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2 (continued)

(b) Use each of the following observations to **justify** the claim that glycolysis first occurred in a common ancestor of all living organisms.

- Nearly all existing organisms perform glycolysis.
- Glycolysis occurs under anaerobic conditions.
- Glycolysis occurs only in the cytosol.

Observation	Justification (1 point each box; 3 points maximum)
Nearly all existing organisms perform glycolysis	• Trait/gene/process originated early and was inherited/passed down/highly conserved • Glycolysis provided a selective advantage that was passed on to descendants
Glycolysis occurs under anaerobic conditions	Origin of glycolysis pre-dates free atmospheric oxygen/photosynthesis
Glycolysis occurs only in the cytosol	Origin of glycolysis pre-dates cell types with membrane-bound organelles/eukaryotes/endosymbiosis

(c) A researcher estimates that, in a certain organism, the complete metabolism of glucose produces 30 molecules of ATP for each molecule of glucose. The energy released from the total oxidation of glucose under standard conditions is 686 kcal/mol. The energy released from the hydrolysis of ATP to ADP and inorganic phosphate under standard conditions is 7.3 kcal/mol. **Calculate** the amount of energy available from the hydrolysis of 30 moles of ATP. **Calculate** the efficiency of total ATP production from 1 mole of glucose in the organism. **Describe** what happens to the excess energy that is released from the metabolism of glucose.

	Calculation/description (1 point each box; 3 points maximum)
Calculate available energy in ATP	219 kcal
Calculate efficiency	0.31 - 0.32 or 31 - 32%
Describe fate of excess energy	Released as heat/increases entropy

(d) The enzymes of the Krebs cycle function in the cytosol of bacteria, but among eukaryotes the enzymes function mostly in the mitochondria. **Pose** a scientific question that connects the subcellular location of the enzymes in the Krebs cycle to the evolution of eukaryotes.

Question (1 point)

- A valid scientific question related to evolution of eukaryotes (e.g., Since the Krebs cycle occurs in the “cytoplasm” of the mitochondria (matrix), does it suggest that mitochondria were once prokaryotes?)

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.

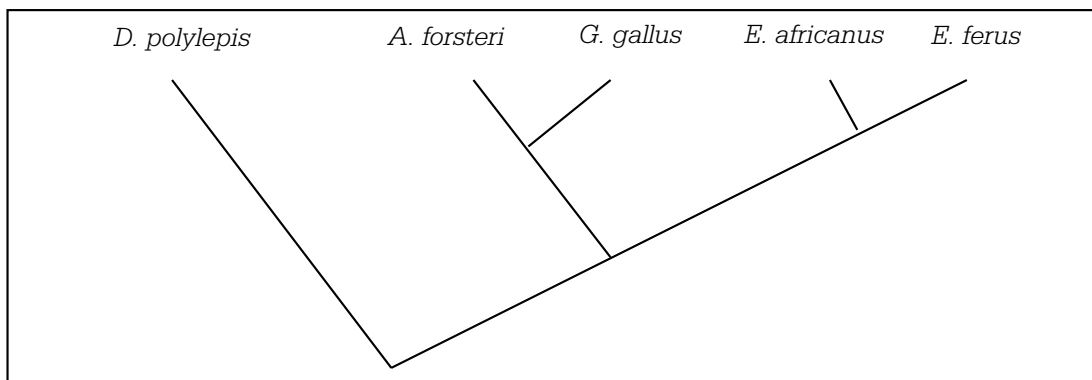
THE NUMBER OF AMINO ACID DIFFERENCES
IN CYTOCHROME *c* AMONG FIVE SPECIES

	<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.

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES**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).

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

Both mitosis and meiosis are forms of cell division that produce daughter cells containing genetic information from the parent cell.

- (a) **Describe** TWO events that are common to both mitosis and meiosis that ensure the resulting daughter cells inherit the appropriate number of chromosomes.

Description (1 point each; 2 points maximum)

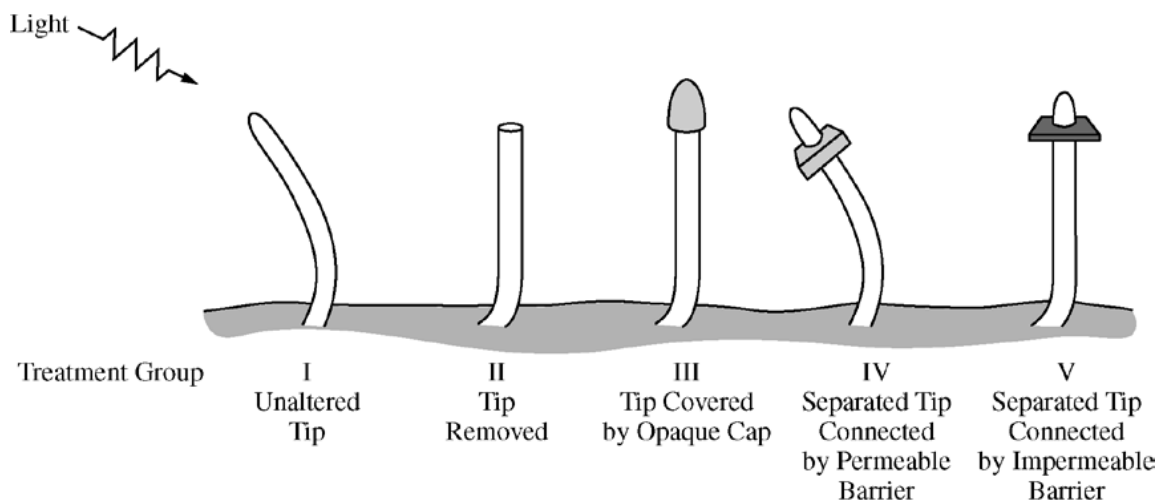
- Spindle elements (microtubules) form/attach to chromosomes
- Chromatin condenses
- Alignment of chromosomes across center of cell prior to chromosome separation
- Separation of chromatids/centromeres to daughter cells
- G2/M checkpoint occurs in both processes
- Replication or synthesis of DNA precedes mitosis/meiosis
- Cytokinesis separates daughter cells after mitosis/meiosis

- (b) The genetic composition of daughter cells produced by mitosis differs from that of the daughter cells produced by meiosis. **Describe** TWO features of the cell division processes that lead to these differences.

Feature	Description (1 point each row; 2 points maximum)	
	Mitosis	Meiosis
Number of divisions/ number of resulting cells	1 division/ 2 cells result	2 divisions/ 4 cells result
Ploidy of daughter cells	• Same as parent cell • Diploid • ($2n \rightarrow 2n$ or $n \rightarrow n$)	• Half of parent cell • Haploid • ($4n \rightarrow 2n$; $2n \rightarrow n$)
Chromatids separate	Occurs	Not in meiosis I/only in meiosis II
Crossing over	Does not occur	Occurs
Homologous chromosomes separate/independently assort	Does not occur	Occurs

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 5



Phototropism in plants is a response in which a plant shoot grows toward a light source. The results of five different experimental treatments from classic investigations of phototropism are shown above.

- (a) **Give support** for the claim that the cells located in the tip of the plant shoot detect the light by comparing the results from treatment group I with the results from treatment group II and treatment group III.

Support (2 points maximum)

- In treatment II the tip is removed and the plant no longer bends toward light.
- In treatment III the cap blocks the light to the tip and the plant no longer bends toward light.

- (b) In treatment groups IV and V, the tips of the plants are removed and placed back onto the shoot on either a permeable or impermeable barrier. Using the results from treatment groups IV and V, **describe** TWO additional characteristics of the phototropism response.

Description (2 points maximum)

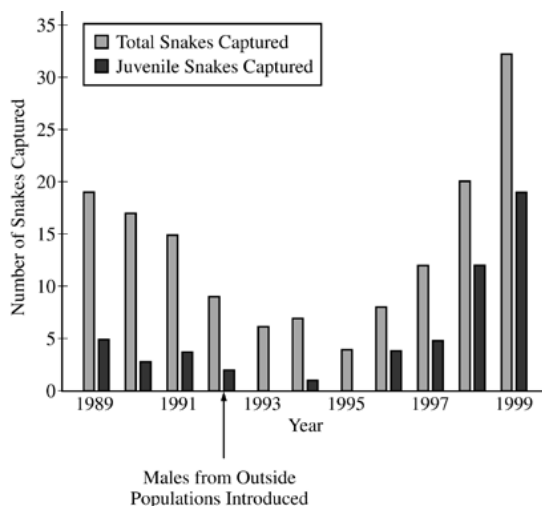
- Tip produces a substance/signal/hormone (auxin) in response to light causing the plants to bend
- Substance must diffuse from the tip causing the plants to bend

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 6

In an attempt to rescue a small isolated population of snakes from decline, a few male snakes from several larger populations of the same species were introduced into the population in 1992. The snakes reproduce sexually, and there are abundant resources in the environment.

The figure below shows the results of a study of the snake population, both before and after the introduction of the outside males. In the study, the numbers of captured snakes is an indication of the overall population size.



- (a) **Describe** ONE characteristic of the original population that may have led to the population's decline in size between 1989 and 1993.

Description (1 point)

- Lacked genetic diversity/variation
- Was an aged/post-reproductive population/not enough young snakes
- Had unfavorable sex ratio/too few males
- Possessed a harmful mutation/disease

- (b) **Propose** ONE reason that the introduction of the outside males rescued the snake population from decline.

Proposal (1 point)

- Increased genetic diversity in the population
- Increased reproductive success
- Established beneficial sex ratio/sufficient proportion of males for reproduction
- Introduced resistance to disease that was affecting the original population

- (c) **Describe** how the data support the statement that there are abundant resources in the environment.

Description (1 point)

- Population can/does grow
- If resources are limited population would not grow

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 7

Smell perception in mammals involves the interactions of airborne odorant molecules from the environment with receptor proteins on the olfactory neurons in the nasal cavity. The binding of odorant molecules to the receptor proteins triggers action potentials in the olfactory neurons and results in transmission of information to the brain. Mammalian genomes typically have approximately 1,000 functional odorant-receptor genes, each encoding a unique odorant receptor.

- (a) **Describe** how the signal is transmitted across the synapse from an olfactory sensory neuron to the interneuron that transmits the information to the brain.

Description (1 point)

- Neurotransmitters are released from the olfactory neuron and bind to receptors in the postsynaptic neuron.

- (b) **Explain** how the expression of a limited number of odorant receptor genes can lead to the perception of thousands of odors. Use the evidence about the number of odorant receptor genes to **support** your explanation.

Explanation and support (2 points maximum: points may be earned from only one row)

	Explanation (1 point)	Support (1 point)
Molecular	• One odorant molecule can be recognized by more than one odorant receptor • One odorant receptor can bind to more than one odorant molecule	Mathematical combinations expand possible odors detected
CNS Control	Signals integrated in the brain	Multiple interactions among neurons in the brain
Genetic	Alternate processing/splicing (of pre-mRNA/primary transcript)	Multiple receptors can be produced from a gene

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 8**

An individual has lost the ability to activate B-cells and mount a humoral immune response.

- (a) **Propose** ONE direct consequence of the loss of B-cell activity on the individual's humoral immune response to an initial exposure to a bacterial pathogen.

Proposal (1 point)

- Does not produce antibodies
- Does not produce memory B cells

- (b) **Propose** ONE direct consequence of the loss of B-cell activity on the speed of the individual's humoral immune response to a second exposure to the bacterial pathogen.

Proposal (1 point)

- Does not mount a faster response than the first response
- Mounts a second response at the same speed as the first response
- Mounts a second response more slowly than would a normal individual

- (c) **Describe** ONE characteristic of the individual's immune response to the bacterial pathogen that is not affected by the loss of B cells.

Description (1 point)

- Cell-mediated immunity still active
- Components of cell mediated immunity (e.g., Natural Killer/ Cytotoxic T cells) still active
- Nonspecific immune response remains active
- Components of non-specific immunity (e.g., macrophage/ phagocyte, epidermis) still active