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## **Biology Higher level** Paper 3

17 May 2023

Zone A afternoon   Zone B morning   Zone C afternoon	Zone A afternoon	Zone B	morning	Zone C	afternoon
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39 pages

Instructions to candidates

1 hour 15 minutes

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- A calculator is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [45 marks].

Section A	Questions
Answer all questions.	1 – 3

Section B	Questions
Answer all of the questions from one of the options.	
Option A — Neurobiology and behaviour	4 – 9
Option B — Biotechnology and bioinformatics	10 – 15
Option C — Ecology and conservation	16 – 21
Option D — Human physiology	22 – 27





**-2-** 2223-6015

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### **Section A**

Answer all questions. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

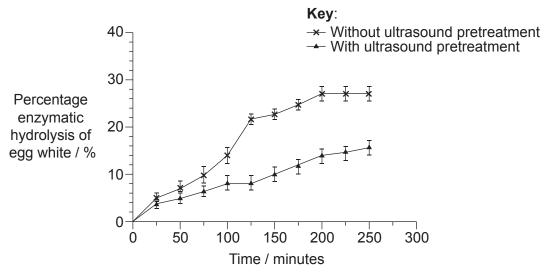
1. The micrograph shows part of a cardiac muscle cell.

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(a)	Calculate the width of the nucleus (N) between the two arrows.	[1]
(b)	Explain the changes that would occur in a cardiac muscle cell placed in a hypotonic solution.	[2]



2. A study investigated the effect of pretreating egg white proteins with ultrasound on how they were digested by enzymes. A series of 10% egg white solutions were exposed to ultrasound waves. Enzymatic hydrolysis of the egg whites with and without ultrasound pretreatment was then carried out using the enzyme alcalase in optimum conditions.



(a)	(i)	State a variable that should be kept constant.	[1]
	(ii)	Identify the independent variable.	[1]

(This question continues on the following page)

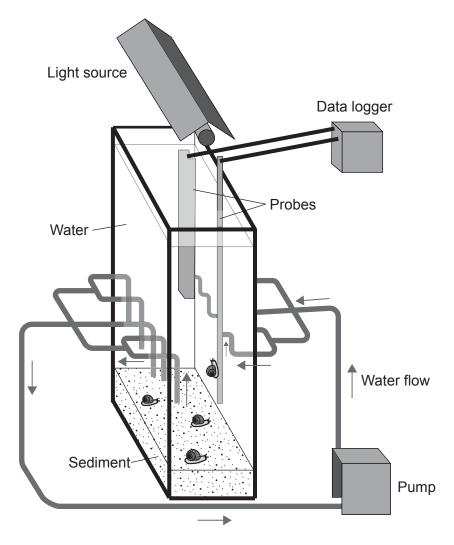


## (Question 2 continued)

(b)	Outline the steps to produce a 10% egg white solution.	[2]
(c)	Each measurement was repeated several times. Explain the need for replicates of each treatment.	[2]
(d)	Using the data, deduce whether pretreatment with ultrasound is effective for hydrolysing proteins.	[1]



**3.** Laboratory-scale mesocosms were built to investigate the effect of very small contaminants (nanoparticles) on ramshorn snails (*Planorbarius corneus*).



( )		10
(a)	State <b>two</b> variables measured by the probes.	[2,

1:				 			 																						-	 	
2:				 			 			 																				 	

(This question continues on the following page)



## (Question 3 continued)

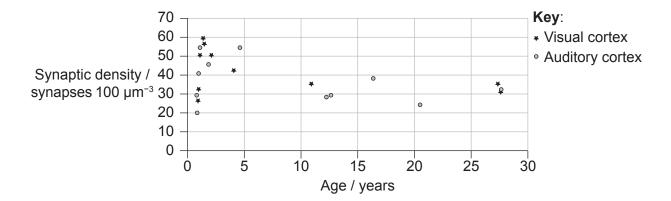
(b)	Sugge	est one advantage of using a mesocosm in this type of research.	[1]
(c)	Outline	ne the requirements for sustainability within a sealed mesocosm.	[2]
(c)	Outline	ne the requirements for sustainability within a sealed mesocosm.	
(c)	Outline	ne the requirements for sustainability within a sealed mesocosm.	[2] 
	Outline	ne the requirements for sustainability within a sealed mesocosm.	[2]  
	Outline	ne the requirements for sustainability within a sealed mesocosm.	

#### Section B

Answer **all** of the questions from **one** of the options. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

#### Option A — Neurobiology and behaviour

**4.** After the age of 30, the number of synapses in the various parts of the human brain remain relatively constant. An electron microscope was used to measure the number of synapses in the auditory cortex and visual cortex of brains after autopsies. The graph shows the mean synaptic density in the auditory cortex and visual cortex below the age of 30.



(a) The capacity to learn certain skills such as reading music and learning foreign languages is greater at an early age. Comment on this statement using the data shown in the graph.

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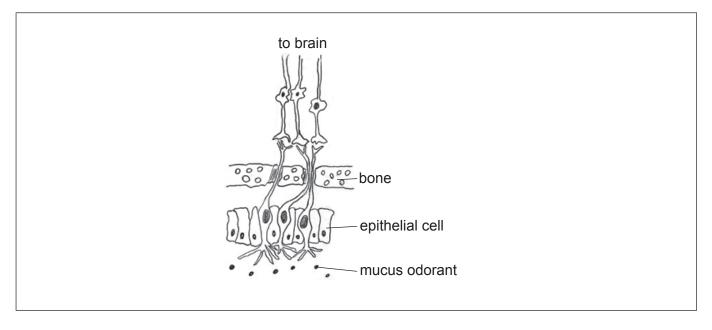
(b)	Outline the process that reduces the number of synapses.	[2]
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## (Option A, question 4 continued)

(c) State <b>one</b> method, other than autopsies, to identify the role of different	nt brain parts.	[1]

**5.** Olfactory receptors are chemoreceptors in the nose that detect odorants. The diagram shows the cell organization of the main olfactory system.

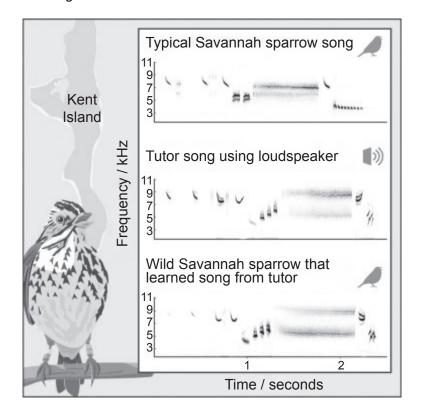


(b)	Describe how olfactory chemoreceptors can detect different odorants.	[2]


(c)	State <b>two</b> types of receptors other than chemoreceptors.	[2]
1:		·



6. The learning of birdsong has been researched for many years. Savannah sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) were studied in their natural habitat on Kent Island, Canada. The data shows the spectrogram (sound recording) of the typical song for the species, a tutor song played to the birds using loudspeakers in their habitat and the song learned after listening to the tutor song.



(a) Describe now the Savannan sparrows would acquire their song under natural	•	-1



## (Option A, question 6 continued)

(b)	The offspring of the sparrows that had been exposed to the tutor song were studied a
	year later. The newly hatched birds had no playback of a simulated vocal tutor, but the
	pattern was almost the same as that of the third graph (Wild Savannah sparrow that
	learned song from tutor pattern). Suggest what this pattern indicates about the learning
	of birdsong.

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(Option A continues on page 13)



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[2]

**- 12 -** 2223-6015

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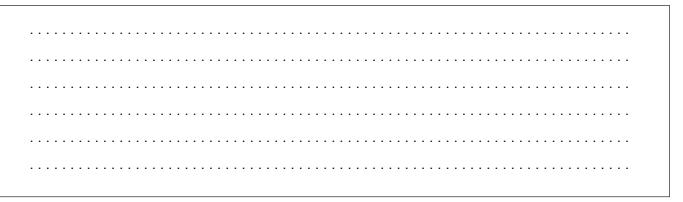
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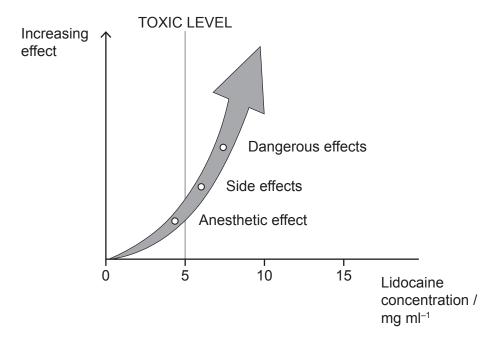
Local anesthetics such as lidocaine have a history of efficacy and safety in medical and dental practice.

(a) Outline the effect of anesthetics on the nervous system.

[3]



As lidocaine is absorbed from the injection site, the concentration in blood plasma rises. If not properly administered, it can reach dangerous levels.

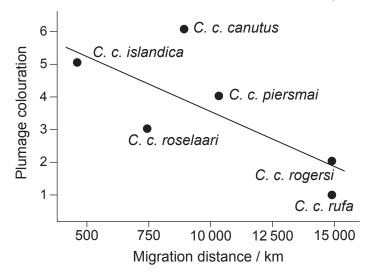


(b)	Sı	Jg	ge	st	0	n	е	re	as	SO	n	fc	or	th	e	d	aı	กดู	ge	erc	DU	S	e <sup>·</sup>	ffe	ЭС	ts	C	f	hi	gł	า (	do	SE	es	0	fa	an	es	sth	ne	tic	cs					[	1]
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8. Breeding plumage can be an important signal for mate selection in birds. Breeding plumage in red knots (*Calidris canutus*) includes a rusty red colour. Red knots have six recognized subspecies, each with different migratory routes.

The scatter graph shows the overall migration distance and the breeding plumage colouration for different subspecies of red knots. The darkest plumage colouration is 6.



(a)	(i)	Identify the relationship between migration distance and plumage colouration.	[1]
	(ii)	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons, other than mate selection, for variation in plumage colouration in red knots.	[2]
(b)	Expl	ain the evolution of behaviour by natural selection.	[3]



Explain how communication between neurons during synaptic transmission is achieved through neurotransmitters.	

End of Option A



## Option B — Biotechnology and bioinformatics

10.	(a)	Distinguish between batch and continuous fermentation.	[2]
	_	as production was investigated in batch and continuous fermentation. A semi-liquid ure containing animal feces (slurry) was added to the continuous fermenter once a week.	

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(b)	(i)	S	Sta	ite	0	ne	t	yp	е	of	0	rg	ar	าเร	m	ı t	ha	at	Ca	an	р	ro	dι	IC	e ı	m	etl	าล	ne	ii s	1 8	a f	er	me	en	te	r.						[1]
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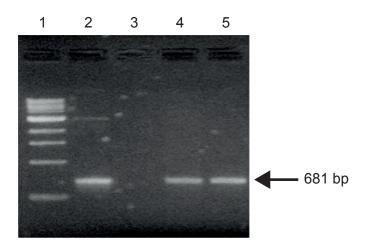
## (Option B, question 10 continued)

(i	ii) (	Outlir	ne the	e ne	ed fo	or slu	ırry i	n the	eferr	nent	atior	۱.							[1]
(c) Ex	plain	how	grov	vth o	f mi	croo	rgani	isms	in fe	erme	nters	s car	n bed	come	e limi	ited.			[2]
(c) Ex	cplain	how	grov	vth o	f mid	croo	rgani 	isms	in fe		nter							 	[2]
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**11.** The surface antigen gene of hepatitis B virus (HBsAg) was cloned into plant cells using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Plant cells were selected according to their resistance to kanamycin.

Transformed plant cells were analysed by PCR to see whether they contained the HBsAg gene of 681 base pairs (bp). The image shows the resulting electrophoretic gel with lane 1 showing the reference ladder (size markers), lane 2 a positive control and lane 3 a negative control. Lanes 4 and 5 show the PCR amplification of genomic DNA from transformed plant cells.



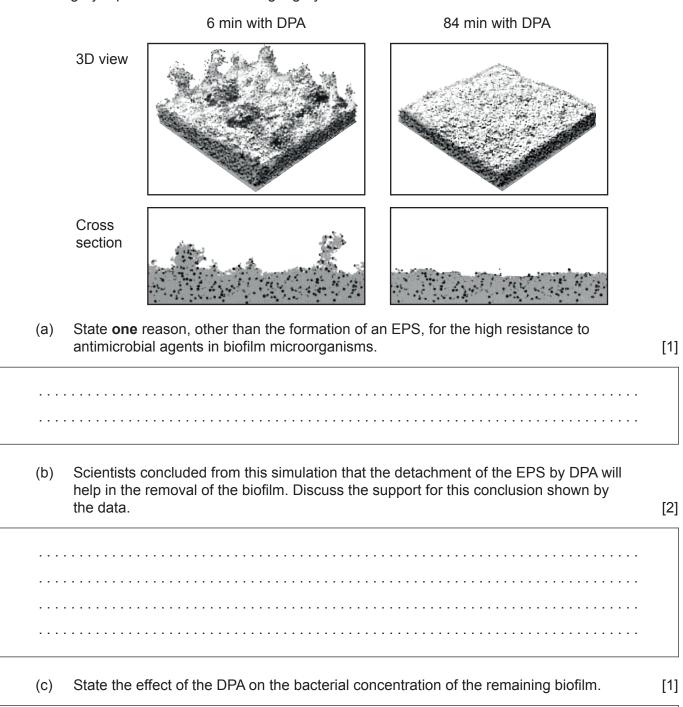
(a)	Using the electrophoretic gel image, deduce with a reason whether the plant cell transformation was successful.	[1]
(b)	Predict with a reason the DNA of the cells that could have been used as a negative control.	[1]

(c)	E	Χţ	ola	air	n t	th	е	u	S	е	of	f k	(a	ın	а	m	ıy	ci	n	ir	ו ו	th	ie	9 5	se	ele	ЭС	ti	10	n	of	t	ra	n	sf	01	m	ne	d	p	la	ın	t	CE	ell	S.							[3	3]
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**12.** A computer model simulation was proposed to assess the removal of extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) from biofilms by using a detachment-promoting agent (DPA).

Simulations on a 60-day-old biofilm after 6 minutes of treatment with DPA and on the same biofilm after 84 minutes of treatment with DPA are shown as a 3D view and a cross section. Dark grey represents bacteria and light grey shows the EPS.





**13.** Clinical genetic diagnostics detect DNA mutations ranging from single-nucleotide changes to whole-chromosome alterations.

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(a)	Identify the most precise method to detect a single-base substitution mutation.	[1]
(b)	Describe the advantage of microarrays over karyotyping in the detection of a genetic predisposition to or diagnosis of a disease.	[2]
(c)	Expressed sequence tags (ESTs) contain enough information to permit the design of precise probes for DNA microarrays. Describe ESTs.	[2]



(b)		ט	es	crı	be	ho	DW	а	se	qu	Je	nc	e i	alı	gr	ım	er	nt (	ca	n I	oe	0	bta	aın	ec	d a	ano	dι	ISE	ed	to	CC	om	pa	ire	р	rot	eır	ıs.		[3
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15.	Explain how soybean crop plants can be genetically modified to become glyphosate-tolerant.	[6]

**End of Option B** 



### Option C — Ecology and conservation

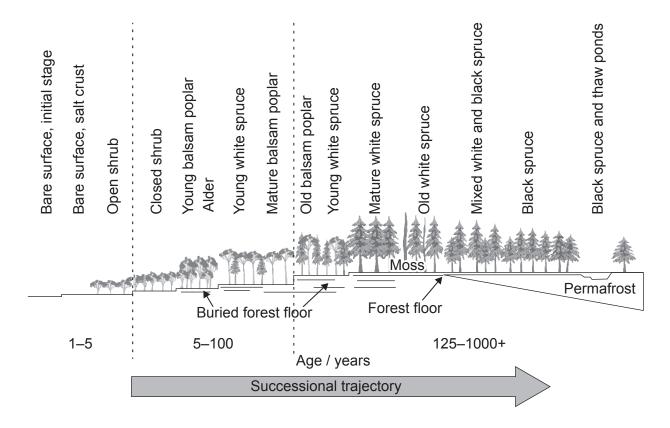
**16.** The strawberry sap beetle (*Lobiopa insularis*) is one of the most important pests of strawberries. To investigate feeding preferences, strawberry plants with fruit at different maturation stages, green, semi-ripe and ripe, were exposed to sap beetles. The graph shows the percentage of strawberries that were damaged by sap beetles at different exposure times after infestation.

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(a)	Distinguish between the trophic levels of sap beetles and strawberry plants.	[1]
(b)	Sap beetles are attracted to volatile chemicals emitted by ripening fruit. Analyse the support for this conclusion shown by the data.	[2]



**17.** The diagram represents primary succession that occurs in an Arctic ecosystem, on a river floodplain in Alaska, USA. Permafrost is permanently frozen subsoil found in Arctic regions.



(a)	(	Dutl	ine	pr	im	ary	/ S	uc	се	SS	ioi	٦.																		[	1]
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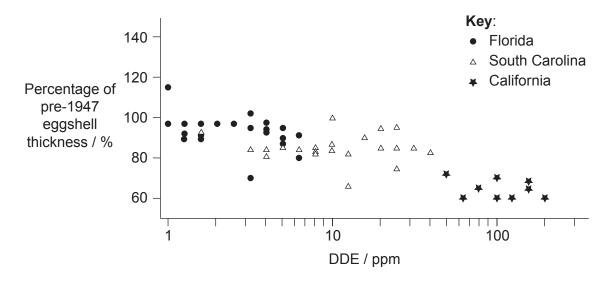
## (Option C, question 17 continued)

(0)	Describe two limiting factors on this ecosystem.	[4]
(c)	Outline processes that must occur over time to produce deeper soil.	[2]
(c)	Outline processes that must occur over time to produce deeper soil.	[2]
(c)	Outline processes that must occur over time to produce deeper soil.	[2]
(c) 	Outline processes that must occur over time to produce deeper soil.	[2]
(c)	Outline processes that must occur over time to produce deeper soil.	[2]
		(b) Describe two minuting factors on this ecosystem.



18. DDE (dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene) is formed from the breakdown of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane). In a study done in 1969, eggs of the brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) were collected from colonies in California, South Carolina and Florida, USA. The amount of DDE in each egg was quantified and the percentage of eggshell thinning was measured by comparison with the mean thickness measure before the use of DDT from 1947.

The graph shows the relationship between DDE concentration and eggshell thinning in each of the eggs studied.



(a)	(i)	State the relationship between DDE concentration and eggshell thickness.	[1]
	(ii)	Suggest <b>one</b> reason for a decline in the brown pelican population with the most eggshell thinning.	[1]



## (Option C, question 18 continued)

(b)	Deduce, giving reasons, which brown pelican population decreased the most in the years following the study.	[2]
(c)	Outline the biomagnification of DDE in brown pelicans.	[3]

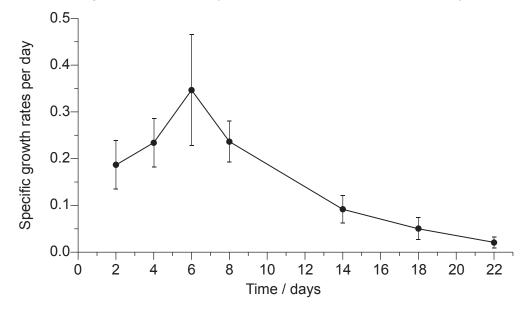


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[3]

### (Option C continued)

**19.** Duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) is a plant that grows on the surface of water. It was grown in cultures and the percentage increase in total area covered per day was obtained. The graph shows the specific growth rates per day for duckweed measured over 22 days.



Suggest reasons for the slowing down of duckweed population growth after day 6.

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**20.** The availability of nitrogen can affect the rate of an ecosystem's key processes.

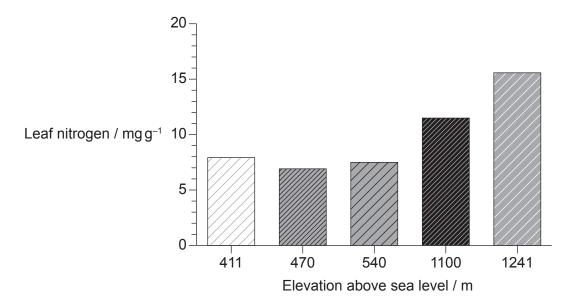
(	a)	Outline the effect of nitrogen	compounds from a	gricultural land leaching	ı into a lake — I	[3]	١
١	u	Oddine the check of fillingen	compounds nom a	gricultural lana icacining	fillo a lake.		ı

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## (Option C, question 20 continued)

Nitrogen content was measured in leaves of insectivorous California pitcher plants (*Darlingtonia californica*) at five sites with different elevations above sea level along the California–Oregon border, USA. The bar chart shows the median of all measurements at each site.



(b)	State the relationship between elevation and nitrogen concentration in leaves of pitcher plants.	[1]
(c)	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons, other than elevation, for the differences in nitrogen concentration in leaves of pitcher plants.	[2]

(Option C continues on page 31)

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# **End of Option C**



### Option D — Human physiology

22. Children with congenital heart disease are usually malnourished and present some degree of functional and/or structural damage of organs. The table shows the percentage of children with congenital heart disease that are ingesting less, more or the recommended daily allowance (RDA) of energy and nutrients.

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(a)	Pred	dict with a reason the risk that a child with congenital heart disease might have	
	(i)	scurvy.	[1]
	(ii)	anemia.	[1]



## (Option D, question 22 continued)

(b)	Stat	e one effect of a low intake of	
	(i)	fibre:	[1]
	(ii)	calcium:	[1]
(c)	Sug	gest <b>one</b> possible problem associated with a low fat intake.	[1]



Turn over

<b>23.</b>		ogens in ingested food.	
	(a)	Describe the production of acid in the digestive system.	[2]
	(b)	Outline the use of drugs to reduce the production of stomach acid.	[2]

The bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* is usually acquired in childhood, but acute *H. pylori* infection is rarely diagnosed until later years.

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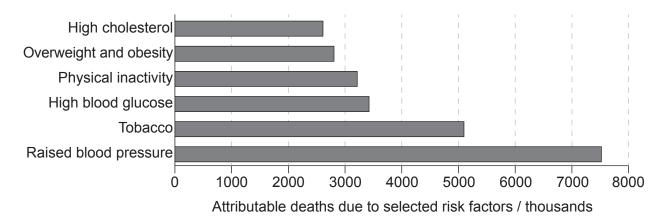


#### (Option D, question 23 continued)

(c) Deduce with a reason whether the use of drugs will reduce the incidence of digestive system cancers according to the information in the diagram.

[1]


**24.** Scientific evidence demonstrates that reducing total cardiovascular risk results in the prevention of coronary heart disease. The chart shows attributable deaths in global population (in thousands) due to six leading cardiovascular risk factors.



Describe how **two** named risk factors shown in the graph can lead to coronary heart disease. [2]

1:	 	 
2:	 	 



Turn over

**25.** The graph shows the mean plasma prolactin concentrations before, during and after breastfeeding in 18 lactating women 14 days after giving birth.

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	(a) Explain the production of prolactin in reference to its function in milk secretion.	[2]
	(b) State a hormone, other than prolactin, involved in milk secretion.	[1]
26.	(a) Outline how red blood cells transport respiratory gases.	[3]



## (Option D, question 26 continued)

On an expedition to Mount Everest in 2005, the hemoglobin concentration in the blood of mountaineers was measured during a 15-day journey from Kathmandu (1400 m altitude) to an advanced base camp (5700 m altitude).

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(b) Explain how the changes occurring in the hemoglobin conc the consequences of high altitude for gas exchange.	entration compensate for [3]	]
(c) Outline the recycling of red blood cell components in the liv	er. [3	]
(c) Outline the recycling of red blood cell components in the liv	er. [3	]
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(This question continues on page 39)



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happens to absorbed material when it reaches the liver.

## **End of Option D**



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#### References:

- **2.** Material from: Stefanovic, A.B., Jovanovic, J.R., Grbavc`ic, S.Ž., Šekuljica, N.Ž., Manojlovic, V.B., Bugarski, B.M. and Kneževic-Jugovi, Z.D., Impact of ultrasound on egg white proteins as a pretreatment for functional hydrolysates production, published 2014, *European Food Research and Technology*, reproduced with permission of SNCSC.
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