



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

CANDIDATE
 NAME

CENTRE
 NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
 NUMBER

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BIOLOGY

9700/31

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills

May/June 2007

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in the Instructions to Supervisors.

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 soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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.

You are advised to spend one hour on each question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
Total	

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



(b) You are now going to add a range of different concentrations of lead nitrate solutions that you will prepare yourself to samples of starch and test for the activity of the enzyme amylase.

Carefully follow the instructions below.

You should present and record your observations and data in the space provided.

You will need to:

- read through the instructions **below** carefully
- prepare the space below so that it is ready for you to record the readings
- decide how many different concentrations of lead nitrate solutions you will need and prepare them by serial dilution.
- modify the method you used in **(a)** to test the effect of each of the concentrations of lead nitrate on the activity of amylase on starch.

(i) Record the data in the space below.

[6]

(ii) Draw a conclusion from your results.

.....

..... [1]

(c) pH has a large effect on the rate of enzyme-catalysed reactions.

(i) Suggest how pH could have been controlled in this experiment.

.....
[1]

(ii) Identify two **other** significant sources of error in this experiment.

1

 2
[1]

(d) A student carried out a similar investigation but used a colorimeter to determine the mean transmission of light through the solutions. This was used to show the activity of the enzyme. The data in Table 1.1 were obtained.

Table 1.1

percentage concentration of lead nitrate solution	transmission of light / arbitrary units			mean transmission of light / arbitrary units
	first run	second run	third run	
0	84	87	82	84.3
0.2	55	53	52	53.3
0.4	36	37	36	36.3
0.6	27	24	27	26.0
0.8	22	20	21	21.0
1.0	20	21	18	

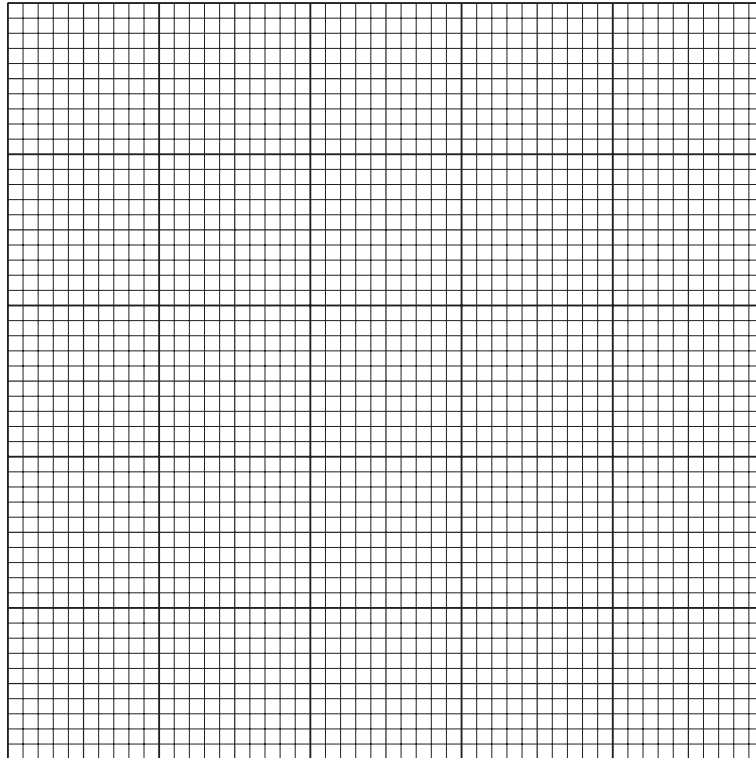
(i) When the student first performed this investigation, the transmission for a 1.0 % solution of lead nitrate was 74 arbitrary units. Explain why the student discarded this result and repeated the experiment with a freshly made solution.

.....
[1]

- (ii) Complete Table 1.1 by calculating the missing mean transmission for a 1.0% solution of lead nitrate.
You may use the space below to show your working.

Put your answer in the space on Table 1.1. [1]

- (iii) Plot a graph to show the effect of lead nitrate concentration on the mean transmission of light.



[3]

- (e) State the relationship between lead nitrate concentration and the activity of amylase.

.....
.....
.....[1]

(f) The student's hypothesis was;

- lead nitrate is so toxic that any concentration will inhibit the enzyme amylase.

Discuss the student's hypothesis in relation to the results obtained.

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

(g) Suggest how your experiment in 1 (b) could be improved other than using a colorimeter.

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

[Total : 22]

2 Slide T1 is a transverse section of a leaf.

- (a) (i) Draw a low-power plan diagram of T1 to show the distribution of the tissues in the area of the section indicated in Fig. 2.1. No labels are required.

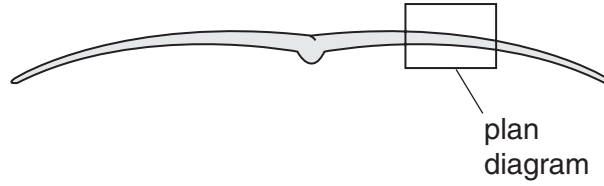


Fig. 2.1

[2]

- (ii) Use the transparent ruler to measure the actual thickness of the leaf lamina, under low power. Put the slide on the microscope and lay the ruler on top of it, re-focussing the microscope if needed. Measure the size of your drawing across the same point. Draw a line on your drawing to show where you made the measurement. Calculate the magnification of your drawing. Show your working.

magnification [2]

- (iii) Estimate the uncertainty in the measurement of the actual thickness of the leaf lamina.

uncertainty = [1]

- (iv) Suggest how an error in measuring the lengths could occur.

.....

.....

..... [1]

- (b)** Stomata are found on the lower surface of the leaf in the specimen on slide **T1**. The pores are likely to be closed and you may have to search to find a clear example.
- (i)** In the space below, make a high-power, labelled drawing of two guard cells and their adjacent epidermal cells.

[4]

- (ii)** Draw two cells from the upper epidermis, to same scale as your drawing in **(b) (i)**.

[2]

(c) Fig. 2.2 is a photomicrograph of a transverse section of a different leaf.

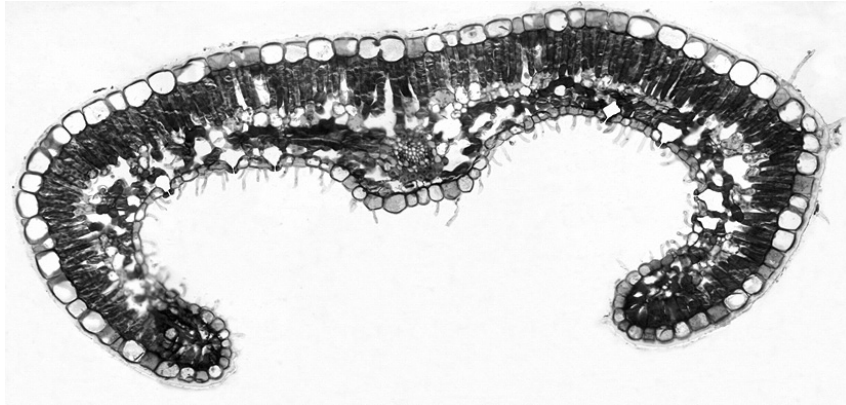


Fig. 2.2

(i) Prepare the space below so that it is suitable for you to compare and contrast the location of stomata observed in specimen **T1** with Fig. 2.2. Record your observations in the space that you have prepared.

[4]

(ii) State **two** key features of the leaf shown in Fig. 2.2 which indicate that it is adapted to reduce transpiration.

.....

.....

.....[2]

[Total : 18]

[Paper total : 40]

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