

Mark scheme

May 2019

Biology

Higher level

Paper 2

19 pages

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Section B

Extended response questions – quality mark

- ♦ Extended response questions for HLP2 each carry a mark total of **[16]**. Of these marks, **[15]** are awarded for content and **[1]** for the quality of the answer.
- ♦ **[1]** for quality is awarded when:
 - ♦ the candidate's answers are clear enough to be understood without re-reading.
 - ♦ the candidate has answered the question succinctly with little or no repetition or irrelevant material.

Section A

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a	<p>a. armyworm «infestation» produced more X than Y than Z/decreasing amounts AND herbivorous mite showed the opposite pattern/more Z than Y than X ✓</p> <p>b. armyworm «infestation» produced more X than herbivorous mite ✓</p> <p>c. armyworm «infestation» produced more Y than herbivorous mite / Y is the middle value for both ✓</p> <p>d. armyworm «infestation» produced less Z than the herbivorous mite ✓</p> <p>e. other valid distinction ✓</p>	<p><i>Clear distinction required not simple lists of values.</i></p> <p><i>Accept OWTTE.</i></p> <p><i>For mp b-d accept vice versa.</i></p>	<p>3 max</p>

(continued...)

(Question 1 continued)

1.	b	<p>a. C1 caused the leaf to produce two of the same chemicals/Y and Z as the attack of herbivorous mites in a similar pattern «but in lower quantities» ✓</p> <p>b. C1 produces the least «total» amount of chemicals of all the treatments ✓</p> <p>c. C2 has very similar pattern to those caused by the armyworms «but in lower quantities» ✓</p> <p>d. both herbivores caused a greater production of chemicals/all three chemicals compared to either C1 or C2 ✓</p> <p>e. armyworms cause the greatest total amount of chemical production of any of the other treatments ✓</p> <p>f. other valid comparison of chemical effect versus herbivore effect ✓</p>	<p><i>Clear comparison required between herbivore infestation and chemical treatment not simple lists of values.</i></p> <p>OWTTE</p> <p>OWTTE</p>	<p>3 max</p>
1.	c	PCR	Accept RT-PCR.	1
1.	d	gene 1 is first transcribed «after C2 treatment» as it shows activation after one hour ✓		1

(continued...)

(Question 1 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
1.	e	<p>a. herbivorous mites induce activation of gene 2 first «at 1 hour» and then also gene 1 and gene 3 «at 24 hours» OR herbivorous mite «infestation» is the only treatment to affect all three genes/leads to greater gene expression overall ✓</p> <p>b. gene 2 activation similar for mite and C1 «at both 1 and 24 hours» ✓</p> <p>c. gene 3 activation similar for mite and C2 «both at 24 hours» ✓</p> <p>d. gene 1 activation slower for mite compared to C2 but more intense (than C2 at 24 hours) ✓</p> <p>e. gene 1 and gene 3 expressed in higher amounts «after 24 hours» in mite infestation compared to C2 ✓</p>	<p><i>Both parts OWTTE required for mpd.</i></p>	<p>3 max</p>
1.	f	<p>a. the greater «gene expression» response of the lima bean plant to the mite infestation indicates a longer evolutionary relationship ✓</p> <p>b. herbivorous mites cause more genes to be expressed/higher intensity of gene activation ✓</p> <p>c. herbivorous mites cause a more immediate/earlier response in gene activation ✓</p>	<p><i>OWTTE.</i></p>	<p>2 max</p>

2.	a	i	telophase because the chromosomes/chromatids have reached the poles OR «late» anaphase as some chromosomes/chromatids are still moving/tails visible ✓	OWTTE	1
2.	a	ii	<p>a. mitotic index is an indication of the ratio/percentage of cells undergoing mitosis/cell division ✓</p> <p>b. cancer cells «generally» divide much more than normal «somatic» cells ✓</p> <p>c. a <u>high/elevated</u> mitotic index in tumours / possible diagnosis of cancer / measure of how aggressive/fast growing the tumour is ✓</p>		2 max
2.	a	iii	<p>a. promoters / operators / regulation of gene expression/transcription ✓</p> <p>b. telomeres/give protection to the end of chromosomes «during cell division» ✓</p> <p>c. genes for tRNA/rRNA production ✓</p> <p>d. other valid function for non-coding sequence ✓</p>	Do not accept stop codon, accept centromeres (connecting sister chromatids).	2 max

(continued...)

(Question 2 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	b	i	a. «overall» much more methylation in the colon tumour samples than normal ✓ b. tumour and normal samples the markers 258 and 269 similar degree of methylation/fewer differences ✓ c. degree of methylation on certain markers may correlate with the presence of cancer / correct example of a marker only methylated in tumour cells eg marker 32 ✓		2 max
2.	b	ii	a. «DNA» methylation may inhibit transcription of genes that would prevent cancer/tumor formation ✓ b. «DNA» methylation may increase mitosis/cell division leading to tumor formation ✓	Do not accept discussion of histone methylation.	1 max
3.	a		I. aorta ✓ II: «left» atrium ✓		2
3.	b		a. platelets/cut tissues release clotting factors ✓ b. «clotting factors» activate thrombin «from prothrombin» ✓ c. thrombin converts fibrinogen to fibrin ✓ d. «fibrin» forms a clot/scab/mesh that seals the cut ✓ e. phagocytic white blood cells ingest pathogens ✓	Mp a requires student to identify source of clotting factors.	3 max

(continued...)

(Question 3 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
3.	c	<p>a. FSH/follicle stimulating hormone stimulates the development of follicles/follicle cell division in the ovary «to produce eggs» ✓</p> <p>b. LH/luteinizing hormone triggers ovulation/development of the corpus luteum ✓</p> <p>c. estrogen stimulates development of the uterine lining/endometrium ✓</p> <p>d. progesterone maintains the uterine lining/endometrium OR inhibits other hormones by negative feedback eg, FSH ✓</p> <p>e. HCG stimulates ovary to produce progesterone «in early pregnancy» ✓</p> <p>f. other verifiable hormone and roles relevant to the menstrual cycle ✓</p>	<p><i>Two different hormones must be identified.</i></p> <p><i>Description of role required as well as name of hormone.</i></p>	<p>2 max</p>

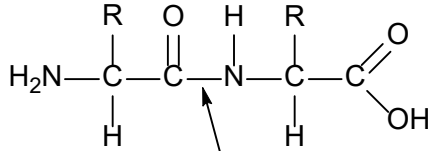
4.	a	<p>X: Filicinophyta ✓ Y: Coniferophyta/Conifera/Gymnosperms ✓</p>		2
4.	b	<p>a. «previous» classification used to be based on the appearance/structures of the plant/leaves/flowers/seeds/analogy/phenotype ✓ b. «modern cladistics uses» RNA/DNA nucleotide/base sequencing/amino acid sequencing/homology ✓ c. DNA mutation occurs at a relatively constant rate allowing estimation of when species diverged ✓ d. a shared/common derived characteristic places organisms in the same clade ✓ e. the number of changes in sequences indicates distance from common ancestor OR the fewer the differences «in sequences» means the closer the relationship ✓</p>		3 max
4.	c	<p><i>pollination:</i> transfer/dispersal/movement of <u>pollen</u> from anther/stamen to <u>stigma</u> OR transfer/dispersal/movement of <u>pollen</u> between plants/flowers prior to/allowing <u>fertilization</u> ✓ <i>seed dispersal:</i> «strategy of» distribution of seeds so that new plants have space/nutrients to develop/avoid competition/colonize new habitats ✓</p>	<p><i>Accept any other valid role.</i> <i>Accept OWTTE. Answers must be about the role.</i></p>	2

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a	<p>a. «cell» respiration/loss of CO₂/biomass consumed to provide/as a source of energy ✓</p> <p>b. loss of energy «as heat» between trophic levels means less energy available for building biomass ✓</p> <p>c. waste products «other than CO₂»/loss of urea/feces/egesta ✓</p> <p>d. material used/CO₂ released by saprotrophs ✓</p> <p>e. undigested/uneaten material «teeth, bones, etc»/detritus buried/not consumed OR formation of peat/fossils/limestone ✓</p>		2
	b.	<p>a. increased CO₂ flux to the atmosphere due to increased burning of fossil fuels by industry/transportation / cement production ✓</p> <p>b. «land use change leading to» decreased rate of forest burning OR better fire suppression leading to decrease in CO₂ release OR example of land use changes that uses less fossil fuel OR increase in land covered by forests/plants / forests recovering from historical forestry OR any other reasonable explanation of land use change that would lead to decreased rate of carbon flow to atmosphere ✓</p> <p>c. carbon storage in land decreased as less photosynthesis due to fewer forests/more construction OR release of methane due to «drying of» wetlands/sealing of land with concrete/buildings/roads ✓</p> <p>d. carbon storage in ocean increased due to more photosynthesis/algae/greater concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere OR increased diffusion/rate of dissolving of CO₂ into ocean from the atmosphere OR limestone/carbonate accumulation «more snails» ✓</p>		3 max

<p>6.</p>	<p>a</p>	<p>a. simple diffusion is passive movement of molecules/ions along a concentration gradient ✓</p> <p>b. facilitated diffusion is passive movement of molecules/ions along a concentration gradient through a protein channel «without use of energy» ✓</p> <p>c. osmosis is the passage of water <u>through a membrane</u> from lower solute concentration to higher ✓</p> <p>d. active transport is movement of molecules/ions <u>against the concentration gradient</u> «through membrane pumps» with the use of ATP/energy ✓</p> <p>e. endocytosis is the infolding of membrane/formation of vesicles to bring molecules into cell with use of energy OR exocytosis is the infolding of membrane/formation of vesicles to release molecules from cell with use of energy ✓</p> <p>f. chemiosmosis occurs when protons diffuse through ATP synthase «in membrane» to produce ATP ✓</p>	<p><i>mpa, mpb and mpc require reference to concentration.</i></p> <p><i>OWTTE</i></p> <p><i>Active transport requires mention of the use of energy.</i></p>	<p>4 max</p>
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(continued...)

(Question 6 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
6.	b	<p>a. two amino acids, one with NH₂/NH₃⁺ end and one with COOH/COO⁻ end ✓</p> <p>b. peptide bond between C=O and N—H correctly drawn ✓</p> <p>c. «chiral» C with H and R group on each amino acid ✓</p> <p>d. peptide bond labelled/clearly indicated between C terminal of one amino acid and N terminal of the second amino acid ✓</p>	 <p>candidate may indicate peptide bond here</p> <p><i>Labels not required for amino group and carboxyl group.</i></p>	3

(continued...)

(Question 6 continued)

<p>6.</p>	<p>c</p>	<p>a. ADH plays a role in osmoregulation/regulating blood solute concentration ✓ b. acts on the collecting ducts of the kidney ✓ c. acts in «late» distal convoluted tubule ✓ d. <u>hypothalamus</u> detects plasma/blood osmolarity/solute concentration ✓ e. if plasma/blood is too concentrated/hypertonic, «posterior» <u>pituitary</u> releases ADH ✓ f. ADH stimulates insertion of aquaporins/water channels / increases permeability of collecting duct ✓ g. water moves «through aquaporins» by <u>osmosis</u> into the medulla/blood ✓ h. urine becomes more concentrated/smaller volume ✓ i. negative feedback occurs ✓ j. if blood is hypotonic no ADH is released ✓ k. water is not reabsorbed from the collecting ducts/permeability of the collecting duct decreases ✓ l. urine becomes more dilute/less concentrated / higher volume ✓</p>	<p><i>OWTTE for all mp.</i></p> <p><i>OWTTE for negative feedback acceptable.</i></p>	<p>8 max</p>
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Question		Answers	Notes	Total										
7.	a	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DNA</th> <th>RNA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. double stranded</td> <td>single stranded ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. deoxyribose</td> <td>ribose ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. adenine, guanine, thymine, cytosine OR thymine instead of uracil</td> <td>adenine, guanine, cytosine, uracil OR uracil instead of thymine ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. «all» helical</td> <td>variety of forms OR mRNA, tRNA and rRNA ✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DNA	RNA	a. double stranded	single stranded ✓	b. deoxyribose	ribose ✓	c. adenine, guanine, thymine, cytosine OR thymine instead of uracil	adenine, guanine, cytosine, uracil OR uracil instead of thymine ✓	d. «all» helical	variety of forms OR mRNA, tRNA and rRNA ✓	<p><i>A table format is not required but clear distinctions must be apparent.</i></p> <p><i>The full names of the bases must be given.</i></p>	3 max
		DNA	RNA											
		a. double stranded	single stranded ✓											
		b. deoxyribose	ribose ✓											
c. adenine, guanine, thymine, cytosine OR thymine instead of uracil	adenine, guanine, cytosine, uracil OR uracil instead of thymine ✓													
d. «all» helical	variety of forms OR mRNA, tRNA and rRNA ✓													
7.	b	a. some traits may involve many genes/be polygenic eg: height, skin colour «correct example required» ✓	<p><i>Accept any verifiable examples of these types of inheritance.</i></p>	4 max										
		b. linked genes/alleles of different genes on same chromosome ✓												
		c. «small numbers of» recombinant phenotypes due to crossing over «between linked genes» ✓												
		d. co-dominance of specific alleles/intermediate forms eg: pink flowers «from red and white ones»/blood groups «correct example required» ✓												
		e. sex-linked effects eg: colour blindness «correct example required» ✓												
		f. environmental influence on inheritance/epigenetics/methylation ✓												
		g. any other example of non-Mendelian inheritance with a specific example ✓												

(continued...)

(Question 7 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
7.	c	<p>a. caused by a single nucleotide/base substitution mutation/GAG to GTG ✓</p> <p>b. «mutation of» a gene of β-globin/a subunit of hemoglobin ✓</p> <p>c. mRNA copies the mutation of DNA and substitutes an amino acid in hemoglobin «subunit» ✓</p> <p>d. glutamic acid is substituted by valine ✓</p> <p>e. sickle cell anemia involves distorted hemoglobin protein/HbS ✓</p> <p>f. «distorted HbS causes» distortion/sickling/shape change of red blood cells ✓</p> <p>g. «distorted/sickled red blood cells» block capillaries/blood flow ✓</p> <p>h. HbS/sickled red blood cells cannot carry enough oxygen «for the body»/leads to fatigue ✓</p> <p>i. low oxygen concentration seriously affects structure of HbS ✓</p> <p>j. homozygous «HbS/HbS» state causes severe anemia/death at low oxygen concentrations ✓</p> <p>k. heterozygous state has less anemia/minor effects/less effect of structure of hemoglobin</p> <p>OR</p> <p>heterozygous state only affected at high altitude/extreme exercise/low levels of oxygen ✓</p> <p>l. «heterozygous state» provides protection against malaria parasite/selective advantage in malaria areas ✓</p>	OWTTE	8 max

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
8.	a	<p>a. energy from the sun/light energy is converted to chemical energy by photosynthesis ✓</p> <p>b. «chemical» energy flows through the food chains by feeding ✓</p> <p>c. energy is released «from carbon compounds» by respiration OR energy from respiration is used by living organisms and converted to heat ✓</p> <p>d. heat is not recyclable / heat is lost from food chains OR heat cannot be converted to other forms of energy ✓</p> <p>e. energy is lost in excretion/uneaten material/egestion/feces ✓</p> <p>f. energy losses between trophic levels limits the length of food chains OR energy transfer is only 10 % between trophic levels ✓</p>		4 max

(continued...)

(Question 8 continued)

<p>8.</p>	<p>b</p>	<p>a. axes correctly labelled «wavelength and <u>rate</u> of photosynthesis» ✓</p> <p>b. 400 and 700 <u>nm</u> as limits ✓</p> <p>c. correct shape of curve involving two peaks at the correct places, broader in the blue-violet range not starting at zero and a narrower peak in the orange-red range with the trough in the green range that does not reach zero ✓</p> <p>d. peaks of activity at 430 nm AND at 660 nm ✓</p> <p>e. peaks indicated as «violet» blue light AND peak indicated as «orange» red light ✓</p>	<p>Accept <u>rate</u> of oxygen production for <u>rate</u> of photosynthesis.</p>	<p>3 max</p>
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(continued...)

(Question 8 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
8.	c	a. Calvin cycle is light-independent ✓ b. carbon fixation OR carboxylation of ribulose bisphosphate/RuBP occurs ✓ c. algae placed in thin glass container/"lollipop" apparatus ✓ d. given plenty of light and bicarbonate/ CO ₂ ✓ e. at start of experiment algae supplied radioactive carbon/HCO ₃ ⁻ / ¹⁴ C ✓ f. samples taken at intervals / heat/alcohol killed samples ✓ g. C-compounds separated by chromatography ✓ h. ¹⁴ C/radioactive-compounds identified by autoradiography ✓ i. showed that RuBP was phosphorylated ✓ j. after five seconds/immediately more glycerate-3-phosphate/3-PGA labelled than any other compound ✓ k. shows glycerate-3-phosphate/3-PGA first «carboxylated» compound/the first stable product ✓ l. next compound to be detected containing radioactive carbon was triose phosphate/G3P/glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate ✓ m. showed that a wide range of carbon compounds was quickly made in sequence ✓ n. showed that a cycle of reactions was used to regenerate RuBP ✓		8 max