

## 2019 AP<sup>®</sup> BIOLOGY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

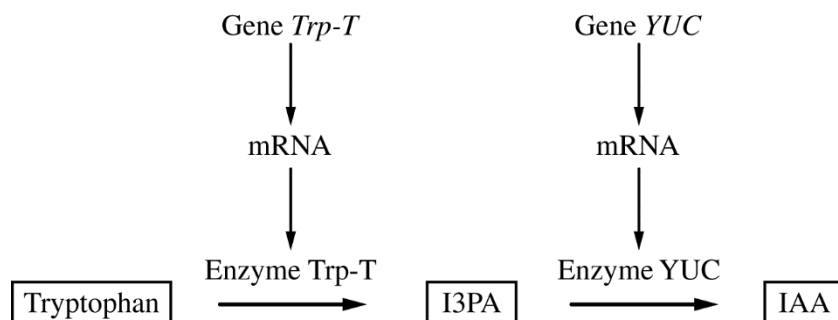


Figure 1. Model of two-step enzymatic plant pathway for synthesis of IAA from tryptophan

1. Auxins are plant hormones that coordinate several aspects of root growth and development. Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) is an auxin that is usually synthesized from the amino acid tryptophan (Figure 1). Gene *Trp-T* encodes an enzyme that converts tryptophan to indole-3-pyruvic acid (I3PA), which is then converted to IAA by an enzyme encoded by the gene *YUC*.
  - (a) **Circle** ONE arrow that represents transcription on the template pathway. **Identify** the molecule that would be absent if enzyme YUC is nonfunctional.
  - (b) **Predict** how the deletion of one base pair in the fourth codon of the coding region of gene *Trp-T* would most likely affect the production of IAA. **Justify** your prediction.
  - (c) **Explain** one feedback mechanism by which a cell could prevent production of too much IAA without limiting I3PA production.
  - (d) Rhizobacteria are a group of bacteria that live in nodules on plant roots. Rhizobacteria can produce IAA and convert atmospheric nitrogen into forms that can be used by plants. Plants release carbon-containing molecules into the nodules. Based on this information, **identify** the most likely ecological relationship between plants and rhizobacteria. **Describe** ONE advantage to the bacteria of producing IAA.
  - (e) A researcher removed a plant nodule and identified several “cheater” rhizobacteria that do not produce IAA or fix nitrogen. **Describe** the evolutionary advantage of being a bacterial cheater in a population composed predominantly of noncheater bacteria. Plants can adjust the amount of carbon-containing molecules released into nodules in response to the amount of nitrogen fixed in the nodule. **Predict** the change in the bacterial population that would cause the plant to reduce the amount of carbon-containing molecules provided to the nodule.

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**Question 1**

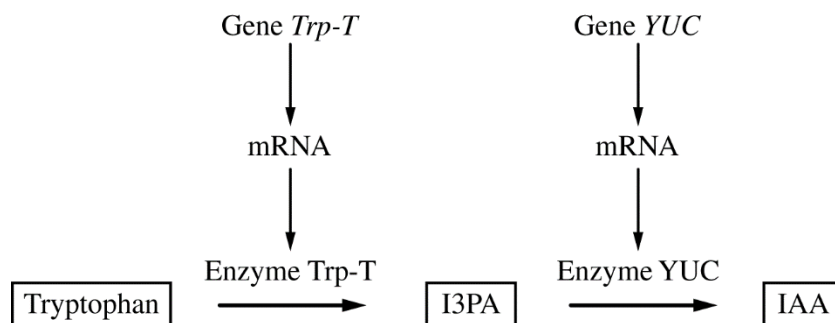


Figure 1. Model of two-step enzymatic plant pathway for synthesis of IAA from tryptophan

Auxins are plant hormones that coordinate several aspects of root growth and development. Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) is an auxin that is usually synthesized from the amino acid tryptophan (Figure 1). Gene *Trp-T* encodes an enzyme that converts tryptophan to indole-3-pyruvic acid (I3PA), which is then converted to IAA by an enzyme encoded by the gene *YUC*.

- (a) **Circle** ONE arrow that represents transcription on the template pathway. **Identify** the molecule that would be absent if enzyme YUC is nonfunctional.

**Circle (1 point)**

- Circle around either arrow pointing from a gene (*Trp-T* or *YUC*) to mRNA

**Identification (1 point)**

- IAA

- (b) **Predict** how the deletion of one base pair in the fourth codon of the coding region of gene *Trp-T* would most likely affect the production of IAA. **Justify** your prediction.

**Prediction (1 point)**

- Reduction in IAA production OR No production of IAA

**Justification (1 point)**

- The mutation will result in the translation of an inactive/nonfunctional Trp-T enzyme.
- The mutation will result in no translation of the Trp-T enzyme.
- The mutation will result in no/reduced production of I3PA.

- (c) **Explain** one feedback mechanism by which a cell could prevent production of too much IAA without limiting I3PA production.

**Explanation (2 points)**

- Negative feedback/feedback inhibition/increasing amounts of IAA inhibits the pathway.
- Production of YUC enzyme is inhibited OR YUC enzyme activity is inhibited.

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**Question 1 (continued)**

- (d) Rhizobacteria are a group of bacteria that live in nodules on plant roots. Rhizobacteria can produce IAA and convert atmospheric nitrogen into forms that can be used by plants. Plants release carbon-containing molecules into the nodules. Based on this information, **identify** the most likely ecological relationship between plants and rhizobacteria. **Describe** ONE advantage to the bacteria of producing IAA.

**Identification (1 point)**

- Mutualism

**Description (1 point)**

- Increases habitat/number of nodules for the rhizobacteria.
- The bacteria receive carbon/carbon-containing molecules (as a result of increased plant growth).

- (e) A researcher removed a plant nodule and identified several “cheater” rhizobacteria that do not produce IAA or fix nitrogen. **Describe** the evolutionary advantage of being a bacterial cheater in a population composed predominantly of noncheater bacteria. Plants can adjust the amount of carbon-containing molecules released into nodules in response to the amount of nitrogen fixed in the nodule. **Predict** the change in the bacterial population that would cause the plant to reduce the amount of carbon-containing molecules provided to the nodule.

**Description (1 point)**

- Cheaters/bacteria that benefit without producing IAA/fixing nitrogen have more energy for reproduction.

**Prediction (1 point)**

- Decrease in the nitrogen-fixing/noncheater bacteria
- Decrease in the amount of nitrogen fixed (by bacteria)