



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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**BIOLOGY**

**0610/06**

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

**October/November 2008**

**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 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.

**For Examiner's Use**

<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>Total</b>	

This document consists of **8** printed pages and **4** blank pages.





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**Question 1 continues on page 4**

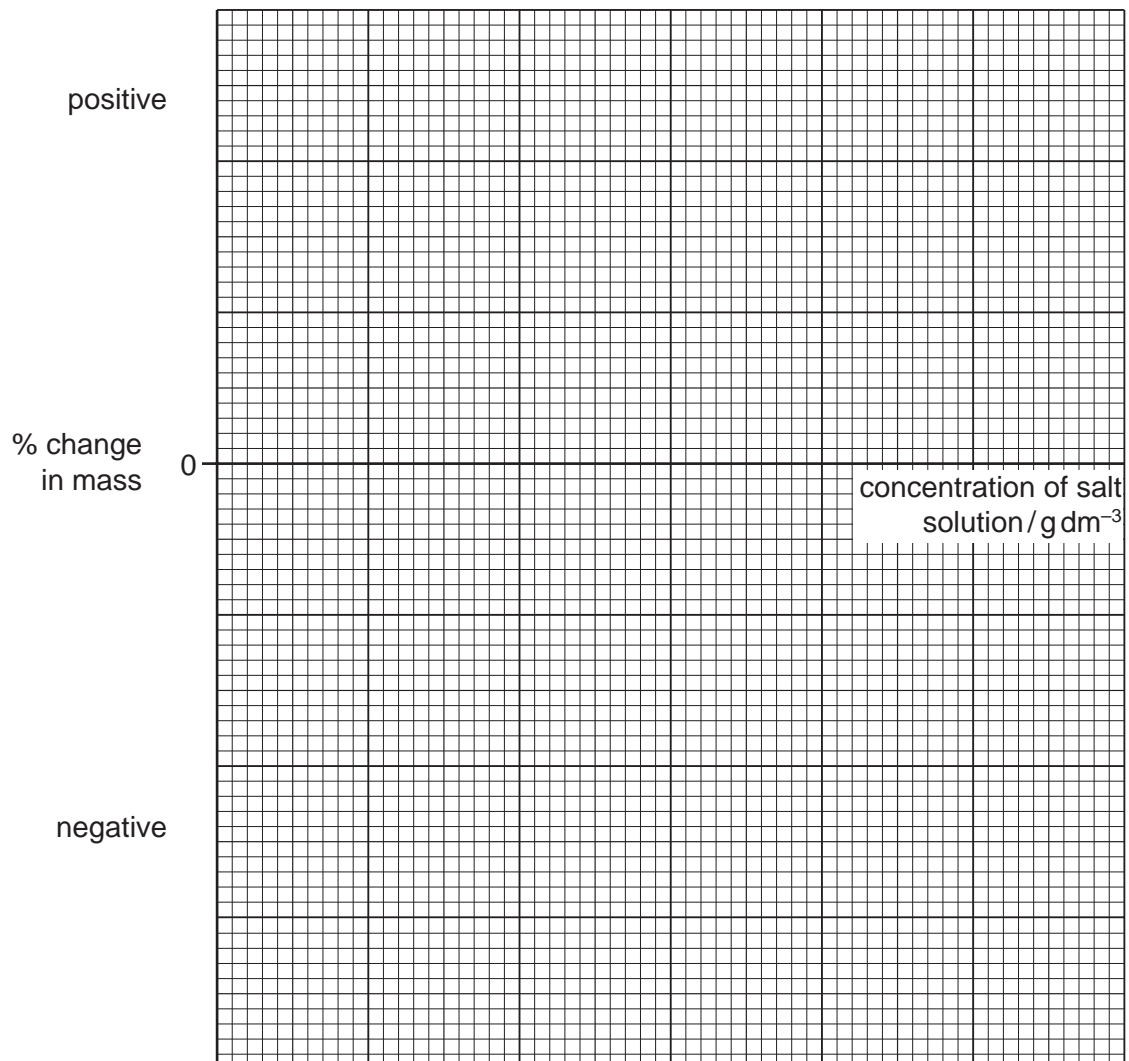
- (b) A student carried out a similar experiment and varied the concentration of salt in different solutions.

Table 1.2 shows the percentage change in mass of the eggs after 2 days.

**Table 1.2**

concentration of salt solution / $\text{g dm}^{-3}$	% change in mass
0.0	+7.3
10.0	+3.2
20.0	+0.8
30.0	-2.5
40.0	-6.4
50.0	-10.8

- (i) Draw a graph of this data on the axes.



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[3]

(ii) Determine the concentration of salt solution where there is no change in mass.

..... [1]

(iii) Explain why there is no change in mass at this concentration of salt solution.

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

(c) Describe a food test which might show whether there is more protein to be found in the 'white' or in the 'yolk' of the egg.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

[Total: 19]

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- 2 An active yeast culture is placed in a test-tube. This test-tube is connected by a delivery tube to a second test-tube containing hydrogencarbonate indicator shown in Fig. 2.1.

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Hydrogencarbonate indicator changes colour according to pH. In alkaline solutions the indicator becomes purple and in acidic solutions the indicator becomes yellow.

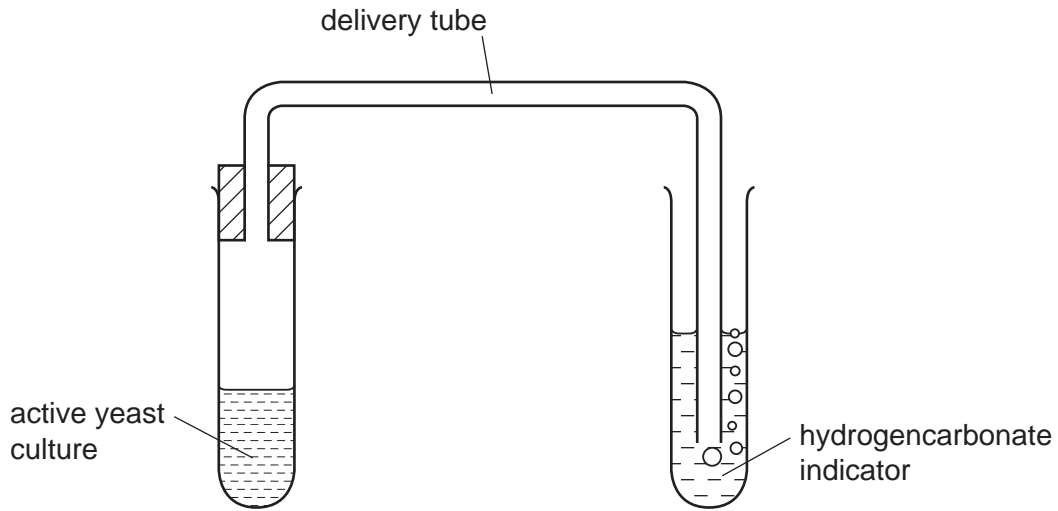


Fig. 2.1

At the start of the experiment the indicator is red in colour. After 15 minutes the indicator becomes yellow.

- (a) Explain the reason for this colour change.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]





(i) Make a labelled drawing of the yeast cells.

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(ii) Measure the diameter of the yeast cell in Fig. 2.2 between **X** and **Y**. [3]

diameter (distance between **X** and **Y**) .....

Calculate the magnification of your drawing. Show your working.

magnification .....

[Total: 15]

3 Fig. 3.1 shows cells dividing to form gametes.

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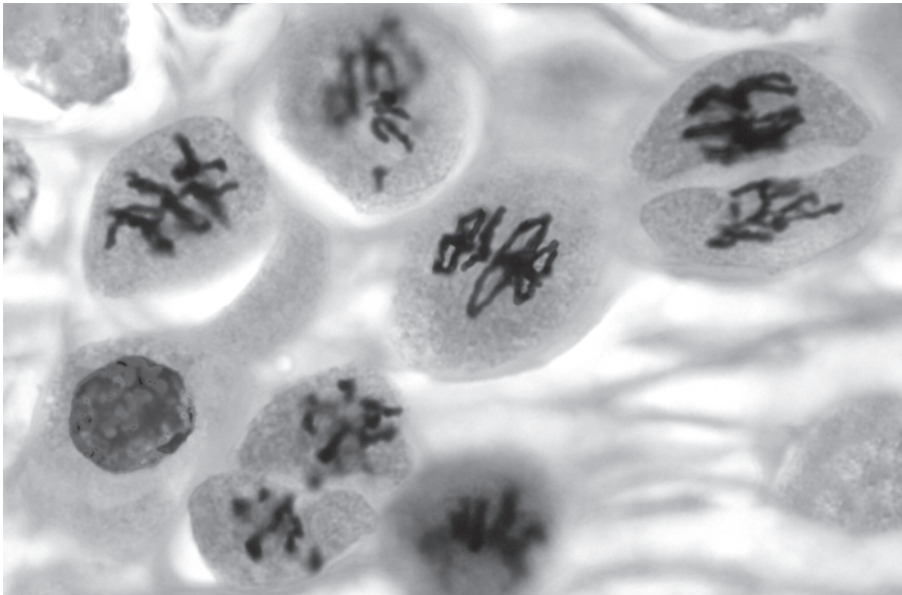


Fig. 3.1

(a) Label on Fig. 3.1

- (i) a chromosome,
- (ii) cytoplasm,
- (iii) a nucleus.

[3]

(b) Name where such dividing cells can be found,

- (i) in a plant,

..... [1]

- (ii) in a mammal.

..... [1]

(c) Suggest the importance of this type of division in the formation of gametes.

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

[Total:6]



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