

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY



Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

0610/06

May/June 2006

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

1 hour

Candidate
Name

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Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write 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 THE BARCODE.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN THE GREY AREAS BETWEEN THE PAGES.

Answer **all** questions.

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 **12** printed pages.



1 Fig.1.1 shows a diagram of a groundnut plant, *Arachis hypogaea*.

The flower stalks grow downwards so that the fruits develop below the soil surface.

Fig. 1.2 shows the mature fruits, one of which has been cut open.

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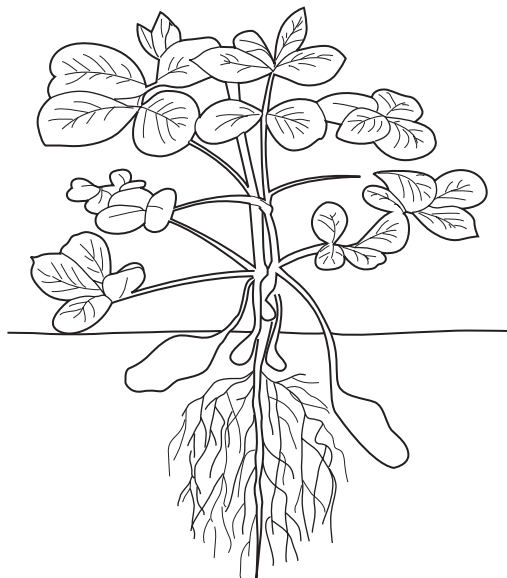


Fig. 1.1

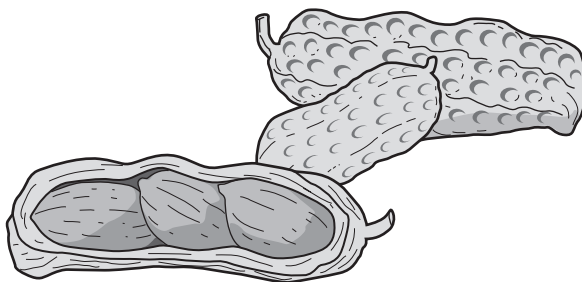


Fig. 1.2

(a) (i) Make a large, labelled drawing of the open fruit and its contents.

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[5]

(ii) Measure the length of your drawing.

Measure the length of the same structure in Fig. 1.2.

Calculate the magnification of your drawing.

Show your working.

Magnification [3]

(b) A student investigated the energy content of a seed.

A seed was weighed and its mass recorded in Table 1.1. The seed was firmly attached to the end of a mounted needle. A large test tube containing 20 cm³ of water was held in a clamp stand, with a thermometer and a stirrer. The apparatus is shown in Fig. 1.3.

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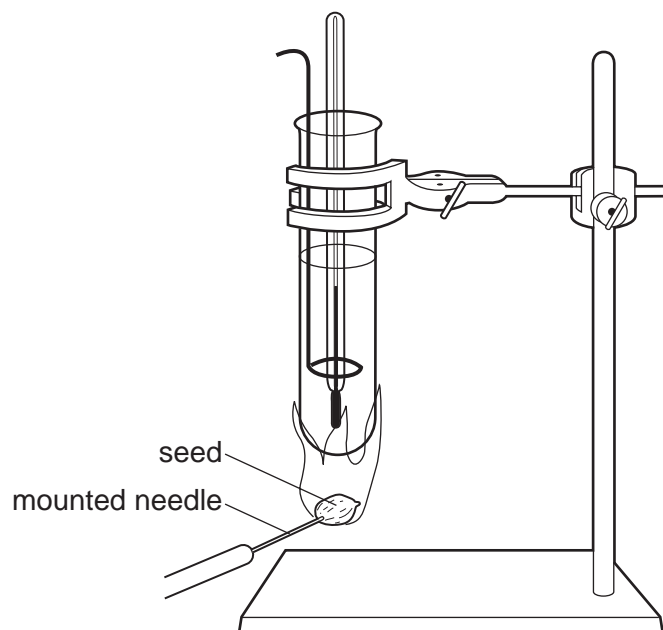


Fig. 1.3

- The temperature of the water at the start was recorded in Table 1.1.
- The seed was set alight by placing it in a flame for a few seconds.
- The burning seed was held under the test tube until the seed was completely burnt.
- The water was stirred immediately. The highest temperature of the water was recorded in Table 1.1.

5

(i) Complete Table 1.1 by calculating the rise in temperature.

[1]

Table 1.1

mass of seed / g	volume of water / cm ³	temperature at the start / °C	highest temperature / °C	rise in temperature / °C
0.5	20	29	79

The energy contained in the seed can be calculated using the formula below.

$$\text{energy} = \frac{\text{volume of water} \times \text{rise in temperature} \times 4.2}{\text{mass of seed} \times 1000}$$

(ii) Using the formula calculate the energy content of the seed.

Show your working.

Energy content kJg⁻¹

[2]

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The same method was used to find the energy content of some food substances. The results are shown in Table 1.2.

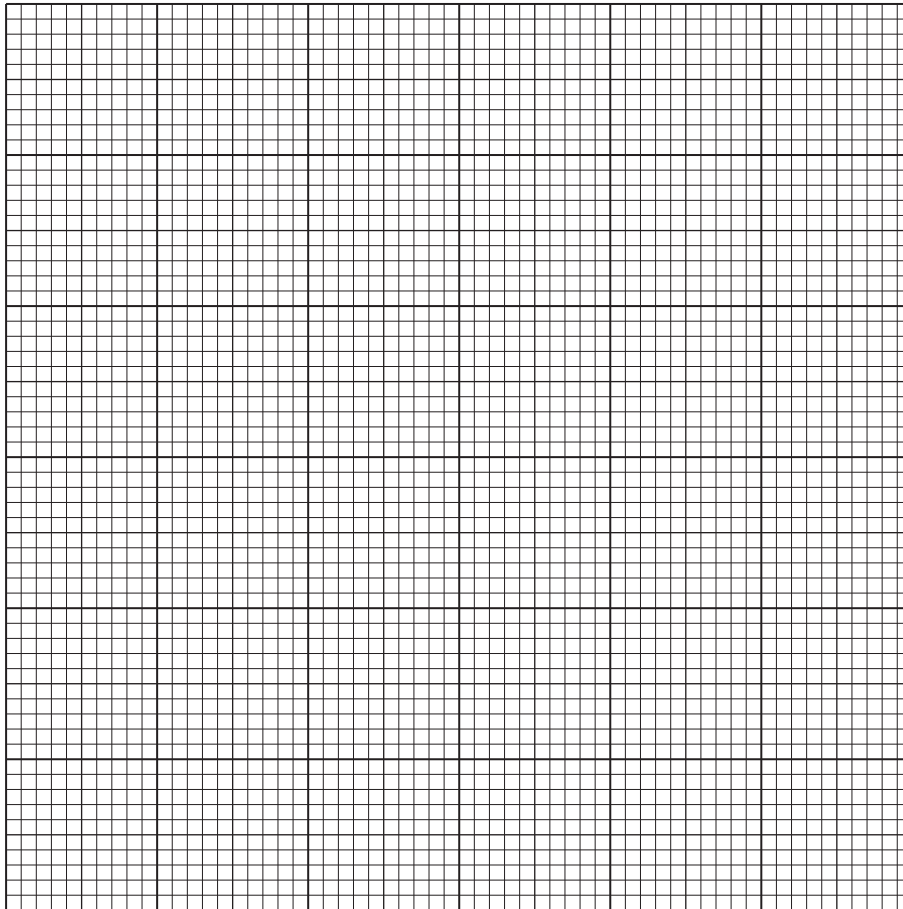
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Table 1.2

food substance	mass of food burnt /g	starting temperature / °C	final temperature / °C	rise in temperature / °C	energy content /kJg ⁻¹
starch	0.62	31	65	34	4.61
sugar	0.54	30	59	29	4.51
fat	0.56	30	90	60	9.00
protein	0.40	31	52	21	4.41

(iii) On the grid below, plot a suitable graph to compare the energy content per gram of the four different food substances **and** the seed from (b)(ii).

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(vi) Use this information to suggest the main food substance present in the seed. [4]

..... [1]

(c) Describe how you would test for the presence of reducing sugars in a seed.

.....
.....
..... [3]

[Total : 19 marks]

- 2 Fig. 2.1 shows a young bean seedling which had been grown in the dark and then placed horizontally on the surface of some damp soil.

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The seedling was kept well watered and exposed to the light for 2 days.

Fig. 2.2 shows the seedling after 2 days.

Fig. 2.1

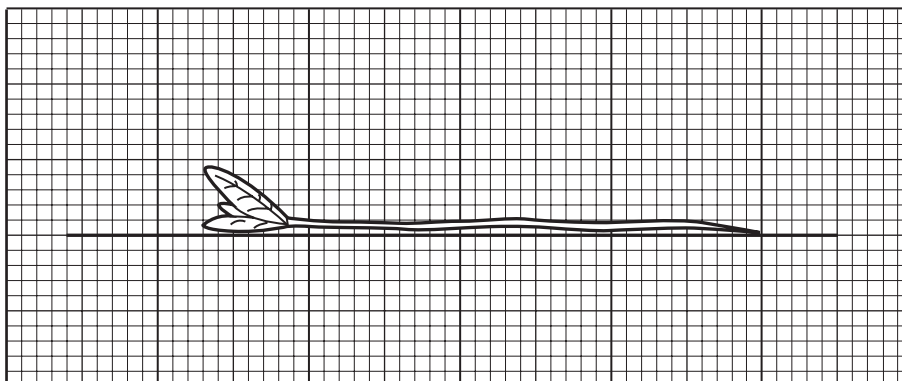
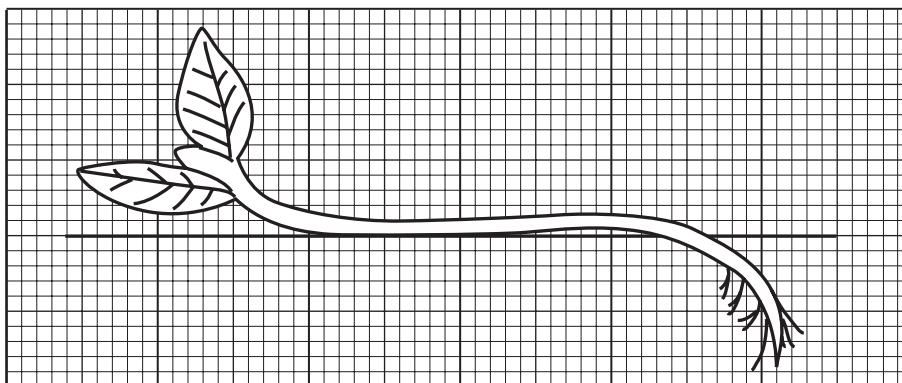


Fig. 2.2



- (a) Describe the changes in appearance of the shoot and the root of the seedling after 2 days.

(i) shoot

.....

..... [2]

(ii) root

.....

..... [2]

(b) Describe the processes involved in the changes of directional growth of the shoot of the seedling.

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.....
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.....
.....
..... [6]

[Total : 10]

3 Fig 3.1 shows a choice chamber.

- This apparatus can be used to study the behaviour of small invertebrates, such as woodlice, in different conditions.
- 60 woodlice were introduced through the central hole.
- The four sections of the choice chamber had different conditions as shown in Fig. 3.1.

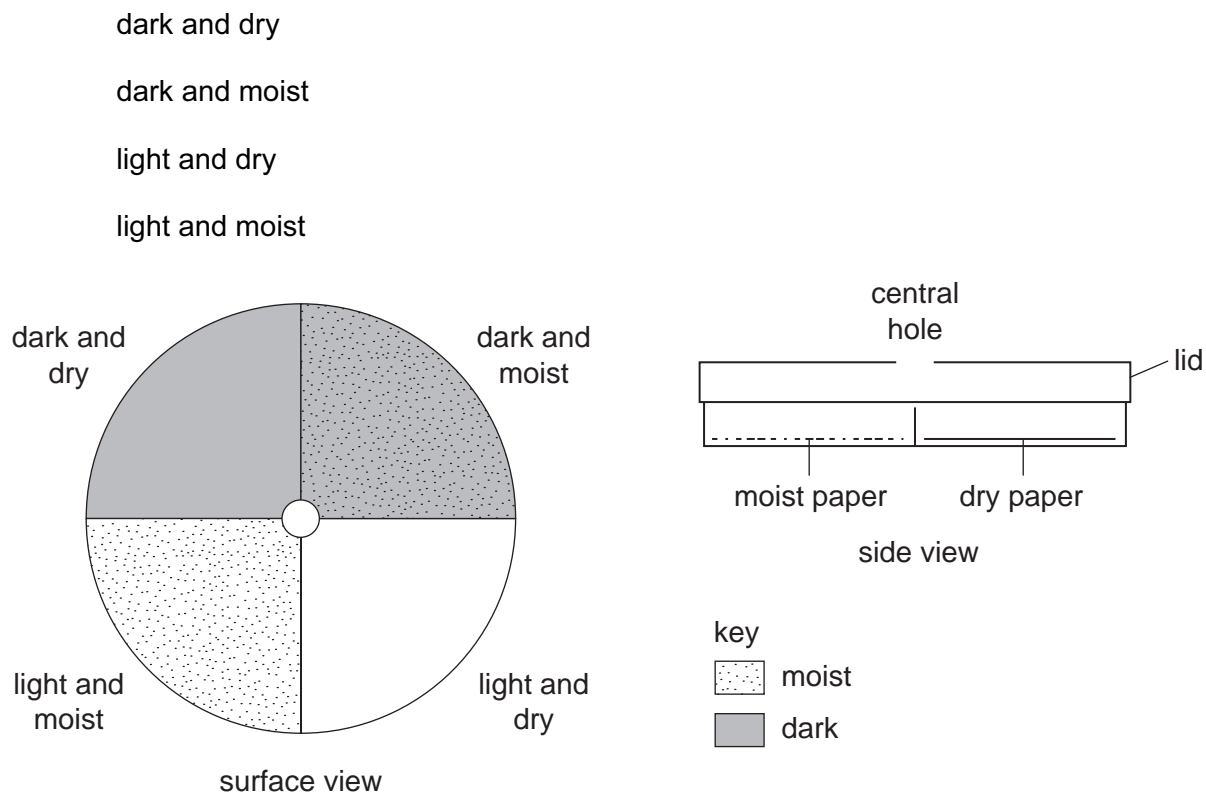


Fig. 3.1

- The choice chamber was left undisturbed for 10 minutes.
- The numbers of woodlice in each section were counted.
- The numbers were recorded in Table 3.1.
- These woodlice were released into their natural environment.
- The investigation was repeated with three more samples of woodlice.

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(a) (i)

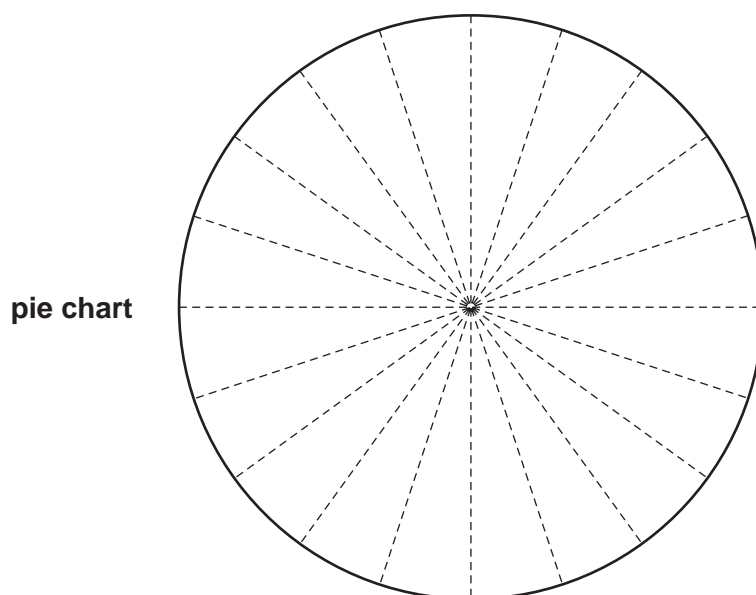
Table 3.1

sample of woodlice	dark and dry	dark and moist	light and dry	light and moist
1st	8	47	1	4
2nd	4	56	0	0
3rd	5	52	1	2
4th	7	49	2	2
total	204	8
average	51	2

Complete Table 3.1. The calculations for the moist sections have been completed for you.

[2]

(ii) Plot the average number of woodlice in each condition on the **pie chart** below.



[3]

(b) (i) State which conditions the woodlice prefer.

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest how this behaviour might help the woodlice to survive in their natural habitat.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(c) Suggest how you could improve this investigation to make the results more reliable.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

[Total 11]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

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Question 1 Fig. 1.2 © A. King; *Agriculture: An Introduction for Southern Africa*; Cambridge University Press; 1985.

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