

# **MARKSCHEME**

**MAY 2006**

**BIOLOGY**

**Higher Level**

**Paper 3**

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**Option D — Evolution**

- D1.** (a) (i) strain 2, has the highest growth rate per day **[1]**
- (ii) strains 1 and 4 / strains 1 and 5 / strains 2 and 4 / strains 2 and 5 **[1]**
- (b) strains 4 and 5 have a higher optimal temperature than the other strain / strains 4 / 5 have a higher optimal temperature than 1 / 2 / 3;  
strains 3 and 4 have similar optimum temperatures;  
strain 5 has the highest optimum temperature of all strains / not below 50°C;  
strains 1, 2 and 3 have greatest tolerance range;  
strain 5 has smallest range in tolerance / strain 5 range smaller than 1/2/3/4; **[2 max]**
- (c) less competition;  
less predation (by bacteriophages);  
adaptation to climate change; **[1 max]**
- (d) with increasing spread of thermal/temperature tolerance/preference there is less competition for space / food;  
increased spread of thermal/temperature tolerance/preference leads to specialization / selection / isolation / niche building / speciation;  
with increasing thermal/temperature tolerance there is decreasing temperature range;  
when optimum temperature shifts to above 60°C the growth rate decreases;  
impact on survival rate / selected against;  
overspecialization may lead to extinction; **[2 max]**
- D2.** (a) sediments accumulate in layers in parts of sea/land;  
remains of living organism can be trapped;  
petrification / mineralization of tissues may occur;  
hard parts preserved best;  
preservation in (acid) peat;  
preservation in tar;  
preservation in resins/amber;  
preservation through freezing/dessication;  
preservation as prints and moulds / casts; **[2 max]**
- (b) *Two answers required for [1]*  
reducing atmosphere / no free oxygen;  
a lot of hydrogen and ammonia;  
water vapour present;  
(carbon present as) methane;  
solar / high energy radiation;  
lightning;  
high temperatures;  
intense volcanic activity;  
radioactive elements present; **[1 max]**

- D3.** (a) eukaryotic cells contain mitochondria / chloroplasts;  
mitochondria and chloroplasts (have evolved from) independent free living organisms / bacteria / prokaryotes;  
these organisms were taken into (heterotrophic) cell;  
by endocytosis;  
primitive prokaryotic cell entered another as a parasite;  
mitochondria and chloroplasts carry out aerobic respiration and photosynthesis;  
for mutual/symbiotic benefit;  
mitochondria and chloroplasts have similar characteristics to prokaryotes;

**[4 max]**

- (b) *explanation:* **[4 max]**  
proteins / amino acids or nucleic acids can be used to deduce / construct phylogenies/ancestry of organisms;  
differences in the amino acid sequence of a compared protein can be related to the place in the phylogeny;  
DNA code is universal / protein structures are universal;  
differences in the genetic code/DNA of a compared genetic code / length of DNA can be related to the place in the phylogeny;  
differences accumulate over time at a constant rate;  
rate can be used to determine the time since divergence;  
the more similar the code/amino acid sequences the more closely related;

*deficiencies:* **[2 max]**

- rate not constant over time;  
protein rate obscures the rate in DNA (e.g. double point mutations at specific positions);  
selection/evolutionary pressure not the same for all organisms / genes;  
selection/evolutionary pressure not the same for a particular protein in a particular organism;  
does not take into account the more evolved and sophisticated repair mechanisms in higher evolved organisms;  
mutations may change the genetic code;  
back mutations possible;

**[6 max]**

**Option E — Neurobiology and Behaviour**

- E1.** (a) innate behaviour patterns develop independently of the environment;  
stereotyped responses to environmental stimuli;  
are controlled by genes / inherited from parents;  
some types of behaviour are better suited / adapted to their environment;  
behaviours (alleles for these) selected for;  
increases the survival of those organisms;  
leads to higher reproduction rate;

**[4 max]**

- (b) *effect of psycho-active drugs: [4 max]*  
some psycho-active drugs act like neurotransmitters;  
some psycho-active drugs act like neurotransmitters but are not broken down (at the receptors);  
some psycho-active drugs interfere with the breaking down of the neurotransmitters;  
affect the transmission of optic signal in the thalamus / optical cortex;

*examples [2 max]:*  
amphetamines;  
nicotine;  
cocaine;  
cannabis;  
benzodiazepines;  
alcohol;

**[6 max]**

- E2.** (a) crab A **[1]**
- (b)  $20(\pm 2)\text{ cm s}^{-1}$  /  $13(\pm 0.5)\text{ cm s}^{-1}$  /  $4(\pm 2)\text{ cm s}^{-1}$  (*units required*) **[1]**
- (c) the fastest water velocity resulted in the most direct approach;  
 the lowest water velocity resulted in the lowest hunting speed of the crabs;  
 the fastest water velocity resulted in the least lateral movement;  
 slowest crab has the most lateral movement;  
 intermediate water velocity resulted in the fastest movement between any two points; **[2 max]**
- (d) nature of the river bed may influence movement;  
 water temperature may influence the spread of the dye/movement of crab;  
 depth of the creek may influence the spread of the dye;  
 time of the day may influence the activity of the crabs;  
 presence of other (unseen) predators / presence of camera will influence the behaviour of the crabs;  
 age of crab will influence speed;  
 size / sex of crab will influence speed;  
 food availability;  
 width of plume;  
 concentration gradient;  
 dye might effect the behavior of the crab; **[2 max]**
- E3.** (a) *I*: aqueous humour;  
*II*: fovea / yellow spot / macula lutea; **[2]**
- (b) a response to a non directional stimulus/non directional response to a stimulus **[1]**
- (c) slowing of heart rate;  
 lowers blood pressure;  
 constriction of the pupil;  
 saliva production;  
 constriction of ciliary muscle;  
 constriction of bronchioles;  
 increases gut movement;  
 increases secretion of gastric juices / pancreatic juices / tears;  
 relaxes gut sphincters;  
 erection of penis;  
 constriction of bladder wall;  
 relaxation of bladder sphincter;  
 gall bladder constriction; **[1 max]**

**Option F — Applied Plant and Animal Science**

- F1.** (a) 75% reduction / to 25% / 6 % decrease *[1]*
- (b) O<sub>2</sub> increases chances of survival / decreases mortality;  
effect decreases as surviving piglets get older; *[2]*
- (c) piglets between 1.2 and 1.6 kg had the lowest overall mortality rate;  
piglets with a birth weight below 1.2 kg had the highest mortality rate; *[1 max]*
- (d) over 21 day period the increase in mortality is greater for the oxygen group than  
for the control group;  
the effect of extra oxygen is greatest for the first 24 hours;  
extra oxygen has a positive effect on the smallest and largest birth weights;  
extra oxygen had a slightly negative effect on piglets between 1.2 and 1.6 kg /  
optimum birth weight;  
the positive effect of extra oxygen at birth cannot be concluded on the basis of  
these findings;  
birth weight is a better predictor for survival than extra oxygen; *[2 max]*
- F2.** (a) artificial insemination;  
vaccination;  
nutrient supplement;  
hormone treatment;  
IVF treatment; *[1 max]*
- (b) (i) plant productivity is a measure of the rate at which a plant is increasing in  
dry (wet) mass/biomass;  
(rate of) increase per gram of plant; *[1 max]*
- (ii) identify gene for ripening in tomatoes;  
use sense / anti-sense technology to block (over-ripening) gene / mRNA is  
rendered useless / mRNA cannot be expressed;  
lower protein concentration / ripening of the tomato is delayed / stay firm;  
Flavr-Savr tomatoes; *[2 max]*

F3. (a)

<i>Insect Pollination</i>	<i>Wind pollination</i>
large petals / with colors	small petals / no petals / dull coloration;
sturdy filaments (to hold anthers in a precise position)	long thin filaments (to hold the anthers loosely);
relatively small numbers of large / sticky / spiky pollens (carried by insects)	large amounts of small / smooth / light pollen (carried by the wind);
sturdy style holds the stigma in a precise position / short stigma	large/long feathery stigmas (protrude from the rest of the flower);
petals often scented and / nectaries / secrete nectar	no scent/nectar;
nectaries / secrete nectar	no nectar;

Award [1] for each correct row.

[4 max]

- (b) flowering depends on day length;  
 there are short day and long day plants;  
 length of night is significant (not day length) / unbroken period of “night”;  
 there is a critical night length / minimum length of night controls the flowering process;  
 growers decide when they wish to produce flowers by using greenhouses in which they can control light conditions;  
 phytochrome exists in two interconvertible forms;  
 interconversion of phytochrome pigment can measure daylength;  
 red variety of phytochrome is inactive form;  
 far red is active form;  
 under daylight condition red is converted into far red variation;  
 far red slowly converts back to red in the dark (at night);  
 some plants are day neutral;

[6 max]



**Option G — Ecology and Conservation**

- G1.** (a) 8 m (*units required*) **[1]**
- (b) as oxygen increases, egg development increases (up to 8m);  
 as temperature increases egg development increases ( up to 8m);  
 when the temperature is 27.6 °C ( $\pm 0.2$ ) and oxygen is 3.5 ppm ( $\pm 0.2$ ) egg  
 development is maximum;  
 after 8 m there is a decrease in egg development despite little change in the  
 oxygen concentration / temperature; **[2 max]**
- (c) (i) optimal conditions for egg development found at 8 m;  
 distance ( $> 8$  m) starts having a negative effect on egg development despite  
 (near) optimum levels of oxygen and temperature;  
 distance from the high tide line is more important than both oxygen /  
 temperature for egg development; **[2 max]**
- (ii) wave action;  
 predators;  
 human interaction;  
 tides;  
 humidity/dessication;  
 salinity;  
 pollution;  
 nature of sand; **[1 max]**
- G2.** (a) members of two species that live together in a close relationship from which both  
 benefit **[1]**
- (b) *I:* nitrates: /  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ;  
*II:* nitrites /  $\text{NO}_2^-$  ;  
*III.* ammonia /  $\text{NH}_3$  / ammonium /  $\text{NH}_4^+$  (ions); **[3]**

- G3.** (a) nature reserves often need active intervention / management;  
degradation through human influence must be curtailed / restored/ control of human exploitation;  
limited access to sensitive zones;  
promotion of the recovery of threatened species;  
curtailing/stopping human intervention such as poaching;  
control/elimination of non-indigenous (alien) species;  
educating (local) community to improve understanding of existence of nature reserve / impingement on their farming;  
reintroduction of (locally) extinct species;  
buffer zones may be necessary;  
continued regular monitoring of (endemic) species;  
permits *in situ* conservation;  
legislate to protect area/ enforce protection of area using nature reserve wardens;  
culling of animals/ contraception should the population exceed resources/carrying capacity;

**[6 max]**

- (b) amount of organic matter in the soil increases due to excretion / decay;  
soils structure improves as organic content rises / increasing water retention / aeration / minerals content;  
soil structure improves as organic content rises so does drainage of excess water;  
soil erosion is reduced by binding action of roots of larger plants/erosion is increased due to roots/ burrowing/grazing animals;  
amount of mineral / nutrient recycling increases;  
resulting changes in the atmosphere;  
increasing biomass increases recycling / decomposers, fungi and bacteria recycle;  
decaying plants increase soil pH;  
increase oxygenation of water due to photosynthesis/ decrease water oxygen due to decay;  
light intensity decreased due to leaf canopy;

**[4 max]**

**Option H — Further Human Physiology**

- H1.** (a) 25 deaths per 10 000 persons year<sup>-1</sup> (*units required*) **[1]**
- (b) increase in systolic pressure gives rise to increased death rate;  
 increase in systolic pressure always increases the death rate / increasing diastolic pressure does not;  
 from <120 to 159 mm Hg systolic BP as the diastolic pressure increases there is relatively little change in death rate;  
 above 160 mm Hg systolic as associated increase in diastolic pressure does not lead to an increased death rate / irregular effect;  
 highest death rate when systolic pressure/160/ > 160 / accompanies low diastolic pressure; **[2 max]**
- (c) (i) 90/91/92 mm Hg (*units required*) **[1]**
- (ii) the greater the difference between diastolic and systolic pressure the higher the death rate;  
 high diastolic blood pressure (>99/>100 mmHg) combined with high systolic blood pressure (>160/>159 mm Hg) is not as detrimental as low diastolic blood pressure (<70 mm Hg) and high systolic blood pressure (>160/>159 mm Hg);  
 diastolic blood pressure below 100 mm Hg and systolic blood pressure below 120 mm Hg little effect on the death rate;  
 systolic value always a better indicator of risk than diastolic value; **[3 max]**
- H2.** (a) peptide / protein, *e.g.* insulin, growth hormone, ADH, TRH;  
*any other example.*
- steroid *e.g.* progesterone, oestrogen, testosterone, corticosteroids;  
*any other example.*
- tyrosine derivatives, *e.g.* thyroxin;  
*any other example;*  
*Both type and example of hormone required for [1]* **[1 max]**
- (b) *endo:* hydrolyze/break down (peptide) bonds in polypeptide (chain at specific amino acid combinations);  
*exo:* hydrolyze/break down (peptide) bonds at the ends of polypeptide chains;  
 different exopeptidases needed to remove amino and carboxyl terminals; **[2]**

- H3.** (a) erythrocytes / rupture / have a life span of about 120 days / 4 months;  
destroyed/phagocytosed by Kupffer cells;  
reticular endothelial system;  
hemoglobin is split into heme groups and globins/proteins;  
globins/proteins are hydrolyzed to amino acids;  
iron is removed from heme/iron stored;  
heme converted to biliverdin/bilirubin/bile pigments;  
bilirubin/bile pigment transferred to bile;  
amino acid deaminated;  
ammonia is converted to urea / carbohydrate respired;

**[5 max]**

- (b) adult hemoglobin and fetal hemoglobin have S-shaped dissociation curves;  
both fetal and adult hemoglobin have a high affinity for oxygen at high partial pressure of oxygen;  
fetal hemoglobin always has a higher affinity for oxygen at corresponding partial pressures of oxygen;  
fetal dissociation curve lies to the left of the adult/maternal dissociation curve;  
in the placenta where maternal and fetal blood come into close proximity there is a low partial pressure;  
fetal hemoglobin must have a greater affinity for oxygen otherwise the maternal oxy-hemoglobin would not dissociate;  
relationship between fetal and adult hemoglobin dissociation curves does NOT change;  
the difference in adult and fetal hemoglobin structures lead to differences in affinity;

**[5 max]**

*Response must contain statements for both adult and fetal hemoglobin, if not award [3 max]. Credit can be given for a clearly drawn and correctly labeled diagram.*

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