

**Phystech.International Olympiad in Biology**  
**2020/21 academic year**  
**Final stage (online with proctoring)**



**ANSWERS TO TASKS FOR PRE-GRADUATING LEVEL**

**The Olympiad tasks are divided into three parts:**

**Part A:** Tasks with one correct answer (total: 21 tasks, 24 points)

**Part B:** Multiple Choice Questions (total: 6 tasks, 18 points)

**Part C:** Matching Questions (total: 6 tasks, 30 points)

**Total: 72 points**

## **Part A: Tasks with one correct answer**

In all the tasks of this part, there is a condition at the beginning, and then four answer options (under the letters from A to D). Participants need to determine which one of the answer options is correct (fits the wording of the task). Each task can have only one correct answer. For each question, the number of points for the correct answer is indicated: there are two costs - 1 point each and 2 points each.

### **Grading system:**

For each correct answer - 1 or 2 points

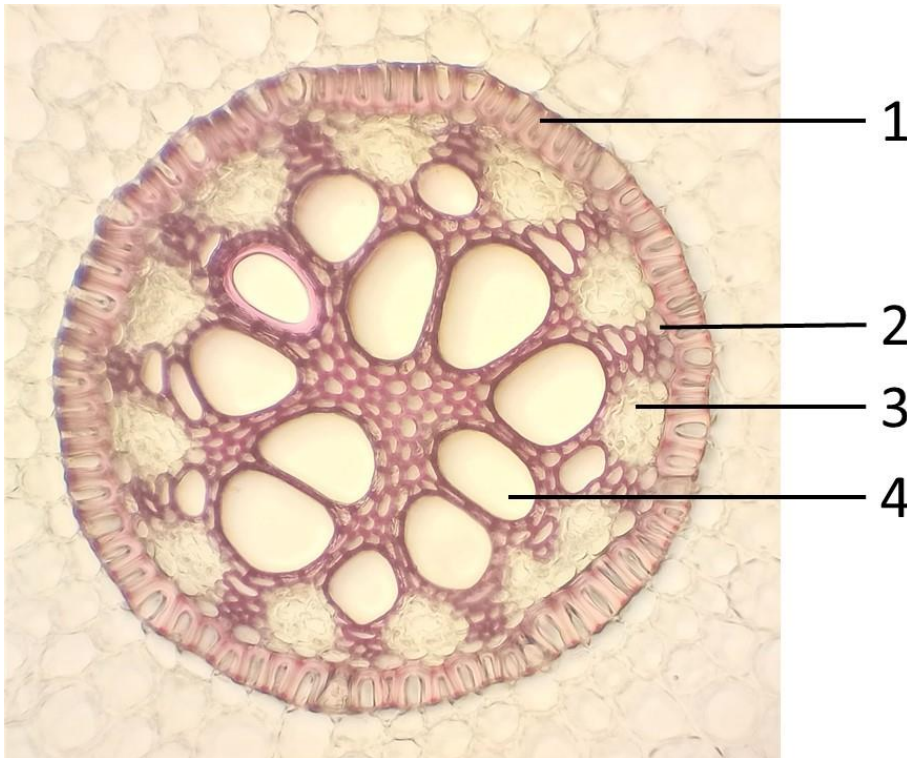
For each wrong answer - 0 points

**Correct answers are underlined**

**Task 1 (ID 1) - 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The photo below shows the vascular cylinder in a transverse section of *Iris × germanica* root (the section is stained with phloroglucinol):



**What plant tissues are indicated by numbers? Choose the right combination of numbers and tissue names**

*Variant 1:*

- A) 1 – endodermis, 2 – pericycle, 3 – phloem, 4 – xylem;
- B) 1 – endodermis, 2 – phloem, 3 – xylem, 4 – sclerenchyma;
- C) 1 – pericycle, 2 – endodermis, 3 – phloem, 4 – xylem;
- D) 1 – vascular cambium, 2 – pericycle, 3 – phloem, 4 – xylem;

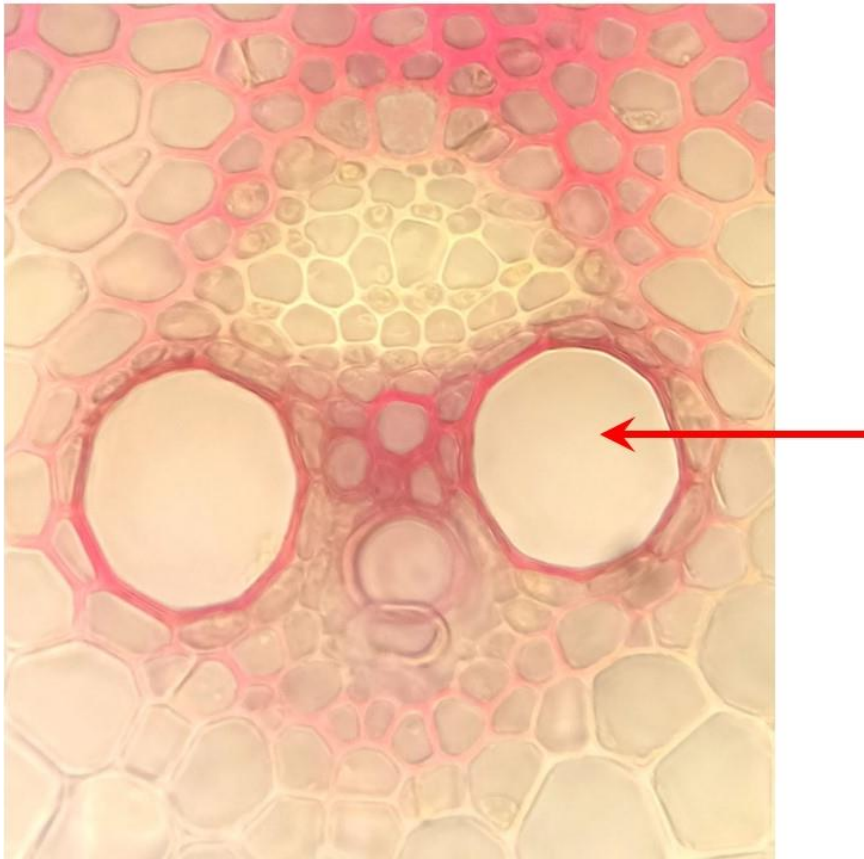
*Variant 2:*

- A) 1 – endodermis, 2 – vascular cambium, 3 – phloem, 4 – xylem;
- B) 1 – endodermis, 2 – pericycle, 3 – phloem, 4 – xylem;
- C) 1 – exodermis, 2 – collenchyma, 3 – phloem, 4 – xylem;
- D) 1 – rhizodermis, 2 – pericycle, 3 – phloem, 4 – sclerenchyma;

**Task 2 (ID 2) – 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The photo shows the vascular bundle of a flowering plant (*Angiospermae*).



Choose the answer that correctly indicates: (1) the type of the vascular bundle, (2) a group of plants for which this vascular bundle is characteristic, (3) tissue indicated by an arrow.

Variant 1:

- A) (1) collateral open, (2) *Monocotyledoneae*, (3) phloem;
- B) (1) collateral closed, (2) *Monocotyledoneae*, (3) xylem;
- C) (1) bicollateral, (2) *Monocotyledoneae*, (3) sclerenchyma;
- D) (1) collateral closed, (2) *Dicotyledoneae*, (3) phloem;

Variant 2:

- A) (1) collateral closed, (2) *Monocotyledoneae*, (3) parenchyma;
- B) (1) collateral open, (2) *Dicotyledoneae*, (3) xylem;
- C) (1) collateral closed, (2) *Monocotyledoneae*, (3) xylem;
- D) (1) collateral open, (2) *Monocotyledoneae*, (3) xylem;

**Task 3 (ID 3) – 2 points**

Common part of the question for all variants:

In the root and shoot apical meristems of the most spore plants (*Tracheophyta*), there is only one initial cell (initial). Initial is very different from other cells in size and shape. The photos below show longitudinal sections of the apices of flowering (*Angiospermae*) and spore plants.



The apices of spore plants are shown in the photographs:

Variant 1:

- A) 1, 2, 4;
- B) 3, 5, 6;
- C) 1, 6;
- D) 3, 4, 5;

Variant 2:

- A) 3, 5, 6;
- B) 3, 4, 5, 6;
- C) 2, 5;
- D) 1, 3, 4;

**Task 4 (ID 4) – 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The photographs show thorns of different plants, one of whose functions is to protect against being eaten by phytophages.



The thorns of the following plants are homologous to the leaf:

Variant 1:

- A) 1 –Crataégus, 2 –Gleditsia, 6 –Berberis;
- B) 2 –Gleditsia, 4 –Sílybum, 6 –Berberis;
- C) 1 –Crataégus, 4 –Sílybum, 5 –Rósa;
- D) 3 –Opuntia, 4 –Sílybum, 6 –Berberis;

Variant 2:

- A) 3 –Opuntia, 4 –Sílybum, 6 –Berberis;
- B) 1 –Crataégus, 4 –Sílybum, 6 –Berberis;
- C) 2 –Gleditsia, 3 –Opuntia, 5 –Rósa;
- D) 4 –Sílybum, 5 –Rósa, 6 –Berberis;

**Task 5 (ID 5) – 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

**Root systems can be allorhizal and homorrhizal in origin.**



1. *Huperzia selago*



2. *Poa annua*



3. *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*



4. *Dryopteris carthusiana*



5. *Plantago major*



6. *Berteroa incana*

**The primary homorrhizal root system develops in the plants shown in the figure:**

*Variant 1:*

- A) 2, 4, 5;
- B) 1, 3, 4;
- C) 1, 3, 5;
- D) 4, 5, 6;

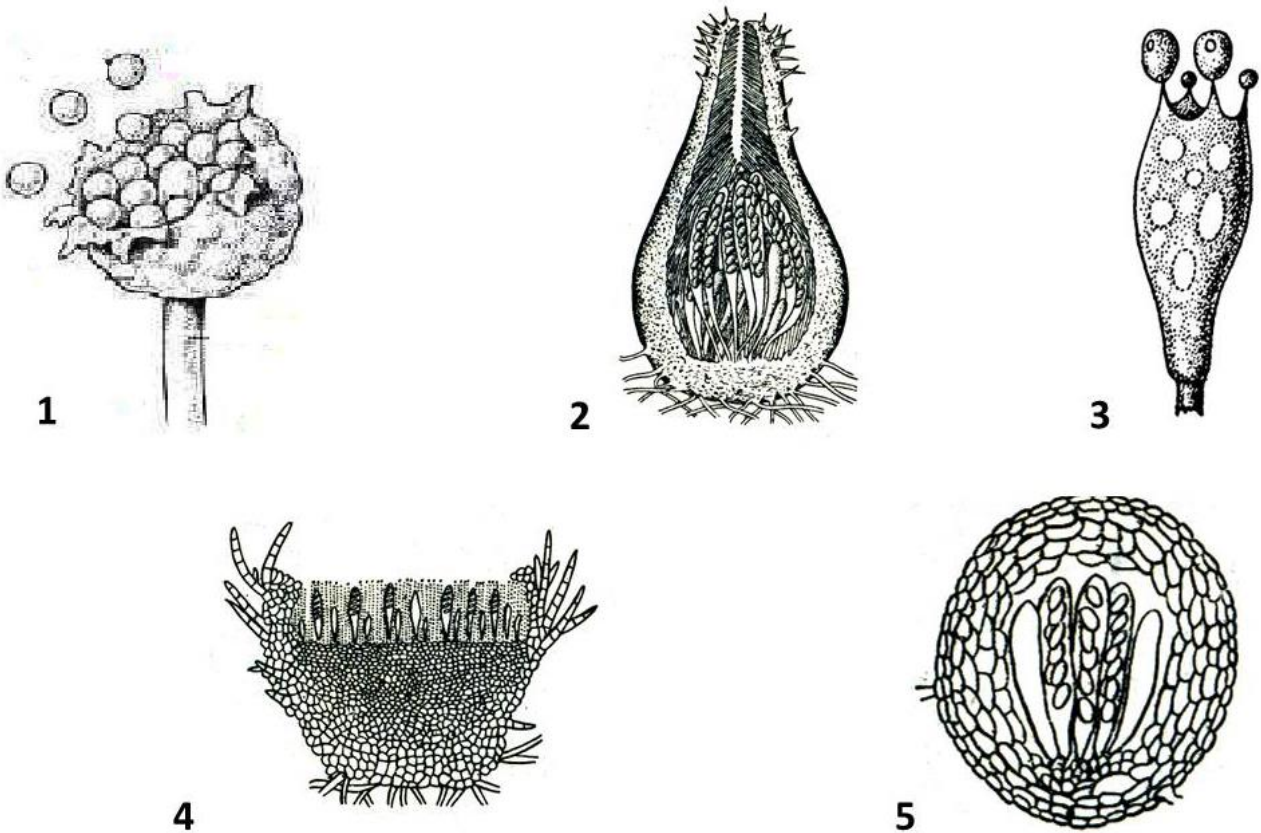
*Variant 2:*

- A) 1, 3, 4;
- B) 1, 2, 4;
- C) 2, 4, 6;
- D) 3, 5, 6;

**Task 6 (ID 6) – 2 points**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The figure below depicts the various structures used for the propagation of fungi.



Choose the correct combination of numbers and names of reproductive organs corresponding to the representatives of Ascomycetes:

Variant 1:

- A) 1 – sporangium, 2 – perithecium, 3 – holobasidia;
- B) 2 – perithecium, 3 – holobasidia, 4 – apothecia;
- C) 2 – perithecium, 4 – apothecia, 5 – cleistocarp;
- D) 3 – holobasidia, 4 – apothecia, 5 – cleistocarp;

Variant 2:

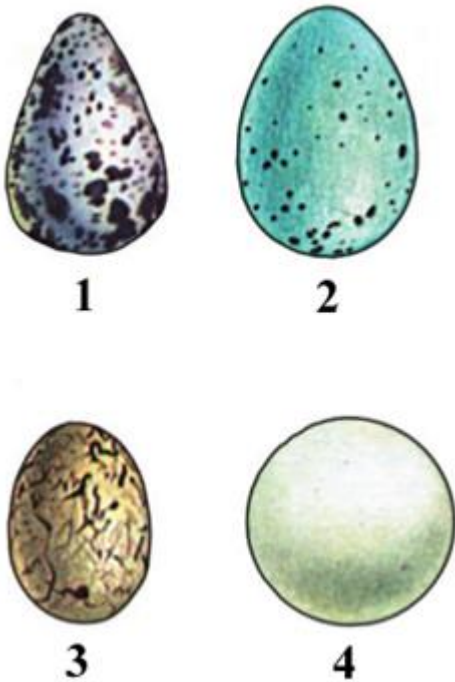
- A) 1 – clestothecium 2 – holobasidia, 3 – perithecium;
- B) 2 – perithecium, 4 – apothecia, 5 – cleistocarp;
- C) 1 – clestothecium, 3 – holobasidia, 4 – apothecia;
- D) 2 – perithecium, 3 – holobasidia, 5 – sporangium;



**Task 7 (ID 7) - 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The figure below shows the eggs of some birds (Aves).



Using the figure and your theoretical knowledge, choose the correct answer

Variant 1:

- A) The eggs of all birds have a calcareous shell;
- B) The lack of pigment on the shell (colorless) is a sign that the nests of such birds are located open on the ground;
- C) Egg 1 belongs to representatives of the order *Falconiformes* and is laid in a floating nest;
- D) The egg hatches a larva that does not look like an adult.

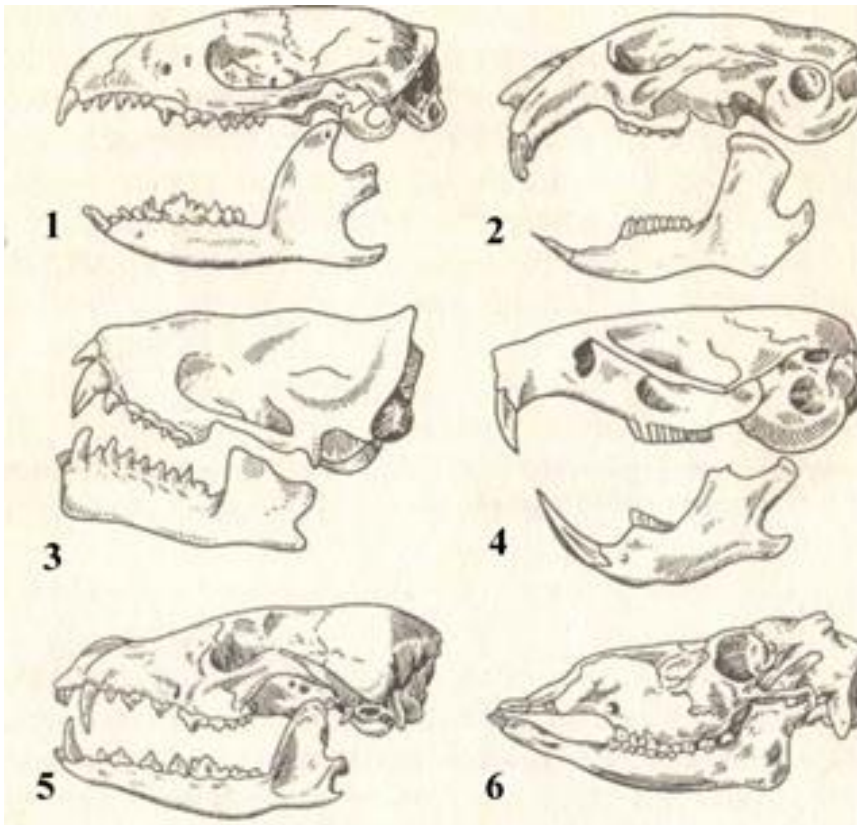
Variant 2:

- A) The eggs of all birds have a soft leathery shell;
- B) In the vast majority of bird species nesting on the surface of the earth, the eggs have a protective color;
- C) Egg 4 belongs to representatives of the order *Passeriformes*;
- D) Birds have a larval stage.

**Task 8 (ID 8) - 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The figure below shows the skulls of some mammals (Mammalia).



Using the figure and your theoretical knowledge, choose the correct answer:

Variant 1:

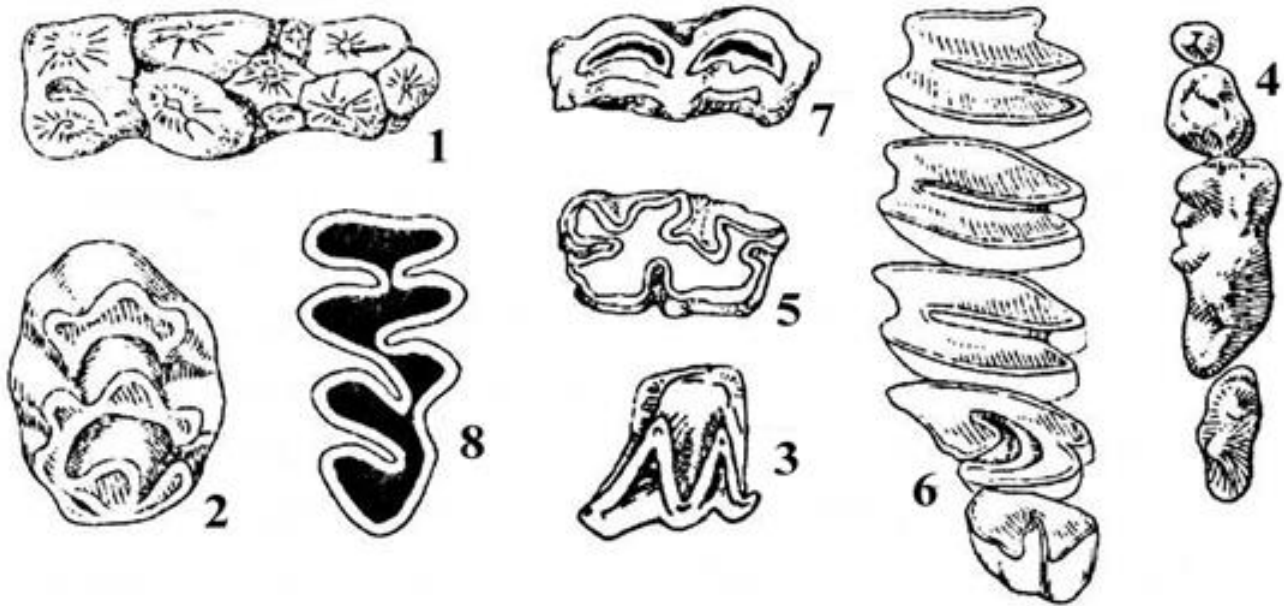
- A) Skulls 2 and 4 belong to mainly herbivorous mammals;
- B) Skull 5 lacks canines;
- C) Skull 6 belongs to a brown bear (*Ursus arctos*);
- D) An animal with skull 1 has a well-defined diastema;

Variant 2:

- A) Skulls 1 and 6 belong to animals that eat animal food;
- B) Skull 4 has well-defined canines;
- C) An animal with a skull 4 belongs to the order *Rodentia*;
- D) In an animal with skull 5, the incisors are much larger than the canines;

**Task 9 (ID 9) – 2 points**

Common part of the question for all variants:

**The figure below shows the chewing surfaces of the teeth of some mammals (Mammalia).****Using the figure and your theoretical knowledge, choose the correct answer:***Variant 1:*

- A) Figures 1, 4, 6 show the tooth surfaces of carnivorous mammals (Carnivora);
- B) Tooth surface 1 is typical for representatives of the order *Lagomorpha* (rabbits);
- C) Teeth with surfaces 1, 4, 8 are typical for herbivores;
- D) Surface 4 may belong to a wolf (*Canis lupus*);

*Variant 2:*

- A) Figures 1, 4, 6 show the tooth surface of even-toed ungulates (*Artiodactyla*);
- B) Tooth surface 1 is typical for representatives of pigs (*Artiodactyla, Suidae*);
- C) Teeth with surfaces 1, 4, 8 are typical for omnivores;
- D) Surface 6 may belong to the red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*);

**Task 10 (ID 10) - 1 point**

*Common part of the question for all variants:*

**In some acute (heart injury, myocardial rupture) or chronic (pericarditis) conditions and diseases, there is an accumulation of fluid between two layers of the pericardium - cardiac tamponade. This potentially life-threatening situation is characterized by the following symptoms:**

*Variant 1:*

- A) Hemoptysis, collapse of neck veins, low blood pressure (hypotension);
- B) Swelling of the veins in the neck, dull heart sounds, low blood pressure (hypotension);
- C) Jaundice of the skin, collapse of neck veins, hemoptysis;
- D) High blood pressure (hypertension), swelling of the veins of the neck, muffled heart sounds;

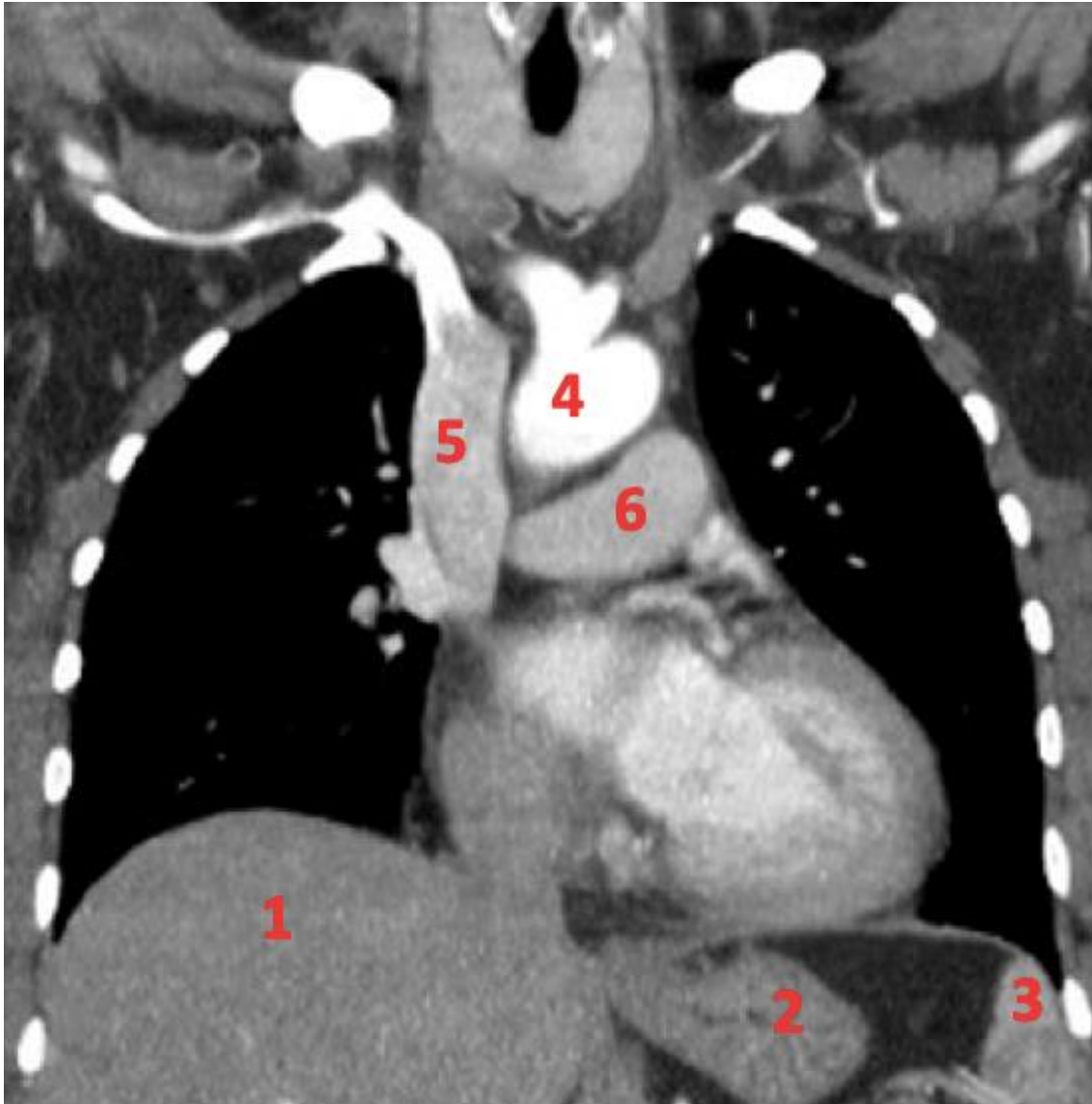
*Variant 2:*

- A) Decreased inspiratory pulse wave amplitude, muffled heart sounds, low blood pressure (hypotension);
- B) Hemoptysis, collapse of the neck veins, dull heart sounds;
- C) Swelling of the neck veins, low blood pressure (hypotension), decreased expiratory pulse wave amplitude;
- D) High blood pressure (hypertension), hemoptysis, decrease in the amplitude of the pulse wave during inspiration;

**Task 11 (ID 11) - 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The figure below shows a section of a CT scan of the chest in the frontal plane.



**What structures of the human chest are indicated by numbers? Choose the right combination of numbers and structure names:**

*Variant 1:*

- A) 1 - spleen, 2 - stomach, 3 - liver, 4 - aorta, 5 - pulmonary trunk, 6 - superior vena cava;
- B) 1 - liver, 2 - spleen, 3 - stomach, 4 - superior vena cava, 5 - aorta, 6 - pulmonary trunk;
- C) 1 - liver, 2 - spleen, 3 - stomach, 4 - superior vena cava, 5 - aorta, 6 - pulmonary trunk;
- D) 1 - liver, 2 - stomach, 3 - spleen, 4 - aorta, 5 - superior vena cava, 6 - pulmonary trunk;

*Variant 2:*

- A) 1 - spleen, 2 - liver, 3 - stomach, 4 - pulmonary trunk, 5 - superior vena cava, 6 - aorta;
- B) 1 - liver, 2 - stomach, 3 - spleen, 4 - pulmonary trunk, 5 - aorta; 6 - superior vena cava;
- C) 1 - liver, 2 - stomach, 3 - spleen, 4 - aorta, 5 - superior vena cava, 6 - pulmonary trunk;
- D) 1 - stomach, 2 - spleen, 3 - liver, 4 - superior vena cava, 5 - aorta, 6 - pulmonary trunk;

**Task 12 (ID 13) - 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

**Immune system works almost like the police. Look at the picture below and answer what type of immune cells interaction is demonstrated:**



Variant 1:

- A) Activation of B-lymphocytes by T-helpers;
- B) Antigen presentation to T-lymphocytes;
- C) Interaction between T-killers and infected cells;
- D) T-cell anergy.

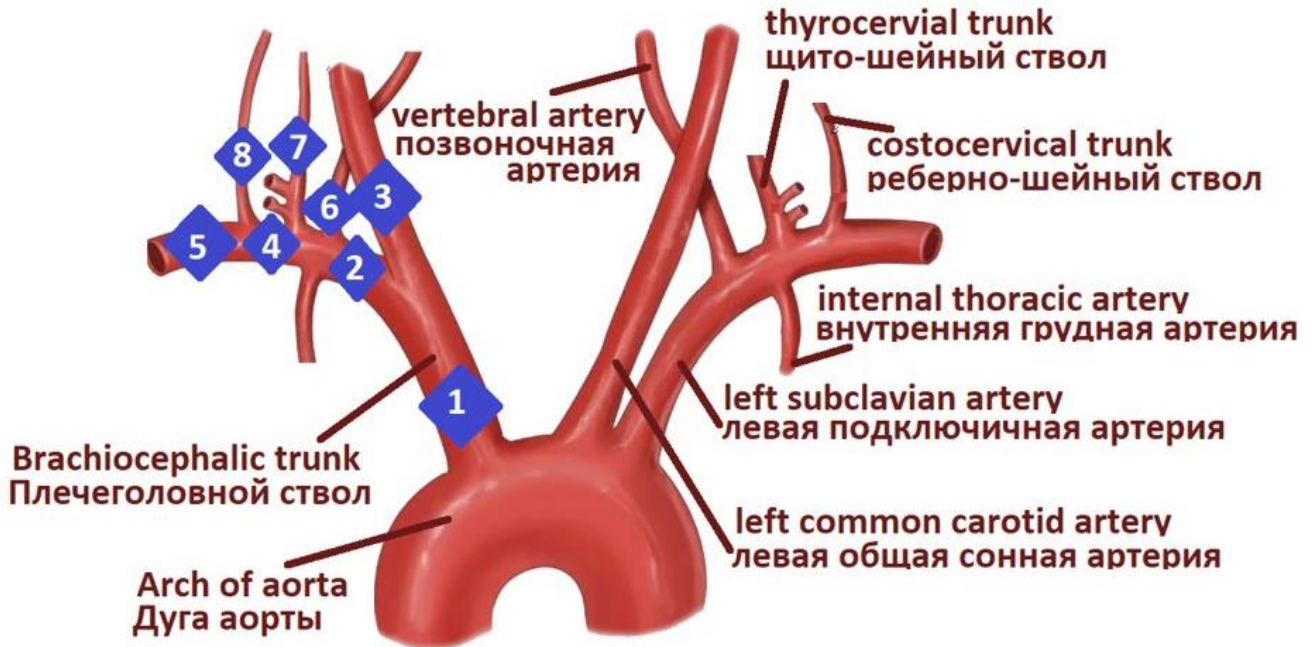
Variant 2:

- A) Activation of immune memory cells;
- B) Antigen presentation to T-lymphocytes;
- C) Activation of the complement system by the infectious agent;
- D) Attraction of neutrophils to the focus of inflammation by proinflammatory macrophages;

**Task 13 (ID 14) – 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The group of brachiocephalic arteries is shown on the picture below. Find the locus of arterial stenosis which causes Subclavian steal syndrome (syncope and vertigo attacks associated with hand pain, rare pulse and low arterial pressure comparing to the other hand):



Variant 1:

- A) 1;
- B) 2;
- C) 3;
- D) 6;

Variant 2:

- A) 1;
- B) 2;
- C) 4;
- D) 5;

**Task 14 (ID 16) - 1 point**

*Common part of the question for all variants:*

**You need to isolate the poly (A) binding protein (PABP). To do this, you transformed *Escherichia coli* with a plasmid encoding PABP with the x6His-SUMO tag, separated from the target protein by a sequence recognized by the Ulp protease. Then you induced protein production and isolated the fairly pure PABP-x6His-SUMO (molar mass - 84 kg/mol) using affinity chromatography on Ni-agarose resin that binds imidazole groups, of which there are many in the x6His-SUMO tag. Now you plan to add an Ulp protease to the solution to cut the protein into the PABP itself (71 kg / mol) and the x6His-SUMO peptide. Ulp protease also contains the indicated tag. Choose the correct statement.**

*Variant 1:*

- A) As a result of proteolysis of PABP-x6His-SUMO with Ulp protease, an equimolar (equal by mol) amount of PABP and x6His-SUMO tag will be obtained;
- B) Adding excess imidazole to the reaction buffer will increase the amount of resin bound protein;
- C) Incubation of the reaction mixture after proteolysis with an excess of fresh Ni-agarose resin followed by removal of the resin will not result in simultaneous purification of the mixture from x6His-SUMO peptide, Ulp protease and unreacted PABP-x6His-SUMO;
- D) According to the results of the experiment, it can be concluded that bacteria encode the Ulp protease.

*Variant 2:*

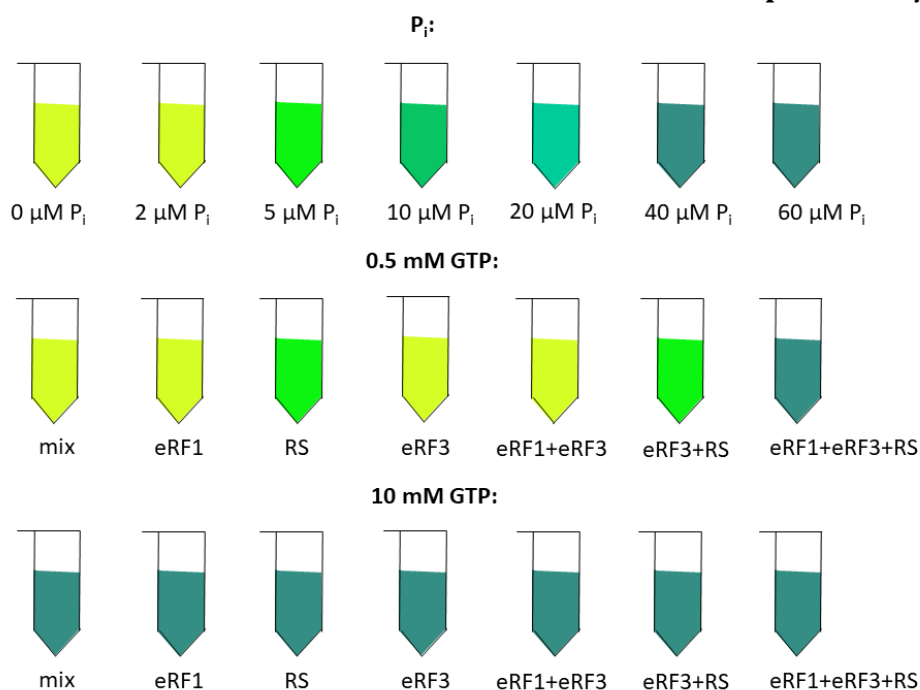
- A) As a result of proteolysis of PABP-x6His-SUMO with Ulp prostheses, the same mass (in kg) of PABP and x6His-SUMO tag will be obtained;
- B) Adding excess imidazole to the reaction buffer will increase the amount of resin bound protein;
- C) Incubation of the reaction mixture after proteolysis with an excess of fresh Ni-agarose resin followed by removal of the resin will result in simultaneous purification of the mixture from x6His-SUMO peptide, Ulp protease and unreacted PABP-x6His-SUMO;
- D) According to the results of the experiment, it can be concluded that bacteria translate a large number of their own proteins containing the indicated tag.



**Task 15 (ID 17) – 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

You want to reveal the details of eukaryotic translation release factor 3 (eRF3) function. You know that eRF3 hydrolyzes GTP to GDP and inorganic phosphate ( $P_i$ ) during translation termination. You have performed the GTPase test with various combinations of translation components (eRF3, release factor eRF1 and ribosome (RS)) at their optimal concentrations. During the test, you incubated the components in a reaction buffer containing GTP and then added molybdate and Malachite Green reagent. Molybdate and Malachite Green reagent formed a colored molecular complex with the released  $P_i$ . The figure below shows you the results of the test. The top row shows calibration experiments with  $P_i$  solutions at various concentrations. The middle row shows experiments with translation components in the reaction buffer containing 0.5 mM GTP, the bottom row shows the same, but with 10 mM GTP. "Mix" means reaction buffer without translation components. " $\mu\text{M}$ " means  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ .



**From the data presented in the figure and in the text, it is possible to draw the following conclusion:**

*Variant 1:*

- For eRF3 to function in translation termination, the presence of ribosomes is required, but not eRF1;
- When the concentration of GTP increases from 0.5 to 10 mM, eRF3 becomes capable of hydrolyzing GTP by itself;
- This test is able to distinguish between 0.05 mmol/L and 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  inorganic phosphate solutions;
- Molybdate and Malachite Green reagent can be used to detect ATP hydrolysis.

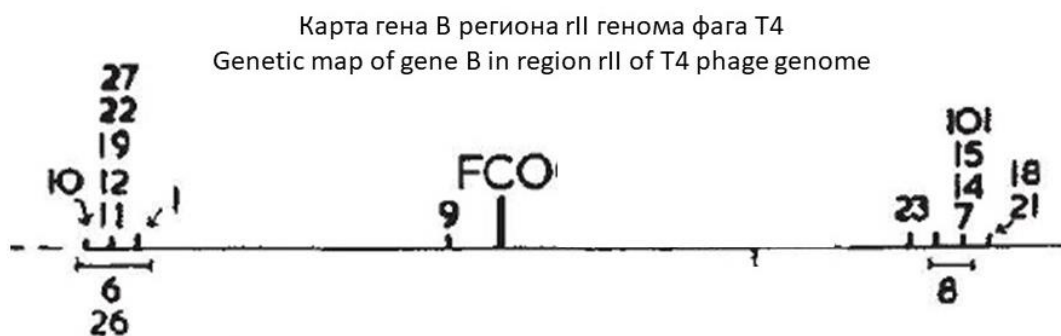
*Variant 2:*

- For eRF3 to function in translation termination, the simultaneous presence of both eRF1 and ribosomes is required;
- When the concentration of GTP increases from 0.5 to 10 mM, eRF3 becomes capable of hydrolyzing GTP by itself;
- This test is capable of detecting inorganic phosphate at a concentration of 10 pmol/L;
- Molybdate and Malachite Green reagent cannot be used to detect ATP hydrolysis.

**Task 16 (ID 19) - 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

In 1961, F. Crick and S. Brenner published a work that shed light on the fundamental properties of the genetic code. The researchers studied mutations occurring in the gene B (region rII) of the genome of bacteriophage T4 under the action of proflavine. Loss-of-function mutations in this gene block the T4 bacteriophage growth on *E. coli* K12 cells. Proflavine is a mutagenic compound that causes mutations such as insertion or deletion of one nucleotide. By the time of the experiments of Crick and Brenner, it was known that the genetic code is non-overlapping (that is, the codons in mRNA do not overlap). Besides, a technique was developed that made it possible to map (that is, find out the location) mutations at the rII locus. The researchers began work with the so-called FC 0 mutant, which was obtained from wild-type bacteriophages by the action of proflavine. As a result of spontaneous mutations, phages with a wild-type phenotype were obtained from the FC 0 mutant. In addition to the FC 0 mutation, each of these phages contained one more so-called suppressive mutation (that is, "suppressing" the FC 0 mutation). The map of these suppressive mutations is shown in the figure (18 such mutations are marked with numbers; the position of the FC 0 mutation is also marked). Moreover, each of these suppressive mutations alone produced a mutant phenotype. Scientists showed that bacteriophages having simultaneously mutations FC 1, 21 and 23 in their genome had a wild-type phenotype.



Analyze the experiment and pick the right statement:

Variant 1:

- A) The described experiment proved that genetic code is degenerate;
- B) Bacteriophages having simultaneously mutations FC 0, 9 and 23 in their genome will have a wild type phenotype;
- C) The described experiment proved that genetic code has triplet nature;
- D) If FC 9 mutation is a single-nucleotide deletion than FC 23 mutation should be a single-nucleotide insertion;

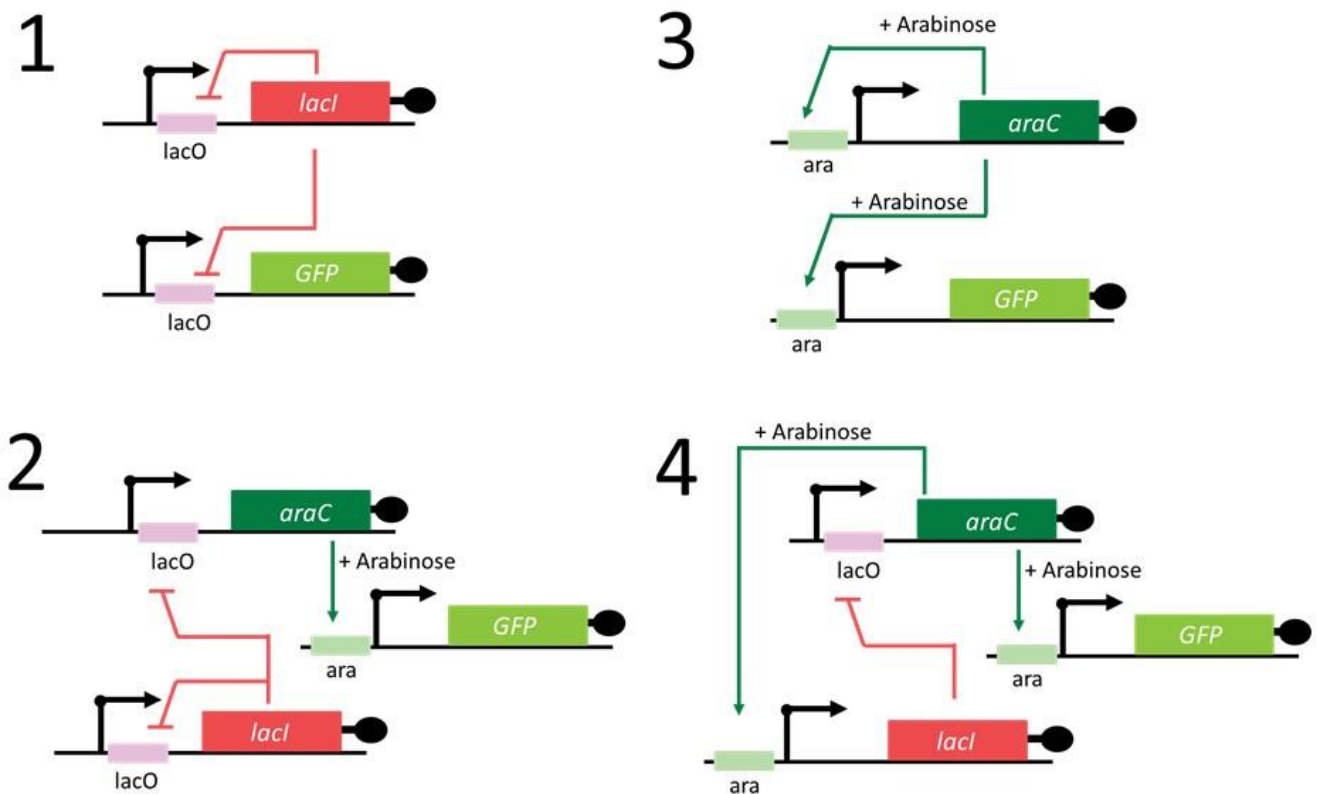
Variant 2:

- A) The described experiment proved that genetic code has triplet nature;
- B) The described experiment proved the universality of genetic code among different organisms;
- C) Bacteriophages having simultaneously mutations FC 1 and 21 in their genome will have a wild type phenotype;
- D) If FC 0 mutation is a single-nucleotide deletion than FC 1 mutation should also be a single-nucleotide deletion;

**Task 17 (ID 20) - 1 point**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The researchers introduced into *E. coli* cells various "gene circuits" - groups of genes linked to each other by regulatory links (see figure) - and monitored the synthesis of green fluorescent protein (GFP) by measuring the fluorescence of the cells. The diagram shows four variants of gene circuits. Green arrows with a sharp end indicate activation, and red arrows with a blunt end indicate inhibition. Promoters are indicated with black arrows. A sequence that accelerates the degradation of proteins in cells (indicated by a black circle) was added to each protein in the gene loop. In the presence of arabinose, the AraC protein binds to the ara sequence and activates transcription, while the LacI protein binds to the LacO sequence and suppresses transcription.



Analyze gene circuit diagrams and pick the right statement:

Variant 1:

- A) When gene circuit 3 is introduced into cells and arabinose is added, oscillation (intensity fluctuations) of GFP fluorescence will be observed;
- B) If, in genetic circuit 1, the LacO sequence in the GFP gene promoter is removed, the time dependence of the fluorescence intensity will be the same as in the case of the initial variant of system 1;
- C) When gene circuit 1 is introduced into cells, there will be an oscillation (fluctuations in intensity) of GFP fluorescence;
- D) Genetic circuit 1 is an example of a positive feedback system;

Variant 2:

- A) When gene circuit 3 is introduced into cells and arabinose is added, oscillation (intensity fluctuations) of GFP fluorescence will be observed;
- B) When gene circuit 2 is introduced into cells and arabinose is added, oscillation (intensity fluctuations) of GFP fluorescence will be observed;
- C) If, in genetic circuit 4, the ara sequence in the GFP gene promoter is removed, the time dependence of the fluorescence intensity will be the same as in the case of the initial variant of system 4;
- D) Genetic circuit 2 is an example of a positive feedback system;

**Task 18 (ID 22) - 1 point**

*Common part of the question for all variants:*

**Dragons are black and red. When crossing red males with red females, only red offspring always appear. The red male was crossed with three different black females.**

**Female 1 is black, brought four offspring, 2 are red and 2 are black.**

**Female 2 is black, gave birth to three offspring, 1 red and 2 black.**

**Female 3 black gave birth to five black offspring.**

**What conclusion can be most reliably drawn from the above data?**

*Variant 1:*

- A) Females 1 and 2 have a different genotype;
- B) Red descendants inherited color only from the father;
- C) Females 1 and 2 are homozygotes;
- D) There are no dominant alleles in the male genotype;

*Variant 2:*

- A) The red allele dominates over the black allele;
- B) Females 1 and 2 have a different genotype;
- C) Female 3 is most likely a dominant homozygote;
- D) Females 1 and 2 are homozygotes;

**Task 19 (ID 23) – 1 point**

*Common part of the question for all variants:*

**Dragons, like humans, have a heterogametic male sex. In population 1, all males have a crest. Females have no crest. In population 2, both males and females have no crest.**

**When males from population 1 are crossed with females from population 2, all male offspring in the three studied generations (F1, F2, and F3) have a crest. Female descendants never have a crest.**

**When males from population 2 were crossed with females from population 1, none of the offspring in the three studied generations (F1, F2, and F3) had a ridge.**

**What conclusion can be most reliably drawn from the above data?**

*Variant 1:*

- A) Females do not have a gene for the presence of a ridge;
- B) The gene that determines the presence of a crest is present in both males and females, but manifests itself only in males;
- C) The gene determining the presence of the crest is located in the autosome;
- D) The sex of baby dragons depends only on the female.

*Variant 2:*

- A) The gene that determines the presence of a crest is present in both males and females, but manifests itself only in males;
- B) The gene determining the presence of the crest is located in the autosome;
- C) X and Y chromosomes are composed of different genes, at least in part;
- D) X and Y chromosomes always consist entirely of the same genes;

**Task 20 (ID 25) - 1 point**

*Common part of the question for all variants:*

**What determines the width of the hybrid zone (the zone where two interbreeding species meet and cross-fertilize with the formation of hybrids)?**

*Variant 1:*

- A) The evolutionary history of these species;
- B) The size of the ranges of each species and climatic conditions;
- C) The fitness of hybrids and the radius of dispersal (activity) of these species;
- D) The reproduction rate and fertility of the species;

*Variant 2:*

- A) The fitness of hybrids and the radius of dispersal (activity) of these species;
- B) The relative fitness of the species;
- C) The biotope in which these species live;
- D) The genetic diversity in the population of each of the species;

**Task 21 (ID 26) - 1 point**

*Common part of the question for all variants:*

**In the artificial population of fruit flies, obtained by combining the mutant lines "eboni" and "dumpy", as a result of crossing, 50% of the wild-type offspring are obtained. If the experimenter kills all wild-type offspring, then after several generations:**

*Variant 1:*

- A) All flies will die;
- B) As a result of crossing, more wild-type offspring will be formed;
- C) The frequency of wild-type offspring will decrease;
- D) All crosses will result in wild-type offspring;

*Variant 2:*

- A) A new mutation will appear in the population;
- B) The frequency of wild-type offspring will increase;
- C) The frequency of wild-type offspring will reach 100%;
- D) The frequency of wild-type offspring will decrease;



## **Part B: Multiple Choice Questions (True / False)**

In all the tasks of this part, there is a condition at the beginning, and then six answer options (under the letters from A to F). Participants need to determine whether each of the answer options is correct (fits the problem statement) or incorrect (does not fit the job statement). Each task can have from 0 to 6 correct answers.

### **Grading system:**

For each correctly marked statement, you can get 0.5 points

For each incorrectly marked statement - 0 points

**«True» answers are underlined**

**Task 22 (ID 28) – 3 points**

Common part of the question for all variants:

**One of the important features of plants is the implementation of the process of photosynthesis. Indicate for each of the following statements whether it is true or false:**

Variant 1:

- A) Photosynthesis is carried out only by the chlorenchyma of the leaf;
- B) In some plants, photosynthetic tissues can be located in the roots;
- C) Chloroplasts in chlorenchyma cells can move and occupy a certain position depending on the light intensity;
- D) Cells of mechanical tissue collenchyma have a living protoplast, chloroplasts and can carry out photosynthesis;
- E) Photosynthetic tissues can combine the functions of photosynthesis and ventilation;
- F) In some species of conifers, mesophill cells have folded walls;

Variant 2:

- A) Leaf chlorenchyma is subdivided into palisade mesophill and spongy mesophill;
- B) In the leaves of some submerged plants, the photosynthetic tissue is the epidermis;
- C) In the cells of chlorenchyma, along with chloroplasts, chromoplasts can also be contained;
- D) Photosynthetic tissues can combine the functions of photosynthesis and support;
- E) In some species of conifers, mesophill cells have folded walls;
- F) Palisade mesophill has the greatest photosynthetic activity.

**Task 23 (ID 29) – 3 points**

Common part of the question for all variants:

The figure shows plants of different taxonomic categories.



1. Селагинелла (*Selaginella*)



2. Поллитрихум (*Polytrichum*)



3. Хвощ (*Equisetum*)



4. Страусник (*Matteuccia*)



5. Можжевельник (*Juniperus*)

Analyze their morphological features and for each of the following statements indicate whether it is true or false:

Variant 1:

- A) Archegonium is developed in the female gametophyte of all these plants;
- B) All plants are homosporic;
- C) In the development cycle of plants 1, 3, 4 and 5, sporophyte prevails;
- D) Plant 1 is characterized by dichotomous branching of aboveground and underground organs;
- E) All plants shown in the photographs need water for fertilization;
- F) Plants 1, 2 and 3 have enational origin of leaves;

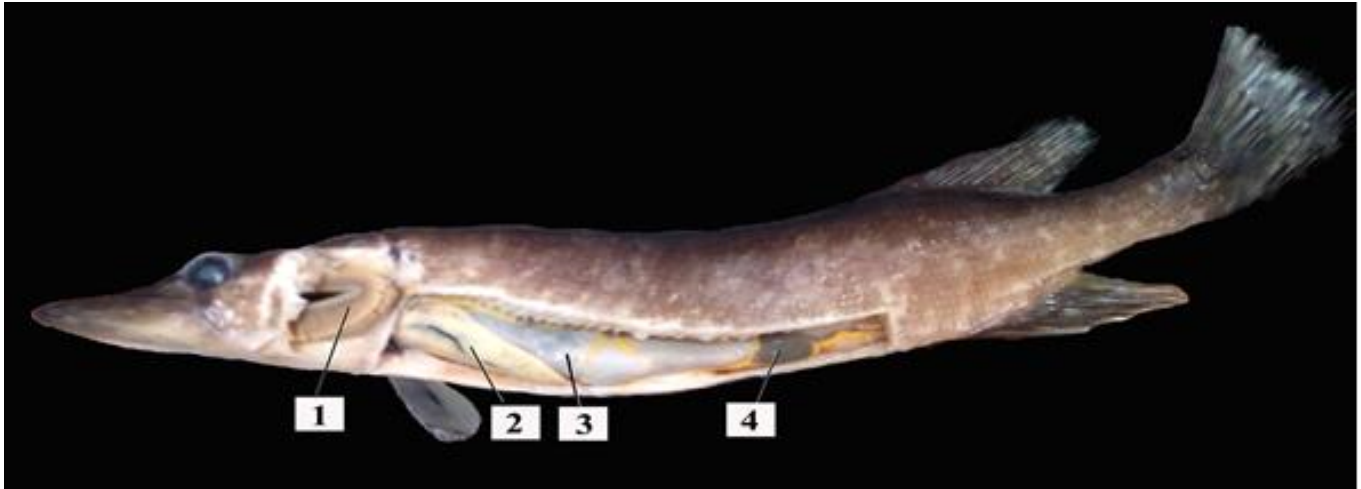
Variant 2:

- A) Asexual reproduction is accompanied by the formation of spores only in plants 1 and 2;
- B) All plants are homosporic;
- C) Plant 3 develops spores with elaters;
- D) Plants 1, 2 and 3 have enational origin of leaves;
- E) Large aromorphosis - the formation of seeds and fruits- is a characteristic for plant 5;
- F) The sporophyte parasitizes the gametophyte of the plant 2;

**Task 24 (ID 30) – 3 points**

Common part of the question for all variants:

**This is a photo of the opened animal.**



**Analyze it and for each subsequent statements indicate whether it is true or not:**

*Variant 1:*

- A) The photo shows a representative of vertebrates belonging to fish (*Vertebrata, Pisces*);
- B) It is a cartilaginous fish (*Chondrichthyes*);
- C) In this fish, the dorsal fin is located above the anal;
- D) The main respiratory organ are gills, which are indicated in the photo under 1;
- E) Organ 2 is the kidneys;
- F) It is a predatory fish;

*Variant 2:*

- A) The photo shows a representative of vertebrates belonging to jawless (*Vertebrata, Agnatha*);
- B) It is a bony fish (*Osteichthyes*);
- C) In this fish, the dorsal and anal fins are composed of bony rays;
- D) The main respiratory organ are gills, which are indicated in the photo under 3;
- E) Organ 2 is the liver;
- F) It is a peaceful fish;

**Task 25 (ID 32) – 3 points**

The common part of the question for all variants:

**Boris B. Egorov was included in the crew of the Voskhod spacecraft and came into space as a first physician-cosmonaut on 12 October 1964.**



**Since the influence of microgravity on human physiology has been actively investigated. Choose the correct statements about physiological reactions on microgravity:**

*Вариант 1:*

- A) Bone density decreases with prolonged stay in space;
- B) The volume of circulating blood decreases with prolonged stay in space;
- C) Astronauts have to take melatonin in order to fall asleep due to one hour and half cycle of light changing;
- D) The urine of a person in space contains more protein than on Earth;
- E) The synthesis of erythropoietin is increased by the kidneys in space;
- F) The level of calcitonin increases and the level of parathyroid hormone decreases with prolonged stay in space.

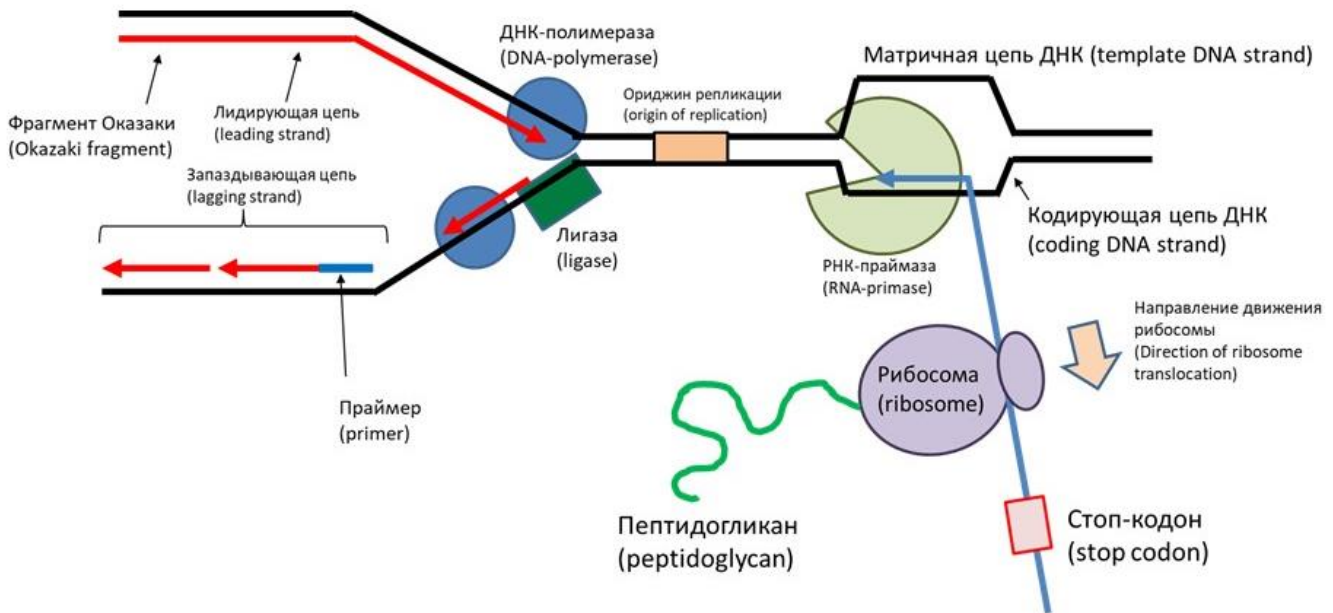
*Вариант 2:*

- A) Bone density decreases with prolonged stay in space;
- B) Measuring blood pressure, the ankle-brachial index of a person in space will be greater than on Earth;
- C) Astronauts need to take more iron from food, because the number of red blood cells in space increases;
- D) Astronauts have to drink more water in space than they want to prevent the development of kidney stones;
- E) The venous depot of a person in space contains less blood volume than a person on Earth;
- F) The synthesis of erythropoietin is increased by the kidneys in space;

**Task 26 (ID 34) – 3 points**

Common part of the question for all variants:

Below is a diagram of the processes taking place in an *E.coli* cell, drawn by a student on a molecular biology test.



Analyze this diagram and find errors in it. Select the correctly noticed errors from the list:

Variant 1:

- A) The student confused the designations of the leading and lagging chains;
- B) Okazaki fragments must be marked on the lower (lagging) chain;
- C) The student has incorrectly marked the primer (the arrow should point to the red part of the new DNA strand, not blue);
- D) The enzyme designated by the student as "ligase" is actually helicase;
- E) Since task is about an *E. coli* cell with one origin of replication, the origin cannot be located in front of the replication fork;
- F) The student confused the designations of the template and coding DNA strands;

Variant 2:

- A) The enzyme designated by the student as "RNA primase" is actually RNA polymerase;
- B) The student has confused the direction of movement of the ribosome (it must move in the opposite direction);
- C) The student designated the start codon as a "stop codon";
- D) The ribosome must synthesize not a peptidoglycan, but a polypeptide (protein);
- E) An enzyme labeled by the student as "DNA polymerase" is actually reverse transcriptase;
- F) The student depicted the RNA synthesized during transcription as a continuous molecule, but in reality it is synthesized in short fragments;

**Task 27 (ID 35) – 3 points**

Common part of the question for all variants:

For dragons, coloration depends on the action of two enzymes,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , on the primary pigment. The scheme of their interaction looks like this.

The primary pigment (gray) is converted to red by the  $\alpha$  enzyme.

Further, under the action of the  $\beta$  enzyme, the red pigment turns into black. Enzyme  $\alpha$  is encoded by a gene that has two allelic variants A - a working enzyme capable of qualitatively catalyzing a biochemical reaction and a - an enzyme that has lost the ability to catalyze the reaction due to mutation. The  $\beta$  enzyme is encoded by a gene that also has two allelic variants B - a working enzyme capable of qualitatively catalyzing a biochemical reaction and b - an enzyme that has lost the ability to catalyze the reaction due to mutation. Black offspring were obtained from crossing a purebred red male and a purebred gray female.

Analyze the data provided and for each of the following statements, indicate whether it is true or false:

Variant 1:

- A) Genes A and B are alleles between themselves;
- B) A purebred red male has the genotype AAbb;
- C) A purebred gray female has the genotype aaBB;
- D) When crossing black descendants among themselves in F2, you can get black, red and gray dragons in a ratio of 9 : 3 : 4;
- E) When black descendants are crossed among themselves, you can get black and gray dragons in a ratio of 9 : 7;
- F) It is impossible to obtain gray offspring from backcrossing a black offspring with a red parent;

Variant 2:

- A) Genes A and B are alleles between themselves;
- B) Genes A and B are not alleles;
- C) A purebred red male has the genotype aaBB;
- D) When crossing black descendants among themselves in F2, you can get black, red and gray dragons in a ratio of 9 : 3 : 4;
- E) It is impossible to obtain gray offspring from backcrossing a black offspring with a red parent;
- F) Red offspring cannot be obtained from backcrossing a black offspring with a gray parent.

## **Part C: Matching Questions**

In the tasks of this part, the participants need to analyze various photographs, drawings, diagrams (marked with Arabic numerals) and compare them with elements from the two lists below (marked with Latin letters and Roman numerals). As an answer in each task, the participants must draw arrows between the elements being compared.

### **Grading system:**

For each correctly indicated match between elements of 1 and 2 rows or 1 and 3 rows, the participant receives 0.5 points.

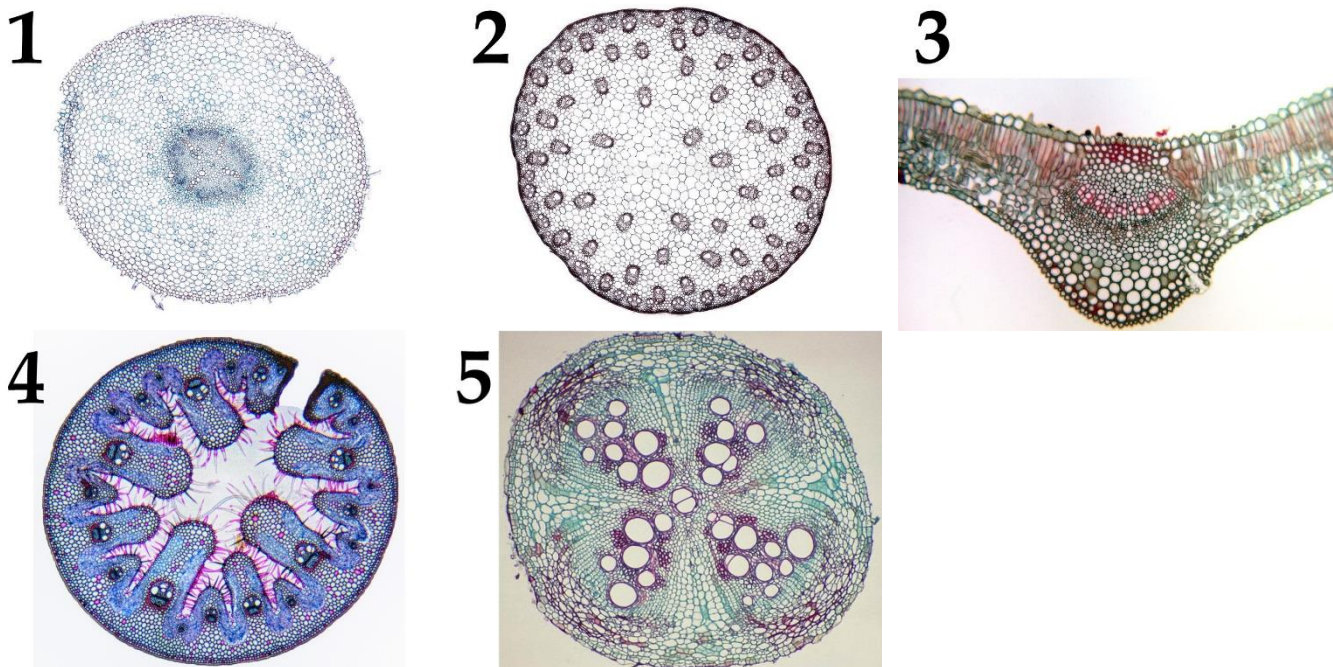
For each incorrect match - 0 points.



**Task 28 (ID 37) – 5 points***Variant 1*

Plant organs differ in the set and arrangement of tissues. The features of the anatomical structure also differ in plants belonging to different taxa.

This task contains photographs of cross sections (or fragments of sections) of vegetative organs of flowering plants (*Angiospermae*). It is necessary to correlate the photo of the section with the characteristic that suits it and the name of the organ and taxon of the plant.

**List of characteristics (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary ones):**

- A) Mesophyll is differentiated into palisade mesophyll and spongy mesophyll;
- B) This organ is covered by rhizodermis (rhyzodermis or epidermis), the vascular bundle is tetrarch;
- C) Collateral open vascular bundles are located in one circle, collenchyma is expressed;
- D) Homogeneous mesophyll, powerfully developed sclerenchyma;
- E) Well-developed endodermis, polyarch vascular bundle;
- F) This organ is characterized by a non- bundle structure; large fibers are located in the phloem;
- G) Collateral closed bundles are randomly located throughout the slice;
- H) Developed periderm, vascular cambium, primary and secondary phloem and xylem;
- I) The vascular bundle is lined with bundle-sheath cells, chlorenchyma is radially oriented.

**List of organs and taxa (the list is redundant, however one combination "organ-taxon" may occur several times):**

- I) Dicotyledonous root;
- II) Monocotyledonous stem;
- III) Monocotyledonous leaf;
- IV) Monocotyledonous root;
- V) Dicotyledonous leaf;
- VI) Dicotyledonous stem.

**Answer:**

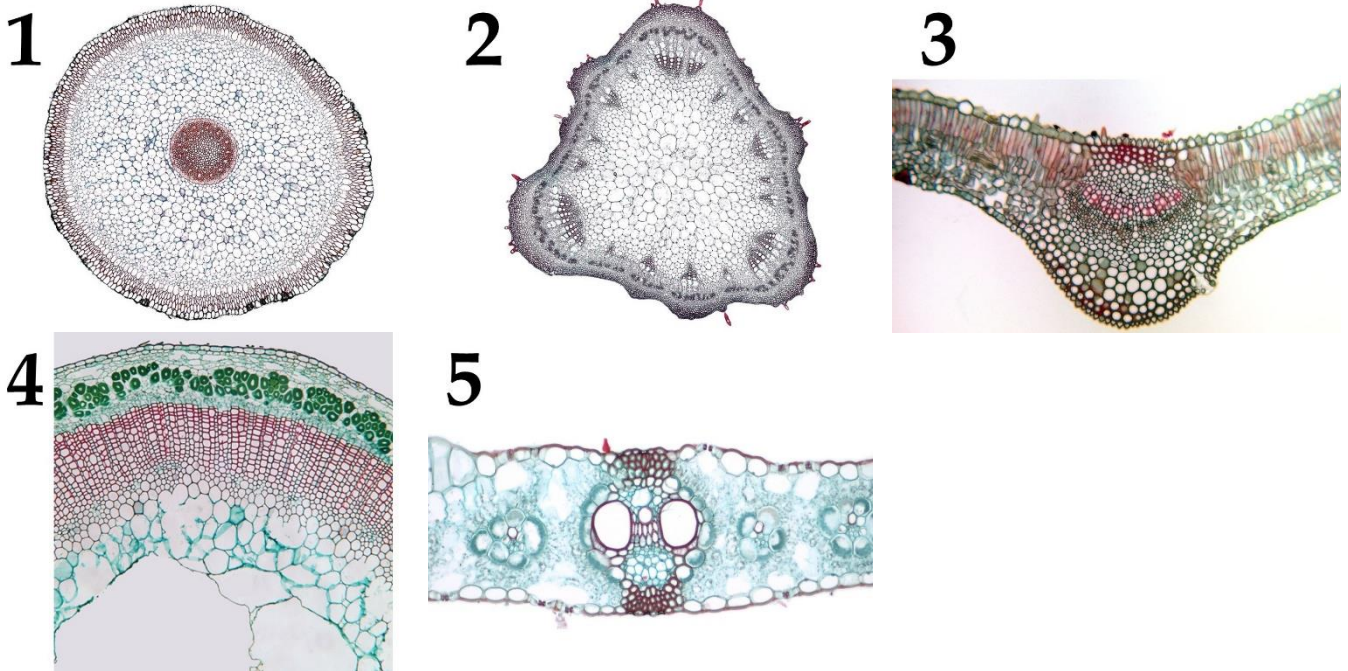
*Variant 1*

<b>Photograph</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Characteristic</b>	B	G	A	D	H
<b>Organs and taxa</b>	I	II	V	III	I

**Task 28 (ID 37) – 5 points***Variant 2*

Plant organs differ in the set and arrangement of tissues. The features of the anatomical structure also differ in plants belonging to different taxa.

This task contains photographs of cross sections (or fragments of sections) of vegetative organs of flowering plants (*Angiospermae*). It is necessary to correlate the photo of the section with the characteristic that suits it and the name of the organ and taxon of the plant.

**List of characteristics (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary ones):**

- A) Mesophyll is differentiated into palisade mesophyll and spongy mesophyll;
- B) This organ is covered by rhizodermis (rhizodermis or epidermis), the vascular bundle is tetrarch;
- C) Collateral open vascular bundles are located in one circle, collenchyma is expressed;
- D) Homogeneous mesophyll, powerfully developed sclerenchyma;
- E) Well-developed endodermis, polyarch vascular bundle;
- F) This organ is characterized by a non-bundle structure; large fibers are located in the phloem;
- G) Collateral closed bundles are randomly located throughout the slice;
- H) Developed periderm, vascular cambium, primary and secondary phloem and xylem;
- I) The vascular bundle is lined with bundle-sheath cells, chlorenchyma is radially oriented.

**List of organs and taxa (the list is redundant, however one combination "organ-taxon" may occur several times):**

- I) Dicotyledonous root;
- II) Monocotyledonous stem;
- III) Monocotyledonous leaf;
- IV) Monocotyledonous root;
- V) Dicotyledonous leaf;
- VI) Dicotyledonous stem.

**Answer:**

*Variant 2*

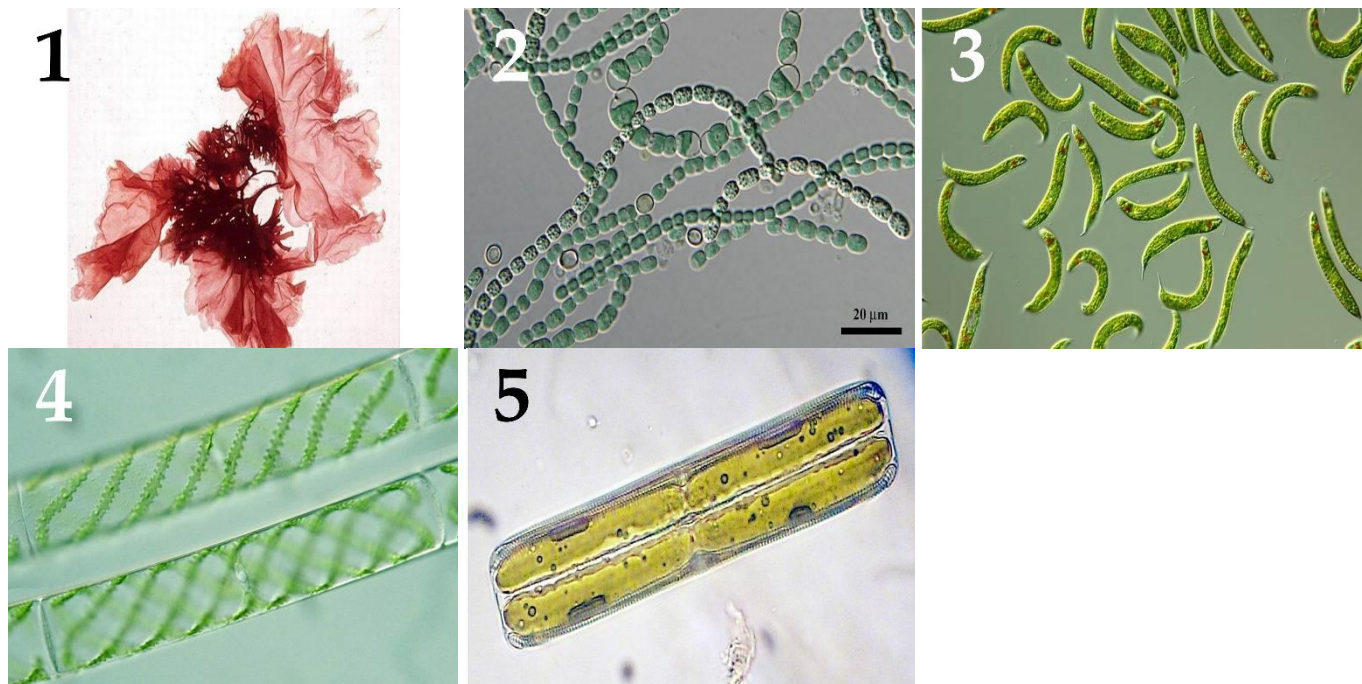
<b>Photograph</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Characteristic</b>	E	C	A	F	I
<b>Organs and taxa</b>	IV	VI	V	VI	III

**Task 29 (ID 38) – 5 points**

Variant 1

The photographs show algae.

Define a systematic category for each of the objects presented, according to modern concepts, and correlate the alga with a suitable functional characteristic from the list.

**Systematic category (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary taxons):**

- A) Chlorophyta (green algae);
- B) Dinophyta;
- C) Rhodophyta (red algae);
- D) Charophyta;
- E) Ochrophyta;
- F) Cryptophyta;
- G) Euglenophyta;
- H) Cyanophyta (blue-green algae).

**List of characteristics:**

- I) Cells are composed of epithecus and hypotheca.
- II) A light-sensitive eye is developed in the cell (stigma).
- III) Sexual reproduction type is lateral or scalariform conjugation.
- IV) There are akinets, specialized cells for experiencing an unfavorable period.
- V) They have a pseudoparenchymal (false tissue) type of thallus.

**Answer:**

Variant 1

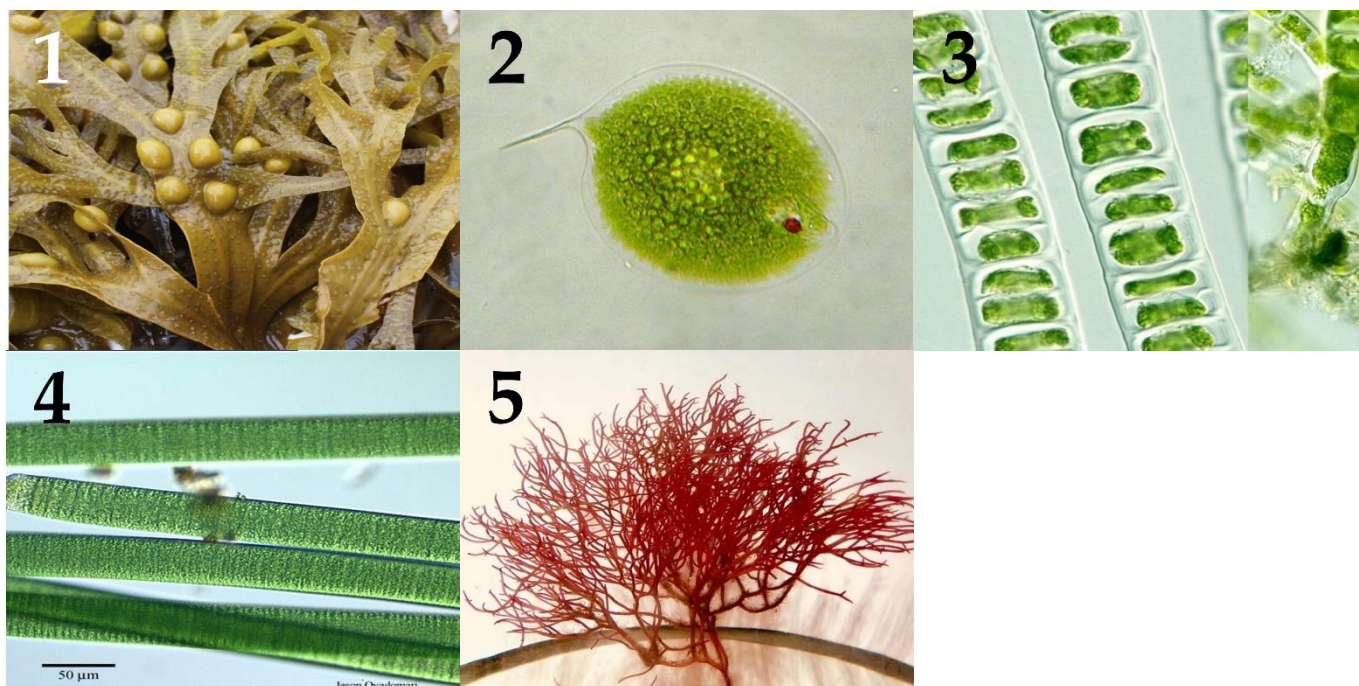
Photograph	1	2	3	4	5
Systematic category	C	H	G	D	E
Characteristic	V	IV	II	III	I

**Task 29 (ID 38) – 5 points**

Variant 2.

The photographs show algae.

Define a systematic category for each of the objects presented, according to modern concepts, and correlate the alga with a suitable functional characteristic from the list.

**Systematic category (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary taxons):**

- A) Chlorophyta (green algae);
- B) Dinophyta;
- C) Rhodophyta (red algae);
- D) Charophyta;
- E) Ochrophyta;
- F) Cryptophyta;
- G) Euglenophyta;
- H) Cyanophyta (blue-green algae).

**List of characteristics:**

- I) They are characterized by the creation of agar.
- II) Vegetative reproduction is carried out by parts of the thallus (hormogonies).
- III) By the type of food they are mixotrophs.
- IV) Sexual reproduction is of the isogamy type.
- V) Air bubbles form on the thallus, which help maintain the body in the aquatic environment.

**Answer:**

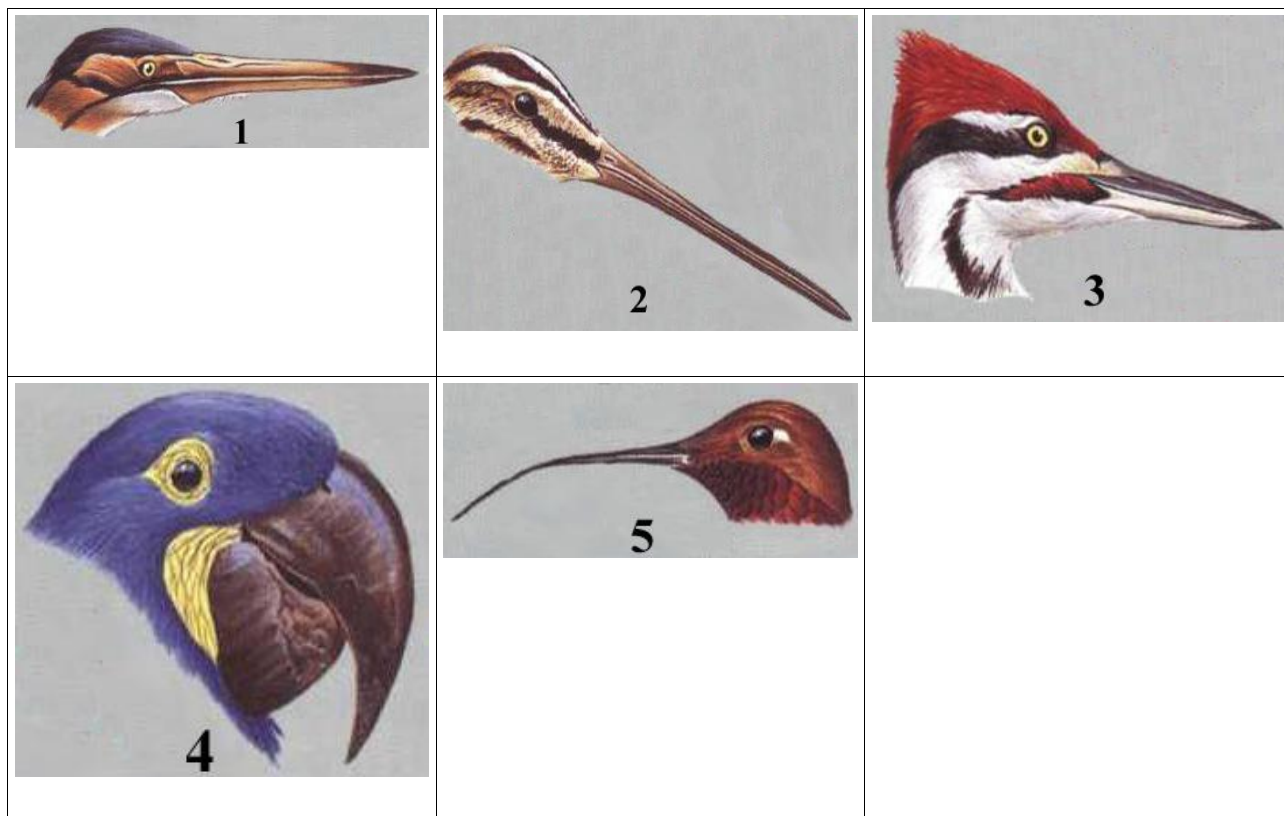
Variant 2

Photograph	1	2	3	4	5
Systematic category	E	G	A	H	C
Characteristic	V	III	IV	II	I

**Task 30 (ID 39) – 5 points***Variant 1*

The beaks of birds are extremely diverse and reflect their adaptation to feeding on certain food items.

This task provides images of different types of beaks in birds. In this task, it is necessary to compare each of the types of beaks shown in the pictures with the species name of the bird and a possible food item from the list.

**List of species (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary names):**

- A) Red heron;
- B) Hummingbird;
- C) Snipe;
- D) Parrot Macaw;
- E) Woodpecker;
- F) Dubonos;
- G) Pelican;
- H) Black Swift;
- I) Common spoonbill;
- J) Flamingo pink.

**List of characteristics (food objects):**

- I) Hunting of aquatic vertebrates, especially amphibians;
- II) Extraction of insects and their larvae from wood, or extraction of coniferous seeds;
- III) Sounding the soil in search of invertebrates;
- IV) Collecting the nectar of flowers of some tropical plants;
- V) Tropical fruits, usually with very dense shells.

**Answer:**

*Variant 1*

<b>Pictures</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Species	A	C	E	D	B
Food objects	I	III	II	V	IV

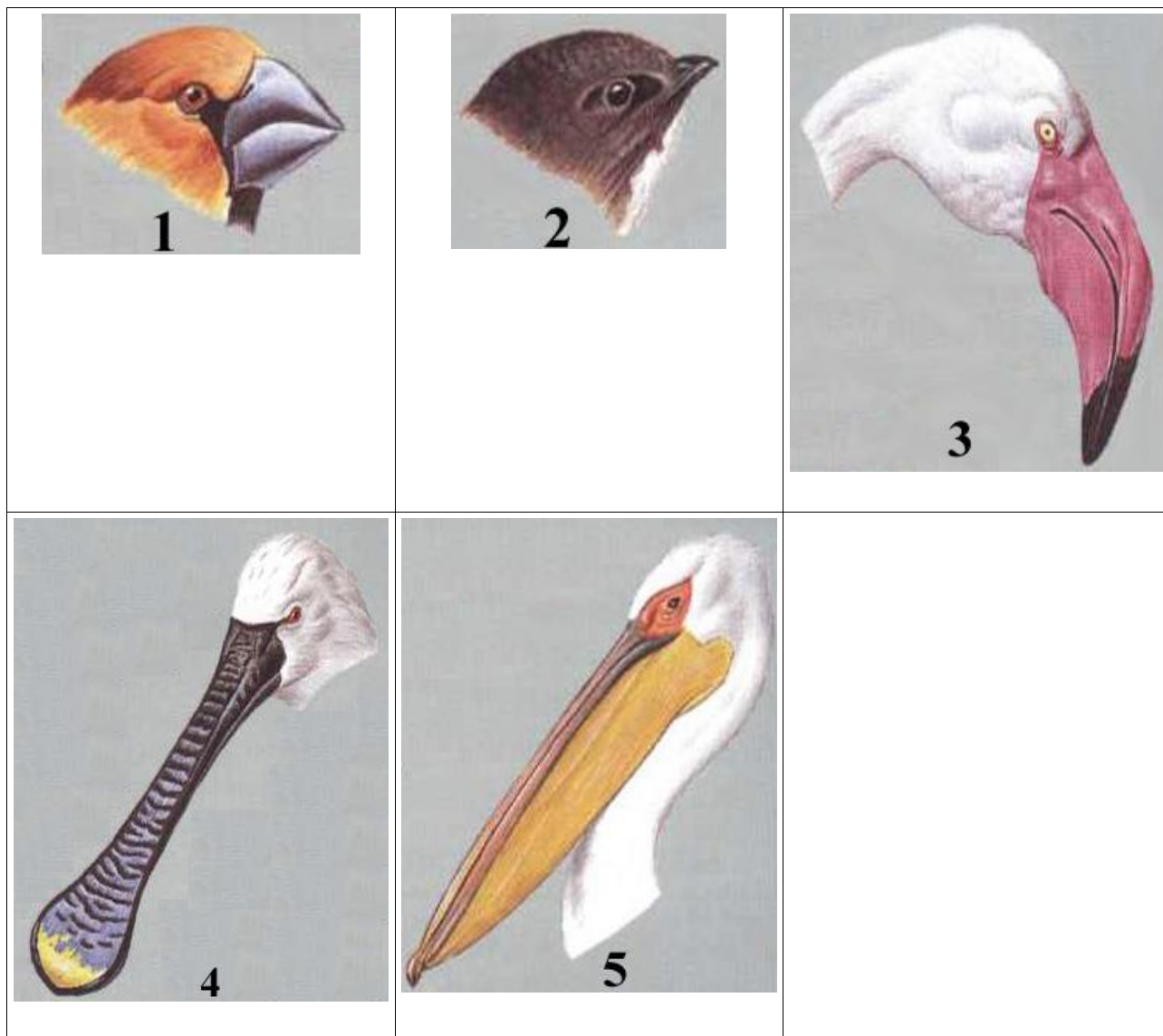


**Task 30 (ID 39) – 5 points**

Variant 2

The beaks of birds are extremely diverse and reflect their adaptation to feeding on certain food items.

This task provides images of different types of beaks in birds. In this task, it is necessary to compare each of the types of beaks shown in the pictures with the species name of the bird and a possible food item from the list.



**List of species (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary names):**

- A) Red heron;
- B) Hummingbird;
- C) Snipe;
- D) Parrot Macaw;
- E) Woodpecker;
- F) Dubonos;
- G) Pelican;
- H) Black Swift;
- I) Common spoonbill;
- J) Flamingo pink.

**List of characteristics (food objects):**

- I) It feeds exclusively on flying insects;
- II) Long-legged bird, feeding on phyto and zooplankton in shallow waters;
- III) Between the branches of the lower jaw there is a fold that serves as a bag. The diet is dominated by fish;
- IV) The beak is short and high at the base. It feeds on hard seeds;
- V) The beak is flattened at the end. The diet is dominated by planktonic organisms.

**Answer:**

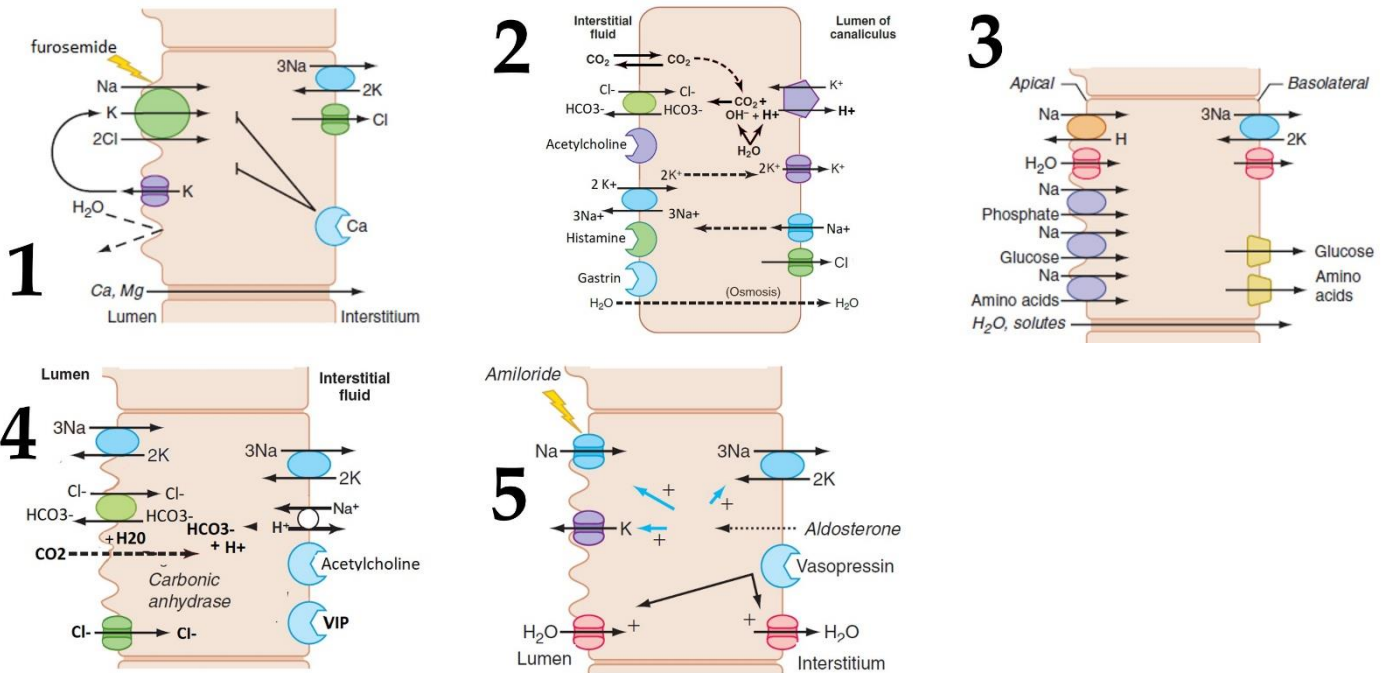
*Variant 2*

<b>Pictures</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Species	F	H	J	I	G
Food objects	IV	I	II	V	III

**Task 31 (ID 41) – 5 points**

Variant 1

There are group of cells inside human organism, which regulates water, acid and electrolyte balance of internal and secreted fluids. Determine cell type and cell function using pictures with different distribution of membrane transport proteins.



**List of cell types (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary names):**

- A) Cell of the distal convoluted tubule;
- B) Cell of the salivary ductal epithelium;
- C) A parietal cell of the gastric mucosa;
- D) Cell of the proximal convoluted tubule;
- E) Cell of the pancreatic ductal epithelium;
- F) Cell of the cortical collecting duct;
- G) Cell of the medullary collecting duct;
- H) Cell of the intestinal epithelium;
- I) Cell of the thick ascending part of Henle's loop;
- J) Cell of the descending part of Henle's loop.

**List of cell functions (the list is redundant):**

- I) Active HCl secretion into the lumen;
- II) Isotonic bicarbonate secretion into the lumen;
- III) Reabsorption of amino acids and glucose with pH decreasing in the lumen;
- IV) Hypotonic bicarbonate secretion into the lumen (with NaCl reabsorption);
- V) Reabsorption of amino acids and glucose with pH increasing in the lumen;
- VI) Creation of a hypotonic environment in the lumen and paracellular calcium reabsorption;
- VII) Creation of increased osmolarity of the interstitium and hormone-dependent water reabsorption;
- VIII) Hormone-dependent water reabsorption and secretion of protons and potassium into the lumen;
- IX) Creation of a hypotonic environment in the lumen and transcellular calcium reabsorption;

**Answer:**

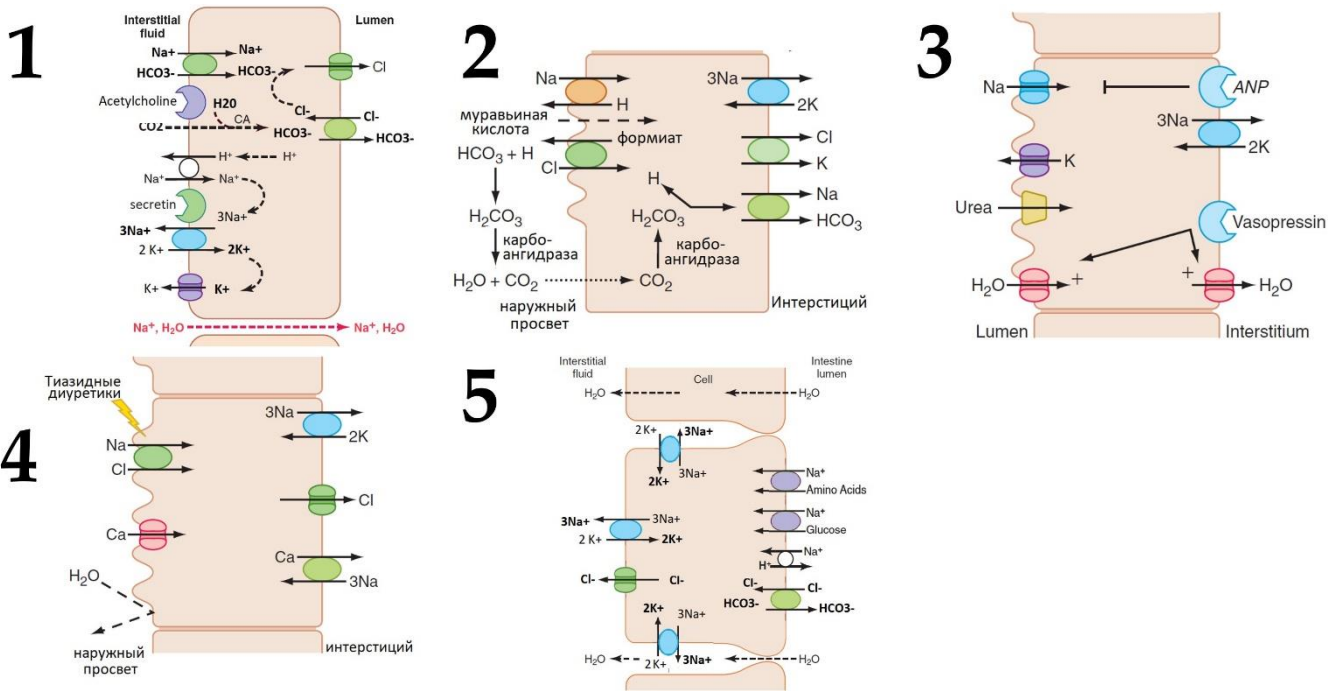
*Variant 1*

<b>Picture</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Cell type	I	C	D	B	F
Cell function	VI	I	III	IV	VIII

**Task 31 (ID 41) – 5 points**

Variant 2

There are group of cells inside human organism, which regulates water, acid and electrolyte balance of internal and secreted fluids. Determine cell type and cell function using pictures with different distribution of membrane transport proteins.



**List of cell types (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary names):**

- A) Cell of the distal convoluted tubule;
- B) Cell of the salivary ductal epithelium;
- C) A parietal cell of the gastric mucosa;
- D) Cell of the proximal convoluted tubule;
- E) Cell of the pancreatic ductal epithelium;
- F) Cell of the cortical collecting duct;
- G) Cell of the medullary collecting duct;
- H) Cell of the intestinal epithelium;
- I) Cell of the thick ascending part of Henle's loop;
- J) Cell of the descending part of Henle's loop.

**List of cell functions (the list is redundant):**

- I) Active HCl secretion into the lumen;
- II) Isotonic bicarbonate secretion into the lumen;
- III) Reabsorption of amino acids and glucose with pH decreasing in the lumen;
- IV) Hypotonic bicarbonate secretion into the lumen (with NaCl reabsorption);
- V) Reabsorption of amino acids and glucose with pH increasing in the lumen;
- VI) Creation of a hypotonic environment in the lumen and paracellular calcium reabsorption;
- VII) Creation of increased osmolarity of the interstitium and hormone-dependent water reabsorption;
- VIII) Hormone-dependent water reabsorption and secretion of protons and potassium into the lumen;
- IX) Creation of a hypotonic environment in the lumen and transcellular calcium reabsorption;

**Answer:**

*Variant 2*

<b>Picture</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Cell type	E	D	G	A	H
Cell function	II	III	VII	IX	V

**Task 32 (ID 42) – 5 points**

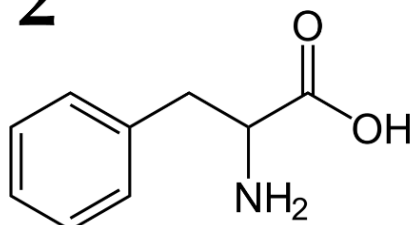
Variant 1

Many human diseases are associated with impaired functioning of a certain enzyme, which leads to metabolic disorders. You are presented with the names of enzymes (A-H), mutations in which often cause human disease. You need to determine the formula for their main substrate (1-5), and choose a description of the symptoms that appear in individuals with the mutant form of the enzyme (I-VI).

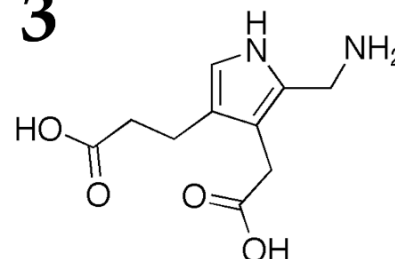
1



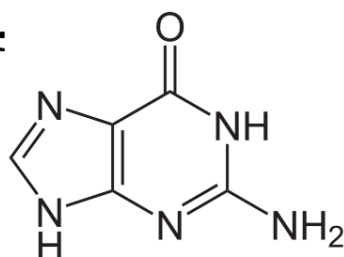
2



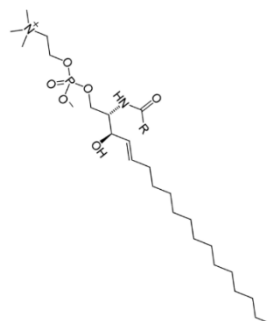
3



4



5



**List of enzymes (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary ones):**

- A) Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase;
- B) Phenylalanine-4-hydroxylase;
- C) Branched-chain keto acid dehydrogenase complex;
- D) Amylo-1,6 glucosidase;
- E) Lysosomal sphingomyelinase;
- F) Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I;
- G) Porphobilinogen deaminase;
- H) Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase.

**List of symptoms associated with the mutant enzyme (the list is redundant - there are unnecessary ones):**

- I) Excessive accumulation of the substrate, and as a consequence, a wide violation of lipid metabolism, including the accumulation of cholesterol and other cell lipids. It is characterized by enlargement of the liver, spleen and progressive damage to the nervous system. Moreover, children do not experience the early childhood period.
- II) Accumulation of large amounts of ammonia in the blood. This causes problems with the nervous system. Hemodialysis therapy required.
- III) The accumulation of dextrin (branched oligosaccharide from glucose) aggregates in the cells of the liver, heart, muscles, which are inaccessible for metabolism. It manifests itself in infancy with hypoglycemia and a violation of normal development. Further, pathologies of muscles, liver, heart develop.
- IV) Deficiency of purine nucleotides and accumulation of uric acid in all tissues and blood. A characteristic feature of the disease is auto-aggressive actions, while pain sensitivity remains.

- V) The accumulation of the substrate and its toxic products, normally synthesized in a minor way, leads to severe damage to the central nervous system, which manifests itself, in particular, in the form of impaired mental development. The disease begins to manifest itself at the beginning of breast milk containing proteins. Patients are characterized by an abnormal composition of urine and sweat with a characteristic "mouse" odor associated with aromatic products. One of the few hereditary diseases that can be successfully treated with a low protein diet.
- VI) The accumulation of the substrate and  $\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid in the cytoplasm, which leads to a violation of the synthesis of blood pigments. Against this background, demyelination of neurons develops, which leads to damage to the peripheral and central nervous systems.

**Answer:***Variant 1*

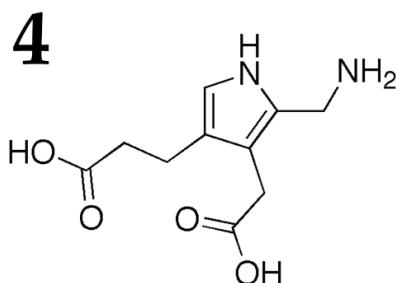
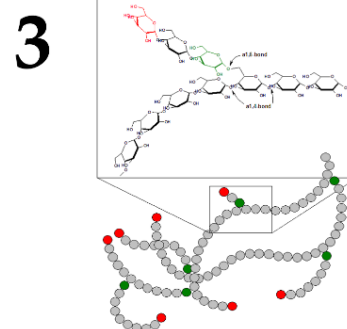
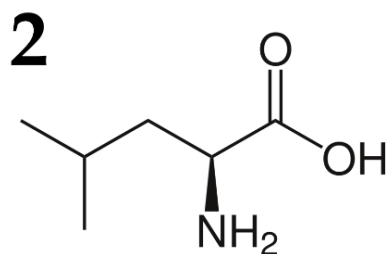
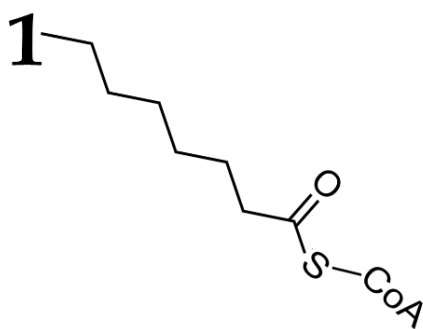
Formula	1	2	3	4	5
Enzyme	F	B	G	A	E
Symptoms	II	V	VI	IV	I



**Task 32 (ID 42) – 5 points**

Variant 2

Many human diseases are associated with impaired functioning of a certain enzyme, which leads to metabolic disorders. You are presented with the names of enzymes (A-H), mutations in which often cause human disease. You need to determine the formula for their main substrate (1-5), and choose a description of the symptoms that appear in individuals with the mutant form of the enzyme (I-VI).



**List of enzymes (the list is redundant - it contains unnecessary ones):**

- A) Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase;
- B) Phenylalanine-4-hydroxylase;
- C) Branched-chain keto acid dehydrogenase complex;
- D) Amylo-1,6 glucosidase;
- E) Lysosomal sphingomyelinase;
- F) Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I;
- G) Porphobilinogen deaminase;
- H) Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase.

**List of symptoms associated with the mutant enzyme (the list is redundant - there are unnecessary ones):**

- I) Accumulation of large amounts of ammonia in the blood. This causes problems with the nervous system. Hemodialysis therapy required.
- II) The accumulation of dextrin (branched oligosaccharide from glucose) aggregates in the cells of the liver, heart, muscles, which are inaccessible for metabolism. It manifests itself in infancy with hypoglycemia and a violation of normal development. Further, pathologies of muscles, liver, heart develop.
- III) Deficiency of purine nucleotides and accumulation of uric acid in all tissues and blood. A characteristic feature of the disease is auto-aggressive actions, while pain sensitivity remains.
- IV) The accumulation of the substrate and  $\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid in the cytoplasm, which leads to a violation of the synthesis of blood pigments. Against this background, demyelination of neurons develops, which leads to damage to the peripheral and central nervous systems.
- V) Accumulation of substrates and their precursors. There is a developmental delay, depression of the central nervous system. Hypoglycemia and hypotension are characteristic, there is

ketoacidosis, vomiting. The urine of patients acquires the characteristic smell of maple syrup, rich in aliphatic amino acids.

- VI) Accumulation of caprylic acid in cells, deficiency of free carnitine. Sudden infant death developing against the background of abundant glucose utilization.

**Answer:**

*Variant 2*

<b>Formula</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Enzyme	H	C	D	G	F
Symptoms	VI	V	II	IV	I

**Task 33 (ID 44) – 5 points***Variant 1*

**Correlate the phenotypic splitting of F1 hybrids with the genotypes of the parents and the inheritance patterns under which this splitting can be expected.**

1. Uniformity of hybrids (monohybrid crossing)
2. 3 : 1 (dihybrid crossing)
3. 1 : 1 (monohybrid crossing)
4. 9 : 3 : 4 (dihybrid crossing)
5. 1 : 2 : 1 (monohybrid crossing)

**Genotypes of parents (the list is redundant):**

- A)  $AA \times aa$ ;
- B)  $AaBb \times AaBb$ ;
- C)  $AABb \times aaBb$ ;
- D)  $Aa \times aa$ ;
- E)  $I^A i^0 \times I^B i^0$ ;
- F)  $AaBb \times aaBb$ ;
- G)  $Aa \times Aa$ .

**Conditions under which this splitting can be obtained (the list is redundant):**

- I) Genes interact like non-cumulative polymery;
- II) Epistatic interaction of genes;
- III) Parents are homozygous for this gene;
- IV) Incomplete dominance;
- V) Analyzing heterozygote crossing;
- VI) Codominance;
- VII) Parents are double homozygotes.

**Answer:**

*Variant 1*

Phenotypic splitting	1	2	3	4	5
Genotypes of parents	A	F	D	B	G
Conditions	III	I	V	II	IV

**Task 33 (ID 44) – 5 points**

Variant 2

**Correlate the phenotypic splitting of F1 hybrids with the genotypes of the parents and the inheritance patterns under which this splitting can be expected.**

1. Uniformity of hybrids (monohybrid crossing)
2. 1 : 2 : 1 (monohybrid crossing)
3. 9 : 3 : 4 (dihybrid crossing)
4. 1 : 1 (monohybrid crossing)
5. 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 (monohybrid crossing)

**Genotypes of parents (the list is redundant):**

- A)  $AA \times aa$ ;
- B)  $AaBb \times AaBb$ ;
- C)  $AABb \times aaBb$ ;
- D)  $Aa \times aa$ ;
- E)  $I^A i^0 \times I^B i^0$ ;
- F)  $AaBb \times aaBb$ ;
- G)  $Aa \times Aa$ .

**Conditions under which this splitting can be obtained (the list is redundant):**

- I) Genes interact like non-cumulative polymery;
- II) Epistatic interaction of genes;
- III) Parents are homozygous for this gene;
- IV) Incomplete dominance;
- V) Analyzing heterozygote crossing;
- VI) Codominance;
- VII) Parents are double homozygotes.

**Answer:**

Variant 2

Phenotypic splitting	1	2	3	4	5
Genotypes of parents	C	G	B	D	E
Conditions	VII	IV	II	V	VI