

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

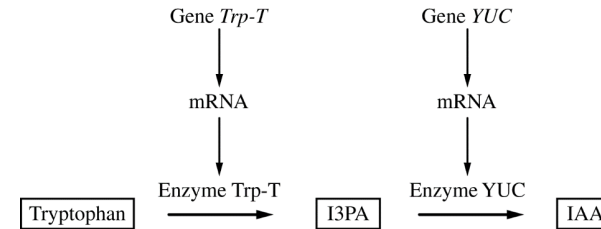


Figure 1. Model of two-step enzymatic plant pathway for synthesis of IAA from tryptophan

Auxins are plant hormones that coordinate several aspects of root growth and development. Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) is an auxin that is usually synthesized from the amino acid tryptophan (Figure 1). Gene *Trp-T* encodes an enzyme that converts tryptophan to indole-3-pyruvic acid (I3PA), which is then converted to IAA by an enzyme encoded by the gene *YUC*.

- (a) **Circle** ONE arrow that represents transcription on the template pathway. **Identify** the molecule that would be absent if enzyme YUC is nonfunctional.

Circle (1 point)

- Circle around either arrow pointing from a gene (*Trp-T* or *YUC*) to mRNA

Identification (1 point)

- IAA

- (b) **Predict** how the deletion of one base pair in the fourth codon of the coding region of gene *Trp-T* would most likely affect the production of IAA. **Justify** your prediction.

Prediction (1 point)

- Reduction in IAA production OR No production of IAA

Justification (1 point)

- The mutation will result in the translation of an inactive/nonfunctional Trp-T enzyme.
- The mutation will result in no translation of the Trp-T enzyme.
- The mutation will result in no/reduced production of I3PA.

- (c) **Explain** one feedback mechanism by which a cell could prevent production of too much IAA without limiting I3PA production.

Explanation (2 points)

- Negative feedback/feedback inhibition/increasing amounts of IAA inhibits the pathway.
- Production of YUC enzyme is inhibited OR YUC enzyme activity is inhibited.

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Question 1 (continued)

- (d) Rhizobacteria are a group of bacteria that live in nodules on plant roots. Rhizobacteria can produce IAA and convert atmospheric nitrogen into forms that can be used by plants. Plants release carbon-containing molecules into the nodules. Based on this information, **identify** the most likely ecological relationship between plants and rhizobacteria. **Describe** ONE advantage to the bacteria of producing IAA.

Identification (1 point)

- Mutualism

Description (1 point)

- Increases habitat/number of nodules for the rhizobacteria.
- The bacteria receive carbon/carbon-containing molecules (as a result of increased plant growth).

- (e) A researcher removed a plant nodule and identified several “cheater” rhizobacteria that do not produce IAA or fix nitrogen. **Describe** the evolutionary advantage of being a bacterial cheater in a population composed predominantly of noncheater bacteria. Plants can adjust the amount of carbon-containing molecules released into nodules in response to the amount of nitrogen fixed in the nodule. **Predict** the change in the bacterial population that would cause the plant to reduce the amount of carbon-containing molecules provided to the nodule.

Description (1 point)

- Cheaters/bacteria that benefit without producing IAA/fixing nitrogen have more energy for reproduction.

Prediction (1 point)

- Decrease in the nitrogen-fixing/noncheater bacteria
- Decrease in the amount of nitrogen fixed (by bacteria)

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Question 2

A student studying two different aquatic, plant-eating, unicellular protist species (species A and B) designed an experiment to investigate the ecological relationship between the two species (Table 1).

TABLE 1. EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT GROUPS

Group I.	Species A and B are each grown in separate containers.
Group II.	Species A and B are grown together in the same container.

In treatment group I, the student placed 10 individuals of species A into a container with liquid growth medium and 10 individuals of species B into a separate container with an equal amount of the same liquid growth medium. In treatment group II, the student placed 5 individuals of each species into a single container with the liquid growth medium. The student then maintained the containers under the same environmental conditions and recorded the number of individuals in each population at various time points. The results are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN EACH PROTIST POPULATION IN BOTH TREATMENT GROUPS

Time (h)	Group I. Grown Separately		Group II. Grown Together	
	Species A	Species B	Species A	Species B
0	10	10	5	5
10	100	50	45	20
20	400	200	100	50
30	1100	500	250	25
40	1400	650	525	20
50	1500	700	900	10
60	1500	700	1250	0
70	1500	700	1400	0

- (a) The growth curves for species B in group I and for species A in group II (shaded columns) have been plotted on the template. Use the template to **complete** an appropriately labeled line graph to illustrate the growth of species A in treatment group I and species B in treatment group II (unshaded columns).

Completion (3 points)

- Correctly plotted lines for remaining two treatments
- Correctly labeled axes including units
- Correctly labeled data lines

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Question 2 (continued)

(b) As shown in the table, the researcher established treatment group II with 5 individuals of each species. **Provide reasoning** for the reduced initial population sizes.

Reasoning (1 point)

- Reduced initial population sizes keep the total number of organisms the same in all containers.
- Reduced initial population sizes serve as a control for population density.

(c) The student claims that species A and B compete for the same food source. **Provide TWO pieces of evidence** from the data that support the student's claim.

Evidence (1 point per row; 2 points max.)

Comparison of Groups	Evidence
I-A to II-A	Growth rate is faster in I/slower in II
I-A to II-A	Grows to a higher population density in I/lower population density in II
I-B to II-B	Growth rate is faster in I/slower in II
I-B to II-B	Grows to a higher population density in I/lower population density in II/ II dies out/II goes to zero

(d) **Predict TWO** factors that most likely limit the population growth of species A in treatment group I.

Prediction (2 points)

Acceptable factors include:

- Food
- Space
- Metabolic waste
- Dissolved oxygen

(e) Many protists contain an organelle called a contractile vacuole that pumps water out of the cell. The student repeated the experiment using a growth medium with a lower solute concentration. **Predict** how the activity of the contractile vacuole will change under the new experimental conditions. **Justify** your prediction.

Prediction (1 point)

- The contractile vacuole will be more active.

Justification (1 point)

- The environment is hypotonic with respect to the cell.
- The cell is hypertonic with respect to environment.
- Water has entered the cell (which could cause lysis).
- The cell has lower water potential than the environment/the environment has higher water potential than the cell.

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Question 3

The pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC) catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA, a substrate for the Krebs (citric acid) cycle. The rate of pyruvate conversion is greatly reduced in individuals with PDC deficiency, a rare disorder.

(a) **Identify** the cellular location where PDC is most active.

Identification (1 point)

- Mitochondria
- Mitochondrial matrix

(b) **Make a claim** about how PDC deficiency affects the amount of NADH produced by glycolysis AND the amount of NADH produced by the Krebs (citric acid) cycle in a cell. **Provide reasoning** to support your claims based on the position of the PDC-catalyzed reaction in the sequence of the cellular respiration pathway.

(1 point per row; 2 points max.)

	Claim	Reasoning
Glycolysis	No change	- Glycolysis continues; PDC is not needed. - Glycolysis occurs before conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA.
Krebs cycle	Decrease	- The Krebs cycle is greatly reduced/slowed down if there is no/less acetyl-CoA. - The Krebs cycle occurs after conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA.

(c) PDC deficiency is caused by mutations in the *PDHA1* gene, which is located on the X chromosome. A male with PDC deficiency and a homozygous female with no family history of PDC deficiency have a male offspring. **Calculate** the probability that the male offspring will have PDC deficiency.

Calculation (1 point)

- The probability of inheritance is 0.
- The offspring cannot/will not have PDC deficiency.

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Question 4

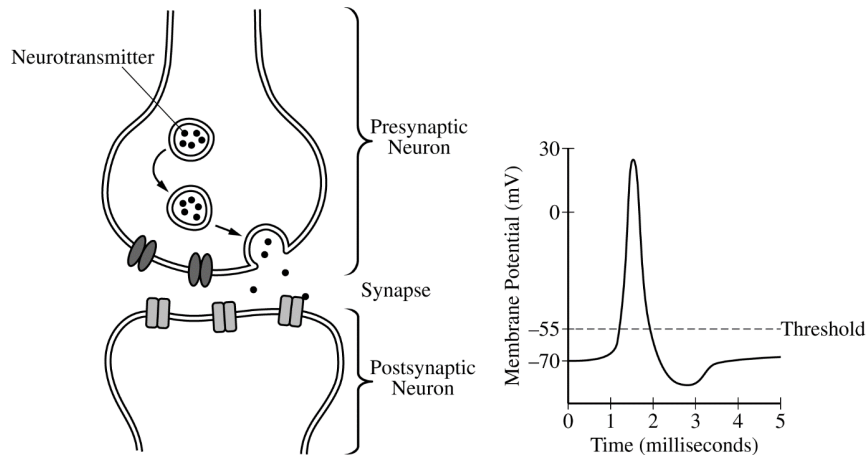


Figure 1. Release of neurotransmitters into the synapse in response to an action potential

Figure 2. Model of a typical action potential in a neuron

Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that can activate an action potential in a postsynaptic neuron (Figures 1 and 2). A researcher is investigating the effect of a particular neurotoxin that causes the amount of acetylcholine released from presynaptic neurons to increase.

(a) **Describe** the immediate effect of the neurotoxin on the number of action potentials in a postsynaptic neuron. **Predict** whether the maximum membrane potential of the postsynaptic neuron will increase, decrease, or stay the same.

Description (1 point)

- It will increase the number of action potentials.

Prediction (1 point)

- It will stay the same.

(b) The researcher proposes two models, A and B, for using acetylcholinesterase (AChE), an enzyme that degrades acetylcholine, to prevent the effect of the neurotoxin. In model A, AChE is added to the synapse. In model B, AChE is added to the cytoplasm of the postsynaptic cell. **Predict** the effectiveness of EACH proposed model. **Provide reasoning** to support your predictions.

(1 point per row; 2 points max.)

	Prediction	Reasoning
Model A	Effective	Acetylcholine is in the synapse.
Model B	Not effective	Acetylcholine is not in the cytoplasm of the postsynaptic cell.

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Question 5

TABLE 1. DIVERGENCE (IN PERCENT) OF MITOCHONDRIAL DNA SEQUENCES AMONG FIVE PRIMATE SPECIES

	Human	Gorilla	Orangutan	Gibbon	Chimpanzee
Human	-	10.3	16.1	18.1	8.8
Gorilla		-	16.7	18.9	10.6
Orangutan			-	18.9	17.2
Gibbon				-	18.9
Chimpanzee					-

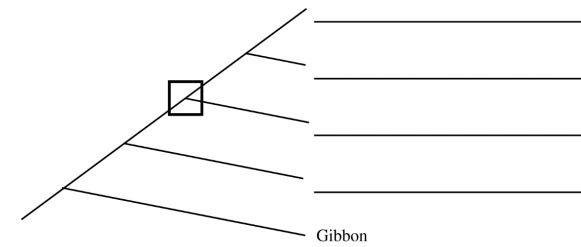
A researcher studying the evolutionary relationship among five primate species obtained data from a sequence of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) from a representative individual of each species. The researcher then calculated the percent divergence in the sequences between each pair of primate species (Table 1).

(a) Based on fossil data, the researcher estimates that humans and their most closely related species in the data set diverged approximately seven million years ago. Using these data, **calculate** the rate of mtDNA percent divergence per million years between humans and their most closely related species in the data set. Round your answer to two decimal places.

Calculation (1 point)

- 1.25 OR 1.26

(b) Using the data in the table, **construct** a cladogram on the template provided. **Provide reasoning** for the placement of gibbons as the outgroup on the cladogram.



Construction (1 point)

- From top to bottom: Human/Chimpanzee (interchangeable), Gorilla, Orangutan

Reasoning (1 point)

- Gibbon mtDNA is the least similar (to all of the other species)/most different (from all of the other species).
- Gibbon mtDNA is the most divergent (from all of the other species).

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Question 5 (continued)

(c) On the cladogram, **draw** a circle around all of the species that are descended from the species indicated by the node within the square.

Circle (1 point)

- Circle species 1, 2, and 3, as numbered from the top.

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Question 6

	MEDIUM	STRAINS		
		Wild Type	Mutant 1	Mutant 2
Treatment I	All amino acids present	+	+	+
Treatment II	No amino acids present	+	–	–
Treatment III	All amino acids present EXCEPT methionine	+	–	+
Treatment IV	All amino acids present EXCEPT leucine	+	+	–

Table 1. The data show the growth of haploid *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* yeast strains on media that differ in amino acid content. A plus sign (+) indicates that the yeast strains grow, and a minus sign (–) indicates that the strains do not grow.

The yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is a single-celled organism. Amino acid synthesis in yeast cells occurs through metabolic pathways, and enzymes in the synthesis pathways are encoded by different genes. The synthesis of a particular amino acid can be prevented by mutation of a gene encoding an enzyme in the required pathway.

A researcher conducted an experiment to determine the ability of yeast to grow on media that differ in amino acid content. Yeast can grow as both haploid and diploid cells. The researcher tested two different haploid yeast strains (Mutant 1 and Mutant 2), each of which has a single recessive mutation, and a haploid wild-type strain. The resulting data are shown in Table 1.

(a) **Identify** the role of treatment I in the experiment.

Identification (1 point)

- (Positive) control (for yeast growth).
- To test the viability of all yeast strains.
- Treatment I allows the researcher to be confident that changes in experimental outcome are due to differences in treatments.

(b) **Provide reasoning** to explain how Mutant 1 can grow on treatment I medium but cannot grow on treatment III medium.

Reasoning (1 point)

- Mutant 1 can use methionine when it is present in the medium, but Mutant 1 cannot synthesize methionine.

(c) Yeast mate by fusing two haploid cells to make a diploid cell. In a second experiment, the researcher mates the Mutant 1 and Mutant 2 haploid strains to produce diploid cells. Using the table provided, **predict** whether the diploid cells will grow on each of the four media. Use a plus sign (+) to indicate growth and a minus sign (–) to indicate no growth.

Prediction (1 Point)

- There will be growth (+) in all four cells of the fourth column.

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Question 7

A researcher is studying patterns of gene expression in mice. The researcher collected samples from six different tissues in a healthy mouse and measured the amount of mRNA from six genes. The data are shown in Figure 1.

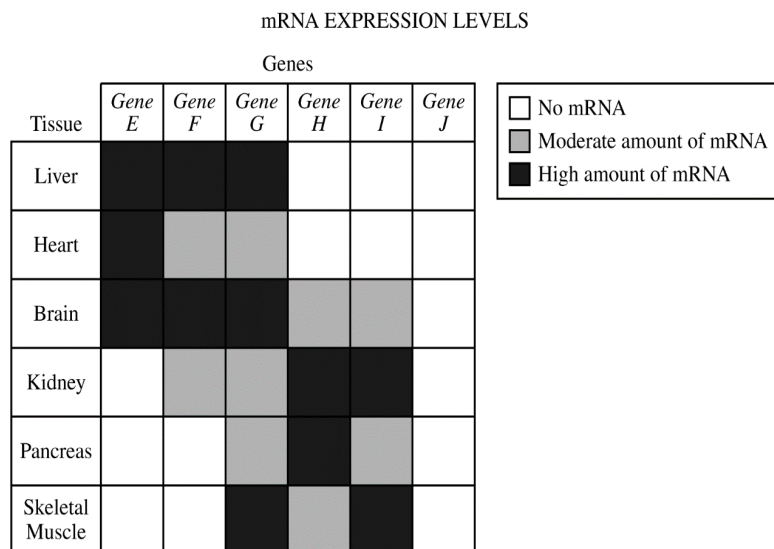


Figure 1. mRNA expression levels of six genes

(a) Based on the data provided, **identify** the gene that is most likely to encode a protein that is an essential component of glycolysis. **Provide reasoning** to support your identification.

Identification (1 point)

- Gene G

Reasoning (1 point)

- (Gene G) is the only gene expressed in all (six) tissues, AND glycolysis occurs in all (six) tissues.
- (Gene G) mRNA is the only mRNA present in all (six) tissues, AND glycolysis occurs in all (six) tissues.

(b) The researcher observed that tissues with a high level of *gene H* mRNA did not always have gene H protein. **Provide reasoning** to explain how tissues with high *gene H* mRNA levels can have no gene H protein.

Reasoning (1 point)

- The mRNA is not exported from the nucleus.
- Gene H mRNA is not translated/RNA interference prevent(s) translation.
- Post-transcriptional modifications.

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Question 8

TABLE 1. CHANGES IN MORNING GLORY PETAL CELLS DURING FLOWER OPENING

	BUD	OPEN FLOWER
Vacuole pH	6.6	7.7
Flower Color	Red	Blue
Cell Volume	Small	Large

The petal color of the Mexican morning glory (*Ipomoea tricolor*) changes from red to blue, and the petal cells swell during flower opening. The pigment heavenly blue anthocyanin is found in the vacuole of petal cells. Petal color is determined by the pH of the vacuole. A model of a morning glory petal cell before and after flower opening is shown in Table 1.

(a) **Identify** the cellular component in the model that is responsible for the increase in the pH of the vacuole during flower opening AND **describe** the component's role in changing the pH of the vacuole.

Identification (1 point)

- (K^+ / H^+) transport protein

Description (1 point)

- It moves H^+ out of the vacuole.

(b) A researcher claims that the activation of the K^+ / H^+ transport protein causes the vacuole to swell with water. **Provide reasoning** to support the researcher's claim.

Reasoning (1 point)

- The concentration of solute (K^+) is increasing inside the vacuole.
- The solute (K^+) is moving into the vacuole, making it hypertonic/hyperosmotic/lowering water potential.

AP Biology

Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

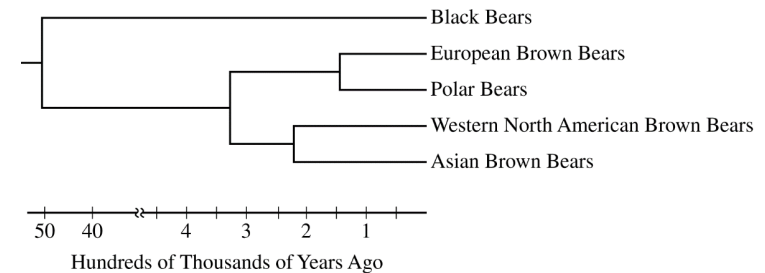


Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree representing the evolutionary relatedness among bear populations based on mitochondrial DNA sequence comparisons

Polar bears are highly adapted for life in cold climates around the North Pole. Brown bears, black bears, and pandas are found in warmer environments. Researchers collected complete mitochondrial DNA sequences from several populations of bears and constructed a phylogenetic tree to represent their evolutionary relatedness (Figure 1).

A researcher studying adaptation in bears sequenced the nuclear gene encoding a lysosomal trafficking protein (LYST) in polar bears, brown bears, black bears, and panda bears. There are seven inferred amino acid substitutions that are found only in polar bears. Mutations that cause similar substitutions in the human LYST protein are associated with Chediak-Higashi syndrome, an autosomal recessive condition in which pigment is absent from the hair and eyes. The researcher used the inferred amino acid sequences to build the distance matrix shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1. AMINO ACID DIFFERENCES IN THE LYST PROTEIN AMONG BEAR SPECIES

	Panda	Black	Brown	Polar
Panda	–			
Black	33	–		
Brown	34	1	–	
Polar	40	7	8	–

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Question 1 (continued)

- (a) Use the phylogenetic tree in Figure 1 to **estimate** the age in hundreds of thousands of years of the most recent common ancestor of all brown bears. **Identify** the population of brown bears to which polar bears are most closely related based on the mitochondrial DNA sequence comparison. **Identify** two populations whose positions could be switched without affecting the relationships illustrated in the phylogenetic tree.

Estimate (1 point)

- First two digits of the answer must be between 30 and 35.

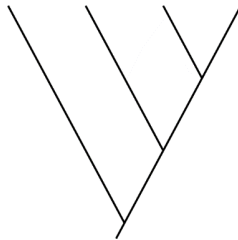
Identification (1 point)

- European

Identification (1 point)

- European/Polar OR Asian/Western (North American)

- (b) **Construct** a cladogram on the template to represent a model of the evolutionary relatedness among the bear species based on the differences in LYST protein sequences (Table 1). **Circle** the position on the cladogram that represents the out-group.

**Construction (1 point)**

- Correctly illustrated evolutionary relationship among the four species

Circling (1 point)

- Correctly circled out-group based on orientation of cladogram

- (c) A student claims that mitochondrial DNA sequence comparisons provide a more accurate phylogeny of bear species than do LYST protein sequence comparisons. **Provide ONE piece of reasoning** to support the student's claim.

Reasoning (1 point)

- Genes show more variability (in nucleotide sequence) than proteins do (in amino acid sequences).
- mtDNA genome contains multiple genes vs. one *lyst* gene.
- The phenotype associated with the *lyst* gene is under strong selection.

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Question 1 (continued)

- (d) A researcher genetically engineers a mouse strain by deleting the mouse *lyst* gene and replacing it with the polar bear *lyst* gene. **Predict** the most likely difference in phenotype of the transgenic mouse strain compared to the wild-type mouse strain. **Justify** your prediction.

Prediction (1 point)

- Mouse fur and/or eyes will not have pigment/will have reduced pigment.
- Mouse (fur) will be white/lighter.

Justification (1 point)

- Polar bear *lyst* gene/LYST protein is associated with a lack of pigment/white hair.
- Mutated human *lyst* gene/ LYST protein is associated with a lack of pigment in hair and eyes.

- (e) **Describe** how the mutation in the *lyst* gene became common in the polar bear population. If the *lyst* gene were the only determinant of fur color, **predict** the percent of white offspring produced by a mating between a polar bear and a brown bear.

Description (1 point)

- Natural selection for the white fur phenotype

Prediction (1 point)

- 0%

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Question 2

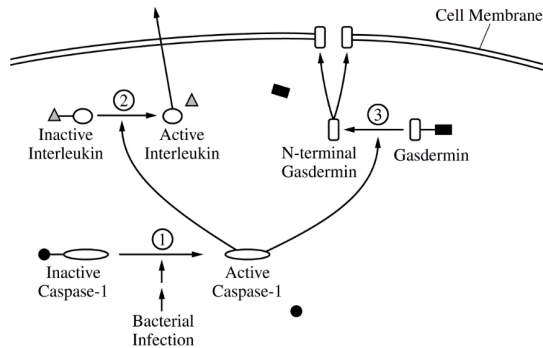


Figure 1. Cellular response to infection by pathogenic bacteria

Some pathogenic bacteria enter cells, replicate, and spread to other cells, causing illness in the host organism. Host cells respond to these infections in a number of ways, one of which involves activating particular enzymatic pathways (Figure 1). Cells normally produce a steady supply of inactive caspase-1 protein. In response to intracellular pathogens, the inactive caspase-1 is cleaved and forms an active caspase-1 (step 1). Active caspase-1 can cleave two other proteins. When caspase-1 cleaves an inactive interleukin (step 2), the active portion of the interleukin is released from the cell. An interleukin is a signaling molecule that can activate the immune response. When caspase-1 cleaves gasdermin (step 3), the N-terminal portions of several gasdermin proteins associate in the cell membrane to form large, nonspecific pores.

Researchers created the model in Figure 1 using data from cell fractionation studies. In the experiments, various parts of the cell were separated into fractions by mechanical and chemical methods. Specific proteins known to be located in different parts of the cell were used as markers to determine the location of other proteins. The table below shows the presence of known proteins in specific cellular fractions.

CELL FRACTIONS CONTAINING DIFFERENT CELLULAR PROTEINS

	Aconitase (Krebs cycle protein)	DNA polymerase	GAPDH (glycolytic protein)	Sodium- potassium pump	NF- κ B (Immune response protein)
Whole cell sample	+	+	+	+	+
Fraction 1	+				
Fraction 2		+			+
Fraction 3			+		+
Fraction 4				+	

+ = presence of protein

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Question 2 (continued)

- (a) **Describe** the effect of inhibiting step 3 on the formation of pores AND on the release of interleukin from the cell.

Description (2 points)

- Pores will not form.
- Interleukin release will not be affected/interleukin release continues.

- (b) **Make a claim** about how cleaving inactive caspase-1 results in activation of caspase-1. A student claims that preinfection production of inactive precursors shortens the response time of a cell to a bacterial infection. **Provide ONE reason** to support the student's claim.

Claim (1 point)

- Removes inhibitor/repressor/inhibitory domain of protein
- Changes the shape/protein structure

Reasoning (1 point)

- Cleaving a precursor/protein/molecule is faster than making one upon infection.
- Cells do not have to wait for transcription and translation/protein synthesis.

- (c) A student claims that the NF- κ B protein is located in the cytoplasm until the protein is needed for transcription. **Justify** the student's claim with evidence. **Identify TWO** fractions where N-terminal gasdermin would be found in cells infected with pathogenic bacteria.

Justification (1 point)

- NF- κ B and glycolytic enzymes/GAPDH are found together (in the cytoplasm).

Identification (2 points)

- Fraction 3
- Fraction 4

- (d) **Describe** the most likely effect of gasdermin pore formation on water balance in the cell in a hypotonic environment.

Description (1 point)

- Water enters the cell.

- (e) **Explain** how gasdermin pore formation AND interleukin release contribute to an organism's defense against a bacterial pathogen.

Explanation (2 points)

- Cell lysis destroys infected cells OR cell lysis prevents bacteria from replicating.
- Interleukin signaling will stimulate immune cells/components of the immune system (to destroy the infected cells or bacteria).

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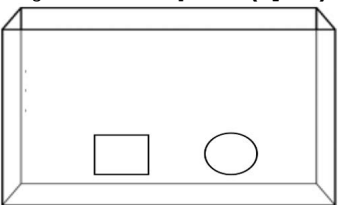
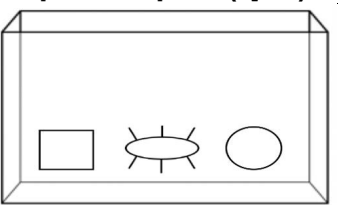
Question 3

Seagrasses are aquatic plants that reproduce sexually. Male seagrass flowers produce sticky pollen that is carried by circulating water to female flowers, resulting in fertilization. A researcher claims that mobile aquatic invertebrates can also transfer pollen from male to female flowers in the absence of circulating water. To investigate this claim, the researcher set up aquariums to model the possible interactions between the invertebrates and seagrasses.

- (a) Use the symbols below and the template aquariums to demonstrate the experimental design for testing the researcher's claim that mobile aquatic invertebrates can pollinate seagrass in the absence of circulating water. **Draw** the appropriate symbols in the negative control aquarium AND the experimental aquarium. Do not use any symbol more than once in the same aquarium.

Male Flower	Female Flower	Invertebrates
		

Drawing (2 points)

Negative Control Aquarium (1 point)	Experimental Aquarium (1 point)
	

- (b) **Identify** the dependent variable in the experiment. **Predict** the experimental results that would support the researcher's claim that mobile aquatic invertebrates can also transfer pollen from male to female flowers in the absence of circulating water.

Identification (1 point maximum)	Prediction (1 point maximum)
Number/presence of pollen grains on female flowers OR pollination	More pollen grains transferred/pollination seen in experimental aquarium
Number/presence of fertilized plants/flowers OR fertilization	More fertilized plants/flowers/fertilization seen in experimental aquarium
Number/presence of seed/fruit/offspring produced OR reproduction	More seeds/fruits/offspring produced/reproduction in experimental aquarium

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Question 4

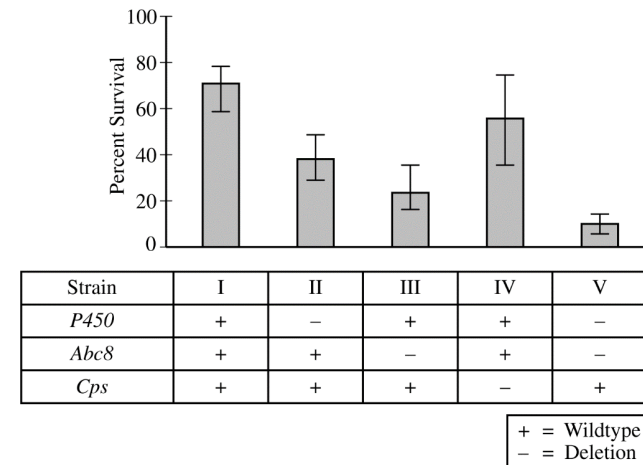


Figure 1. Percent survival of five strains of bedbugs treated with beta-cyfluthrin. A (+) indicates the gene is present; a (-) indicates the gene is deleted. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

The common bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*) is a species of insect that is becoming increasingly resistant to insecticides. Bedbugs possess several genes suspected of contributing to the resistance, including *P450*, *Abc8*, and *Cps*. To investigate the role of these genes in insecticide resistance, researchers deleted one or more of these genes in different strains of bedbugs, as indicated in Figure 1, and treated the strains with the insecticide beta-cyfluthrin. Each strain was genetically identical except for the deleted gene(s) and was equally fit in the absence of beta-cyfluthrin. The percent survival of each strain following beta-cyfluthrin treatment is shown in Figure 1.

- (a) **Identify** the control strain in the experiment. Use the means and confidence intervals in Figure 1 to **justify** the claim that *Abc8* is effective at providing resistance to beta-cyfluthrin.

Identification (1 point)

- Strain I

Justification (1 point)

- Error bars/CIs from strain I/control/WT do not overlap with strain III/*Abc8* deleted strain.
- Mean % survival of strain III/*Abc8* deletion falls outside the 95% confidence interval of strain I/control/WT.
- Strain III/*Abc8* deletion shows a statistically significant difference from strain I/control.

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Question 4 (continued)

- (b) *P450* encodes an enzyme that detoxifies insecticides. *Abc8* encodes a transporter protein that pumps insecticides out of cells. *Cps* encodes an external structural protein located in the exoskeleton that greatly reduces the absorption of insecticides. Based on this information and the data in Figure 1, **explain** how a deletion of both *P450* and *Abc8* results in lower survival in bedbugs compared with a deletion of *Cps* only.

Explanation (1 point per row; 2 points maximum)

Strain	<i>P450</i> and <i>Abc8</i>	<i>Cps</i> only	Explanation
V	Deleted	Present	Bedbugs can neither detoxify nor pump out insecticide, which results in a lower chance of bedbug survival.
IV	Present	Deleted	Bedbugs can detoxify and pump out insecticide, which results in a higher chance of bedbug survival.

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Question 5

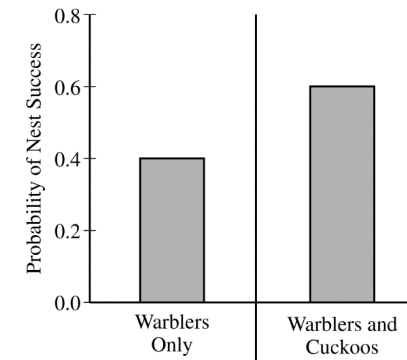


Figure 1. Probability of nest success in an environment with predators

Some birds, including great spotted cuckoos, lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, such as reed warblers. The warbler parents raise the unrelated chicks and provide them with food that would otherwise be given to their biological offspring. A researcher conducted an investigation to determine the type of relationship between warblers and cuckoos in an environment without predators. The researcher found that nests containing only warblers were more likely to be successful than nests containing warblers and cuckoos (data not shown). A successful nest is defined as a nest where at least one chick becomes an adult warbler.

In some geographic areas, several species of nest predators are present. Researchers have found that cuckoo chicks, while in the nest, produce a smelly substance that deters nest predators. The substance does not remain in the nest if cuckoo chicks are removed. Figure 1 shows the probability that nests containing only warblers or containing both warblers and cuckoos will be successful in an environment with predators. In a follow-up experiment, the researchers added cuckoos to a nest that contained only warblers (group 1) and removed cuckoos from a nest containing warblers and cuckoos (group 2).

- (a) **Describe** the symbiotic relationship that exists between the cuckoo and warbler in an environment without predators.

Description (1 point)

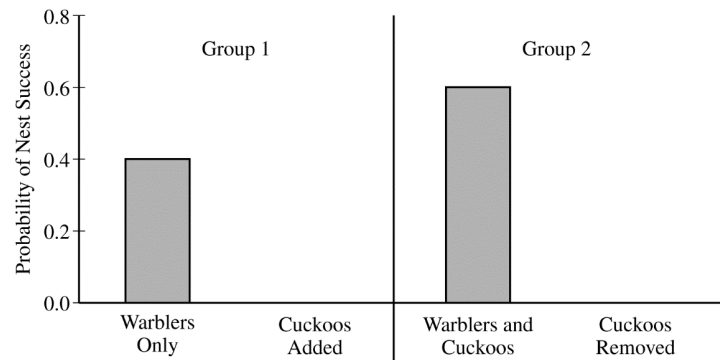
- Cuckoos are parasites (of the warbler).
- The cuckoo benefits from the relationship, and the warbler is harmed by the relationship.

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Question 5 (continued)

(b) On the template provided, **draw** bars in the appropriate locations to predict the relative probability of success for the nest in the presence of predators where:

- the cuckoos were added to the nest containing only warblers (group 1)
- the cuckoos were removed from the nest containing warblers and cuckoos (group 2)



Graph (2 points)

- Cuckoo added (group 1): Bar must be HIGHER than the “Warblers Only” bar.
- Cuckoo removed (group 2): Bar must be LOWER than the “Warblers and Cuckoos” bar.

(c) **Identify** the symbiotic relationship that exists between the cuckoo and the warbler in the presence of predators.

Identification (1 point)

- Mutualism
- Both organisms benefit

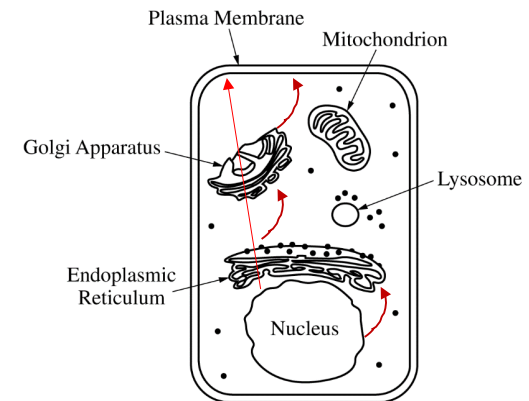
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Question 6

Cystic fibrosis is a genetic condition that is associated with defects in the CFTR protein. The CFTR protein is a gated ion channel that requires ATP binding in order to allow chloride ions (Cl^-) to diffuse across the membrane.

(a) In the provided model of a cell, **draw** arrows to describe the pathway for production of a normal CFTR protein from gene expression to final cellular location.

Drawing (1 point)



The response must follow this pathway: nucleus/nuclear envelope → endoplasmic reticulum → Golgi apparatus → plasma membrane.

The response may be in the form of a continuous arrow or multiple discontinuous arrows.

(b) **Identify** the most likely cellular location of the ribosomes that synthesize CFTR protein.

Identification (1 point)

- (Rough) Endoplasmic Reticulum/ER

(c) **Identify** the most likely cellular location of a mutant CFTR protein that has an amino acid substitution in the ATP-binding site.

Identification (1 point)

- In the (cellular/plasma) membrane

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Question 7

In the tongue sole fish (*Cynoglossus semilaevis*), sex is determined by a combination of genetics and environmental temperature. Genetically male fish have two Z chromosomes (ZZ), and genetically female fish have one Z chromosome and one W chromosome (ZW). When fish are raised at 22°C, ZZ fish develop into phenotypic males and ZW fish develop into phenotypic females. However, when fish are raised at 28°C, the Z chromosome is modified (denoted as Z*). Z*W individuals develop as phenotypic males that are fertile and can pass on the Z* chromosome to their offspring even when the offspring are raised at 22°C. A cross between a ZW female and a Z*Z male is shown in the Punnett square below.

	Z	W
Z*	Z* Z	Z* W
Z	ZZ	ZW

- (a) **Predict** the percent of phenotypic males among the F₁ offspring of the cross shown in the Punnett square if the offspring are raised at 22°C.

Prediction (1 point)

75%

- (b) At least one Z or Z* chromosome is necessary for survival of the fish. A researcher crossed two fish and observed a 2:1 ratio of males to females among the offspring. Based on the information, **identify** the genotype of the male parent in the cross. **Describe** ONE fitness cost to the female of mating with this particular male.

Identification (1 point)

Z* W

Description (1 point)

- Fewer offspring will develop/survive.
- 1/4 of the offspring are predicted to die.
- Some of her offspring will have the Z* chromosome/all of her male offspring will have a Z* chromosome.

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Question 8

Acetylcholine receptor (AChR) proteins are found at the synapse between neurons and skeletal muscle cells. Acetylcholine released from neurons binds to a specific site on the receptor proteins, which causes an ion channel in the receptors to open and allow sodium ions (Na⁺) to enter muscle cells. The resulting depolarization of muscle cells initiates muscle contractions. Another molecule, nicotine, can also bind to certain types of AChR proteins and activate the receptors.

A researcher is investigating two different types of AChR proteins: type 1 and type 2. To determine which stimuli activate the receptors, the researcher exposes muscle cells expressing the different types of receptor proteins to stimuli and observes the results indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1. RESPONSE OF AChR PROTEINS TO DIFFERENT STIMULI

AChR Protein Type	Acetylcholine	Nicotine
Type 1	+	+
Type 2	+	–

+ indicates activation
– indicates no activation

- (a) **Describe** the difference in the structure AND function between AChR type 1 and AChR type 2.

Description (2 points)

Points may be earned from only one row.

Structure (1 point maximum)	Function (1 point maximum)
Binding sites differ in shape/specificity/number	- Differential binding of molecules to type 1 and type 2 receptors - Activated by one (ACh) molecule or both (ACh and nicotine) molecules - No difference in response (both open channels OR both result in depolarization OR both cause muscle contraction)
Differential binding of molecules to type 1 and type 2 receptors	- Activated by one (ACh) or both (ACh and nicotine) molecules - No difference in response (both open channels OR both result in depolarization OR both cause muscle contraction)
Receptors activated by one (ACh) or both (ACh and nicotine) molecules	No difference in response (both open channels OR both result in depolarization OR both cause muscle contraction)

- (b) Acetylcholinesterase is an enzyme that breaks down acetylcholine in the synapse. **Describe** the effect of inhibiting acetylcholinesterase on the muscle cells with AChR type 2.

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Question 8 (continued)

Description (1 point)

- Continued activation
- Repeated opening of sodium channels OR repeated depolarization OR muscle spasms

2017



AP Biology

Scoring Guidelines

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Question

TABLE 1. EFFECT OF 0.1 mM CAFFEINE ON MEMORY IN BEES

Treatment	Memory (average probability of revisiting a nectar source $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$)	
	10 Minutes	24 Hours
Control	0.72 ± 0.09	0.41 ± 0.07
Caffeine	0.83 ± 0.07	0.78 ± 0.08

In flowering plants pollination is a process that leads to the fertilization of an egg and the production of seeds. Some flowers attract pollinators, such as bees, using visual and chemical cues. When a bee visits a flower, in addition to transferring pollen, the bee can take nectar from the flower and use it to make honey for the colony.

Nectar contains sugar, but certain plants also produce caffeine in the nectar. Caffeine is a bitter-tasting compound that can be toxic to insects at high concentrations. To investigate the role of caffeine in nectar, a group of researchers studied the effect of 0.1 mM caffeine on bee behavior. The results of an experiment to test the effect of caffeine on bees' memory of a nectar source are shown in Table 1.

On the axes provided, **construct** an appropriately labeled graph to illustrate the effect of caffeine on probability of bees revisiting a nectar source (memory). **(3 points)**

Construct graph (3 points)

- Correctly plotted means on a bar graph/modified bar graph
- Appropriate labels, units, and scaling
- Correctly plotted error bars

Based on the results, **describe** the effect of caffeine on each of the following: **(2 points)**

- Short-term (10 minute) memory of a nectar source
- Long-term (24 hour) memory of a nectar source

Description (2 points)

Short-term	Caffeine does not affect short-term memory/memory at 10 minutes.
Long-term	Caffeine improves/increases the long-term memory/memory at 24 hours.

Design an experiment using artificial flowers to investigate potential negative effects of increasing caffeine concentrations in nectar on the number of floral visits by bees. **Identify** the null hypothesis, an appropriate control treatment, and the predicted results that could be used to reject the null hypothesis. **(3 points)**

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Question continued)

Identification (3 points; 1 point per row)

Null hypothesis	Increasing caffeine concentration has no effect (on the number of floral visits by bees).
Control	(Nectar/flowers with) no caffeine
Predicted results	- The number of floral visits by bees is different at increasing caffeine concentrations. - The number of floral visits by bees is different than the control.

searchers found that nectar with caffeine tends to have a lower sugar content than nectar without caffeine. Plants use less energy to produce the caffeine in nectar than they do to produce the sugar in nectar. **Propose ONE benefit** to plants that produce nectar with caffeine and a lower sugar content. **Propose ONE cost** to bees that visit the flowers of plants that produce nectar with caffeine and a lower sugar content. (2 points)

Proposed plant benefit (1 point)

- More pollen is transferred/more visits by pollinators.
- Plants store energy/have more energy available for other uses.

Proposed bee cost (1 point)

- (Individual) bees visit more flowers.
- (Individual) bees use more energy.
- The colony/bees may produce less honey
- The colony/bees may produce lower quality honey/honey that provides less energy.

2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

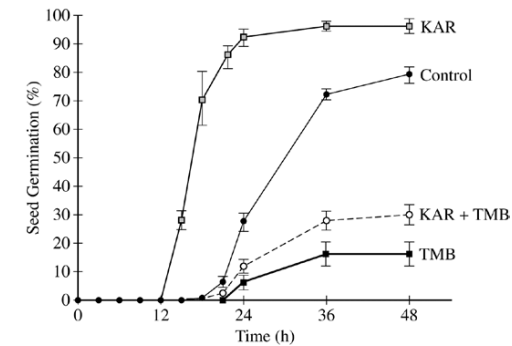


Figure 1. The effect of karrikins (KAR) and trimethylbutenolides (TMB) on seed germination in *Lactuca* plants. Error bars represent $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$.

Fires frequently occur in some ecosystems and can destroy all above-ground vegetation. Many species of plants in these ecosystems respond to compounds in smoke that regulate seed germination after a major fire. Karrikins (KAR) and trimethylbutenolides (TMB) are water-soluble compounds found in smoke that are deposited in the soil as a result of a fire. KAR and TMB bind to receptor proteins in a seed. In a study on the effects of smoke on seeds, researchers recorded the timing and percent of seed germination in the presence of various combinations of KAR and TMB. The results are shown in Figure 1.

In a second investigation into the effect of available water on seed germination after a fire, researchers treated seeds with KAR or TMB. The treated seeds were then divided into two treatment groups. One group received a water rinse and the other group received no water rinse. The seeds were then incubated along with a group of control seeds that were not treated. The results are shown in the table.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL TREATMENT AND WATER RINSE ON GERMINATION

Treatment Group	Chemical Treatment		Water Rinse	Germination Result
	KAR	TMB		
1 (control)	–	–	–	Control result
2	+	–	–	Different from control
3	–	+	–	Different from control
4 (control)	–	–	+	Control result
5	+	–	+	Different from control
6	–	+	+	Same as control

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Question 2 (continued)

(a) The researchers made the following claims about the effect of KAR and the effect of TMB on seed germination relative to the control treatment.

- KAR alone affects the timing of seed germination.
- KAR alone affects the percentage of seeds that germinate.
- TMB alone affects the timing of seed germination.
- TMB alone affects the percentage of seeds that germinate.

Provide support using data from Figure 1 for each of the researchers' claims. **(4 points)**

Claim	Support (1 point each row; 4 points maximum)
KAR affects timing	• germination starts earlier/sooner/faster/quicker
KAR affects percentage	• higher percentage of seeds germinate in the presence of only KAR
TMB affects timing	• germination starts later/slower
TMB affects percentage	• lower percentage of seeds germinate in presence of only TMB

(b) **Make a claim** about the effect of rinsing on the binding of KAR to the receptor in the seed and about the effect of rinsing on the binding of TMB to the receptor in the seed. Identify the appropriate treatment groups and results from the table that, when compared with the controls, **provide support** for each claim. **(4 points)**

Claim (2 points maximum; 1 point for KAR; 1 for TMB)	Support (2 points maximum; 1 point for KAR; 1 for TMB)				
• KAR remains (bound after rinsing) • Rinsing does not affect KAR (binding)	KAR with no rinse	KAR with rinse	different than	Controls	
	Group 2	Group 5		Group 1	Group 4
• TMB does not remain (bound)	TMB with no rinse		different than	Control	
	Group 3			Group 1	
• Rinsing affects TMB (binding)	TMB with rinse		same as	Control	
	Group 6			Group 4	

(c) There is intense competition by plants to successfully colonize areas that have been recently cleared by a fire. **Describe** ONE advantage of KAR regulation and ONE advantage of TMB regulation to plants that live in an ecosystem with regular fires. **(2 points)**

Description (1 point per row; 2 points maximum)	
Advantage of KAR regulation	- Germination occurs at times of increased resources availability. - Plants with KAR regulation can outcompete other plants (without KAR regulation). - Germination occurs when fewer competitors are present/land is barren.
Advantage of TMB regulation	- Plants with TMB regulation do not germinate/can maintain seed dormancy until (enough) water is available. - Plants with TMB regulation do not germinate in a dry environment.

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Question 3

Gibberellin is the primary plant hormone that promotes stem elongation. GA 3-beta-hydroxylase (GA3H) is the enzyme that catalyzes the reaction that converts a precursor of gibberellin to the active form of gibberellin. A mutation in the *GA3H* gene results in a short plant phenotype. When a pure-breeding tall plant is crossed with a pure-breeding short plant, all offspring in the F₁ generation are tall. When the F₁ plants are crossed with each other, 75 percent of the plants in the F₂ generation are tall and 25 percent of the plants are short.

		Second Base in Codon				
		U	C	A	G	
First Base in Codon	U	UUU } Phe UUC } UUA } Leu UUG }	UCU } UCC } Ser UCA } UCG }	UAU } Tyr UAC } UAA } Stop UAG } Stop	UGU } Cys UGC } UGA } Stop UGG } Trp	U C A G
	C	CUU } CUC } CUA } Leu CUG }	CCU } CCC } Pro CCA } CCG }	CAU } His CAC } CAA } Gln CAG }	CGU } CGC } Arg CGA } CGG }	U C A G
	A	AUU } AUC } Ile AUA } AUG } Met or Start	ACU } ACC } Thr ACA } ACG }	AAU } Asn AAC } AAA } Lys AAG }	AGU } Ser AGC } AGA } Arg AGG }	U C A G
	G	GUU } GUC } Val GUA } GUG }	GCU } GCC } Ala GCA } GCG }	GAU } Asp GAC } GAA } Glu GAG }	GGU } GGC } Gly GGA } GGG }	U C A G

Figure 1. The universal genetic code

(a) The wild-type allele encodes a GA3H enzyme with alanine (Ala), a nonpolar amino acid, at position 229. The mutant allele encodes a GA3H enzyme with a threonine (Thr), a polar amino acid, at position 229.

Describe the effect of the mutation on the enzyme and **provide reasoning** to support how this mutation results in a short plant phenotype in homozygous recessive plants. **(2 points)**

Description (1 point)	Reasoning (1 point)
The amino acid substitution changes the shape/structure/function of the protein.	The mutation decreases/eliminates gibberellin production.

(b) Using the codon chart provided, **predict** the change in the codon sequence that resulted in the substitution of alanine for threonine at amino acid position 229. **(1 point)**

Prediction (1 point maximum)

- G ↔ A in the first position (of the codon)
- 5'-GCN-3' ↔ 5'-ACN-3'
- 5'-NGC-3' ↔ 5'-NGT-3' in the template strand of DNA

(c) **Describe** how individuals with one (heterozygous) or two (homozygous) copies of the wild-type *GA3H* allele can have the same phenotype. **(1 point)**

Description (1 point)

- Enough active enzyme is produced from one wild-type/dominant allele.
- Enough gibberellin is produced in the presence of one wild-type/dominant allele.

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Question 4

DIETARY COMPOSITION OF ORGANISMS IN AN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

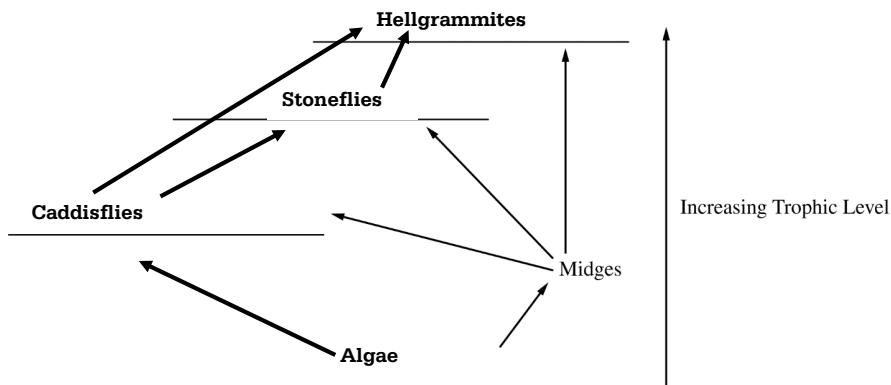
Organism	Food Source (% of diet)				
	Algae	Stoneflies	Midges	Hellgrammites	Caddisflies
Algae					
Stoneflies			90		10
Midges	100				
Hellgrammites		20	10		70
Caddisflies	70		30		

The table above shows how much each organism in an aquatic ecosystem relies on various food sources. The rows represent the organisms in the ecosystem, and the columns represent the food source. The percentages indicate the proportional dietary composition of each organism. High percentages indicate strong dependence of an organism on a food source.

(a) Based on the food sources indicated in the data table, **construct** a food web in the template below. Write the organism names on the appropriate lines AND draw the arrows necessary to indicate the energy flow between organisms in the ecosystem. (2 points)

Construction of food web (2 points maximum)

- All four organisms placed on the appropriate lines
- All four arrows correctly drawn between organisms



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Question 4 (continued)

(b) In an effort to control the number of midges, an area within the ecosystem was sprayed with the fungus *Metarhizium anisopliae*, which significantly decreased the midge population. Based on the data in the table, **predict** whether the spraying of the fungus will have the greatest short-term impact on the population of the stoneflies, the caddisflies, or the hellgrammites. **Justify** your prediction. (2 points)

Prediction (1 point)

- Stoneflies

Justification (1 point)

- Stoneflies have a higher dependence on the midges than do the hellgrammites and caddisflies.
- Midges are 90 percent of the stonefly diet, while 30 percent of the caddisfly and 10 percent of the hellgrammite diet are midges.

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Question 5

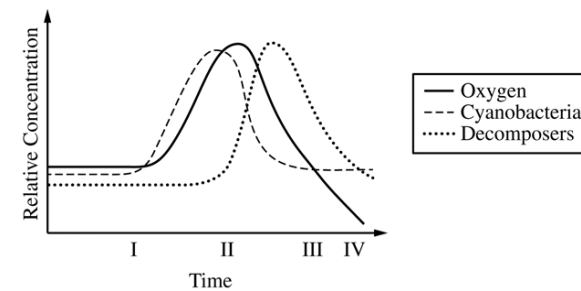


Figure 1. Characteristics of a pond community over time

Microcystis aeruginosa is a freshwater photosynthetic cyanobacterium. When temperatures increase and nutrients are readily available in its pond habitat, *M. aeruginosa* undergoes rapid cell division and forms an extremely large, visible mass of cells called an algal bloom. *M. aeruginosa* has a short life span and is decomposed by aerobic bacteria and fungi. **Identify** the metabolic pathway and the organism that is primarily responsible for the change in oxygen level in the pond between times I and II AND between times III and IV.

Identification (2 points per row; 4 points maximum)

Time Period	Metabolic pathway (1 point per box)	Organism (1 point per box)
I – II	Photosynthesis	Cyanobacteria (<i>M. aeruginosa</i>)
III – IV	Cellular respiration	Decomposers/fungi/bacteria

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Question 6

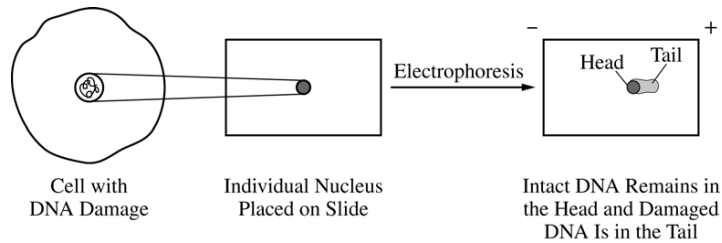


Figure 1. Comet assay to detect double-stranded breaks in DNA

A comet assay is a technique used to determine the amount of double-strand breaks in DNA (DNA damage) in cells. The nucleus of an individual cell is placed on a microscope slide coated with an agarose gel. An electric current is applied to the gel that causes DNA to move (electrophoresis), and the DNA is stained with a fluorescent dye. When viewed using a microscope, undamaged DNA from the nucleus appears as a round shape (the head), and the fragments of damaged DNA extend out from the head (the tail). The length of the tail corresponds to the amount of the damage in the DNA (see Figure 1).

- (a) To explain the movement of DNA fragments in the comet assay, **identify** one property of DNA and **provide reasoning** to support how the property contributes to the movement during the comet assay technique. (2 points; both points must be earned from the same row.)

Identification (1 point)	Reasoning (1 point)
DNA has a (negative) charge.	DNA moves toward the positive/oppositely charged pole.
DNA can be different sizes.	(Different size DNA fragments) move at different rates.

- (b) In a different experiment, cells are treated with a chemical mutagen that causes only nucleotide substitutions in DNA. **Predict** the likely results of a comet assay for this treatment. (1 point)

Prediction (1 point)

- Head (only) OR (head with) no tail.
- Tail will be shorter than a cell with double-stranded breaks in DNA.

2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 7

Many species of bacteria grow in the mouths of animals and can form biofilms on teeth (plaque). Within plaque, the outer layers contain high levels of oxygen and the layers closest to the tooth contain low levels of oxygen. The surface of the tooth is covered in a hard layer of enamel, which can be dissolved under acidic conditions. When the enamel breaks down, the bacteria in plaque can extract nutrients from the tooth and cause cavities.

Certain types of bacteria (e.g., *Streptococcus mutans*) thrive in the innermost anaerobic layers of the plaque and are associated with cavities. Other types of bacteria (*Streptococcus sanguinis*) compete with *S. mutans* but are unable to thrive in acidic environments.

- (a) **Identify** the biochemical pathway *S. mutans* uses for metabolizing sugar and **describe** how the pathway contributes to the low pH in the inner layers of plaque. (2 points; both points must be earned from the same row.)

Identification	Description
fermentation	(lactic) acid/lactate
anaerobic respiration	acid
glycolysis	(pyruvic) acid/pyruvate

- (b) Normal tooth brushing effectively removes much of the plaque from the flat surfaces of teeth but cannot reach the surfaces between teeth. Many commercial toothpastes contain alkaline components, which raise the pH of the mouth. **Predict** how the population sizes of *S. mutans* AND *S. sanguinis* in the bacterial community in the plaque between the teeth are likely to change when these toothpastes are used. (1 point)

Prediction (1 point)

- S. mutans* decreases AND *S. sanguinis* increases

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Question 8

Estrogens are small hydrophobic lipid hormones that promote cell division and the development of reproductive structures in mammals. Estrogens passively diffuse across the plasma membrane and bind to their receptor proteins in the cytoplasm of target cells.

- (a) **Describe** ONE characteristic of the plasma membrane that allows estrogens to passively cross the membrane. (1 point)

Description (1 point)

- Hydrophobic/nonpolar
- Space between phospholipids

- (b) In a laboratory experiment, a researcher generates antibodies that bind to purified estrogen receptors extracted from cells. The researcher uses the antibodies in an attempt to treat estrogen-dependent cancers but finds that the treatment is ineffective. **Explain** the ineffectiveness of the antibodies for treating estrogen-dependent cancers. (2 points)

Explanation (2 points)

- Antibodies are unable to enter the cell.
- (Extracellular) antibodies will not bind to (intracellular) estrogen receptors.

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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.

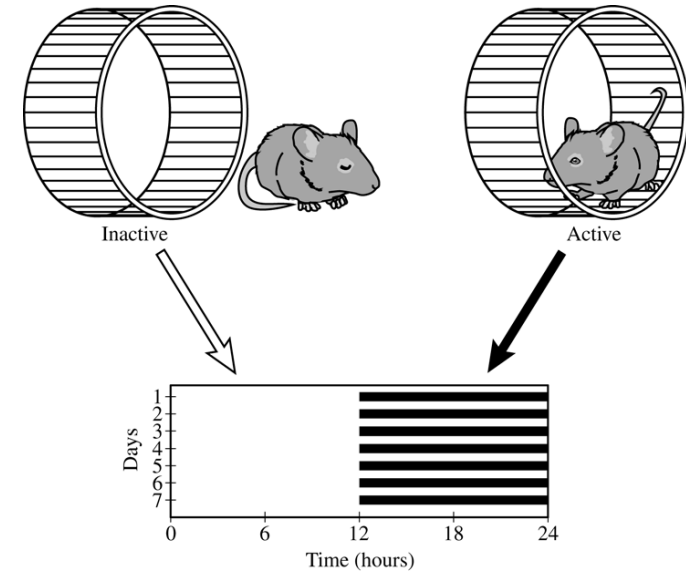


Figure 1. Strategy for recording mouse activity data. When a mouse is active on the running wheel, the activity is recorded as a dark horizontal line on an actogram. When the mouse is inactive, no dark line is recorded.

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)

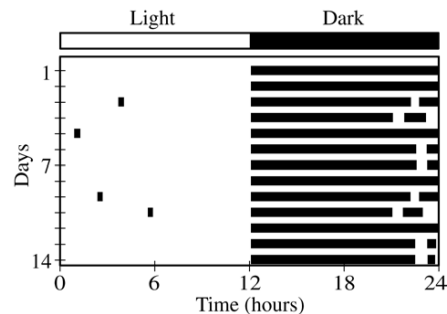


Figure 2. Actogram of mouse activity under L12:D12 conditions. Each row represents a 24-hour period, and the dark horizontal lines represent activity on the running wheel.

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.

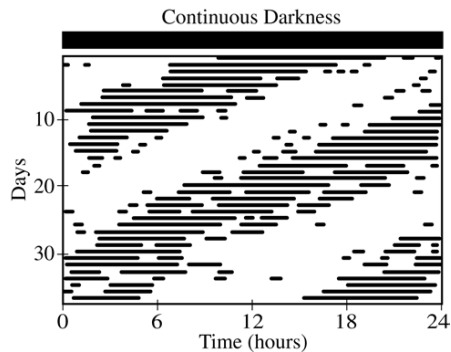


Figure 3. Actogram of mouse activity under DD conditions. Each row represents a 24-hour period, and the dark horizontal lines represent activity on the running wheel.

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

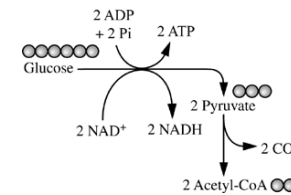


Figure 1. Glycolysis and pyruvate oxidation

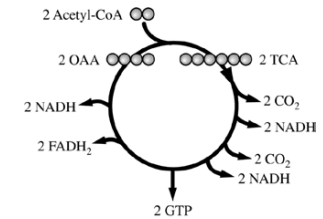


Figure 2. Krebs cycle

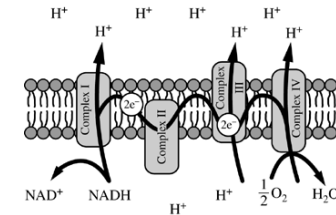


Figure 3. Electron transport chain

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

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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?)

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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.

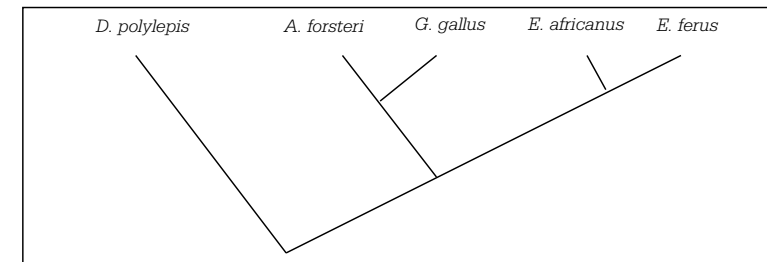
THE NUMBER OF AMINO ACID DIFFERENCES
IN CYTOCHROME *c* AMONG FIVE SPECIES

	<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).

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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)

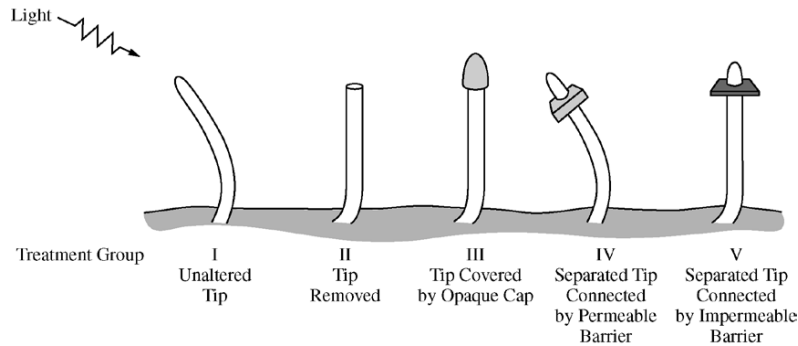
- Spindle elements (microtubules) form/attach to chromosomes
- Chromatin condenses
- Alignment of chromosomes across center of cell prior to chromosome separation
- Separation of chromatids/centromeres to daughter cells
- G2/M checkpoint occurs in both processes
- Replication or synthesis of DNA precedes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

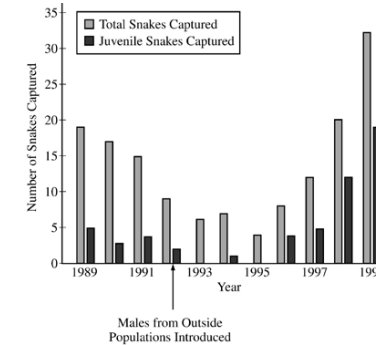
- Tip produces a substance/signal/hormone (auxin) in response to light causing the plants to bend
- Substance must diffuse from the tip causing the plants to bend

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

AP[®] Biology

2014 Scoring Guidelines

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2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

Trichomes are hairlike outgrowths of the epidermis of plants that are thought to provide protection against being eaten by herbivores (herbivory). In a certain plant species, stem trichome density is genetically determined.

To investigate variation in stem trichome density within the plant species, a student counted the number of trichomes on the stems of six plants in each of three different populations. The student used the data to calculate the mean trichome density (numbers of hairs per square centimeter) for each population. The results are provided in the table below.

TRICHOME DENSITY IN THREE PLANT POPULATIONS (number of trichomes/cm²)

Population	Plant 1	Plant 2	Plant 3	Plant 4	Plant 5	Plant 6	Sample Mean	Standard Error of the Mean (SEM)
I	8	11	9	10	8	6	9	1
II	12	6	15	9	13	8	11	1
III	13	17	9	14	12	16	14	1

- (a) On the axes provided, **create** an appropriately labeled graph to illustrate the sample means of the three populations to within 95 percent confidence (i.e., sample mean $\pm$ 2 SEM). **(3 points maximum; LO 1.1)**
- Correctly labeled, scaled, with proper units
 - Bar graph or modified bar graph with appropriately plotted means
 - 2x standard error (SEM) above and below means
- (b) Based on the sample means and standard errors of the means, **identify** the two populations that are most likely to have statistically significant differences in the mean stem trichome densities. **Justify** your response. **(2 points maximum; LO 4.11, 4.19)**
- Identification **(1 point)**
- Populations I and III
- Justification **(1 point)**
- The error bars/95 percent confidence intervals for populations I and III do not overlap
 - (Sample mean + 2 SEM of population I) < (Sample mean – 2 SEM of population III)

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

- (c) **Describe** the independent and dependent variables and a control treatment for an experiment to test the hypothesis that higher trichome density in plants is selected for in the presence of herbivores. Also **identify** an appropriate duration of the experiment to ensure that natural selection is measured and **predict** the experimental results that would support the hypothesis. (5 points maximum; LO 1.5, 1.11)

NOTE: Points are earned in a single row only.

Independent Variable (1 point)	Dependent Variable (1 point)	Control (1 point)	Duration (1 point)	Prediction (1 point)
Presence of herbivores	Trichome density	Absence of herbivores	More than one generation	Increased trichome density relative to control
Trichome density in the presence of herbivores	Reproductive success OR # of plants	Plants with lower trichome density	More than one generation	Size of the population with higher trichome density will be larger than control population

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

Mammalian milk contains antibodies that are produced by the mother's immune system and passed to offspring during feeding. Mammalian milk also contains a sugar (lactose) and may contain proteins (protein A, protein B, and casein), as indicated in the table.

MILK COMPONENTS IN DIFFERENT MAMMALS

Character	Cat	Cow	Horse	Human	Pig
Lactose	+	+	+	+	+
Protein A	+	+	+	+	+
Protein B	–	+	+	–	+
Casein	–	+	+	–	+

+ indicates the presence of the character, and – indicates the absence of a character

Using the data in the table, **construct** a cladogram on the template provided to indicate the most likely evolutionary relationships among the different mammals. **Indicate** on the cladogram where each of the characters most likely arose in the evolutionary process, and **justify** the placement of the characters on the cladogram. (3 points maximum; LO 1.18, 1.19)

NOTE: Points are earned in one column only.

1 point	1 point
Justification (1 point)	Justification (1 point)
Lactose and Protein A arose in a common ancestor to all 5 animals. Protein B and Casein arose only in the common ancestor to the pig/cow/horse clade/branch.	Lactose, Casein, Protein A, and Protein B arose in a common ancestor to all 5 animals. Protein B and Casein were lost in the common ancestor to the cat/human clade/branch.

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2 (continued)

Describe FOUR steps in the activation of the mother's specific immune response following exposure to a bacterial pathogen. Predict how the mother's immune response would differ upon a second exposure to the same bacterial pathogen a year later. **(5 points maximum; LO 2.29).**

Description **(1 point each; 4 points maximum)**

- Endocytosis of antigen by dendritic cell/macrophage/B-cell
- Degradation of antigen
- Antigen complexed with MHC molecule
- Presentation of antigen on surface of cell
- Recognition of antigen on surface of antigen presenting cell by (helper) T-cell
- Activation of signal transduction mechanism in T-cell
- Activation of (helper) T-cell
- (Helper) T-cells release chemicals that recruit/activate B-cells
- Antigen recognition by B-cell
- Activation of signal transduction mechanism in B-cell
- Activated B-cell or T-cell will clone itself
- Plasma cells/B-cells produce antibodies
- Antibodies recognize antigen
- Antibody binding to antigen is specific
- Memory B cells/memory helper T cells are produced

Prediction **(1 point)**

- Results in more rapid immune response
- Presence of memory cells
- Greater production of antibodies
- Antibodies circulate longer
- Antibodies have a greater affinity for the antigen

Predict the most likely consequence for a nursing infant who is exposed to an intestinal bacterial pathogen (e.g., *Salmonella*) to which the mother was exposed three months earlier. **Justify** your prediction. **(2 points maximum; LO 4.9, 2.40, 2.36)**

NOTE: Points are earned in a single row only.

Prediction (1 point)	Justification (1 point)
Infant will be protected/not get sick	Antibodies are passed to infant <i>in utero</i> /via breast milk/infant receives B-cells in breast milk
Infant will become sick/die	Insufficient antibodies were transferred to the offspring/infant exposed to high infecting dose of the pathogen

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question

As part of a new suburban development, a sports complex consisting of athletic fields and buildings is constructed in a formerly wooded area.

Predict ONE ecological consequence on the local plant community that is likely to result during the site preparation and construction of the sports complex. **Justify** your prediction. **(2 points maximum; LO 4.16, 2.21, 4.21)**

Predicted consequences on plant community (1 point)	Justification of prediction (1 point)
Plant death / Loss of plant biomass	• Removing trees/shrubs • Pollution from construction equipment • Fewer individuals for reproduction • Altered habitat, e.g. change in amount of sunlight, obstruction by buildings, isolation of populations
Reduced number of plant species / Loss of biodiversity	• Removal of trees/shrubs • Reduced habitat • Pollution from construction kills local species
Decreased genetic diversity	Reduction in population size / bottleneck
Habitat loss	• Removal of trees/shrubs • Soil loss due to lack of ground cover
Increased success of sun-tolerant plants	Removal of shading trees
Introduction / Immigration of new plant species	Creation of new habitat and landscaped environments

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 (continued)

To maintain the playing fields, large quantities of water and chemicals are applied regularly to the grass-covered areas. **Predict** ONE effect on the local animal community that might result from regular use and maintenance of the playing fields. **Justify** your prediction. (2 points maximum; 6, 2.21, 4.21)

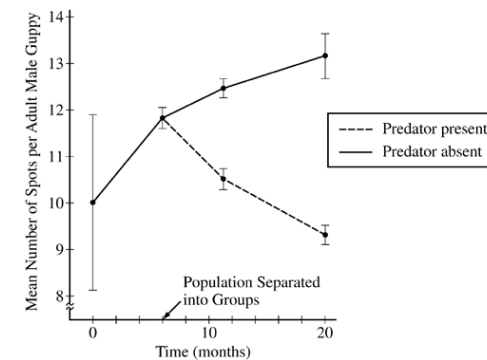
Predicted consequence on animal community (1 point)	Justification of prediction (1 point)
Harm to animals	- Exposure to toxic chemicals - Toxic chemicals accumulate through the food chain Persist in the environment - Contaminated groundwater
Emigration Displacement	- Loss of habitat and/or food - Loss of access - Exposure to toxic chemicals
Loss of native animal biodiversity	- Loss of plants on which the animals depend - Loss of habitat
Mutations	Chemicals effect on DNA
Improved conditions for animals	Increased food sources
Immigration of new animal species	Formation of new habitat
Less potable/drinking water for animals	- Increased salinity in water reservoir - Removal of water from reservoir / wells - Contamination of water with chemicals

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

Adult male guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*) exhibit genetically determined spots, while juvenile and adult female guppies lack spots. In a study of selection, male and female guppies from genetically diverse populations were collected from different mountain streams and placed together in an isolated environment containing no predators.

The study population was maintained for several generations in the isolated area before being separated into two groups. One group was moved to an artificial pond containing a fish predator, while a second group was moved to an artificial pond containing no predators. The two groups went through several generations in their new environments. At different times during the experiment, the mean number of spots per adult male guppy was determined as shown in the figure below. Vertical bars in the figure represent two standard errors of the mean (SEM).



- (a) **Describe** the change in genetic variation in the population between 0 and 6 months and **provide** reasoning for your description based on the means and SEM. (2 points maximum; LO 1.2, 2.24, 4.12, 4.26)

Describe change (1 point)	Provide reasoning (1 point)
Genetic variation is decreasing	SEM gets smaller

- (b) **Propose** ONE type of mating behavior that could have resulted in the observed change in the number of spots per adult male guppy between 6 and 20 months in the absence of the predator. (1 point; LO 1.2, 1.5, 2.40, 3.26, 3.40)

- Sexual selection for individuals with more spots
- Random mating behavior resulted in increased number of spots by chance

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

- (c) **Propose** an evolutionary mechanism that explains the change in average number of spots between 6 and 20 months in the presence of the predator.

(1 point; LO 1.2, 3.26, 4.19)

- Directional selection against individuals with large numbers of spots
- Directional selection for individuals with fewer spots
- Natural selection used in context
- Genetic drift resulted in several generations of decreased numbers of spots

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question

Genetically modified crops have been developed that produce a protein that makes the plants resistant to insect pests. Other genetic modifications make the crops more resistant to chemicals that kill plants (herbicides).

Describe TWO potential biological risks of large-scale cultivation and use of such genetically modified plants. (2 points maximum)

For each of the risks you described in part (a), **propose** a practical approach for reducing the risk. (2 points maximum; LO 4.21, 2.23)

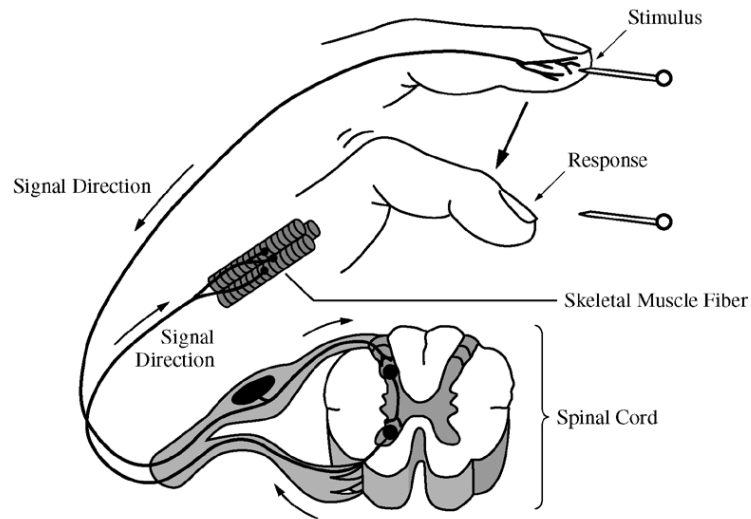
Description of risk (1 point each; 2 points maximum)	Proposed mitigation* + (1 point each box; 2 points maximum)
Unknown human/other animal health risk due to consuming GM proteins	• Testing/labeling product packaging • Isolate animals from crops
Disruption within food chain	• Intersperse GM plants with non-GM plants in culture • Provide alternative food source
Developed resistance in pest species	• Increased use of effective pesticides • Introduce pest predators • Further engineer the GMO to produce more resistance protein • Rotate GM and non-GM crops
Spread of genetic modifications to non-GM plants	• Contain pollen of GM plants • Disable the ability of GM plants to produce viable seeds
GM plants out-compete native species	• Contain/isolate GM plants • Disable GM plants' ability to produce viable seeds
Reduced numbers of pollinators	Contain/isolate GM plants
Loss of biodiversity	Intersperse GM plants with non-GM plants in culture
Use of herbicides harms non-target species	• Rotate GM and non-GM crops • Use organic/alternative herbicides
Invasive disease wiping out the monoculture	Intersperse GM plants with non-GM plants in culture

* Proposed mitigation of non-use of GM plants is acceptable for any described risk above.

† Mitigation must be practical for the risk given.

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 6



Cross Section of Spinal Cord and Skeletal Muscle Fiber

Information processing involves complex neural pathways that require a certain amount of time between recognition of a stimulus and the resulting response. For some types of stimuli, a reflex arc replaces the typical stimulus-response pathway. A representation of a reflex arc is shown in the figure above.

Based on the figure, **describe** TWO ways that the reflex arc differs from typical stimulus-response transmission pathways. **Provide** reasoning to support the claim that reflex arcs help organisms avoid serious injury. (**3 points maximum**; LO 2.38, 3.44, 3.45, 4.10)

Description of difference (**1 point each, 2 points maximum**)

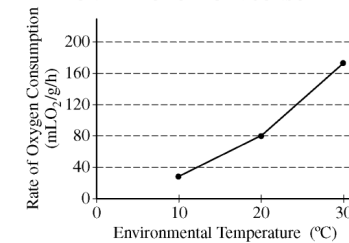
- Quicker response time
- No integration with brain / does not reach brain before response occurs
- Fewer neurons / synapses involved in reflex arc / shorter distance for signal to travel
- Involuntary / no conscious control / no processing by brain

Reasoning to support claim (**1 point maximum**)

- Quicker response to a threat
- Response is innate (automatic response) rather than learned / predetermined neuron pathway / hardwired

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE
ON RATE OF OXYGEN CONSUMPTION

Based on the graph, **describe** a specific method of thermoregulation used by the species of animal. **Provide** support for your answer using the data. (**2 points maximum**; LO 2.21, 2.24, 2.27)

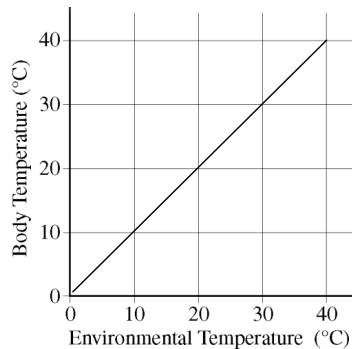
NOTE: students may only earn points within one row.

Describe method (1 point)	Support (1 point)
This species is an ectotherm/incapable of endoregulation	• Increased metabolic rate/O₂ consumption rate/respiration rate with increased temperature • Decreased metabolic rate/O₂ consumption rate/respiration rate with decreased temperature • If the animal were endothermic, O₂ consumption rate/respiration rate/metabolic rate would increase with decreasing temperature
Behavior to adjust body temperature, i.e., seeking shade, basking in the sun, burrowing in mud, evaporative cooling	• Increased metabolic rate/O₂ consumption rate/respiration rate with increased temperature • Decreased metabolic rate/O₂ consumption rate/respiration rate with decreased temperature • This species is ectothermic/incapable of endoregulation

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 7 (continued)

On the labeled axis provided below, **draw** a line to indicate the most likely relationship between body temperature and environmental temperature in the species. (1 point; LO 2.22)



- Line/curve with positive slope

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 8

A research team has genetically engineered a strain of fruit flies to eliminate errors during DNA replication. The team claims that this will eliminate genetic variation in the engineered flies. A second research team claims that eliminating errors during DNA replication will not entirely eliminate genetic variation in the engineered flies. (3 points maximum)

- (a) **Provide** ONE piece of evidence that would indicate new genetic variation has occurred in the engineered flies. (1 point; LO 1.10)

Piece of evidence

- New phenotypes
- Different DNA sequence
- New genotypes
- Chromosomal differences
- Different mRNA sequence
- Protein with different amino acid sequence

- (b) **Describe** ONE mechanism that could lead to genetic variation in the engineered strain of flies. (1 point; LO 3.28)

Describe mechanism

- Sexual reproduction produces offspring with new combinations of alleles/traits
- Meiosis produces new combinations of alleles/traits
- Crossing over produces new combinations of alleles/traits
- Independent assortment produces new combinations of alleles/traits
- Random fertilization produces new combinations of alleles/traits
- Immigration/gene flow introduces new alleles/gene sequences
- Viral infection inserts DNA into genome
- Nondisjunction causes anomaly in chromosome number
- Chromosomal rearrangements (e.g., large deletions, duplications, translocations, inversions, transposons, etc.) inactivate genes or result in multiple copies of genes
- Radiation or chemicals or mutagens induce mutations/changes in DNA

- (c) **Describe** how genetic variation in a population contributes to the process of evolution in the population. (1 point; LO 1.25)

Description

- Genetic variation is the basis of phenotypic variation that can be acted upon by natural selection
- Without genetic variation, there is no phenotypic variation on which natural selection can act