

الصفحة	1
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الامتحان الوطني الموحد للبكالوريا

الممالك الدولية

الدورة الاستدراكية 2020
- عناصر الإجابة -

ROYAUME DU MAROC
الجمهورية المغربية
وزارة التربية الوطنية
والتكوين المهني
والتعليم العالي والبحث العلمي



المركز الوطني للتقويم والامتحانات

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

RR 36E

2	مدة الإنجاز	علوم الحياة والأرض	المادة
3	المعامل	شعبة العلوم الرياضية (أ) (خيار إنجليزية)	الشعبة أو المسلك

Section I : Knowledge Retrieval (5 pts)

Questions		Scores
I	<p>1- □ Diploid cell: cell containing chromosomes in pairs, each chromosome of which has its homologous..... (0.5pt) □ Crossing-over : phenomenon of exchange of fragments of chromatids between two homologous chromosomes during prophase I of meiosis..... (0.5pt) 2- Two characteristics of a diplophasic chromosomal cycle : - Only the gametes are haploid (n)..... (0.5pt) - Fertilization immediately follows meiosis..... (0.5pt) NB: accept other characteristics of a diplophasic cycle.</p>	2pt
II	(1; d) ; (2 ; a) ;(3 ; c) ; (4 ; b).....(0.5pt x 4)	2pts
III	(1; b) ; (2 ; d) ;(3 ; c) ; (4 ; a).....(0.25pt x 4)	1pt

Section II : Scientific reasoning and communication in graphic and written modes (15pts)

Questions	Exercise 1 : (5 pts)	Scores																				
1	<p>- The chromosomal formula of the male: $2n= 3AA+ XY$.....(0,25pt) -The chromosomal formula of the male gametes: $n=3A+ X$ and $n=3A+ Y$ (2x0,25 pt)</p>	0.75pt																				
2	<p>a- Interchromosomal mixing (0,25 pt) Justification : the two genes are carried by different chromosomes.....(0,25 pt) b- Intrachromosomal mixing (0,25 pt) Justification : both genes are carried by the same X chromosome (0,25 pt)</p>	1pts																				
	<p>Interprétation chromosomique du croisement: Phenotype : ♀ [bw⁺, j⁺] × ♂ [bw, j] Genotype : bw⁺//bw, X^{J+}X^J × bw//bw, X^JY ↓ ↓ Gametes : (bw⁺/X^{J+}) 1/4 ; (bw⁺/X^J) 1/4 (bw/X^J) 1/2 (bw/X^{J+}) 1/4 ; (bw/X^J) 1/4 (bw/Y) 1/2</p> <p>Punnett Square :</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>♀</td> <td>(bw⁺/X^{J+}) 1/4</td> <td>(bw⁺/X^J) 1/4</td> <td>(bw/X^{J+}) 1/4</td> <td>(bw/X^J) 1/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>♂</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>bw/X^J 1/2</td> <td>bw⁺//bwX^{J+}X^J ♀[bw⁺,j⁺]1/8</td> <td>bw⁺//bwX^JX^J ♀[bw⁺,j] 1/8</td> <td>bw//bwX^{J+}X^J ♀[bw,j⁺]1/8</td> <td>bw//bwX^JX^J ♀[bw,j] 1/8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bw/Y 1/2</td> <td>bw⁺//bwX^{J+}Y ♂[bw⁺,j⁺]1/8</td> <td>bw⁺//bwX^JY ♂[bw⁺,j] 1/8</td> <td>bw//bwX^{J+}Y ♂[bw,j⁺]1/8</td> <td>bw//bwX^JY ♂[bw,j] 1/8</td> </tr> </table> <p>The following theoretical results are obtained : ♀+♂[bw⁺, j⁺] 1/4 ; ♀+♂[bw⁺, j] 1/4 ; ♀+♂[bw, j⁺] 1/4 ; ♀+♂[bw, j] 1/4</p>	♀	(bw ⁺ /X ^{J+}) 1/4	(bw ⁺ /X ^J) 1/4	(bw/X ^{J+}) 1/4	(bw/X ^J) 1/4	♂					bw/X ^J 1/2	bw ⁺ //bwX ^{J+} X ^J ♀[bw ⁺ ,j ⁺]1/8	bw ⁺ //bwX ^J X ^J ♀[bw ⁺ ,j] 1/8	bw//bwX ^{J+} X ^J ♀[bw,j ⁺]1/8	bw//bwX ^J X ^J ♀[bw,j] 1/8	bw/Y 1/2	bw ⁺ //bwX ^{J+} Y ♂[bw ⁺ ,j ⁺]1/8	bw ⁺ //bwX ^J Y ♂[bw ⁺ ,j] 1/8	bw//bwX ^{J+} Y ♂[bw,j ⁺]1/8	bw//bwX ^J Y ♂[bw,j] 1/8	0,5pt 0,5pt 0,5pt 0,25pt
♀	(bw ⁺ /X ^{J+}) 1/4	(bw ⁺ /X ^J) 1/4	(bw/X ^{J+}) 1/4	(bw/X ^J) 1/4																		
♂																						
bw/X ^J 1/2	bw ⁺ //bwX ^{J+} X ^J ♀[bw ⁺ ,j ⁺]1/8	bw ⁺ //bwX ^J X ^J ♀[bw ⁺ ,j] 1/8	bw//bwX ^{J+} X ^J ♀[bw,j ⁺]1/8	bw//bwX ^J X ^J ♀[bw,j] 1/8																		
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4-a	-The percentage of parental phenotypes (86.56%) is much higher than the percentage of recombinant phenotypes (13.44%), so the two genes responsible for body colour and wing shape are linked.....(0,5pt) -The two genes are carried by the sex chromosome X since there is a phenotypic difference between males and females of the F ₂ generation..... (0,5pt)	1pt
4-b	- According to the percentage of recombinant phenotypes in males, the distance between the two genes is 13.44 cM, which corresponds to the distance indicated on the X chromosome (figure b of document 1).....(0,5pt)	0,5pt

Exercise 2 : (4 pts)

1-a	- The allele responsible for the disease is recessive Justification: Birth of a sick children (II ₃ , II ₈) from a healthy parents (I ₁ and I ₂)(0,25pt) - The gene responsible for the disease is carried by an autosome.....(0,25pt) Justification : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The gene responsible for the disease is not carried by the Y chromosome. Since sick females are present (II₈ and III₂)..... (0,25pt) ● The gene responsible for the disease is not carried by the X chromosome. Since the sick females (II₈ or III₂) come from a healthy father..... (0,25pt) 	1pt
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1-b	b- Genotype of individuals:(4x0,25pt) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 5px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">II₂</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">II₅</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">III₂</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">III₃</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">H/h</td> <td style="text-align: center;">H/H or H/h</td> <td style="text-align: center;">h/h</td> <td style="text-align: center;">H/H or H/h</td> </tr> </table>	II ₂	II ₅	III ₂	III ₃	H/h	H/H or H/h	h/h	H/H or H/h	1pt
II ₂	II ₅	III ₂	III ₃							
H/h	H/H or H/h	h/h	H/H or H/h							

2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Female III₂ gives only one type of gamete h/. (0,25pt) ● There is a probability of ½ (50%) for father III₃ that he is homozygous H/H and a probability of ½ (50%) that he is heterozygous H/h.....(0,25pt) ● The couple gives birth to a sick child if the father III₃ is heterozygous H/h. according to the following Punnett Square: (0,5pt) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 5px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"> $\gamma \begin{matrix} \text{♂} \\ \text{♀} \end{matrix}$ </td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">h/</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">H/</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$\gamma \begin{matrix} \text{♀} \\ \text{♂} \end{matrix}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">h/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">h/h [h] 50%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">H/h [H] 50%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Probability to give birth to a sick child from parents III₂ and III₃ is $\frac{1}{2} \times 50\% = 25\%$ (0,25pt)</p>	$\gamma \begin{matrix} \text{♂} \\ \text{♀} \end{matrix}$	h/	H/	$\gamma \begin{matrix} \text{♀} \\ \text{♂} \end{matrix}$	50%	50%	h/	h/h [h] 50%	H/h [H] 50%	1,25pt
$\gamma \begin{matrix} \text{♂} \\ \text{♀} \end{matrix}$	h/	H/									
$\gamma \begin{matrix} \text{♀} \\ \text{♂} \end{matrix}$	50%	50%									
h/	h/h [h] 50%	H/h [H] 50%									

3	- The genotype of the foetus is h/h.....(0,25pt) - The foetus will have a sick phenotype [h].....(0,25pt) - The electrophoresis results show that the genotype of father III ₃ is heterozygous, so this couple has a 50% risk of having a sick child.....(0,25pt)	0,75pt
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Exercise 3 : (6 pts)

1	Realization of a histogram and a correct frequency polygon according to the scale proposed in the exercise. <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> </div>	2pt																																																															
2	Correct application table for the calculation of statistical parameters. Score only the last four columns - (0,25 pt) for each column : (1,5 pt) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Classes</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Centre des classes (x_i)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">f_i</th> <th style="width: 10%;">x_ix f_i</th> <th style="width: 10%;">x_i - \bar{X}</th> <th style="width: 10%;">(x_i - \bar{X})²</th> <th style="width: 10%;">f_ix (x_i - \bar{X})²</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>[1-2[</td><td>1,5</td><td>1</td><td>1,5</td><td>-2,95</td><td>8,7025</td><td>8,7025</td></tr> <tr><td>[2-3[</td><td>2,5</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>-1,95</td><td>3,8025</td><td>7,605</td></tr> <tr><td>[3-4[</td><td>3,5</td><td>4</td><td>14</td><td>-0,95</td><td>0,9025</td><td>3,61</td></tr> <tr><td>[4-5[</td><td>4,5</td><td>7</td><td>31,5</td><td>0,05</td><td>0,0025</td><td>0,0175</td></tr> <tr><td>[5-6[</td><td>5,5</td><td>3</td><td>16,5</td><td>1,05</td><td>1,1025</td><td>3,3075</td></tr> <tr><td>[6-7[</td><td>6,5</td><td>2</td><td>13</td><td>2,05</td><td>4,2025</td><td>8,405</td></tr> <tr><td>[7-8[</td><td>7,5</td><td>1</td><td>7,5</td><td>3,05</td><td>9,3025</td><td>9,3025</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>20</td><td>89</td><td></td><td></td><td>40,95</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Arithmetic mean : $\bar{X}=4.45$ mm.....(0. 25 pt) Standard deviation : $\sigma = 1,43$cm (0.25 pt)</p>	Classes	Centre des classes (x_i)	f _i	x _i x f _i	x _i - \bar{X}	(x _i - \bar{X}) ²	f _i x (x _i - \bar{X}) ²	[1-2[1,5	1	1,5	-2,95	8,7025	8,7025	[2-3[2,5	2	5	-1,95	3,8025	7,605	[3-4[3,5	4	14	-0,95	0,9025	3,61	[4-5[4,5	7	31,5	0,05	0,0025	0,0175	[5-6[5,5	3	16,5	1,05	1,1025	3,3075	[6-7[6,5	2	13	2,05	4,2025	8,405	[7-8[7,5	1	7,5	3,05	9,3025	9,3025	Total		20	89			40,95	2pts
Classes	Centre des classes (x_i)	f _i	x _i x f _i	x _i - \bar{X}	(x _i - \bar{X}) ²	f _i x (x _i - \bar{X}) ²																																																											
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Total		20	89			40,95																																																											
3-a	+ The arithmetic mean of the descendant population E2 is higher than the arithmetic mean of the mother population E1. (0,5pt) + The standard deviation of the descending population E2 is less than that of the mother population E1..... (0,5pt) So the selection was effective.	1pt																																																															
3-b	+ The E2 descendant population is homogeneous..... (0,25 pt) + The arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the E2 descendant population are identical to those of the P2 population (0,5 pt) + The P2 population with normal vision is purebred..... (0,25 pt) So artificial selection at the E2 progeny level would be ineffective..... (0.25 pt)	1pt																																																															