M18/4/BIOLO/HP3/ENG/TZ1/XX/M



Diploma Programme Programme du diplôme Programa del Diploma

Markscheme

May 2018

Biology

Higher level

Paper 3



28 pages

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Section A

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
1.	а		 a. in NaCl concentrations between 0.3 to 0.5 % venom increases the percentage of hemolysis/more cells lyse ✓ 		
			b. venom has no effect below 0.3% and above 0.55% NaCl		2
			OR		
			Venom has no effect at very low or very high NaCl concentrations \checkmark		
1.	b			Do not accept just a list of controlled variables.	
			a. weigh all pieces to ensure same amount of plant material/allow comparisons \checkmark		
			b. control surface area by having same shape/ size \checkmark		
			c. carry out experiment at same temperature e.g. using a water bath or constant		2
			room temperature ✓		3
			d. all samples in solution for same length of time \checkmark		
			e. all samples from same plant (to minimize variability) \checkmark		
			f. use a range of solutions of the same solute \checkmark		
			g. constant method of removing excess fluid before weigh tissue samples \checkmark		

Q	uestic	on	Answers	Notes	Total
2.	а		spirometer 🗸		1
2.	b		 a. tidal volume x ventilation rate <i>OR</i> litres breath⁻¹ x breath min⁻¹ ✓ b. 186 L (min⁻¹) ✓ 		2
2.	C		 a. both ventilation rate and tidal volume increase with increase in treadmill speed / intensity of exercise ✓ b. at low treadmill speed/below 14.2 kmh⁻¹, the tidal volume increases more steeply than ventilation rate OR at high treadmill speed, ventilation rate increases more steeply than tidal volume OR OR tidal volume plateaus while ventilation rate does not ✓ 		2

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
3.	а		 a. the research question identifies the independent variables √ b. the research question identifies the dependent variable/derived value √ c. the research question identifies the organism tested √ 	If several variables are given, mark the first one only. Examples: a. Effect of changing/increasing wind/temperature/light/humidity/surface area /comparing different species b. accept transpiration <u>rate</u> c. accept common names.	2
3.	b		 a. not all of the water taken up by the plant is used for transpiration √ b. some water taken up might be used for photosynthesis/ cell turgidity √ c. (bubble) potometer measures rate of water uptake (not transpiration directly) OR bubble in potometer may expand due to changes in temperature/pressure√ d. (cut) plant/twig gets damaged/may not survive √ e. conditions in a lab are not equivalent to those in nature/ difficult to change only one abiotic factor √ f. Difficult to extrapolate values from a twig to whole plant √ 		3

Section B

Option A — Neurobiology and behaviour

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
4.	а		 a. neural plate moves/folds/bends inwards to form a groove ✓ b. cells multiply/edges increase in height ✓ c. borders/edges of neural plate join/form neural crest ✓ d. neural tube forms/separates from rest (of ectoderm) ✓ 		2
4.	b		 a. spine/spinal cord does not form properly OR incomplete closure of embryonic neural tube/ tissues around the neural tube do not fuse √ b. lack of folic acid/folate (B9 vitamin) in pregnancy √ c. genetic/family history √ d. exposure to certain medication/environmental conditions during pregnancy √ 		2
4.	с		 a. development of vertebrate nervous system results in overabundance of neurons/connections ✓ b. unused neurons/synapses are lost ✓ c. neurons destroy themselves by programmed/natural cell death/apoptosis ✓ d. removal of dendrites from neurons ✓ 		2

Question		ion	Answers	Notes	Total
5.	а	i	learning / memory /emotions / language / other correct function \checkmark		1
5.	а	ii	a. humans have a (much) larger ratio of cerebral cortex mass compared to body size/mass than elephants√		
			b. humans have higher number of (cortex) neurons (than elephants)/vice versa \checkmark		
			 c. larger number of neurons (in cortex) leads to higher intelligence (as cortex is site of functions associated with intelligence) ✓ 		2
			d. other factors not shown in the table may determine to intelligence \checkmark		
5.	b		a. brain cells/neurons carry out large amount of metabolic activity 🗸		
			b. maintenance of resting potential requires energy/ATP <i>OR</i>		1
			functioning of Na-K pumps requires energy/ATP \checkmark		
5.	с		a. (measures brain activity by) detecting changes associated with blood flow \checkmark		
			b. more active parts of brain receive more blood flow \checkmark		
			 c. activity leads to change in magnetization between oxygen-rich and oxygen- poor blood ✓ 		2
			d. scans/images are taken while the subject is exposed to a stimulus/activity \checkmark		

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
6.	а	i	mechanoreceptor 🗸		1
6.	a	ii	 a. permanent injury/loss of <u>hair cells / sensory hairs</u> in cochlea √ b. damage to bones in the middle ear / damage the connections between the ossicles √ c. ruptured eardrum √ 		1
6.	b		 a. (3) semicircular canals are perpendicular/at right angles/help sense movement √ b. movement (of head) causes fluid in canals/inner ear to move √ c. deflects/bends hair cells √ d. (Hair cells) send messages to brain via auditory nerve √ 		2

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
7.	а		benzodiazepines / alcohol / THC /barbiturates 🗸		1
7.	b		 EITHER a. genetic predisposition ✓ b. metabolic/enzyme differences (e.g. in processing of alcohol) ✓ OR a. dopamine secretion ✓ b. addictive drugs trigger (higher) secretion/extracellular levels of dopamine (which causes positive effect on mood) ✓ 		2
7.	C		 a. innate behaviour is controlled by genes/inherited while learned is not inherited √ b. the early birdsong pattern is genetically determined/innate √ c. learned behaviour occurs as a result of experience while innate is independent of environment √ d. (Later) birds modify their (early) song pattern based on learning from adults/other birds/the environment √ 	Note that mpa and mpc have two parts that are both required for the mark to be awarded. They are comparisons.	3

(Question 7 continued)

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
7.	d		a. named animal and traditional behavior \checkmark	Accept common or general names of organisms.	
			 b. natural selection pressure with resulting animal response √ 	Examples of change in colour (peppered moth) are <u>not</u> behavioural changes.	
				Example:	
				a. blackcap/warbler migrates to Spain \checkmark	
				b. warmer winters in UK / more food resulting in selection of those migrating to UK / increased numbers / greater survival ✓	
				OR	
				a. native green lizards traditionally occupy the lower branches and trunks of Florida's trees ✓	2
				 b. now live in upper branches due to pressure caused by competition of Invasive brown lizard (Over 20 generations/15 years developed sticky foot pads to hold on to smoother branches) ✓ 	
				OR	
				 a. House finches in California are sedentary/do not migrate ✓ b. Introduced into New York (about 1940) and increasing numbers migrate south during the winter months to warmer conditions/more food ✓ 	

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
8.	 a. (white) light is a mix of different wavelengths which correspond to different colours seen ✓ 		
	b. light hits the back of the eye /retina \checkmark		
	c. cones are photoreceptors in the retina/concentrated in fovea \checkmark		
	d. cone cells are sensitive to a specific wavelength/specific colours/contain different pigments ✓		
	e. three types of cone cells respond to red, blue or green light \checkmark		6
	 f. different colours are perceived by the relative degree of stimulation of different cone cells √ 		
	g. single cone cell passes impulses to a single nerve fibre/ganglion cell \checkmark		
	h. (stimulation of) cones require bright light/ colour vision is less in dim light \checkmark		
	 i. genetic disorders can cause absence of red/green/some pigments / colour blindness ✓ 		

Option B — Biotechnology and bioinformatics

Question		ion	Answers	Notes	Total
9.	а	i	methane / biogas 🗸		1
9.	а	ii	 a. anaerobic conditions / prevent entry of oxygen √ b. warm temperatures / temperature above 15°C √ c. different communities of microorganisms / Eubacteria and methanogens √ d. proper pH needs to be maintained √ 		1
9.	b		 a. changes of pH (possibly caused by changes of CO₂) affect enzyme activity ✓ b. ambient pressure / build-up of gases may affect reactions involving gases ✓ c. increase of temperature could affect reaction rates /denature enzymes ✓ d. decrease in nutrients/raw materials/change in substrate could decrease rate of product formation e. increase in wastes could decrease rate of metabolism ✓ f. particle size affects rate of fermentation associated with surface area (for substrate interactions) ✓ g. mixing is necessary as sedimentation lowers surface area thus decreasing rate of reactions √ 		3
9.	С		 I. peptidoglycan ✓ II. outer membrane/layer of lipopolysaccharide and protein ✓ III. peptidoglycan ✓ 		3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
10.	а	a. large increase in (percentage of area planted with) genetically modified corn \checkmark		
		b. Bt and HT together hardly/not planted in the year 2000 but is majority of corn planted in 2015 √		2
		c. HT alone has slightly increased while Bt alone has decreased \checkmark		_
		d. all 3 types of corn were planted in both 2000 and 2015 \checkmark		
10.	b	a. insect-resistant crops contain genes from the soil bacterium (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>) Bt ✓		
		b. herbicide (glyphosate) resistance gene has been introduced in plants \checkmark		
		 c. (resistance genes introduced) by vectors / physical methods / chemical methods ✓ 		2
		d. successfully modified plants are selected for further propagation \checkmark		

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
11.	а	i	 «a biofilm is» any group of microorganisms in which cells stick to each other on a surface OR «a biofilm is» any group of microorganisms in which cells cooperatively produce a polysaccharide matrix ✓ 		1
11.	а	11	 a. biofilms show properties that are not shown by the individual cells / biofilms develop emergent properties √ b. quorum sensing changes microbial behaviour/production of matrix √ c. (matrix) hard to remove from a surface √ d. biofilms are tolerant to desiccation and heat shock √ e. biofilms may be very resistant to the action of (many) antibiotics/antimicrobial agents √ f. because cell division in biofilms is slow, antibiotics targeting this will be ineffective √ OR matrix forms a barrier to antibiotics √ 		3

(Question 11 continued)

Question		n	Answers	Notes	Total
<u>Q</u> 11.	b	n	 Answers a. (bioremediation is the) use of microorganisms to consume/break down pollutants ✓ b. name of bacterium (genus required) and contaminating substance ✓ c. outline one action of (this) bacterium to remove environmental contaminants from water or soil ✓ 	Notes b. e.g. some Pseudomonas to remove oil spills ✓ c. uses crude oil for energy / breaks down crude oil ✓ d. e.g. bacteria also need other chemicals/process may be speeded up by adding essential inorganic nutrients (phosphates/nitrates) ✓	Total
			 d. another detail of use of (this) bacterium to remove the contaminant ✓ e. advantage/disadvantage of using this bacterium ✓ 	 b. e.g. Pseudomonas used to remove methyl mercury ✓ c. bacteria (Pseudomonas) degrade methyl mercury into elemental mercury and methane ✓ d. methyl mercury is very toxic / can be biomagnified in food chain ✓ 	3

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
12.	а	 a. organisms with similar gene sequence could be used as models for specific gene functions (in humans) √ 		
		 b. it is possible for researchers to learn about the gene function faster/more easily as fewer genes (in model) √ 		2
		c. can predict effects in other organisms \checkmark		
		d. some research may be unethical in humans \checkmark		
12.	b	a. results from BLASTn or BLASTp /genomic or proteomic sequences can be used ✓		
		b. compared with data from available organisms \checkmark		
		c. matches based on the number of similarities in the sequence are identified \checkmark		3
		d. similarities in sequence may be caused by evolution or by chance \checkmark		
		 e. computer programs (use sequence alignments) to suggest evolutionary relationships / cladograms can be constructed ✓ 		

Q	uestior	Answers	Notes	Total
13.		a. used on genetic diseases caused by defective genes/lack of enzyme/ protein \checkmark		
		b. viral vector (genetically) modified for (safe) use \checkmark		
		c. virus genome is altered and missing gene/allele is introduced into virus \checkmark		
		d. a retrovirus is used to introduce <u>RNA</u> and <u>reverse transcriptase</u> in a host cell \checkmark		
		e. RNA is copied into DNA and introduced (permanently) into the cells genome \checkmark		
		f. could use adenovirus/virus with DNA to introduce genetic material \checkmark		6
		g. in this technique DNA is not attached to cell genome \checkmark		
		h. thus not replicated during host cell replication / treatment has to be repeated \checkmark		
		i. it could be done in somatic treatment (body cells) or in sex cells (egg cells) \checkmark		
		 j. example (<i>ie</i> Gendicine, is an adenovirus used for treatment of head and neck cancer) ✓ 		

Option C — Ecology and conservation

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
14.	а		 a. keystone species has a strong/disproportionate effect on a community/food web/ecosystem √ b. absence of keystone species would completely alter the ecosystem √ 		1
14.	b		 a. example of mutualistic species ✓ b. description of mutualism ✓ 	 Accept commonplace names for organisms in (a) Examples: a. oxpecker (bird) and the rhinoceros/zebra ✓ b. oxpeckers/bird on rhinos/zebras eat parasites getting food while rhino/zebra get pest control OR a. hummingbird hawk-moth and Dianthus ✓ b. (hummingbird hawk) moth gets nectar from flower while it pollinates the flower ✓ 	2
14.	с		fundamental is the potential (niche) and realized is the actual (niche) \checkmark	OWTTE	1

Q	uestic	on	Answers	Notes	Total
15.	а		temperature/precipitation/rainfall/minerals /pH of soils/light/humidity/wind/slope (in this specific example) \checkmark		1
15.	b		 a. (bare ground) colonized by microorganisms/pioneer species ✓ b. thin soil forms from rock fragments / decomposing organisms ✓ c. soil retains water from melting permafrost/ice ✓ d. grasses/small plants/herbaceous plants/moss grow ✓ e. (larger plants) create habitat for animals ✓ f. weather/climate may limit plant size/biodiversity OR <u>climax community</u> forms ✓ 		3
15.	C		 Similarities: a. in both food webs and chains organisms are arranged by trophic levels/feeding positions ✓ b. both represent the transfer of food/energy in an ecosystem ✓ c. both include producers and consumers ✓ Differences: d. one species could occupy different trophic levels in a food web but not in a food chain / converse ✓ e. food chain represents one possible feeding option for each organism but food web represents more possible feeding relationships/trophic levels ✓ 	OWTTE (max 1 for similarities) (max 1 for differences)	2

Q	uestic	on	Answers	Notes	Total
16.	а		organisms that are introduced (accidentally or deliberately) and negative environmental consequences \checkmark	OWTTE	1
16.	b		 a. inter-specific competition/alien species may out-compete native species √ b. lack of predators may allow alien species to thrive / reproduce more rapidly √ c. alien species may utilize areas/ resources that native species cannot √ d. predation by invasive species can cause loss of biodiversity √ e. can lead to species extinction √ f. alien species may introduce new diseases √ g. global shipping/air travel allows rapid transfer of alien species to new ecosystems √ 		3

(Question 16 continued)

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
16.	C		 a. specific name of invasive alien species to be controlled and where (in general) ✓ b. method of biological control with specific name of predator/parasite/pathogen ✓ 	 Examples must be verified. a. rabbits introduced into Australia ✓ b. controlled by release of myxoma virus / myxomatosis (from South America) ✓ 	2
16.	d		 a. organisms may get tangled in plastic debris ✓ b. animals accidentally eat plastic mistaking it for food/feed plastic pieces to offspring ✓ c. (floating) plastic debris can block sunlight preventing photosynthesis ✓ 	(allow any other reasonable example)	1

(Question 16 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
16.	e	 a. chemicals (non-degradable) accumulate along the food chain becoming more concentrated at each successive trophic level ✓ b. negative effects of organisms high in food chain ✓ c. toxic effects/death/ thin egg shells/other valid example ✓ 	Accept specific examples of chemicals.	2

17.	а	i	exponential «population growth» 🗸	1
17.	а	ii	lack of food / disease / hunting / increase of predators 🗸	1
17.	b		 a. large area can support greater range of habitats / longer food chains / higher population numbers ✓ 	
			b. low <u>edge</u> effect with circular reserves	
			OR	
			reduced <u>edge</u> effect minimises area that is disturbed/competition \checkmark	3
			c. intact / unbroken areas represent less disturbance on habitats \checkmark	
			d. fragmented areas linked by corridors \checkmark	
			 e. (proximity of fragmented areas) allows for animal movement / genetic exchange ✓ 	

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
18.	 a. phosphorus in rock (reserves) enters slowly into the biosphere by weathering ✓ b. mining of phosphorus (-bearing) rocks accelerates the natural cycle/faster than natural erosion ✓ c. (mined) phosphorus is made into fertilizers/animal feeds/other products <i>OR</i> 		
	artificial fertilizers contain phosphate \checkmark		
	d. (phosphorous products) transported to agricultural areas (all over the world) \checkmark		
	e. with use of fertilizers phosphorus makes its way into the soil \checkmark		
	 f. run-off/drainage from farms causes phosphorus to move into aquatic ecosystems √ 		6
	g. use of detergents adds phosphorus to water \checkmark		Ŭ
	h. release of sewage adds phosphorus to water \checkmark		
	i. excess phosphorus can lead to over growth of algae and plants in water \checkmark		
	j. decomposition of dead plant material (by bacteria) use up all the oxygen in the water/increase BOD		
	OR		
	decomposition of dead plant material causes eutrophication \checkmark		
	k. «eutrophication» can kill fish and other plants / is negative for ecosystems \checkmark		
	I. phosphorus removed (from ecosystem) by the harvesting of agricultural crops \checkmark		

Option D — Human physiology

C	Question		An	swers		Notes	Total
19.	а	i	are essential for health / cannot be synthesized by humans \checkmark			Vitamin D is altered from a precursor.	1
19.	а	ii	does not mention whether the information is based on adults/children/age			Accept other valid correct limitation.	
			only two vitamins are shown/no quantities	given for vitamins			1
			OR				
			it does not take into consideration sex / pro	egnancy / activity levels \checkmark			
19.	b		Gastric juice	Pancreatic juice		Each row must be a distinction	
			a. produced by glands in stomach wallAccept as an alternative to mpa:	produced by pancreas \checkmark	-		
			b. low pH / acidic	high pH / alkaline ✔			3
			c. contains hydrochloric acid	contains HCO ₃ - ✓			
			d. no enzymes for lipid/starch digestion	lipase/amylase ✓			
			e. contains mucus	no mucus ✓			
19.	с		a. steroid hormones enter cell / steroid ho	ormones can pass through cell me	embranes √		
			b. steroid hormones bind to receptor in th	e cytoplasm ✓			
			c. the receptor-hormone complex interact expression ✓		3		
			d. example (e.g. oestrogen, testosterone,	progesterone) 🗸			

(Question 19 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
19.	d	 a. provides ideal pH for stomach enzyme activity √ b. (acidic conditions) denature proteins /start breakdown of other organic substances √ 		
		 c. (acidic conditions) convert pepsinogen (inactive) into pepsin ✓ d. (acidic conditions) destroy pathogens in ingested food √ 		2

20.	а	i	Hepatic portal vein	Accept the vessel labeled (hepatic portal vein) as it ends in the liver and does not continue. A label anywhere on the vessel or pointing to the arrow underneath it is acceptable.	1
			` \ [Source: VectorStock]		

(Question 20 continued)

Question		on	Answers	Notes	Total
20.	а	ii	 a. hepatic artery carries oxygenated blood (from the aorta) √ b. hepatic portal vein carries (deoxygenated) blood from digestive tract √ c. blood from hepatic portal vein and hepatic artery mixes √ d. flows through sinusoids √ e. hepatic vein carries blood away from liver/to heart √ 		3
20.	b		 a. hemoglobin absorbed by phagocytes/Kupffer cells ✓ b. split into heme and globin ✓ c. globin hydrolysed/broken down to amino acids ✓ d. iron removed from heme group / heme broken down to form bilirubin/bile pigment ✓ 		3

Question		ion	Answers	Notes	Total
21.	а		 a. initiates action potentials / electrical impulses (at start of cardiac cycle) ✓ b. acts as pacemaker/ continuous beating without external stimuli ✓ c. signal spreads over atria / causes contraction of atria (systole) ✓ d. impulses transmitted to AV (atrioventricular) node / cannot pass directly to ventricles ✓ 		2
21.	b	i	a. data show correlation (increased chance of CHD with age) not causation \checkmark	OWTTE.	1
21.	b	ii	sex / ethnic group / genetics / obesity / diet / life style / medical history / high cholesterol levels \checkmark	Smoking / stress go under lifestyle.	1
21.	C		 a. deposition of fat in arteries thus losing elasticity/forming fibrous tissues ✓ b. deposition of fat/formation of plaque in arteries thus narrowing of lumen/causing a blockage ✓ c. high salt levels in diets thus retaining more fluids ✓ d. smoking because nicotine is a vasoconstrictor molecule ✓ e. prolonged high levels of stress thus causing vasoconstriction / exposure to stress hormones ✓ f. genetic predisposition makes it more likely that other factors will lead to hypertension ✓ 	Do not accept a list.	3

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
22.	a. cell respiration consumes O_2 / lowers O_2 partial pressure in tissues	These points can be presented in a	
	b. (actively) respiring tissues release CO ₂ / partial pressure of CO ₂ increases \checkmark	graph.	
	c. CO ₂ increases acidity / lowers pH of the blood \checkmark		
	d. decreases hemoglobin's affinity for $O_2 \checkmark$		
	e. promotes the release of oxygen to respiring cells/tissues \checkmark		
	 f. binding of hydrogen ions/ allosteric effect / conformational change in hemoglobin releases O₂ more readily ✓ 		
	g. more oxygen released at the same partial pressure \checkmark		
	h. this shifts the oxygen dissociation curve to the right/Bohr shift \checkmark		
	% saturation hemoglobin with O ₂ Higher ppCO ₂ /pCO ₂ partial pressure O ₂		6
	 diagram with correct labels: i. partial pressure O₂ on x-axis and (percentage) saturation hemoglobin with O₂ on y-axis √ j. exponential shape curve at lower partial pressure/concentration of O₂ √ k. curve shifted to right (and lower) for higher partial pressure /concentration of CO₂ /lower pH √ 		