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# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY 0610/05

Paper 5 Practical Test

October/November 2004

1 hour

Candidates answer on the Question Paper. No additional Materials are required.

### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided at the top of this page. Write in dark blue or black pen in the spaces provided on the Question Paper. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer both questions.

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

If you have been given a label, look at the details. If any details are incorrect or missing, please fill in your correct details in the space given at the top of this page.

Stick your personal label here, if provided.

FOR EXAM	NER'S USE
1	
2	
TOTAL	

#### 1 Introduction

Many plant tissues change colour when exposed to the air. The enzymes that produce coloured products may be affected by pH.

## Investigation

You will investigate the effect of pH on the production of these coloured products formed on the freshly cut surface of a plant tissue.

Read the whole of question 1 section (a) before you begin. You are advised to complete setting up this question immediately as it may take time for these coloured products to develop.

- (a) You are provided with 2 pieces of plant tissue, labelled W1, that have been cut before the start of the examination.
  - (i) Use **one** piece of **W1** to compare the colour of the exposed cut surface with the unexposed surface which is in contact with the dish.

Keep this piece of **W1** in the dish for part **(b)**.

colour of exposed surface .....

colour of unexposed surface .....[1]

(ii) You have been provided with 2 pieces of universal indicator paper and access to a pH colour chart.

Test the pH of solutions A1 and B1.

Record the colours and pH values in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

solution		ution
	A1	B1
colour		
рН		

[3]

[3]

(iii) Cut the other piece of plant tissue **W1** into two pieces. Place one piece of each of the dishes labelled **A** and **B**.

Slowly pour solution **A1** over the cut surface of **W1** in dish **A**. Repeat this procedure with the tissue in dish **B** using solution **B1**. Observe the colour of the plant tissue after approximately 20 minutes.

Construct a table and record your observations.

(iv)	Describe and explain the effect of pH on the development of the coloured products in this plant tissue.
	[2]
(v)	Oxygen is required for coloured end products to form. Suggest how you might show the need for oxygen to cause the colour change.
	[6]

- (b) Cut the other piece of W1 saved from (a)(i) into two.
  - Test one piece of W1 with iodine solution. Record your observations and conclusions in Table 1.2 below.
- www.PapaCambridge.com Cut the remaining piece of W1 into smaller pieces and place in a large test-tube. Use the biuret test.

Record your observations and conclusions in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2

4004	w	11
test	observation	conclusion
iodine solution		
biuret		

[4]

(iii)	Describe briefly how you would carry out a test for simple reducing sugars. State what observation would indicate the presence of a reducing sugar.
	[3

[Total: 21]

[9]

- 2 You have been provided with a leaf labelled W2.
- www.PapaCambridge.com (a) (i) Make a large labelled outline drawing of the whole leaf and show the details of on pair of leaflets. Include at least three labels.

(ii)	To which group, monocotyledon or dicotyledon, does <b>W2</b> belong?
	Describe <b>one</b> feature of <b>W2</b> which supports your answer.
	[2]

(b) The electronmicrograph shown in Fig. 2.1 shows a section through part of leaf shows a section through the leaf shows a section **W2**.

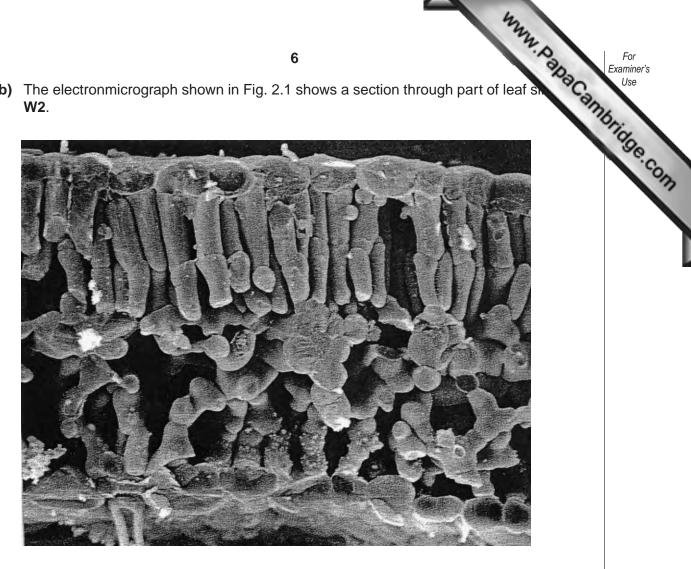


Fig. 2.1

- (i) Name and label on Fig. 2.1, the different layers of cells. Identify clearly those cells which contain chloroplasts. [4]
- (ii) Name and label a feature on Fig. 2.1 that enables gaseous exchange to occur. [1]
- (iii) The section of the leaf is magnified by  $\times$  200. Calculate the thickness of the leaf. working

thickness of leaf ..... [3]

[Total: 19]

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Question 2 Fig. 2.1 Biophotos Associates.

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