

Markscheme

November 2018

Biology

Higher level

Paper 3

23 pages



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Section A

| C | uesti | on | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|-------|----|--|---|-------|
| 1. | а | | 12 breaths per minute/6 litres per minute ✓ | Accept answers from 11 to 12 breaths per minute. | |
| | | | | Accept answers from 5.5 to 6 litres per minute. | |
| | | | | Answer must include breaths or litres and a standard unit of time. | 1 |
| | | | | Correct: eg: 12 breaths / minute eg: 0.1 L sec ⁻¹ or 6 L min ⁻¹ | |
| | | | | Incorrect: eg: but 12 breaths = 0 marks | |
| 1. | b | | a. the volume of air per breath increases | | 2 max |
| 1. | С | | «total resting lung volume» would be greater ✓ | | 1 |
| 1. | d | | a. type I pneumocytes carry out gas exchange ✓ | OWTTE | |
| | | | b. type II pneumocytes secrete surfactant/fluid | OWTTE | 2 |

| (| Question | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|----------|---|--|-------|
| 2. | а | a. X: phloem ✓ b. Y: xylem ✓ | | 2 |
| 2. | b | $A-B = \frac{7 \text{ mm}}{400}$ OR $17.5 \mu\text{m} \checkmark$ | Accept answers in the range of 17 to 19 μm | 1 |
| 2. | С | a. stem vascular tissue is in bundles ✓ b. «bundles» form a ring c. phloem is towards outside «of bundle» OR xylem is towards centre «of bundle» ✓ | Allow answers in an annotated drawing phloem xylem | 2 max |

| C | uestio | n | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|--------|---|---|-------------|-------|
| 3. | а | Х | X AND Y ✓ | Both needed | 1 |
| 3. | b | ٧ | V AND X ✓ | Both needed | 1 |
| 3. | С | | pro (yes, it could be evidence) | | |
| | | а | . starch is a product of photosynthesis ✓ | | |
| | | | con (not necessarily evidence) | | |
| | | b | . starch could be made elsewhere «in the plant» and transported to/stored in leaves <i>OR</i> | OWTTE | |
| | | | starch could be made by another process «other than photosynthesis» | OWTTE | |
| | | | OR starch is being detected although glucose is the direct product ✓ | OWTTE | 2 max |
| | | | limitations of experiment | | |
| | | С | . starch depletion may take more than 24 hours «of dark» OR | OWTTE | |
| | | | starch production may take more than 6 hours «of light» OR | OWTTE | |
| | | | starch should have been measured before and after ✓ | OWTTE | |

Section B

Option A — Neurobiology and behaviour

| C | uestion | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|---------|--|-------|-------|
| 4. | а | a. «the process shows» the growth of an axon/dendrites/extensions ✓ b. differentiation/forming a specialized neuron ✓ c. responding to a chemical stimulus ✓ | | 2 max |
| 4. | b | a. the neuron forms synapses/multiple connections «with other neurons» OR a neural network forms OR more dendrites ✓ b. some synapses/connections in excess of what is required OR some synapses/connections not used ✓ c. it could be removed by neural pruning/apoptosis ✓ d. it could migrate to another place ✓ | | 2 max |
| 4. | С | a. allows brain to change/adjust/make new synapses throughout lifetime/with experience/learning ✓ b. allows regeneration of neurons after brain trauma OR allows other areas «of the brain» to take over a function after brain trauma ✓ c. selective advantage/increases chance of survival ✓ | OWTTE | 1 max |

| Q | uesti | on | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|-------|-----|--|-------|-------|
| 5. | а | | similarity: a. as body size increases, brain volume increases for smaller mammals OR weak» positive correlation ✓ contrast: b. humans do not fit the trend/are the exception ✓ | | 2 max |
| 5. | b | | a. human <u>cortex</u> has a larger total volume/is larger than gorilla's ✓ b. human <u>cortex</u> has more folding/area «to accommodate within the cranium» ✓ | | 1 max |
| 5. | С | i | speech production/language processing ✓ | | 1 |
| 5. | С | ii | cognitive processing of motivation/pleasure/reward OR modulates the effects of «the neurotransmitter» dopamine OR involved in learning ✓ | | 1 |
| 5. | С | iii | swallowing/breathing/heart rate/digestion/sneezing/coughing/vomiting 🗸 | | 1 |

| C | Questi | on | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|--------|----|--|--|-------|
| 6. | a | | a. with each trial the drawings get better/less errors <i>OR</i> each day the patient becomes better at drawing the star ✓ b. by day 3 the patient makes few mistakes/less fluctuations ✓ c. even though left hand went through fewer trials, still an improvement ✓ d. practice improves the behaviour <i>OR</i> | | 3 max |
| | | | learning occurs «over time» with repetition ✓ | | |
| 6. | b | | right handed, as the patient made fewer mistakes with this hand <i>OR</i> right handed as fewer trials with left hand <i>OR</i> not possible to draw conclusion as the trends are the same for both but left hand trials end after a few trials ✓ | Must give reason for the mark OWTTE | 1 |
| 6. | С | i | a. learning by trial and error OR reward/punishment to reinforce behaviour ✓ b. example ✓ | eg: mice given food when finding their way across a maze will perform better the second time | 2 |
| 6. | С | ii | a. a form of learning where the young animal fixes its attention on the first object seen ✓ b. example ✓ | eg: a duckling seeing a human after hatching will follow that human | 2 |

(continued...)

(Question 6 continued)

| C | Question | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|----------|--|-------|-------|
| 6. | d | a. slow-acting neurotransmitters affect learning/memory ✓ | | |
| | | b. «slow-acting neurotransmitters» trigger the release of secondary messengers «in postsynaptic neuron» ✓ | | |
| | | c. synaptic transmission is enhanced OR increase in the number of receptors in the postsynaptic membrane ✓ | | 2 max |
| | | d. modulate/reduce/increase fast synaptic transmission «in the brain» ✓ | | |

| 7. | a. males' long feathers/plumage/bright colours attract mate OR dance/vocalizations attract mate ✓ b. males compete for the females to reproduce ✓ | | |
|----|--|-------|-------|
| | · | | 3 max |
| | c. characteristics also make males more vulnerable to predation ✓ | | |
| | d. males survive despite having huge tails/extreme features ✓ | | |
| | e. «natural selection» has benefited the most colourful/attractive males with best reproductive success/fitness/passing genes to offspring ✓ | OWTTE | |

| Q | uestion | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|---------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 8. | | | Allow answers in annotated diagrams | |
| | | a. photoreceptors/cones/rods detect «reflected» light/stimulus ✓ | | |
| | | b. cones found in fovea «of retina» and rods found all over retina ✓ | | |
| | | c. rods active in low-intensity/dim light ✓ | | |
| | | d. cones active in high-intensity/bright light ✓ | | |
| | | e. rods give black and white vision ✓ | OWTTE | 6 max |
| | | f. cones detect colours ✓ | OWTTE | |
| | | g. bipolar neurons/cells synapse with multiple rods but «only» with individual cones ✓ | OWTTE | |
| | | h. bipolar neurons/cells «in the retina» form synapses with ganglion cells 🗸 | | |
| | | i. electrical/nerve impulses travel to brain/occipital lobe via the optic nerve ✓ | | |
| | | j. right field of vision from both eyes sent to the left part of the visual cortex through the chiasma «and vice versa» ✓ | | |

Option B — Biotechnology and bioinformatics

| Q | uestic | on | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----|--------|----|--|---|-------|
| 9. | а | | a. bacteria/<i>B. subtilis</i> adhere to surfaces ✓ b. «bacteria/<i>B. subtilis</i>» grow surrounded by EPS/exopolysaccharide/extracellular polymeric substance matrix ✓ c. «bacteria/<i>B. subtilis</i> growing in a biofilm» are highly resistant to antimicrobial agents ✓ d. «bacteria/<i>B. subtilis</i> in biofilms» cooperate through quorum sensing ✓ | | 2 max |
| 9. | b | | a. example of where biofilm cause problems ✓b. description of problems ✓ | eg: clogging/corrosion of pipes/water systems ✓ slows down/interrupts/clogs water supply systems ✓ OR eg: contamination of surfaces in food production ✓ causes food transmitted diseases ✓ OR eg: plaque formation on teeth ✓ causes cavities ✓ OR eg: catheter clogging ✓ causes urinary infections ✓ | 2 max |

| C | uestion | Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|---------|--|---------------------------------|-------|
| 10. | а | bacteria OR archaeans OR methanogens ✓ | Accept a named bacterium | 1 |
| 10. | b | continuous because there is a constant input of raw materials 🗸 | | 1 |
| 10. | C | a. pH/acidity/alkalinity ✓ b. foam ✓ c. metabolites ✓ d. substrate ✓ e. oxygen ✓ f. carbon dioxide ✓ g. temperature ✓ h. pressure ✓ | Accept other valid condition | 3 max |
| 10. | d | methane ✓ | | 1 |
| 10. | е | a. mixing substrate to increase contact with bacteria <i>OR</i> preventing sedimentation ✓ b. avoids formation of biofilms ✓ c. aeration for aerobic bacteria ✓ | | 2 max |

| Q | uestion | Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|---------|---|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 11. | а | a. by detecting a marker/resistance/sequencing gene ✓ b. the offspring produce yellow rice ✓ | Accept PCR to detect the marker gene. | 1 max |
| 11. | b | a. biopharming is the introduction of genes into another species for medical use ✓ b. β-carotene/provitamin A is added to rice to prevent «night» blindness/diseases ✓ c. through genetic engineering ✓ | | 2 max |
| 11. | С | a. «Ti/tumour inducing» plasmid of <i>A. tumefaciensI</i> bacterium causes tumours/galls ✓ b. Ti incorporates genes «of β-carotene synthesis» | | 3 max |
| 11. | d | Sequence shown on alignment: Corn TESVYSAALALGIANQLTNILRDVGEDARRGRIYLPQDELA Daffodil AESVYNAALALGIANQLTNILRDVGEDARRGRIYLPQDELA ************************************ | | 1 |

(continued...)

(Question 11 continued)

| Q | uestion | Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|---------|--|-------|-------|
| 11. | е | a. BLASTp aligns amino acids «of proteins» ✓ | | |
| | | b. BLASTn aligns nucleotides «of DNA/RNA» ✓ | | 2 |
| | | c. amino acid sequence is shown therefore BLASTn would not work ✓ | | |
| 11. | f | a. dashes are shown where there is no alignment ✓ | | |
| | | b. due to lack of amino acids on one of the sequences ✓ | | |
| | | c. in order to make them align the computer introduces gaps ✓ | | 3 max |
| | | d. the sequence with dashes does not include the sequence of the other protein shown ✓ | | |

| Qu | uestion | Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|---------|---|-------|-------|
| 12. | | a. blood/urine cultures to diagnose bacterial infections ✓ | | |
| | | ELISA: | | |
| | | b. «ELISA» uses antibodies specific to pathogen antigen ✓ | | |
| | | c. the antibodies are linked to an enzyme ✓ | | |
| | | d. after binding of the antibody enzyme complex samples are washed to remove unbound complex 🗸 | | |
| | | e. is added for the enzyme which changes colour «if they join with an antigen» ✓ | | 6 max |
| | | MICROARRAY: | | |
| | | f. test for specific mRNA sequences «using a microtiter plate» ✓ | | |
| | | g. reverse transcriptase used to make cDNA from mRNA, linked with fluorescent dye ✓ | | |
| | | h. «laser» light detects when cDNA and DNA hybridize which confirms presence of protein ✓ | | |
| | | PCR: | | |
| | | i. detection of genetic material from the pathogen is obtained using a PCR «by using primers based on pathogen sequences» ✓ | | |
| | | j. if DNA/RNA is amplified «more than control» then infection is confirmed ✓ | | |
| | | k. problems of false positive or false negative «in test result interpretation» ✓ | | |

Option C — Ecology and conservation

| Q | uestion | Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|---------|---|--|-------|
| 13. | а | Japanese stiltgrass ✓ | | 1 |
| 13. | b | produce seeds which spread when cutting <i>OR</i> avoid vegetative proliferation/cloning <i>OR</i> may provide habitats for other species ✓ | Accept any other reasonable answer | 1 |
| 13. | С | a. «biotic» competition with native plants OR disrupt the food chain/ecosystem ✓ b. competition for abiotic factors ✓ c. reduce competitive exclusion OR avoid overlapping niches ✓ | Accept an example of an abiotic factor such as light/space/water/etc | 2 max |
| | | d. can cause changes to soil ✓e. break/damage/cause death/extinction of native plants ✓ | eg: Rhododendrons/conifers acidify the soil, making it difficult for other species to grow | |
| 13. | d | a. «control» introduced species should only target alien plants <i>OR</i> «control» introduced species should not outcompete endemic species ✓ b. should not upset food chains/habitats ✓ c. should have some natural control/predator ✓ d. should not spread outside required area/not become invasive themselves <i>OR</i> field testing for effectiveness ✓ | OWTTE | 2 max |

| Q | uestic | n Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|--------|--|---|-------|
| 14. | а | there is exchange of matter/energy OR there is an exchange between the surface of the water and the atmosphere • | eg: matter could be nutrients/gas/water/minerals/etc; energy could be heat or light | 1 |
| 14. | b | soil and no fish «mesocosm» <i>AND</i> soil and fish «mesocosm» ✓ | Both mesocosms required Accept answers such as "the two with soil". | 1 |
| 14. | С | a. zooplankton feed on bacteria reducing their numbers ✓ b. fish feed on zooplankton «therefore» increasing bacterial population ✓ | | 2 |
| 14. | d | a. conditions closer to levels experienced naturally by the organism ✓ b. natural variation of abiotic variables ✓ c. more natural behaviour/interactions ✓ d. not harm organisms by removing them from natural habitat ✓ | OWTTE Accept examples, eg: temperature, dissolved oxygen | 2 max |

| Q | Question | | Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|----------|----|---|-------|-------|
| 15. | а | | «group» I ✓ | | 1 |
| 15. | b | i | number of individuals of a species ✓ | | 1 |
| 15. | b | ii | tolerance rating of that species ✓ | | 1 |
| 15. | С | | a. group V organisms «could» contain indicator species ✓ b. group V organisms can survive in polluted environments «while others cannot» ✓ c. they have a high tolerance/BI index OR «relative number of» indicator species can be used to calculate the value of a biotic index ✓ d. the more group V present could indicate more pollution ✓ e. absence of group V could indicate a cleaner environment ✓ | OWTTE | 3 max |

| Q | uestio | Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|--------|---|----------|-------|
| 16. | а | a. phosphate-rich rocks/resource is limited ✓ | | |
| | | b. demand exceeds availability of phosphorus <i>OR</i> | | |
| | | there is greater consumption than P available ✓ | | |
| | | c. cycling of phosphorus is slow ✓ | | 3 max |
| | | d. as crops are removed, the phosphate levels within the soil is continually depleted ✓ | | - max |
| | | e. there is no biological/industrial way to replenish the mineral «fast enough» OR | OWTTE | |
| | | «phosphate» fertilizers need to be added «to replenish it in the soil» OR | | |
| | | «lost phosphate» does not go back in the cycle ✓ | | |
| 16. | b | a. <u>phosphates</u> are leached to lakes/rivers √ | | |
| | | b. induces incremental growth of plants/bloom/algae ✓ | | |
| | | c. algae do not let light go through water so less photosynthesis ✓ | | |
| | | d. plants/algae die/decay √ | | |
| | | e. bacterial decomposition consumes the oxygen ✓ | | 3 max |
| | | f. creating state of hypoxia OR | | |
| | | greater biochemical oxygen demand ✓ | | |
| | | g. causing death of «aerobic» organisms ✓ | eg: fish | |

| Question | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----------|--|---|-------|
| 17. | a. «keystone species» have a main/disproportionate role in the maintenance of the structure of a community ✓ b. not necessarily top predator/most abundant species OR affect other organisms even if they have a small biomass/productivity c. may impact a top-down/bottom-up control ✓ d. «if removed» cause increase in populations of secondary consumers and decrease of primary consumers ✓ e. «if removed» may cause loss of balance in food chain/community ✓ f. «if removed» may cause «drastic» loss of biodiversity OR extinction of species ✓ | This question can be answered by referring to one specific species OWTTE | 6 max |
| | g. example of named keystone species ✓h. example of role in the environment where they are found ✓ | eg: honey bees eg: pollinate flowers | |
| | i. example of change if removed √ | eg: plant reproduction is reduced | |

Option D — Human physiology

| Q | uestic | n | | | Answers | | | Notes | Total | |
|-----|--------|---|------|--|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|---------|--|
| 18. | а | | sma | all intestine √ | | | | | 1 | |
| 18. | b | | a. I | hemoglobin «from red blood cells» | broken down ir | nto heme and | globin √ | | | |
| | | | b. i | iron removed from heme 🗸 | | | | | | |
| | | | C. • | «remainder of» heme group transf | ormed to bilirub | in √ | | | 3 max | |
| | | | d. • | «surplus» cholesterol is converted | to bile salts ✓ | | | | | |
| | | | e. I | bilirubin and bile salts form bile 🗸 | | | | | | |
| 18. | С | | (| use as energy source «for cellular <i>OR</i> «long term» energy storage √ | respiration» | | | Accept first <u>function</u> written only | | |
| | | | b. f | fat tissue for «heat» insulation ✓ | | | | | 1 max | |
| | | | | protects axons by myelin sheath OR other function of fats ✓ | | | | | | |
| 18. | d | | a. ı | microvilli/brush border to increase | surface area 🗸 | | | Explanation must be included for | | |
| | | | b. ı | numerous mitochondria for energy | for active trans | port 🗸 | | each characteristic | 2 max | |
| | | | c. I | have transport proteins for specific | nutrients 🗸 | | | eg: glucose, amino acids | 2 IIIax | |
| | | | d. s | single layer of cells/short distance | allowing for diff | usion √ | | | | |
| 18. | е | | | Process | Fat | Glucose | | Award [1] for each correct row | | |
| | | | a. | Transported in micelles | yes | no | ✓ | Award the mark only for rows containing two correct answers, | | |
| | | | b. | Absorption mostly into lacteals | yes | no | ✓ | ie: no blanks accepted | 3 | |
| | | | C. | Transported from gut in blood | no | yes | ✓ | | | |

| Q | uesti | on | Answers | Notes | Total |
|-----|-------|----|--|---|-------|
| 19. | а | | a. both males and females have higher «mean/range» SBP as weight increases OR both males and females have highest SBP for overweight BMI ✓ b. «SPB» males «slightly» greater than females in all BMIs ✓ c. similar values/no/little difference between underweight and normal weight in females but «visible/obvious» difference in males ✓ d. range of SBP narrower in «overweight» females than males ✓ | | 2 max |
| 19. | b | i | «at rest/chronic/constant» higher than normal «120 mmHg» systolic blood pressure is an indicator of hypertension ✓ | OWTTE | 1 |
| 19. | b | ii | stroke ✓ thrombosis ✓ blood clot ✓ heart attack ✓ heart failure ✓ aortic aneurysms ✓ coronary heart disease/CHD ✓ peripheral arterial disease ✓ atherosclerosis ✓ | Award up to [2 max] for the first two answers given | 2 max |
| 19. | С | | blood pressure: sphygmomanometer/blood pressure monitor OR description how this is used ✓ heart rate: taking pulse manually/using a blood rate monitor/stethoscope «to count the beats» ✓ | OWTTE | 2 |

| Question | | ion | Answers | Notes | Total |
|----------|---------|-----|---|-------|-------|
| 20. | 20. a i | | breast ✓ | | 1 |
| 20. | а | ii | FSH ✓ | | 1 |
| 20. | а | iii | estrogen OR progesterone ✓ | | 1 |
| 20. | b | | a. growth and development of the breast/mammary gland ✓ b. lactation/synthesis of milk ✓ c. maintenance of milk secretion ✓ | | 2 max |
| 20. | С | | a. oxytocin ✓b. antidiuretic hormone/ADH/vasopressin ✓ | | 2 |

| 21. | a. pH of blood is regulated to stay within a narrow range/7.35 to 7.45 ✓ | If values provided, both required | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | b. increase in CO₂ produced during aerobic respiration «during exercise» ✓ | | |
| | c. CO₂ reacts with water to form carbonic acid ✓ | | |
| | d. chemoreceptors detect drop in blood pH «when CO₂ concentration rises» OR «increase in» CO₂ lowers blood pH ✓ | | |
| | e. carbonic acid dissociates to form hydrogen carbonate ions and hydrogen ions ✔ | Allow formula | 6 max |
| | f. hydrogencarbonate is alkaline/increases pH/neutralizes H⁺ ions ✓ | OWTTE | |
| | g. hydrogen ions bind to plasma proteins/hemoglobin ✔ | | |
| | h. stimulation of breathing centre/medulla oblongata OR ventilation rate increased ✓ | | |
| | i. faster diffusion/removal of CO₂ «in alveoli/lungs» ✓ | | |