Natural and artificial selection

Question Paper 1

Level	International A Level		
Subject	Biology		
Exam Board	CIE		
Topic	Selection and evolution		
Sub Topic	Natural and artificial selection		
Booklet	Theory		
Paper Type	Question Paper 1		

Time Allowed: 57 minutes

Score : /47

Percentage : /100

Grade Boundaries:

A*	Α	В	С	D	E	U
>85%	′77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

1 Spartina alterniflora is a grass that grows in salt marshes. It spreads by means of seeds and by underground stems. On its native east coast of North America it prevents salt marshes from being eroded by the sea and provides a food source for a large number of different species of animals.

Some time after its introduction to the west coast of North America in 1973, *S. alterniflora* hybridised with Californian cord grass, *S. foliosa*. The hybrid now outcompetes the native species.

The hybrid differs from its parent species in a number of ways:

- it is taller
- it produces very large numbers of pollen grains which are dispersed by wind to the other species, producing yet more hybrid plants
- it produces larger numbers of seeds capable of germination
- it can self-pollinate.

a)	State the structural features that are characteristic of a wind-pollinated flower and explai how each feature contributes to successful pollination.
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(b)	Suggest how self-pollination could help the population of hybrid plants to increase.	
		ı
(c)	Suggest why the hybrid plant is not considered to be a new species of <i>Spartina</i> .	[S]
(0)	Suggest why the hybrid plant is not considered to be a new species of opartina.	
		[1]
	от]	tal: 9]

- 2 Artificial selection has been carried out for thousands of years. An example of this is the Santa Gertrudis breed of cattle, which grow fast and tolerate high temperatures and high humidity. This breed was developed from the following two breeds:
 - English shorthorn cattle, which grow fast but do not tolerate high temperatures and high humidity.
 - Brahman cattle from India, which tolerate high temperatures and high humidity.

(a)	Explain how artificial selection has taken place to produce Santa Gertrudis cattle.
	[3]
(b)	
	[2]
(c)	Artificial selection can result in inbreeding.
	Suggest problems that may result from inbreeding.
	[3]

3 Myostatin is a protein that is produced in mammalian skeletal muscle cells. It circulates in the blood and acts on muscle tissue to slow down further differentiation and growth.

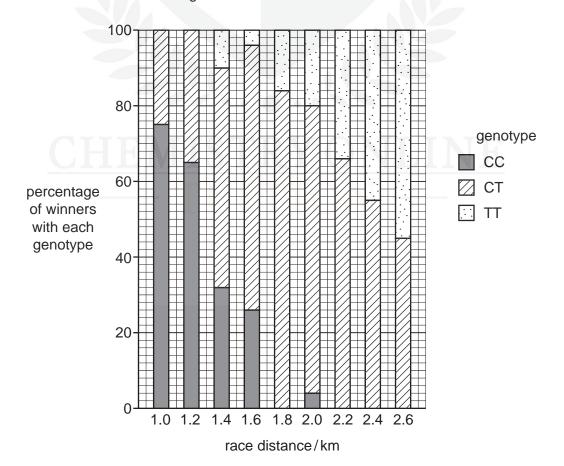
In thoroughbred racehorses, a mutation involving the substitution of a single nucleotide has been identified in the *MSTN* gene which codes for myostatin. At the site of this mutation, the DNA nucleotide has either a cytosine (C) base or a thymine (T) base, giving race horses three possible genotypes for this mutation: CC, CT or TT.

(a) At two years of age, racehorses with the MSTN CC genotype have greater muscle mass than those with the TT genotype.

Suggest an explanation for this difference).	
<u> </u>		
		[2]

(b) Racehorses that had won races of different distances were tested to determine their *MSTN* genotype.

The results are shown in Fig. 2.1.



	n reference to Fig. 2.1, describe the effect of the MSTN genotype on the ability or ehorses to win races of different lengths.
	[4
Mod	dern thoroughbred racehorses are the result of many years of artificial selection.
	lain:
(i)	what is meant by artificial selection
	[2
(ii)	how genetic tests for the MSTN genotype can help in the selective breeding of racehorses
	[2
	[Total: 10]
	10lal. 10

[Total: 5]

5	(a)	Explain how changes in the nucleotide sequence of DNA may affect the amino acid
		sequence in a protein. [7]
	(b)	Explain how natural selection may bring about evolution. [8]
		[Total: 15]
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