

Biology Higher level Paper 1

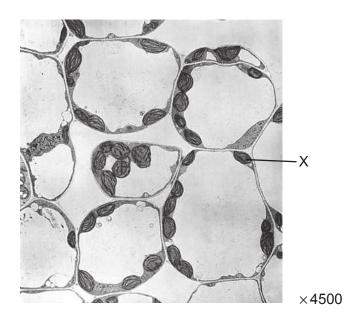
Monday 1 May 2017 (afternoon)

1 hour

#### Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- For each question, choose the answer you consider to be the best and indicate your choice on the answer sheet provided.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [40 marks].

- **1.** The giant alga *Acetabularia* has a feature that suggests it is an exception to the cell theory. What feature is this?
  - A. It lacks a nucleus.
  - B. It lacks a cell wall.
  - C. It has only one mitochondrion.
  - D. It lacks subdivision into separate cells.
- **2.** The image shows an electron micrograph of mesophyll cells.

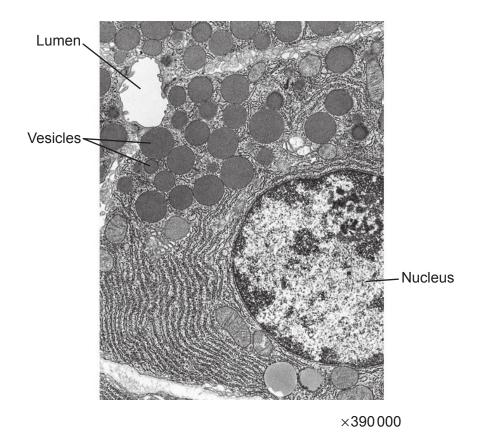


[Source: BIOPHOTO ASSOCIATES/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY]

What is the name of the structure labelled X?

- A. Cytoplasm
- B. Mitochondrion
- C. Nucleus
- D. Chloroplast

**3.** The image shows an electron micrograph of pancreatic exocrine cells.



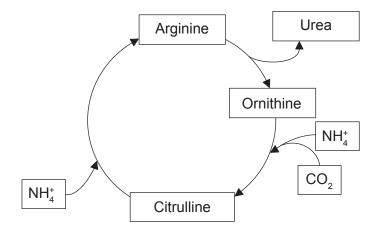
[Source: Meschner AL, *Junqueira's Basic Histology: Text and Atlas*, 12th edition. Copyright McGrawHill Education.]

What is the role of the vesicles shown in the micrograph?

- A. To transport hormones between the rough endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi apparatus
- B. To store glycogen when blood glucose levels are high
- C. To move enzymes out of the cell by exocytosis
- D. To digest cellulose
- **4.** What is evidence for the endosymbiotic theory?
  - A. RNA can catalyse metabolic reactions.
  - B. Meteorites contain organic molecules.
  - C. Amino acids can be synthesized from inorganic compounds.
  - D. Mitochondria possess their own DNA.

5. What characteristic shows that this steroid molecule is a lipid?

- A. It is made of carbon rings.
- B. It has a very low proportion of oxygen to carbon.
- C. It contains OH groups as do fatty acids.
- D. It is made only of nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen.
- **6.** The diagram shows a cycle of reactions that occurs in human liver cells.



Which term describes the overall reactions of this cycle?

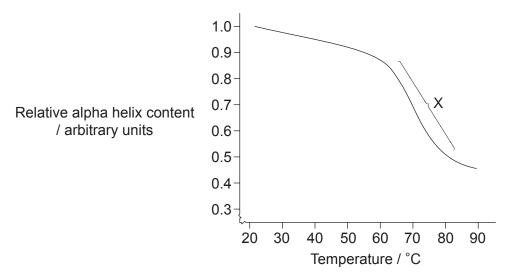
- A. Oxidation
- B. Catabolism
- C. Condensation
- D. Metabolism

- **7.** Which can be explained by the solvent properties of water?
  - A. Sodium chloride is transported as Na<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup> in blood.
  - B. Movement of water occurs under tension in the xylem.
  - C. Water is the coolant in sweat.
  - D. Ice floats on liquid water.
- **8.** The diagram shows the structure of palmitic acid.

What type of fatty acid is palmitic acid?

- A. It is monounsaturated.
- B. It is polyunsaturated.
- C. It is saturated.
- D. It is a trans-fatty acid.

**9.** Scientists have heated a solution containing the protein albumin and measured its relative alpha helix content, shown on the graph.

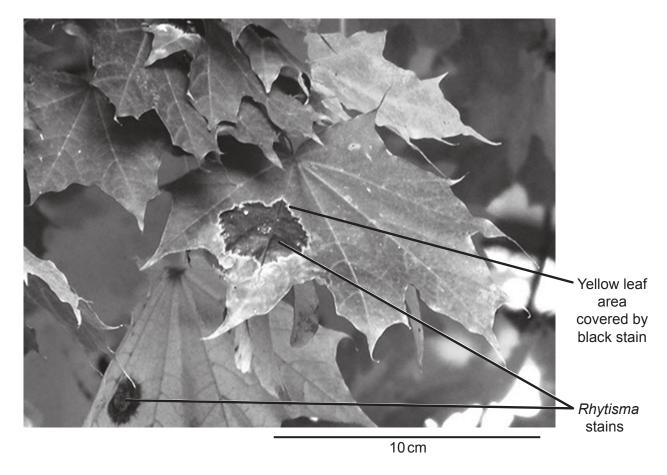


[Source: adapted from R Wetzel, et al., (1980), European Journal of Biochemistry, 104(2), Wiley, page 471]

What does the zone labelled X indicate?

- A. Rapid increase in beta pleated sheets
- B. Rapid formation of hydrogen bonds
- C. Rapid increase in denatured protein molecules
- D. Rapid decrease in peptide bonds

**10.** The fungus *Rhytisma* grows on the leaves of certain trees, causing a yellow leaf area in which chlorophyll is no longer present. A black, tar-like stain later spreads out.

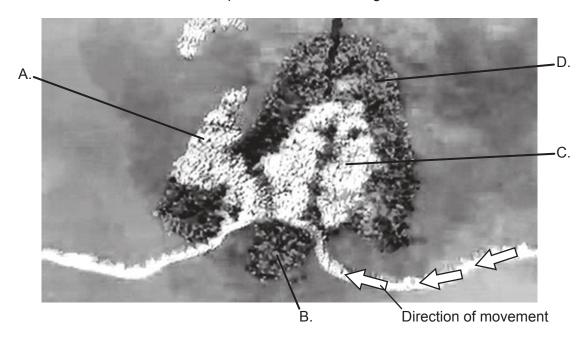


[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization 2017]

What happens in the leaf when Rhytisma is present?

- I. An increase in the intake of carbon dioxide
- II. A reduction in the production of oxygen
- III. An increase in the loss of water
- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

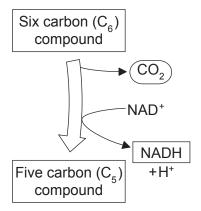
**11.** This image is taken from a visualization of a eukaryotic ribosome. The arrows show the direction of movement of mRNA. Which letter represents a tRNA exiting from the E site?



[Source: Adapted from Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory DNA Learning Center (www.dnalc.org)]

- **12.** In which process(es) do nucleosomes play a role in eukaryotes?
  - I. tRNA activation
  - II. Transcription regulation
  - III. DNA supercoiling
  - A. I only
  - B. II only
  - C. II and III only
  - D. I, II and III

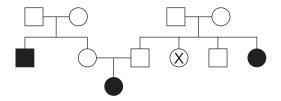
- **13.** Which technological advance enabled Calvin to perform his lollipop experiment on the light-independent reactions of photosynthesis in 1949?
  - A. Methods for tracing radioactive carbon incorporated in molecules produced by the alga *Chlorella*
  - B. Development of electron microscopes enabling the molecules produced by the alga *Scenedesmus* to be viewed
  - C. Methods for changing the wavelength of light shining on the alga *Scenedesmus* contained in the lollipop
  - D. Development of X-ray diffraction techniques enabling the molecules produced by the alga *Chlorella* to be identified
- **14.** This reaction occurs in mitochondria.



What explains that this reaction enables energy to be converted into a usable form?

- A. The oxidized NAD $^{+}$  will transfer the energy from the C $_{6}$  compound to ATP.
- B. The chemical energy stored in the  $C_6$  compound is used to reduce NAD $^+$  allowing ATP production.
- C. Energy stored in the CO<sub>2</sub> molecule will generate an electron gradient.
- D. The  $C_6$  compound is reduced and the energy resulting from the removal of one carbon is used to oxidize NAD $^+$ .

- **15.** What is used to reduce NADP in the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis?
  - A. Conversion of ATP into ADP+P<sub>i</sub>
  - B. Electrons from Photosystem I
  - C. Protons from the thylakoid space
  - D. Oxygen released by photolysis of water
- **16.** What distinguishes an allele from a gene?
  - A. An allele is made of RNA.
  - B. An allele is shorter.
  - C. An allele is a variety of a gene.
  - D. An allele cannot be transferred during genetic modification.
- 17. Which is a characteristic of the haploid number of eukaryotic chromosomes?
  - A. It doubles in mitosis.
  - B. It is fixed for each species.
  - C. It is an even number for all species.
  - D. It is positively correlated with an animal's mass.
- **18.** The diagram shows a pedigree of cystic fibrosis, in which the black colour indicates the presence of cystic fibrosis.



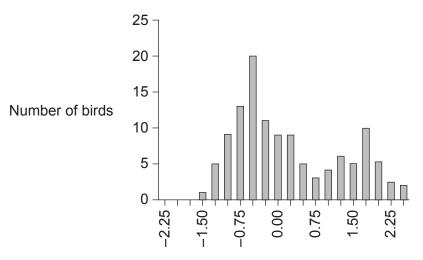
What is the probability that the individual labelled X is a carrier of cystic fibrosis?

- A. 1.00
- B. 0.50
- C. 0.25
- D. 0.00

- **19.** The genetic determination of dogs' coats can be quite complex, with many different genes acting at the same time.
  - The dominant allele **E** gives brown tones. The recessive allele **e** results in red tones.
  - The colour intensity is due to another gene. The dominant allele **B** gives a dark colour, whereas the recessive allele **b** results in a light colour.

What would be the genotype of a light brown dog produced from a cross between a dark brown dog and a light red dog?

- A. EEbb
- B. EeBb
- C. eeBb
- D. Eebb
- **20.** The graph shows variations in beak size for the bird *Geospiza fortis* on an island in the Galápagos archipelago.



Relative beak size index / arbitrary units

[Source: adapted from A P Hendry et al. (2006) *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, 273, page 1890, by permission of the Royal Society.]

What evidence from the graph indicates that disruptive selection is occurring?

- A. An intermediate beak size is less common.
- B. Median beak size is the most common.
- C. Smaller beaks are favoured.
- D. Larger beaks are favoured.

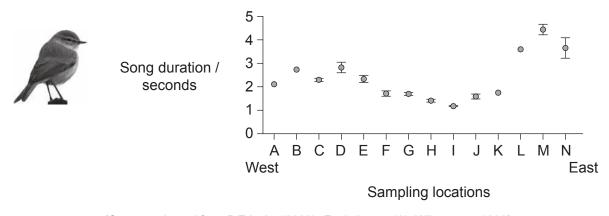
- 21. Which is a possible risk associated with a genetic modification of crops?
  - A. Crop plants will become weaker with time.
  - B. It can increase mutations in the organisms that consume them.
  - C. Starch obtained from genetically modified plants will be more difficult to digest.
  - D. Resistance to herbicide genes can be transferred to weeds.
- **22.** The image shows a transect through a stream and a field.



Which calculation would test for the association between two species of plants from quadrat data from section A and section B of the field?

- A. Correlation coefficient
- B. Random numbers sampling
- C. Standard deviation
- D. Chi-squared
- **23.** What favours the production of peat?
  - I. Presence of organic matter
  - II. Anaerobic conditions
  - III. Acidic conditions
  - A. I and II only
  - B. I and III only
  - C. II and III only
  - D. I, II and III

- 24. By which mechanism do greenhouse gases contribute to global warming?
  - A. Their higher concentration absorbs more long wave radiation coming from the Sun.
  - B. Short wave radiation emitted from the Earth's surface increases with their concentration.
  - C. They absorb higher amounts of long wave radiation emitted from the Earth's surface as their concentration increases.
  - D. They absorb higher amounts of short wave radiation caused by increased combustion of fossilized organic matter.
- **25.** The graph shows the song duration of birds from the genus *Phylloscopus* sampled from west to east throughout Northern Europe and Northern Asia.

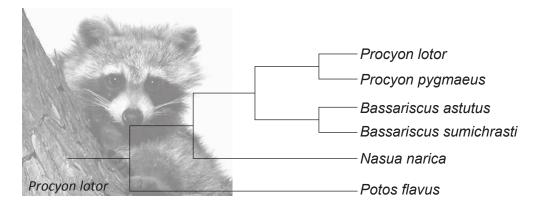


[Source: adapted from DE Irwin, (2000), Evolution, 54 (3), Wiley, page 1006]

What concept do these data illustrate?

- A. Gradual divergence
- B. Adaptive radiation
- C. Interbreeding populations
- D. Punctuated equilibrium

### **26.** The diagram represents a cladogram of the family Procyonidae.



[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization 2017]

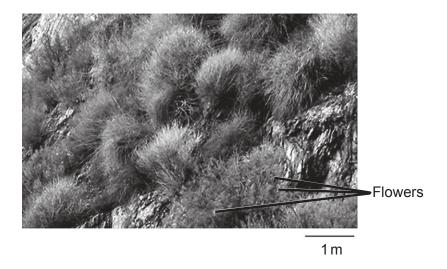
What would justify classifying these organisms into four different genera?

- A. They live in different habitats.
- B. They do not share any common ancestors.
- C. There are enough differences between them.
- D. The number of times that the species have split.

#### **27.** Which is a characteristic of both bryophyta and filicinophyta?

- A. Vascular tissue
- B. Membranous leaves
- C. Release of spores
- D. Evergreen spines

## **28.** The photograph shows vegetation in a rocky area.



[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization 2017]

Which characteristic of the plants indicates that the area in which they are growing is probably dry?

- A. Relatively small size
- B. Small flowers
- C. Narrow leaf surface
- D. Small root system

**29.** The image shows a light micrograph.

Removed for copyright reasons

What is represented in the light micrograph?

- A. Small intestine with a thick layer of longitudinal muscles surrounded by a thin layer of circular muscles
- B. A primary xylem cell with a thick cellulose cell wall in the stem of a plant
- C. A phloem sieve tube in the root of a plant with a companion cell in the lower left corner
- D. A section of an artery with a thick circular muscular layer
- **30.** Which process is matched with a valid example?

	Process	Example		
A.	seed dispersal	a stamen explodes in the wind		
B.	fertilization	a nucleus from the pollen grain fuses with a nucleus in the ovule		
C.	fertilization	a bee carries pollen from flower to flower		
D.	pollination	seeds are blown from a flower onto another one by the wind		

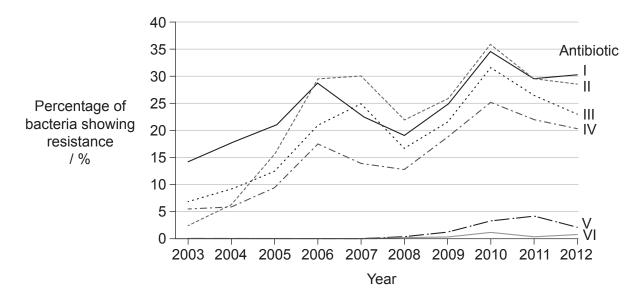
31.	Where does	the digestion	of polypeptides	start in humans?
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- A. Mouth
- B. Esophagus
- C. Stomach
- D. Small intestine

# 32. Where is absorption of digested food carried out?

- I. Villi
- II. Pancreas
- III. Small intestine
- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. I and III only
- D. I, II and III

**33.** The bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* causes infections related to the human reproductive system. The graph shows the percentage of samples in which this bacterium showed resistance to six antibiotics over a period of ten years.

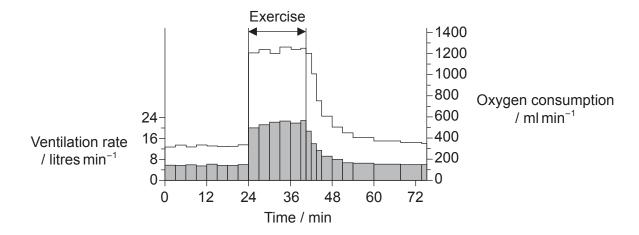


[Source: © All rights reserved. National Surveillance of Antimicrobial Susceptibilities of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* Annual Summary 2012. Public Health Agency of Canada, 2012. Translated, adapted and reproduced with permission from the Minister of Health, 2017.]

What is a possible explanation for the total percentage resistance being larger than 100% in 2010?

- People do not take the antibiotics as prescribed.
- B. More people have been sampled in that year.
- C. There was an epidemic of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in that year.
- D. Some bacteria are resistant to more than one antibiotic.

**34.** The graph shows the ventilation rate and the oxygen consumption of a subject before, during and after a period of exercise.



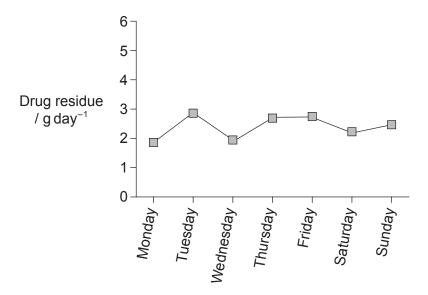
**Key**: □ ventilation rate □ oxygen consumption

[Source: adapted from W E Huckabee (1958) *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, 37 (2), page 256. Republished with permission of American Society for Clinical Investigation, permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.]

Which could be a reason for the oxygen consumption to remain high for some time after the end of the period of exercise?

- A. Epinephrine keeps the ventilation rate high.
- B. Part of the exercise was done using anaerobic respiration.
- C. A low ventilation rate keeps the consumption high.
- D. More ATP is necessary for cross bridge formation while muscles cool down.
- **35.** What is essential for conduction of nerve impulses to be saltatory?
  - A. Wrapping of myelin around the axon
  - B. Reaching the threshold potential in dendrites
  - C. Pumping potassium ions into the neuron
  - D. Releasing a neurotransmitter at the synapse

- **36.** If schizophrenia is caused by an overabundance of the neurotransmitters dopamine and serotonin in the synapses of some areas of the brain, which drug action could work in treating the symptoms?
  - A. Release of cholinesterase into the synaptic cleft
  - B. Increased re-uptake of dopamine and serotonin by presynaptic neurons
  - C. Increased permeability of the presynaptic neuron to sodium
  - D. Blockage of dopamine and serotonin receptors on presynaptic neurons
- **37.** What is the role of calcium in muscle contraction?
  - A. To release tropomyosin from myosin
  - B. To bind to troponin so myosin-binding sites on actin are exposed
  - C. To bind to tropomyosin so ATP can bind to actin
  - D. To release ATP from actin so myosin can bind to troponin
- **38.** The graph shows the daily amount of the residue of a drug in the wastewater of a hospital.



What can be deduced from these data?

- A. The drug is not fully reabsorbed by the proximal convoluted tubules.
- B. The glomeruli are not permeable to the drug.
- C. The collecting ducts reabsorb all of the drug.
- D. The drug is catabolized by the liver.

- A. HCG
- B. Estrogen
- C. ADH
- D. Progesterone

# **40.** What helps to prevent polyspermy?

- A. The unequal division of oocytes
- B. The placental barrier
- C. The contraceptive pill
- D. The cortical reaction