Candidate Number Centre Number Name

## www.PapaCambridge.com UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**BIOLOGY** 

9700/05

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

For Examination from 2007

Specimen Paper (version 2)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

1 hour 15 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

## **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 in the spaces provided on the Question Paper. You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer all 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.

(a) The apparatus shown in Fig.1.1 can be used to measure the rate of production of 1 a photosynthesising aquatic plant.

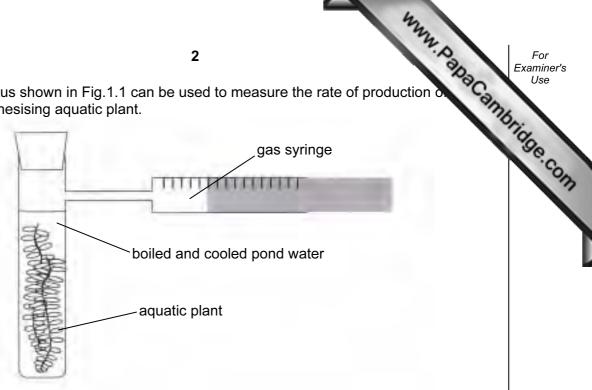


Fig. 1.1

This apparatus was used to investigate the relationship between carbon diox de concentration and the rate of photosynthesis.

The concentration of hydrogen carbonate ions in a solution is directly proportional to the concentration of carbon dioxide available to aquatic plants.

(a)	(i)	State the aim of the investigation as a hypothesis.	
			[1]
	(ii)	Identify the independent and dependent variables in this investigation.	
		independent variable	
		dependent variable	[2]
(b)		scribe how the independent variable might be varied and the dependent varia asured.	ble
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			ļ
			[5]

(C)	List four key variables. For each explain now it might be controlled.	1
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	4	┼
		<b></b>
		[5]
(d)	Suggest why using boiled and cooled the pond water to make the test solutions mi improve the reliability of the results.	ght
		[1]
(e)	State <b>one</b> piece of information required to assess the risks of your method.	ניו
		ļ
		[ [1]
	[Total:	1141

2 Rice is often grown with its roots submerged in water. Barley is a crop that is quit such conditions. Respiration rate of root cells can be measured as rate of production dioxide.

In an investigation into the rate of respiration in rice and barley root cells, the data shown in Table 1.1 were obtained.

Table 1.1

	rate of production of carbon dioxide /mmol g <sup>-1</sup>							
	rice root cells rice root cells barley root cells barley root							
	with oxygen	without oxygen	with oxygen	without oxygen				
raw data	4.2	5.6	11.1	3.3				
	4.7	5.7	9.3	3.3				
	4.1	5.2	12.3	2.9				
	5.1	5.4	11.6	4.1				
	5.2	6.7	11.7	2.8				
	3.9	5.1	12.4	3.5				
	4.3	5.8	11.5	3.6				
	4.1	5.5	11.4	3.3				
mean	4.5	5.6	11.4	3.4				
standard deviation	0.49	0.49	0.96	0.41				
standard error	0.17	0.18	0.34					

(a) (i) Use the formula below to calculate the standard error for barley root cells without oxygen. Write your answer in Table 1.1.

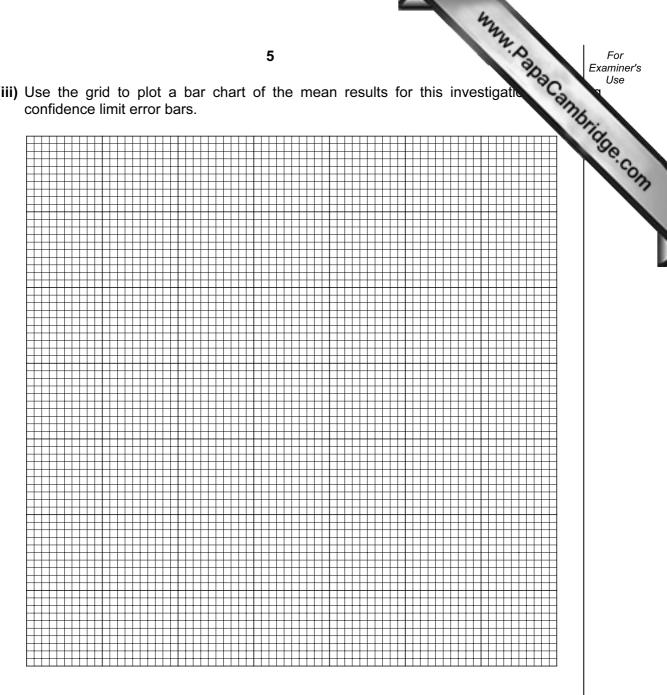
 $S_M = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$  Key  $S_M$  standard error s standard deviation n sample number

[1]

(ii)	State what the standard deviations and standard error tell you about the reliability of results of this investigation.	he

[2]

(iii) Use the grid to plot a bar chart of the mean results for this investigation confidence limit error bars.



(b) Explain the difference in the rates of respiration in the sets of seeds used in this investigation.

[Total: 10]

[4]

A solution of hormone **Y**, thought to a growth hormone, was made by dissolving a knownome **Y** in 10 cm³ of distilled water. This was added to samples from a culture of an acontaining 3 000 000 cells mm³

25 mm<sup>3</sup> of the hormone **Y** solution was added to a sample to create an experimental culture of animal cells.

25 mm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water was added to a sample to create a control culture of animal cells After three days the number of cells per mm<sup>3</sup> of culture was measured.

Table 3.1 shows the results of this investigation.

Table 3.1

sample number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	mean
	millions of cells per mm <sup>3</sup> of culture										
experimental cell culture treatment	7.5	8.1	7.6	6.2	7.5	7.8	8.9	6.5	7.9	7.3	7.5
control cell culture treatment	5.6	7.5	8.2	6.7	3.5	6.5	5.9	3.7	5.8	8.4	6.2

(a) A student correctly calculated the percentage increase in each culture as follows:

experimental, 
$$\frac{(7.5-3)}{3} \times 100 = 151\%$$

control, 
$$\frac{(6.2-3)}{3} \times 100 = 106\%$$

Calculate the percentage increase of the experimental culture over the control culture. Show your working in the space below.

**(b)** State the extent to which the results support the hypothesis:

The hormone promotes growth in cell cultures.

[Total: 8]

[2]