



Organisms (Unity and diversity) practice questions

7 questions · 19 marks · mark scheme at the back

For IB Diploma Biology SL undefined. **HL only** is additional higher level content, for HL students only.

Name

Total / 19

1 PAPER 1A STYLE [1 mark]

Which is the correct way to write the binomial of the grey wolf?

- A. ☐ Canis Lupus
- B. ☐ canis lupus
- C. ☐ *Canis lupus*
- D. ☐ *Lupus canis*

2 PAPER 1A STYLE [1 mark]

Which statement about chromosome numbers is correct?

- A. ☐ All mammals have 46 chromosomes in their body cells.
- B. ☐ Diploid cells have an even number of chromosomes.
- C. ☐ Species with more chromosomes are more complex.
- D. ☐ Chimpanzees have fewer chromosomes than humans.

3 PAPER 1A STYLE [1 mark]

What is the main source of genome diversity between individuals of the same species?

- A. ☐ Differences in the number of genes
- B. ☐ Single-nucleotide polymorphisms
- C. ☐ Differences in chromosome number
- D. ☐ Differences in the genetic code

4 PAPER 2A STYLE [4 marks]

(a) State the biological species concept. [1] (b) Outline why it can be an arbitrary decision whether two populations are the same species or different species. [3]

5 PAPER 2A STYLE**[4 marks]**

Humans have 46 chromosomes and chimpanzees have 48. Evaluate the evidence for the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 arose from the fusion of two chromosomes found in a shared primate ancestor.

6 PAPER 1B STYLE**[5 marks]**

The table shows approximate haploid genome sizes taken from a genome database. (a) Calculate how many times larger the genome of *Paris japonica* is than the human genome. [1] (b) Using the data, evaluate the hypothesis that genome size increases with the complexity of an organism. [3] (c) Suggest one reason why some plants have much larger genomes than humans. [1]

Approximate haploid genome sizes		
Organism	Group	Genome size / million base pairs
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	bacterium	4.6
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	fungus (yeast)	12
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	insect	180
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	flowering plant	135
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	mammal	3,100
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	flowering plant	16,000
<i>Paris japonica</i>	flowering plant	149,000

Answer =

Outline current and potential future uses of whole genome sequencing.

Mark scheme

One mark for each point unless a maximum is given. Words in brackets are not needed for the mark.

1. [1]

C C: genus first with a capital letter, species name lowercase, in italics [1]

2. [1]

B B: chromosomes in diploid cells are in homologous pairs [1]

3. [1]

B B: members of a species share most of their genome; SNPs give some diversity [1]

4. [4]

- (a) a group of organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring [1]
- (b) speciation is the splitting of one species into two or more [1]
- (b) speciation usually happens gradually / not by a single act [1]
- (b) non-interbreeding populations diverge / become more and more different in their traits [1]
- (b) no clear point at which they become separate species / intermediate stages exist [1]
- (b) interbreeding cannot be tested if populations are geographically separated OWTTE [1]
- max 4

5. [4]

- banding pattern of human chromosome 2 matches chimpanzee chromosomes 12 and 13 (2A and 2B) end to end [1]
- telomere sequences found near the middle of chromosome 2 / at the fusion point [1]
- remains of a second (inactive) centromere on chromosome 2 [1]
- gene order (largely) matches that on the two chimpanzee chromosomes [1]
- fusion explains reduction from 48 to 46 / 24 to 23 pairs [1]
- the hypothesis is testable / made predictions that could have been falsified [1]
- evidence supports but does not prove the hypothesis / fusion itself was not observed OWTTE [1]
- max 4

6. [5]

- (a) $149,000 \div 3,100 = 48$ (times) [1] Accept 48.1
- (b) supported: simplest organisms / bacterium and yeast have the smallest genomes [1]
- (b) not supported: plants such as wheat / *Paris japonica* have larger genomes than humans [1]
- (b) *Arabidopsis* and *Drosophila* have genomes of a similar size / same order of magnitude despite being very different organisms OWTTE [1]
- (b) conclusion: no close correlation between genome size and complexity / hypothesis not supported overall [1]
- (b) only one or a few species per group / small sample of species [1]
- (c) more non-coding / repetitive DNA [1] Accept extra copies of whole chromosome sets / polyploidy
- max 5

7. [3]

- sequencing is increasingly fast and cheap, so many genomes can be compared [1]
- current: research into evolutionary relationships between species / comparing numbers of base differences [1]
- current: finding SNPs / variation linked to traits or diseases [1]
- future: personalised medicine [1]
- choosing drugs / doses / predicting disease risk from an individual's genome [1]
- max 3