

4. Existing isolated brook trout populations in Newfoundland, Canada, were once part of a larger population that was fragmented at the end of the most recent glaciation period about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Researchers investigated 14 naturally separated stream populations of brook trout. They found that the populations are all genetically distinct and show differences in morphology.
- (a) **Describe** the prezygotic barrier that results in these genetically distinct populations.
 - (b) Brook trout with longer fins are able to swim faster than brook trout with shorter fins. In one of the Newfoundland streams, the main prey of the brook trout evolved to move faster. For brook trout living in this stream, **explain** the difference in fitness between longer-finned individuals and shorter-finned individuals.
 - (c) If two morphologically and behaviorally distinct populations of brook trout remain isolated for many generations, **predict** the likely impact on both populations.
 - (d) Researchers claim that there are more genetic differences between any two current brook trout populations than there are between any single current population and the ancestral brook trout population from which all the trout are descended. Provide reasoning to **justify** their claim.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet.

BIOLOGY**Section II****8 Questions****Total Time—90 minutes****Reading Period—10 minutes****Writing Period—80 minutes**

Directions: Questions 1 and 2 are long free-response questions that require about 22 minutes each to answer and are worth 10 points each. Questions 3–8 are short free-response questions that require about 6 minutes each to answer. Questions 3–5 are worth 4 points each and questions 6–8 are worth 3 points each.

Read each question carefully and completely. You are advised to spend the 10-minute reading period planning your answers. You may begin writing your responses before the reading period is over. Write your response in the space provided for each question. Only material written in the space provided will be scored. Answers must be written out in paragraph form. Outlines, bulleted lists, or diagrams alone are not acceptable.

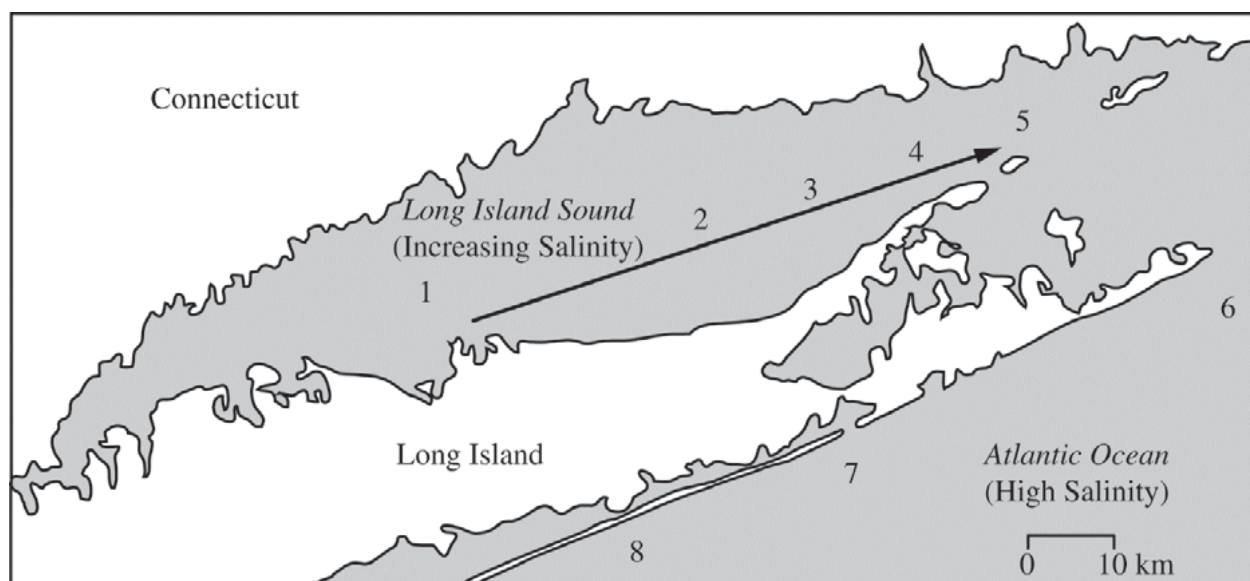
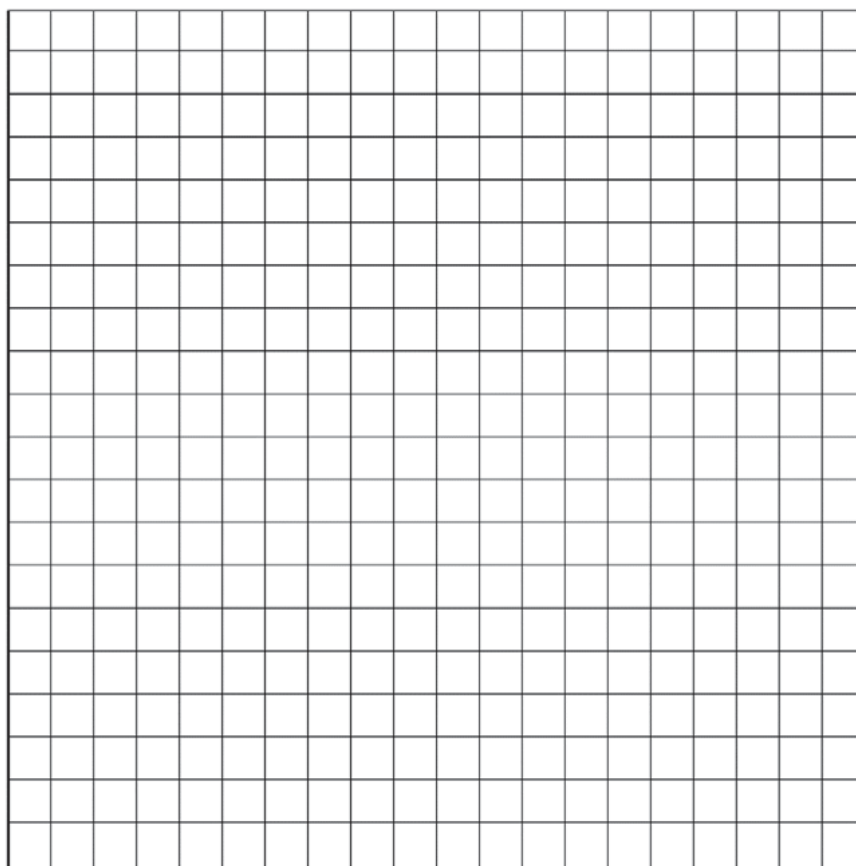


Figure 1. Sampling sites of marine mussels at various locations (1–8) in Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean

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

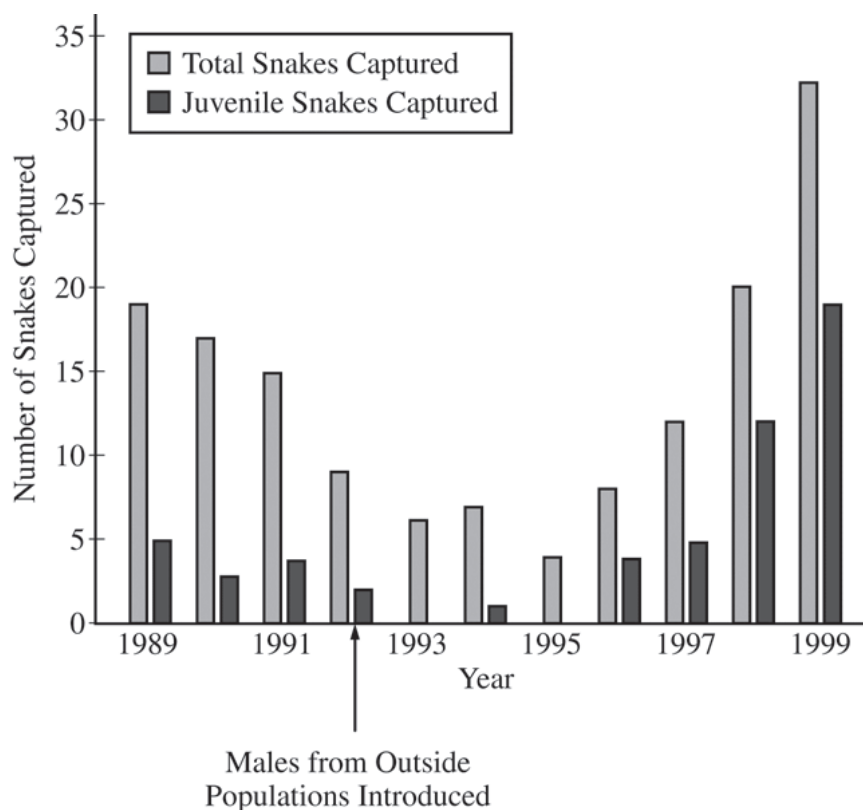
	Long Island Sound					Atlantic Ocean		
Site	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>lap</i> ⁹⁴ frequency (%)	13	16	25	37	55	59	59	59
Salinity	Low $\longrightarrow$ High					High		

1. 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).
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.



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.

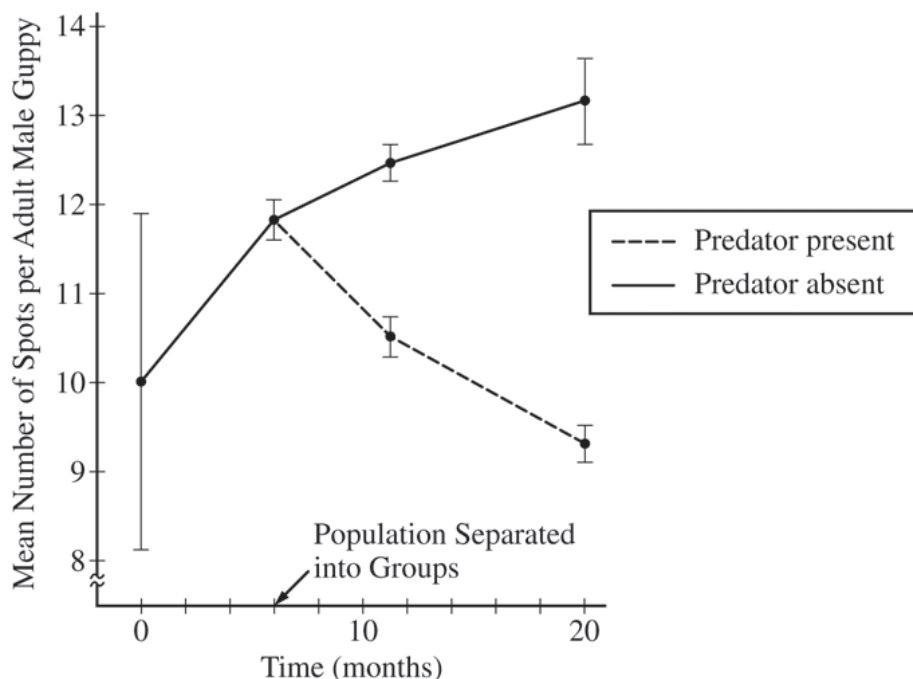
The figure below shows the results of a study of the snake population both before and after the introduction of the outside males. In the study, the numbers of captured snakes indicate the overall population size.



- (a) **Describe** ONE characteristic of the original population that may have led to the population's decline in size between 1989 and 1993.
- (b) **Propose** ONE reason that the introduction of the outside males rescued the snake population from decline.
- (c) **Describe** how the data support the statement that there are abundant resources in the environment.

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.
- (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.
- (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.

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.
- (a) **Provide** ONE piece of evidence that would indicate new genetic variation has occurred in the engineered flies.
 - (b) **Describe** ONE mechanism that could lead to genetic variation in the engineered strain of flies.
 - (c) **Describe** how genetic variation in a population contributes to the process of evolution in the population.

STOP

END OF EXAM