Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

BIOLOGY 9700/05

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

For Examination from 2007

Specimen Paper

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

1 hour 15 minutes

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.

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.

This document consists of ${\bf 5}$ printed pages and ${\bf 1}$ blank page.



1 (a) The rate of respiration in two tissues, **A** and **B** was measured using DCPIP as an indicator. 50 g of each tissue was ground into paste using 10 cm³ of ice cold buffer and made into a suspension with 250 cm³ of buffer solution. The two suspensions were placed into a water bath at 20 °C.

Two sets of ten tubes, each containing $10~\rm{cm^3}$ of buffer and $1~\rm{cm^3}$ of DCPIP, were placed into separate water baths at $20~\rm{^{\circ}C}$ and left for $10~\rm{minutes}$.

To one set of ten tubes, $0.5~{\rm cm^3}$ of suspension **A** was added. To the other set of ten tubes, $0.5~{\rm cm^3}$ of suspension B was added. The time taken for DCPIP to become colourless was measured separately in each tube.

(i)	State the dependent and independent variable in this investigation.
	independent variable
	dependent variable [1]
(ii)	Identify the key variables that have been controlled in this investigation.
	For each variable, describe how it has been controlled.
	[3]
(iii)	Suggest how the colourless end point of the DCPIP might have been standardised.
	[1]

Table 1.1

time taken for DCPIP to become colourless/s										
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10								10		
Tissue A	55	56	59	54	52	56	55	55	59	59
Tissue B	125	126	122	126	122	119	121	123	124	125

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(b) The results of this investigation are shown in Table 1.1.

(i)	Use	the	fo	rm	ula	ae	b∈	elo	w	to	cal	cul	ate	e t	the	e s	ta	no	daı	rd	е	rro	or	fo	re	ea	ch	O	f tl	he	ti	ss	ue	es t	tes	ste	ed.
	Star	ndaı	rd d	dev	/ia	tio	n ((s)														St	ar	nd	ar	d (err	or	. (S _M							
	$S = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(x - \overline{x})^2}{n - 1}}$ $S_M = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$																																				
	Sta	anda	ard	er	ro	r fc	or s	saı	mp	ole	A																										
	Sta	anda	ard	er	ro	r fc	or s	saı	mp	ole	В																									[4	ŀ]
(ii)	Use					o p	olo	t a	a k	oar	cl	nar	t c	of	th	е	m	ea	an	re	es	ul	ts	а	nc	ls	ta	nc	la	rd	е	rrc	or	fo	r t	thi	s
			Н	+	H		+-	H	+-				+				1			-	H	+							H			H	++	H	1	[3	⊞ 31

of

(iii) What do the values for standard error indicate about the accuracy of the results of this investigation?

[1]

[Total 13]

2 Fig. 2.1 shows the structure of a root tip.

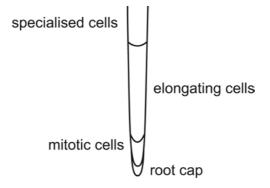


Fig. 2.1

Radicles of seedlings constantly produce new cells by mitosis. As these cells develop they become elongated by absorbing water and the vacuole expanding and causing the cell wall to stretch. Growth regulators control the plasticity of the cell wall so it is able to stretch.

The developing radicles of seedlings placed horizontally respond by curving and growing in the direction of gravity.

One hypothesis to explain this curvature is that the root cap contains gravity receptors that causes changes in the distribution of auxin secreted by the root tip.

Describe now this hypothesis could be tested.	
	[10]

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3 Fig. 3.1 shows genetic fingerprints made from DNA samples of a number of different mammals.

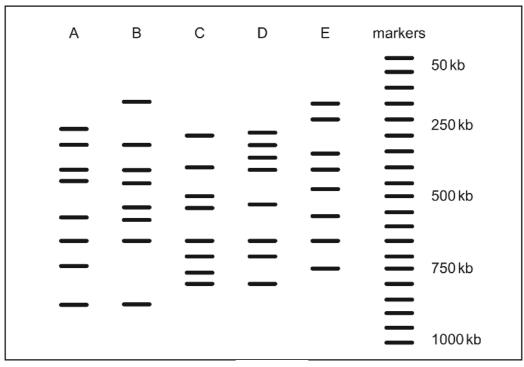


Fig. 3.1

(a)	common ancestor.
	[2]
(b)	Use the information in the diagram to explain the evolutionary relationship between these mammals.
	[5]

[Total 7]

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