

**University of Toronto
National Biology Competition**

2015 Examination

Thursday, April 30, 2015

Time: 75 minutes

Number of questions: 50

General Instructions

- Do not open this booklet until you are instructed to do so.
- Print your name at the top of this booklet.
- Indicate all of your answers to the questions on the separate Response Form. No credit will be given for anything written in this booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or rough work. No additional time will be given after the exam to transfer your answers to the Response Form.
- After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, COMPLETELY fill in the corresponding bubble on the Response Form. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely.
- Use your time effectively. Do not spend too much time on questions that are too difficult. Go on to other questions and come back to the difficult ones later if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will be able to answer all questions.
- Good luck and have fun!

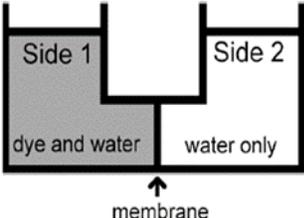
Should you guess the answers to questions about which you are not certain?

Since your score on the exam is based on the number of questions you answered correctly minus one-third of the number you answered incorrectly, it is improbable that guessing will improve your score (it is more likely to lower your score). (No points are deducted or awarded for unanswered questions.) However, if you are not sure of the correct answer but have some knowledge of the question and are able to eliminate one or more of the answer choices, then your chance of getting the right answer is improved, and it may be advantageous to answer such a question.

1. Which of the following structures is NOT found in BOTH plant and animal cells?
 - a. Nucleus
 - b. Mitochondria
 - c. Thylakoid membrane
 - d. Golgi apparatus
 - e. Endoplasmic reticulum

2. When a living human red blood cell is placed in pure fresh water the cell will swell and burst. What is the reason for this?
 - a. Water molecules move from higher to lower concentration of dissolved particles.
 - b. The cell membrane dissolves in water.
 - c. Cells lose stability outside the human body.
 - d. Water molecules move from higher to lower concentration of water.
 - e. Water is actively transported into the cell because it is a hypotonic solution.

3. Julia is late for school one morning. She eats some yogurt directly from a new container, and then puts the remaining yogurt (in the container) back into the fridge. The next day she finds that the surface of the yogurt is no longer smooth but has broken into several liquefied products. The enzymes from her saliva, via the spoon, have continued digesting the yogurt. What will happen over time?
 - a. The reaction will continue since the enzyme is not consumed by the reaction.
 - b. The reaction will soon stop because the amount of saliva is small, and she would have to add more saliva to continue the degradation.
 - c. The reaction will continue until half of the substrate is digested and then stop because the concentrations of substrate and product will be equal.
 - d. The reaction will reverse and the surface of the yogurt in the container will become smooth again.
 - e. The reaction will stop because the enzyme will be denatured in the refrigerator.

4. In the figure here, two columns of water are separated by a semipermeable membrane through which only water molecules can pass. Side 1 contains coloured dye and water; Side 2 contains only pure water. What will happen after time passes?
 

The diagram shows two beakers connected by a U-shaped tube. The left beaker is labeled 'Side 1' and contains a grey liquid labeled 'dye and water'. The right beaker is labeled 'Side 2' and contains a white liquid labeled 'water only'. A vertical tube connects the two beakers, and at its base is a horizontal line labeled 'membrane' with an upward-pointing arrow. The liquid levels in both beakers are initially equal.

 - a. Water will leave Side 1 and enter Side 2.
 - b. Water will leave Side 2 and enter Side 1.
 - c. Dye will leave Side 1 and enter Side 2.
 - d. Water will leave Side 2 and enter Side 1; dye will leave Side 1 and enter Side 2.
 - e. Water will leave Side 1 and enter Side 2; dye will leave Side 1 and enter Side 2.

5. What will occur if an animal cell's membrane is pierced?
 - a. The membrane will tear.
 - b. The membrane will reseal.
 - c. The membrane will be denatured.
 - d. The membrane will expand.
 - e. The membrane will unfold.

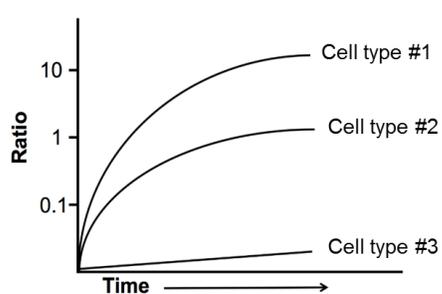
6. You are studying the effects of temperature on the rate of a particular enzyme-catalyzed reaction. When you increase the temperature from 30° to 50°C, what effect will this have on the rate of the reaction?
 - a. It will increase.
 - b. It will decrease.
 - c. It will stay the same.
 - d. It will increase and then decrease.
 - e. More information about the enzyme is needed to predict the effect(s).

7. Consider a gene, *ABC*, which codes for an enzyme involved in the metabolism of sugars. There are two known alleles of this gene, *ABC1* and *ABC2*. Which statement correctly describes the relationship between the *ABC* gene and the *ABC1* and *ABC2* alleles?
- The gene is a sequence of amino acids and the alleles are a very similar sequence of amino acids.
 - The gene is a trait and the alleles are a sequence of amino acids.
 - The gene is a trait and the alleles are a nucleotide sequence.
 - The gene is a nucleotide sequence and the alleles are a sequence of amino acids.
 - Both the gene and the alleles are a nucleotide sequence.
8. Which structure in a eukaryotic cell originated from a prokaryotic cell?
- Endoplasmic reticulum
 - Golgi apparatus
 - Mitochondrion
 - Lysosome
 - Nucleus
9. The average beak size within populations of finches on the Galapagos Islands fluctuates annually in response to the availability of seeds. When only large seeds are available, the average beak size in a population is large; when only smaller seeds are available, the average beak size in a population is small. Which statement about the relationship between seed size and beak size is CORRECT?
- The fluctuation in seed size results in changes in beak size so that finches can eat the available seeds.
 - The fluctuation in seed size causes emigration of finches with beak sizes that cannot handle the seeds and immigration of finches with beak sizes that can handle the seeds.
 - The fluctuation in seed size causes all finches to produce offspring with a beak size that can handle the seeds.
 - The fluctuation in seed size results in differences in the number of offspring produced by finches with beaks of different sizes.
 - The fluctuation in seed size causes a mutation in the finch population that changes beak size, resulting in finches that can eat the available seeds.
10. A small protein completely unfolds in a solution containing a high concentration of urea and becomes entirely inactive. Upon removal of the urea, the protein returns to being completely active. What principle of protein structure is illustrated by this example?
- The protein is a catalyst, and so is not used up in the reaction with urea.
 - The formation of disulfide bonds is required for tertiary structure.
 - The tertiary structure is dictated by the primary structure.
 - The formation of tertiary structure follows a positive co-operative pathway.
 - The changes to both entropy and enthalpy are positive with respect to tertiary structure formation.
11. A researcher has discovered an organism with cells that contain a previously undescribed organelle. She conducts tests on the isolated organelle to see if it is involved in major metabolic reactions. She incubates these organelles in a solution containing a known amount of the molecules listed in the table below. She records the change in the amount of each molecule from time = 0 to time = 1, and the results are shown here. Based on the results, which metabolic process is taking place in this organelle?
- Citric acid (Krebs) cycle
 - Glycolysis
 - Electron transport chain and oxidative phosphorylation
 - Light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis
 - Calvin cycle

Molecules	Change
O ₂	No change
CO ₂	Increase
ATP	Increase
NADH	Increase

12. What level of taxonomic organization contains both fungi and plants?
- Class
 - Order
 - Phylum
 - Kingdom
 - Domain
13. Which statement about the partial pressure of oxygen (O_2) in the dead space of the trachea at the end of exhalation is CORRECT?
- It is higher than the partial pressure of O_2 in the external atmosphere.
 - It is the same as the partial pressure of O_2 in the external atmosphere.
 - It is lower than the partial pressure of O_2 in the external atmosphere.
 - It is lower than the partial pressure of O_2 in the lungs.
 - It is higher than the partial pressure of O_2 in the external atmosphere and lower than that of the lungs.
14. Consider the three double stranded DNA molecules below. You slowly heat a solution containing all three molecules, causing them to disassociate and become single stranded. In which order will they disassociate (first to last)?
- | <u>Molecule 1:</u> | <u>Molecule 2:</u> | <u>Molecule 3:</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5' GCGGGCCAGCCCGAG 3' | 5' ATTATAAAATATTTA 3' | 5' GCGGGCCTATTTAGA 3' |
| 3' CGCCCGGTCGGGCTC 5' | 3' TAATATTTTATAAAT 5' | 3' CGCCCGGATAAATCT 5' |
- Molecule 1 then 2 then 3
 - Molecule 1 then 3 then 2
 - Molecule 2 then 3 then 1
 - Molecule 2 then 1 then 3
 - Molecule 3 then 2 then 1
15. The pulmonary artery takes _____ blood from the _____ to the _____.
- oxygenated; heart; body
 - oxygenated; heart; lungs
 - deoxygenated; lungs; heart
 - oxygenated; lungs; heart
 - deoxygenated; heart; lungs
16. Which statement about a skin cell from a woman and a skin cell from her son is CORRECT?
- 25% of the mother's nuclear DNA sequences are found in the son's skin cell.
 - 50% of the mother's nuclear DNA sequences are found in the son's skin cell.
 - 75% of the mother's nuclear DNA sequences are found in the son's skin cell.
 - 100% of the mother's nuclear DNA sequences are found in the son's skin cell.
 - The amount of the mother's nuclear DNA sequences found in the son's skin cell depends on which chromosomes the son inherited from his mother.
17. Parietal cells of the stomach release hydrochloric acid (HCl) to aid in digestion. Why are parietal cells themselves not digested by HCl?
- The H^+ and Cl^- ions are released separately, and only form HCl once they are in the lumen of the stomach.
 - Parietal cells contain inhibitory enzymes that inactivate the HCl, preventing proteolysis.
 - Mucous secreted by cells in the gastric pit prevents the HCl from accessing the parietal cells.
 - HCl has to be activated by pepsinogen, which is released by chief (peptic) cells.
 - Bicarbonate (HCO_3^-) ions inside of the parietal cells neutralize the HCl.

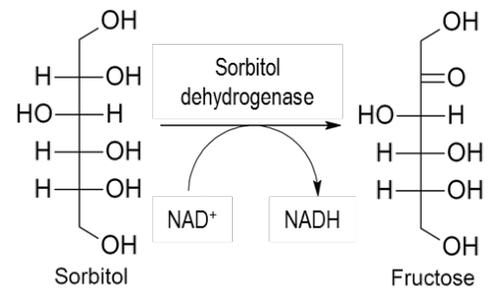
18. The hydrolysis of sucrose to glucose and fructose is exergonic. However, if you dissolve sucrose in water and keep the solution overnight at room temperature, there is no detectable conversion to glucose and fructose. Why?
- The change in free energy of the reaction is positive.
 - The change in free energy of the reaction is negative.
 - The activation energy of the reaction is high.
 - This is a condensation reaction, which is thermodynamically unfavourable.
 - The free energy of the products is higher than the free energy of the reactant.
19. Over the last century, the population sizes of many animal and plant species have been rapidly declining due to human activities. Given this information, which evolutionary mechanism would most likely be affected by this change?
- Natural selection
 - Genetic drift
 - Artificial selection
 - Gene flow
 - Mutation
20. You are studying the transport of a charged molecule (called chasenate) by three different types of cells. You want to determine which cell type uses active transport to take up the molecule. Each cell type is placed in media containing a high concentration of chasenate. The ratio of concentration of chasenate inside of the cell to concentration of chasenate outside of the cell is measured over time and the results are shown in the graph here. Which cell type(s) are most likely to be using active transport to take up chasenate?
- Cell type 1
 - Cell type 2
 - Cell type 3
 - Cell types 1 and 2
 - Cell types 2 and 3



21. Carbonic acid and sodium bicarbonate (sodium hydrogen carbonate) act as buffers in the blood. When a small amount of acid is added to this buffer, the H^+ ions are used up as they combine with the bicarbonate ions. What happens as a result?
- The pH of the blood increases.
 - The pH of the blood does not change.
 - The pH of the blood decreases.
 - Carbonic acid breaks down.
 - Sodium hydrogen carbonate is formed.
22. Bruce has hypothyroidism, a condition in which the thyroid gland is not producing adequate amounts of thyroxin (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3). Bruce also has low levels of circulating thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) and high levels of circulating thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH). What is the cause of Bruce's hypothyroidism?
- TSH receptors on the follicular cells of his thyroid gland are not functioning.
 - The sodium/iodide symporters on the follicular cells of his thyroid gland are not functioning.
 - Iodine absorption by his gastrointestinal tract has been reduced.
 - There is a lack of production and/or release of TSH from the pituitary gland.
 - There is a lack of production and/or release of TRH from the hypothalamus.

23. In some cases of diabetes in humans, glucose is metabolized to sorbitol. The enzyme sorbitol dehydrogenase then converts sorbitol into fructose by the reaction shown here. What type of reaction is this?

- Hydration
- Hydrogenation
- Oxidation/reduction
- Condensation
- Hydrolysis



24. A mutation occurs in a liver cell of a dog before the dog reproduces. When it reproduces, how many of the puppies are expected to have the mutation?

- All of the puppies will have the mutation.
- Half of the puppies will have the mutation.
- It depends which chromosomes the puppies inherit.
- It depends if the mutation is dominant or recessive.
- None of the puppies will inherit the mutation.

25. Upon implanting into the uterine wall, a blastocyst signals the release of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). What is the function of hCG?

- Maintain the corpus luteum, thus maintaining elevated levels of circulating progesterone and estrogen.
- Maintain elevated levels of progesterone and estrogen by stimulating the pituitary gland.
- Eliminate the corpus luteum, thus maintaining elevated levels of circulating luteinizing hormone.
- Eliminate the corpus luteum, thus maintaining elevated levels of circulating progesterone.
- Maintain the corpus luteum, thus maintaining elevated levels of circulating luteinizing hormone.

26. The electron carriers NADH and FADH₂ each donate electrons to the electron transport chain (ETC). Which statement best explains why FADH₂ generates fewer ATP than NADH does?

- Each molecule of FADH₂ donates fewer electrons to the ETC than NADH does.
- FADH₂ is only used to donate electrons when the cell has used up all of its NADH.
- The citric acid (Krebs) cycle generates more NADH than FADH₂.
- For each molecule of glucose oxidized, equal numbers of FADH₂ and NADH are produced.
- There is a lower reduction potential associated with FADH₂ than NADH.

27. Natural selection acts _____ on the phenotype and _____ on the genotype.

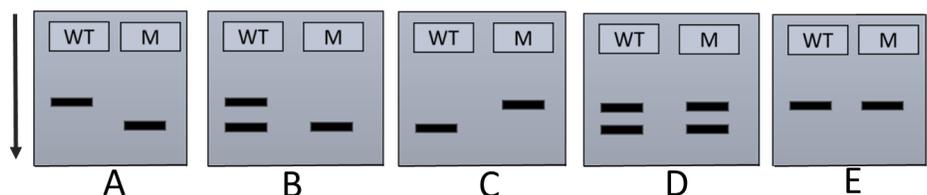
- directly; directly
- directly; indirectly
- indirectly; indirectly
- indirectly; directly
- indirectly; not at all

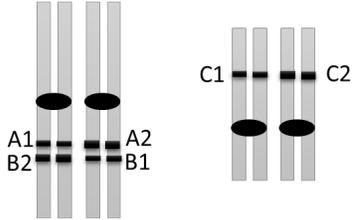
28. Violet eats an entire bag of gummy bear candies, which are high in glucose. How could a glucose molecule from a gummy bear provide the energy used to do work in Violet's cells?

- The glucose molecule is digested into simpler molecules, which have more energy.
- The glucose molecule is converted into ATP (adenosine triphosphate).
- The atoms of the glucose molecule are turned into energy.
- The energy within the glucose molecule is used to form molecules such as ATP.
- The energy of the glucose molecule is transferred to CO₂ and H₂O.

29. Which of the following is the definition of evolution used by evolutionary biologists?
- Genetic change in a population or taxon over time.
 - Survival of the fittest individuals in a population.
 - Change in appearance within an individual's lifetime.
 - Increasing complexity of organisms over time.
 - Adaptation of an organism to its environment.
30. How does water get to the leaves of a tall tree?
- It is pushed up from the roots to the leaves via a metabolically active pump in root cells.
 - It is pulled up from the roots by negative pressure generated by the evaporation of water from the leaves.
 - It is actively transported from cell to cell.
 - It enters the leaves through open stomata.
 - It is transported through phloem tissues.
31. Alcohol reduces the secretion of anti-diuretic hormone (ADH, also known as vasopressin). What happens when ADH levels are lowered?
- There will be an increased volume of dilute urine produced.
 - There will be an increased volume of concentrated urine produced.
 - There will be a decreased volume of dilute urine produced.
 - There will be a decreased volume of concentrated urine produced.
 - There will be an increased volume of urine whose concentration is unchanged.
32. How does the second law of thermodynamics apply to living organisms?
- As energy transformations occur, free energy increases and unusable energy decreases.
 - Reactions occur only with an input of energy.
 - The potential energy of ATP is converted to kinetic energy such as muscle contractions.
 - To maintain order, life requires a constant input of energy.
 - The complexity of living organisms is in disagreement with the second law of thermodynamics.
33. Which of the following is the strongest evidence for a shared evolutionary history between whales and fish?
- They occupy aquatic habitats.
 - They have a streamlined body shape.
 - They first appeared in the fossil record at about the same time.
 - They can be top predators in marine food webs.
 - They have a backbone that protects the nerve cord.
34. Consider two versions of a gene: the wild-type (normal), and a mutant version which contains a 100 base-pair insertion within the first intron of the gene. DNA was extracted from a homozygous wild-type (WT) cell, and a homozygous mutant (M) cell, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to amplify the entire gene sequence. The PCR products were separated using agarose gel electrophoresis (the gel separates DNA fragments based on nucleotide length). The arrow indicates the direction of movement of DNA through the gel. Which gel below correctly shows the expected PCR products?

- Gel A
- Gel B
- Gel C
- Gel D
- Gel E

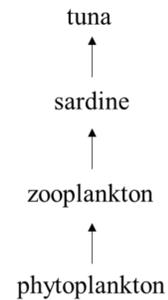


35. A cell cycle consists of:
- mitosis and meiosis.
 - G₁, the S phase, and G₂.
 - prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.
 - interphase and mitosis.
 - meiosis and fertilization.
36. What type of organism can convert nitrogen gas into chemical form (ammonia) that can then be used by other organisms?
- Bacteria
 - Plants
 - Green algae
 - Fungi
 - Protists
37. The product of the *CAL* gene is a transcription factor called CAL. CAL regulates transcription of another gene, *ATH*, by binding to the promoter of *ATH*. What type of mutation in the *CAL* gene is most likely to result in a CAL protein that has reduced binding affinity for the *ATH* promoter?
- A deletion of the promoter.
 - A single nucleotide substitution in an exon, resulting in no change to the amino acid sequence.
 - The deletion of three nucleotides within an intron.
 - A deletion of 50 nucleotides after exon 3.
 - An insertion of three nucleotides at the start of exon 3, adding a new stop codon.
38. The figure shows chromosomes that have replicated in a cell that will soon undergo meiosis. The alleles of three genes, *A*, *B*, and *C*, are labelled (the black ovals are centromeres). Which of the following gamete genotypes would be the LEAST frequent product after meiosis?
- 
- A1 B2 C1
 - A1 B1 C1
 - A1 B2 C2
 - A2 B1 C1
 - A2 B1 C2
39. Nutrients are cycled between the abiotic (non-living) and biotic (living) components of an ecosystem. Which organisms can both take up and release carbon in an ecosystem?
- Insects
 - Fungi
 - Vertebrates
 - Plants
 - None of the above, as carbon cycling is complex and requires multiple species interactions.
40. During an asthma attack in humans, the muscles around the main passageway into the lungs (bronchi) contract, resulting in narrowing of the bronchi. In order to breathe in the same volume of air in a single breath as one would normally (that is, when not having an asthma attack) which of the following must occur?
- Raising of the diaphragm higher into the chest cavity.
 - Increase the number of contractions of the diaphragm that occur in a one-minute interval.
 - Relaxing of the external intercostal muscles.
 - Lowering of the diaphragm into the abdominal cavity.
 - Contracting of the internal intercostal muscles.

41. In mice, tail shape is controlled by a single gene. You cross a mouse with a bent tail with/to a mouse with a straight tail. Half of their offspring have bent tails and half have straight tails (regardless of gender). What conclusion based on these results is CORRECT?
- Bent tail is dominant to straight tail.
 - Straight tail is dominant to bent tail.
 - One parent mouse is heterozygous, the other is homozygous.
 - Both parent mice are heterozygous.
 - Neither bent tail nor straight tail are dominant.
42. What is the best manipulation to undertake to achieve the goal of increasing the carrying capacity of a population of native (wild) plants in a given area (for example, a grassland habitat)?
- Increase the availability of nutrients.
 - Increase the number of herbivores.
 - Increase the intensity of competition among plant species.
 - Increase the amount of disruptive human activity.
 - Increase the number of carnivorous tertiary consumers.
43. Which statement about competition between two species is CORRECT?
- Competition always results in the extinction of one species.
 - Competition always occurs between generalist species.
 - Competition always reduces the population size of at least one species.
 - Competition always causes one species to adapt to a new resource.
 - Competition always creates new ecological niches for both species.
44. Intestinal bacteria are necessary for plant-eating animals to digest:
- lipids.
 - nitrogen.
 - carbon dioxide.
 - cellulose.
 - proteins.
45. The membrane potential of a neuron is determined by the movement of ions across the membrane. The likelihood of a neuron firing an action potential depends on whether the membrane becomes depolarized to the action potential threshold for that neuron. Which scenario would most likely result in the neuron reaching the threshold for generating an action potential?
- Net inward movement of Cl^- .
 - Net outward movement of Cl^- .
 - Net outward movement of Na^+ .
 - A combination of a net outward movement of Na^+ and a net inward movement of Cl^- .
 - A combination of a net outward movement of Na^+ and a net outward movement of Cl^- .
46. During translation, what would happen if an anticodon that differs at all nucleotide positions successfully binds to a codon of an mRNA?
- The amino acid will not be added to the protein.
 - No protein would be made.
 - The protein would still be made, but at lower amounts.
 - The protein would be unaffected.
 - The wrong amino acid will be added to the protein.

47. Tuna are apex predators that are currently overfished by humans. Which statement correctly describes a consequence of this human activity for the abundance of organisms in the food chain shown here?

- Zooplankton will decrease.
- Phytoplankton will decrease.
- Sardines will decrease.
- All three species (phytoplankton, zooplankton, sardines) will decrease.
- All three species (phytoplankton, zooplankton, sardines) will increase.



48. If a flowering plant (an angiosperm) fails to produce gibberellin what is most likely to happen?

- Fruit will not ripen.
- The plant will be short in overall height.
- Its tolerance to drought will be reduced.
- Lateral growth will stop, such as no side branches off of the main stem.
- Leaves will not be shed in the fall months.

49. A sequence of DNA is shown below. Hypothetically, if either strand could be transcribed, in what direction will the RNA polymerase move?



- From left to right on both strands.
- From right to left on both strands.
- From left to right on the upper strand, and from right to left on the lower strand.
- From right to left on the upper strand, and left to right on the lower strand.
- It will bind to both strands but will be unable to move because of spatial interference.

50. Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, is a severe, often fatal illness in humans. Which statement about Ebola is FALSE?

- The virus is transmitted to humans from wild animals.
- Ebola spreads from human to human by inhaling the airborne virus.
- The first EVD outbreaks occurred in remote villages in Africa; the most recent outbreak in West Africa involves major urban as well as rural areas.
- There is as yet no proven treatment available for EVD.
- There are currently no licensed Ebola vaccines but potential candidates are undergoing evaluation.

End of exam.

- Thank you for participating in the 2015 National Biology Competition.
- Competition results, including scholarship information, certificates, and cash prizes, will be received by your school in late May.
- Honour rolls of the top students and schools, the names of the students eligible for a competition scholarship, and the exam questions with answers will be posted on the competition's website in late May: biocomp.utoronto.ca