# Cambridge Www.dynamicpapers.com

### **Cambridge O Level**

	CANDIDATE NAME		
	CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDAT NUMBER	E
	BIOLOGY		5090/31
	Paper 3 Practic	al Test	October/November 2022
»			1 hour 15 minutes
	You must answe	er on the question paper.	
	Vauvillaaadu	The meterials and encountry listed in the confidential instructions	

You will need: The materials and apparatus listed in the confidential instructions

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions. •
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs. •
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page. •
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid. •
- Do not write on any bar codes. •
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

#### **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets []. •

For Exam	iner's Use
1	
2	
3	
Total	

## In order to plan the best use of your time, read through all the questions on this paper carefully before starting work.

1 Foods can be tested to determine the types of molecules that they contain.

You are going to investigate the composition of two foods, **A** and **B**.

You are provided with the reagents for three different tests.

For the first test:

- label a test-tube A1
- place food **A** on a tile and cut a cube 1 cm × 1 cm × 1 cm from it
- carefully cut this cube into three parts, all the same size
- take one of these three parts, cut it into small pieces and put the small pieces into test-tube A1
- pour 2 cm<sup>3</sup> of ethanol into test-tube A1
- place a stopper in the top of the test-tube and shake the test-tube well
- remove the stopper and place the test-tube in a rack
- carefully clean your cutting equipment
- label a test-tube **B1**
- repeat the process above using food **B**, taking care to cut one piece into a similar number of small pieces as for food **A**.

Allow the solid contents to settle to the bottom of both test-tubes, which should take no more than ten minutes. Continue with the question while the solid contents settle.

(a) (i) Explain why it was necessary to clean your cutting equipment after cutting food A.

.....

......[1]

(ii) Suggest why you were asked to cut **A** and **B** into a similar number of small pieces.

......[1]

For the second test:

- label one test-tube A2 and another test-tube B2
- cut the second part of cube A into small pieces and put the small pieces into test-tube A2
- pour 2 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water into test-tube **A2**
- use a glass rod to stir the contents of test-tube A2
- clean the glass rod and your cutting equipment
- repeat the steps above using the second part of cube **B** and test-tube **B2**
- add 2 cm<sup>3</sup> of biuret reagent to each of test-tubes **A2** and **B2**.
- stir the contents of test-tubes A2 and B2 for one minute, cleaning the glass rod after stirring A2
- place the test-tubes in a rack to allow the solid contents to settle.

Return to test-tubes **A1** and **B1**. Continue with the following instructions for test-tubes **A1**, **B1** and the remaining two empty test-tubes:

- label one empty test-tube **A1W** and another empty test-tube **B1W**
- add 3 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water to each of the test-tubes **A1W** and **B1W**
- take test-tube A1 and carefully pour the liquid from the top of the mixture into test-tube A1W
- take test-tube **B1** and carefully pour the liquid from the top of the mixture into test-tube **B1W**.

For the third test:

• on a tile, add iodine solution to the third pieces of food **A** and food **B**.

(b) (i) Observe the appearance of the solutions in test-tubes A1W, B1W, A2, B2 and the foods A and B tested with iodine solution. Record your observations in the table.

toot record	observations	
test reagent	food A	food B
ethanol		
biuret reagent		
iodine solution		
I		

(ii) Using the information in the table, state what you can conclude about the composition of **A** and **B**.

	test with ethanol	
	test with biuret reagent	
	test with iodine solution	
		[6]
(c)	State <b>two</b> possible sources of error in these tests that may have affected the results.	

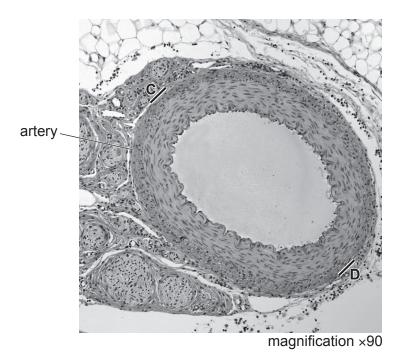
For each source of error suggest how it could be overcome.

suggestion	
2. source of error	
suggestion	
1. source of error	•••

4

**BLANK PAGE** 

2 The photomicrograph shows a section through a small artery in a muscle.



(a) In the space below make a large drawing of the artery. Do not draw individual cells.

(b) Draw a straight line on the photomicrograph to join lines **C** and **D**. Measure the length of this line.

.....

Calculate the actual width of the artery. Give your answer to 2 decimal places.

Space for working.

..... mm [3]

(c) As the heart pumps, it pushes blood through arteries causing them to expand and contract in response to the flow of blood. Each expansion and contraction is a pulse.

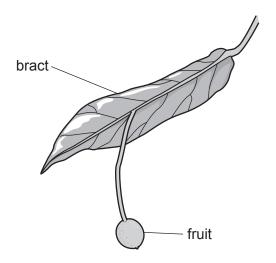
Describe in detail how you would determine your pulse rate when at rest, without using an electronic monitoring device.

[3]

[Total: 10]

#### **BLANK PAGE**

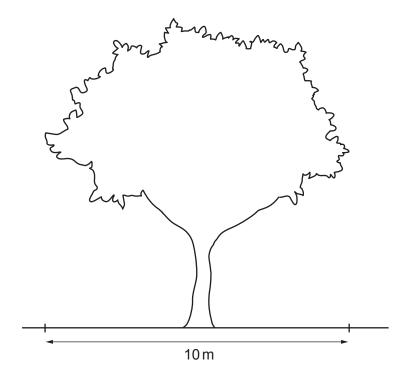
**3** A tree produces fruits that are attached to thin leaf-like structures called bracts. One fruit with a bract is shown in the diagram.



magnification ×1

Usually the whole structure shown in the diagram drops from the tree. Sometimes only the small fruit drops without the bract.

A student investigated how far fruits were dispersed when they fell from the tree. An outline of the tree is shown in the diagram.



She used a  $1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}$  square frame. At increasing distances from the base of the tree, she placed this frame on the ground and looked at any fruits inside the frame.

Some fruits still had bracts attached and some did not. She counted the numbers of each and recorded them.

distance from base of tree/m	number of fruits with bracts per frame	number of fruits without bracts per frame
0	15	35
5	23	38
10	16	0
15	8	0
20	4	0
30	2	0

Her results are shown in the table.

(a) Construct line graphs of this data on the same axes on the grid below. Join the points with straight lines.

┠┼┼╎╎╎╎╎╎╏╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╏╎╎╎╎╎╎	
┠╫┼┼┼┼┼┼┨┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┨┼┼┼┼┨┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼	
╞┾┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼	┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┤
┝┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┨┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╏┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼	<del>┥┼┼┼┼┨┥╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎╎</del>
╞┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╏┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┟┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼	┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┤┨
	┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┤
	┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┤┨
	<del>╷╷╷╷╷╻╻╷╷╷╷╷╷╷╷╷╷╻╻╷</del>
	┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┤┨
	┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┤╢
	┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┤╢

[5]

10

(b)	<b>b)</b> Using your graph and the information given, describe:		
	(i)	the distribution of fruits without bracts	
	(ii)	the distribution of fruits with bracts. [1]	
(c)	Stat	te one <b>environmental</b> variable that could affect how far a fruit with a bract is dispersed.	
		[1]	
(d) Suggest one <b>other</b> variable that could affect how far a fruit with a bract is dispersed. how this variable would affect the distance dispersed.		gest one <b>other</b> variable that could affect how far a fruit with a bract is dispersed. Explain this variable would affect the distance dispersed.	
	vari	able	
	exp	lanation	
		[2]	

[Total: 11]

**BLANK PAGE** 

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.