



# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

868669467

BIOLOGY 5090/33

Paper 3 Practical Test

October/November 2010

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in the Confidential Instructions.

#### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **both** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use				
1				
2				
Total				

This document consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.



### Read the whole of the question paper before you begin.

For Examiner's Use

Set up the investigation in Question 1 then go on to Question 2 while you are waiting. Leave at least 15 minutes to complete Question 1 before the end of the examination.

- 1 You are required to investigate the effect of three different concentrations of a solution on strips of potato tissue.
  - (a) Remove the potato tissue from the solution and blot it gently with the paper towel to remove excess liquid.
    - Cut six strips of potato exactly 70 mm long by approximately 10 mm wide.
    - Label three dishes A, B and C, then place two potato strips in each.
    - Add solutions A, B and C to the appropriate labelled dish, ensuring that the potato strips in each dish are covered by the solution.
    - Note, in Table 1.1, the time when the solutions were added.

### Leave at least 30 minutes before returning to complete this question.

Carry on with Question 2 while you wait.

#### Then:

- (i) Remove the strips from solution **A**, blot them gently.
  - Note the time in Table 1.1.
  - Measure their lengths and record them in Table 1.1.
  - Repeat this procedure for the strips in B and C.

(ii)	Suggest why two strips were used, rather than one, in each solution.	For Examiner's Use
	[1]	
(iii)	Explain how your observations do, or do not, support this suggestion.	
	[2]	
(iv)	Complete Table 1.1.	

Table 1.1

solution	concentration /mol per dm <sup>3</sup>	time solution added	initial lengths /mm	mean length /mm	time removed from solution	final lengths /mm	mean length /mm	change in length /mm
A	0.8		70 and 70	70		and		
В	0.4		70 and 70	70		and		
С	0.1		70 and 70	70		and		

[4]

		4
(b)	(i)	Using the information in Table 1.1 draw a graph, on the axes provided, of mean change in length against concentration of solution.
	0	
		[5]
	(ii)	From your graph, determine the concentration of the solution at which there would be no change in mean length of potato strip.
		[2]
	(iii)	Explain the significance of this concentration.

For Examiner's Use

	[5]
	From your graph, determine the concentration of the solution at which there would be no change in mean length of potato strip.
	[2]
	ii) Explain the significance of this concentration.
	[3]
(c)	Suggest three ways in which this investigation could be improved.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
	[Total: 20]

2 • Using forceps, place specimen **X** on the microscope slide.

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[6]

- Add two drops of the liquid in which specimen X was provided, to the specimen on the slide.
- Rest the cover glass on the specimen.
- Observe specimen X carefully, using the hand lens.
- (a) (i) Make a large, labelled drawing of specimen X.

(ii)	Suggest two ways in which the addition of the liquid to the slide made it easier to see specimen ${\bf X}$ .
	1
	2
(iii)	Calculate the magnification of your drawing. Show all working clearly.
	measurement across drawing
	equivalent measurement of specimen X.

magnification = .....[4]

(b) Fig. 2.1 shows a different member of the same group of organisms as specimen  ${\bf X}$ .



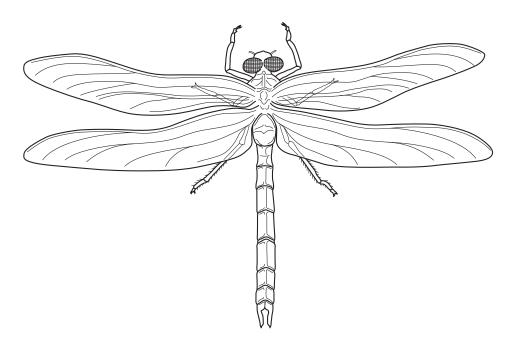


Fig. 2.1

(i)	List four visible features that are the same in both specimen X and the specimen in
	Fig. 2.1.

1	 	 
2	 	 
3	 	 
4	 	 [4]

(ii) Complete Table 2.1 with four pairs of differences that are **visible** in the specimens.

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## Table 2.1

	feature as seen in specimen X	same feature as seen in Fig. 2.1
1		
2		
3		
4		

[4]

[Total: 20]

Remember to check that you have completed Question 1.

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