

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

	CANDIDATE NAME		
	CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER
4	BIOLOGY		0610/62
99		tion to Departicul	
°	Paper 6 Alterna	live to Practical	October/November 2011
-1 8			1 hour
_ _	Candidates ans	wer on the Question Paper	
5 4	Additional Mater	rials: ruler	
9			

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 or graphs.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.

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1	
2	
3	
Total	

This document consists of 8 printed pages.



1 Fig. 1.1 shows a longitudinal section through a butternut squash, *Cucurbita moschata*.

This whole structure is a fruit.





- (a) Make a large, labelled diagram of the fruit to show the arrangement of the seeds
 - the thickness of the fruit wall.

https://xtremepape.rs/

Fig. 1.2 shows two seeds from this fruit.





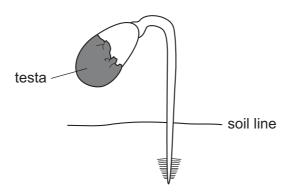
(b) Describe the external appearance of this seed.

 [2]

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Fig. 1.3 shows a seedling which has grown from a seed taken from this fruit.





(c) Complete the labelling of the seedling on Fig. 1.3. The testa (seed coat) of this seedling has been labelled for you. [2] (d) The internal contents of the seed will contain an embryo and stored food materials for germination. Describe how you could carry out food tests on the internal structure of the seed to show if the seed contained fat or starch. fat starch [4] (e) Describe how you would germinate these seeds. Include the environmental conditions required. [4] [Total: 17] 2 An investigation was carried out to find the effect of salt (sodium chloride) solution, on potato tissue.

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A large potato was cut into long thin strips, called chips. Each chip measured 60 mm in length.

One chip was placed in a concentrated salt solution and another chip was placed in distilled water.

After three hours these chips were removed from the liquids.

The chips are shown in Fig. 2.1.



salt solution



distilled water

Fig. 2.1

(a) (i) Measure the length of the chips in Fig. 2.1. Calculate any change in length. Record your measurements in Table 2.1.

Та	ble	2.1	

	chip in salt solution	chip in distilled water
length / mm		
change / mm		

[2]

5

6

(ii) Explain the changes that you have recorded for these two chips.

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[4]

(b) A similar investigation was carried out by a group of students. They measured the mass of five chips before putting each chip in a different concentration of **sucrose** solution. The chips were left in the solution for two hours.

After two hours each chip was removed from the sucrose solution and its mass measured.

Their results are shown in Table 2.2.

concentration of sucrose solution / g dm ⁻³	mass at start / g	mass after 2 hours / g	difference in mass / g	percentage change
0.0	1.36	1.49	+0.13	+9.56
35.0	1.41	1.48	+0.07	+4.96
70.0	1.46	1.47	+0.01	+0.68
175.0	1.47	1.38	-0.09	-6.12
345.0	1.45	1.31	-0.14	

Table 2.2

concentrated solution. Show your working. [1] (ii) Suggest why it is necessary to calculate the percentage change in mass when comparing the chips. [1] (iii) Plot a graph to show the percentage change in mass against the concentration of the sucrose solution. Use the grid and axes provided. concentration of sucrose solution/g dm⁻³ [4] (c) (i) Use your graph to find the concentration of sucrose solution in which the mass of chip would stay the same. _____g dm⁻³ [1] (ii) Explain why the mass of a chip in this solution would stay the same.[1] [Total: 14]

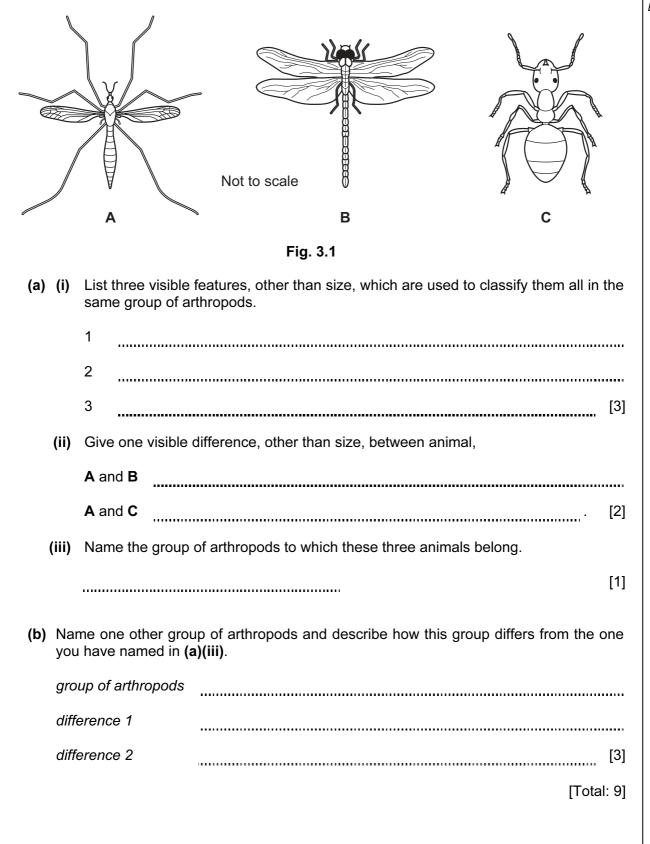
7

https://xtremepape.rs/

(i) Complete Table 2.2 by calculating the percentage change in mass for the most

For Examiner's Use **3** Fig. 3.1 shows three animals **A**, **B** and **C** which belong to the same group of arthropods.

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