Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Centre Number	Candidate Number

Monday 17 June 2019

Morning (Time: 2 hours 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **9BI0/03**

Biology B
Advanced
Paper 3: General and Practical Principles in Biology

You must have:
Calculator, HB pencil, ruler

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Show your working in any calculation questions and include units in your answer where appropriate.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You may use a scientific calculator.
- In question(s) marked with an **asterisk** (*), marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 120.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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Pearson

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 A student investigated the water potential of potato cells.

The student used this method.

- six potato cubes of the same shape and size were cut from the same potato
- each cube was weighed
- each cube was then placed into a different concentration of sucrose solution
- each cube was removed from the sucrose solution after one hour
- each cube was then reweighed and the percentage change in mass was calculated

The table below shows the results of the investigation.

Concentration of sucrose solution / mol dm^{-3}	Percentage change in mass (%)
0.0	+18.0
0.2	+5.0
0.4	–8.0
0.6	–16.0
0.8	–23.5
1.0	–24.0

(a) The student was given a 1.0 mol dm^{-3} sucrose solution.

State how the student used this solution to make a 0.8 mol dm^{-3} sucrose solution.

(1)

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(b) Sketch a graph you could use to identify the water potential of potato cells.

(2)

(c) The method used by the student could be improved to obtain a more accurate value for the water potential of these potato cells.

Justify **three** improvements that could be made.

(3)

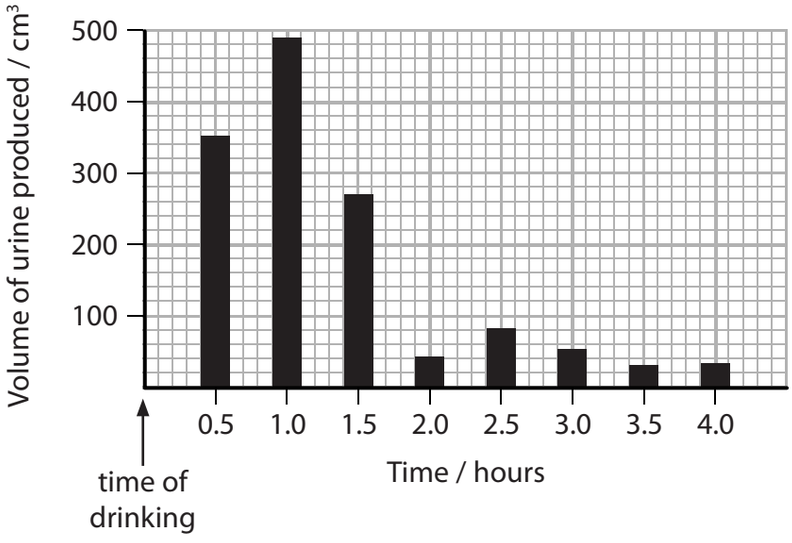
(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

2 Negative feedback control of blood plasma concentration is an example of homeostasis.

A student investigated the effect of drinking water on the volume of urine produced.

The student drank one dm^3 of water and waited for half an hour. The student then collected the urine produced every 30 minutes for four hours.

The graph shows the results of this investigation.



(a) (i) Determine the total volume of urine produced during the first two hours.

(1)

Answer ..... cm^3

(ii) Explain the role of negative feedback in the control of blood plasma concentration during the first hour after drinking water.

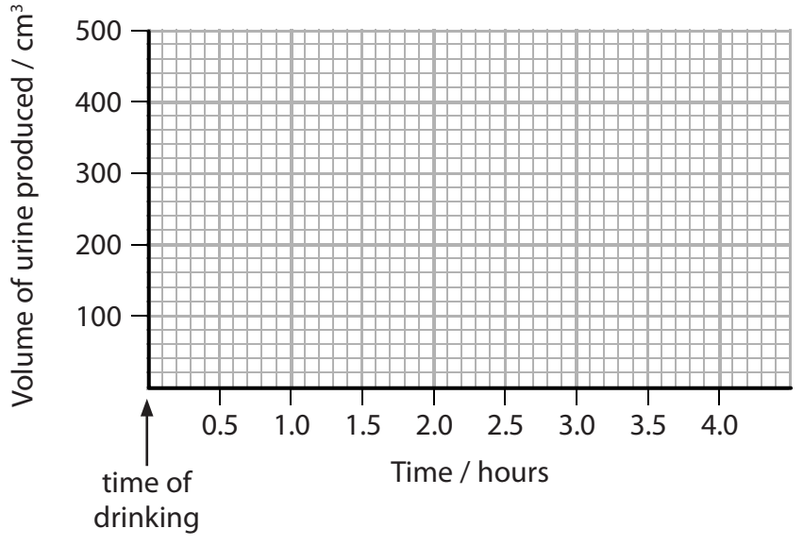
(4)

(b) The next day the student drank one dm^3 of dilute salt solution with the same water potential as blood plasma.

The student waited half an hour and collected the urine produced every 30 minutes for four hours.

Sketch a graph to predict the results.

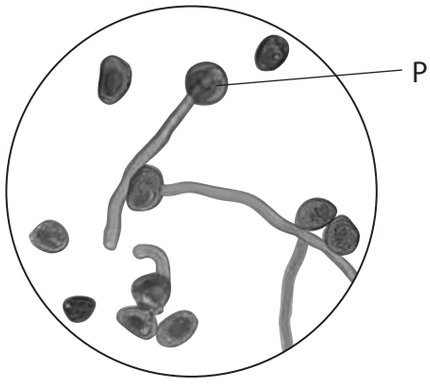
(1)



(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

3 A student used a light microscope to determine the mean percentage germination of pollen grains.

The photograph shows one high power field of view observed by the student.



(a) The student used a paintbrush to obtain pollen grains from a flower.

Describe the steps taken by the student to see these pollen grains using a microscope.

(3)

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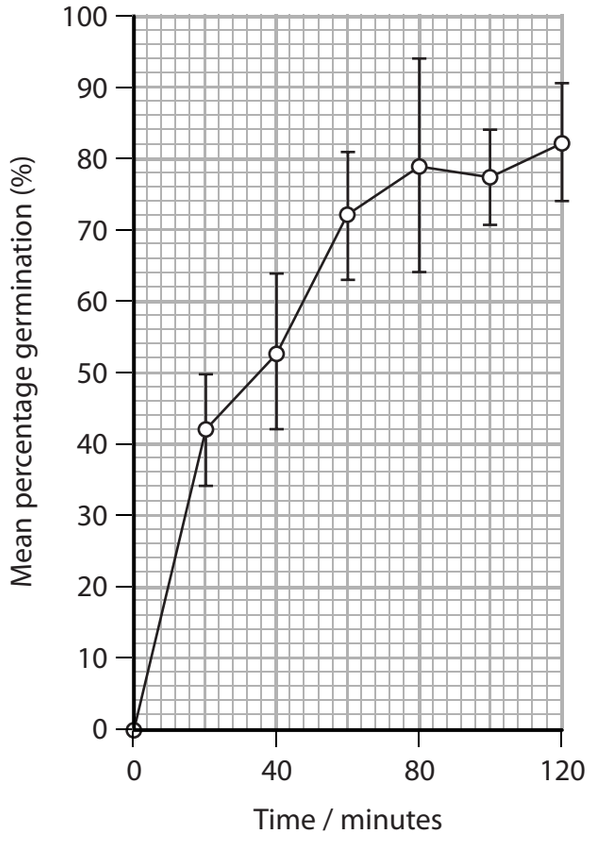
(b) The actual diameter of pollen grain P is 30 μm.

Calculate the magnification of pollen grain P.

(2)

Answer .....

(c) The graph shows the results of the investigation.



(i) Explain why the student plotted standard deviation bars on the graph.

(2)

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(ii) Determine the time when the photograph was taken.

(2)

Answer ..... minutes

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

4 Plant pigments are involved in photosynthesis.

The action spectrum of chloroplasts and the absorption spectrum of the pigments can be determined.

(a) (i) State the difference between an action spectrum and an absorption spectrum.

(1)

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(ii) State how an action spectrum and an absorption spectrum show that chlorophyll is used in photosynthesis.

(1)

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(b) Cadmium is an environmental pollutant that affects the synthesis of plant pigments.

A scientist investigated the effect of cadmium on the synthesis of chlorophyll and carotenoid pigments in plants.

The scientist used the following steps in the method.

Step 1: plants were grown in darkness for one week to produce yellow leaves

Step 2: leaf discs of the same diameter were taken from the first pair of these leaves

Step 3: a total of 25 discs was put into tubes containing different cadmium chloride concentrations

Step 4: these tubes were kept at 27 °C and exposed to the same source of light

The table shows information about the pigments chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b and the carotenoids present in the leaf discs after 48 hours.

Cadmium chloride concentration / a.u.	Mean concentration of chlorophyll / mg kg^{-1}	Mean concentration of carotenoid / mg kg^{-1}	Ratio of chlorophyll a : b	Ratio of carotenoid : chlorophyll
0.0	384 ± 4.2	444 ± 6.2	1.23	1.15
0.1	204 ± 4.9	270 ± 4.5	1.00	1.32
1.0	180 ± 3.6	207 ± 5.2	0.83	1.15
3.0	146 ± 4.1	140 ± 3.1	0.81	0.95
5.0	126 ± 2.7	91 ± 1.0	0.56	0.71
10.0	102 ± 1.9	64 ± 1.1	0.80	0.63

(i) Analyse the data to deduce the effect of cadmium on the synthesis of plant pigments.

(3)

(ii) Justify the method used by the scientist.

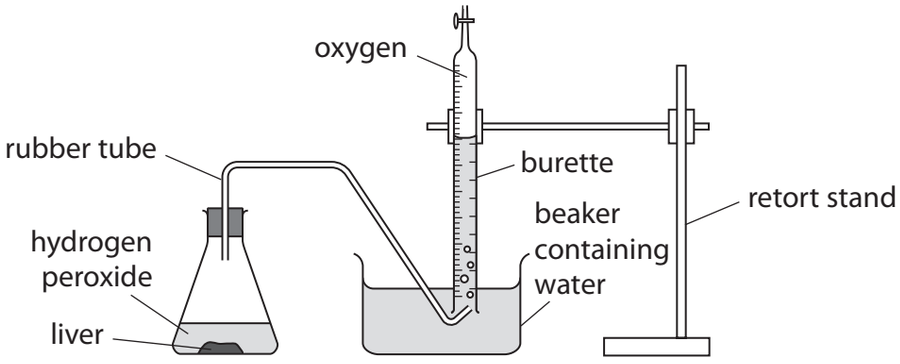
(5)

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

5 Liver cells contain an enzyme called catalase.

This enzyme changes hydrogen peroxide in the liver cells into water and oxygen.

A group of students used the apparatus shown to compare the activity of catalase in raw liver tissue and in boiled liver tissue.



The students used the following method.

- a burette filled with water is placed in a beaker containing water
- add hydrogen peroxide to the conical flask
- open the conical flask and drop 0.1g of raw liver into the hydrogen peroxide
- replace the bung on the conical flask
- after 10 seconds pinch the rubber tube to stop any more oxygen entering the burette
- measure the volume of oxygen collected in the burette
- repeat this method for boiled liver

The table shows the results obtained by each student.

Student	Volume of oxygen collected in 10 seconds / cm^3	
	Raw liver	Boiled liver
1	19	0
2	40	0
3	28	0
4	38	0
5	42	0
6	29	0
7	34	0
8	46	0
9	38	0

(a) Explain why no oxygen was produced when boiled liver was added to the hydrogen peroxide.

(3)

(b) Explain why it was important to measure the volume of oxygen in the first 10 seconds.

(2)

(c) The results for the volume of oxygen collected by each student using raw liver were different.

Give **four** possible improvements to the method used by these students that would reduce the variability of the results.

(4)

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)

6 A student measured the distribution of two plant species at the coast.

The distribution was measured from the high water line to 170 m inland.

(a) State what is meant by the term species.

(1)

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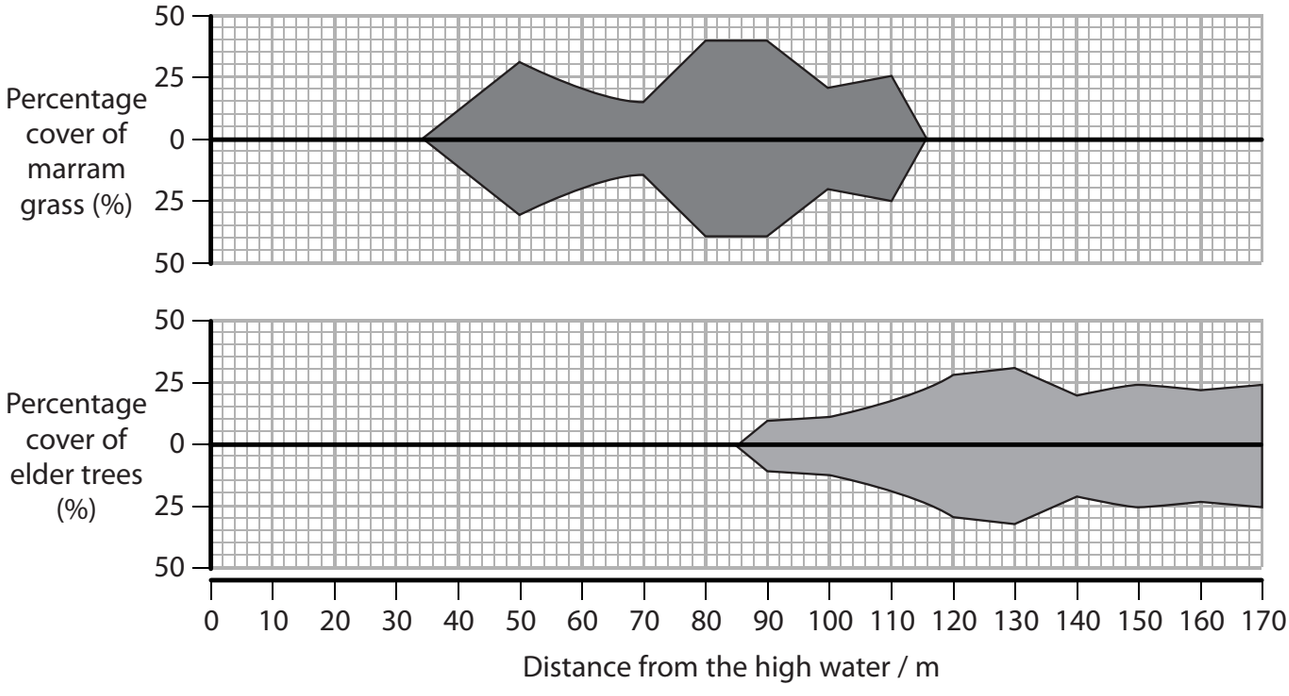
(b) The student represented the distribution of the two plant species in a kite diagram as shown.

The height of each kite diagram represents the percentage cover of plant species at different distances from the high water line.



(i) Compare and contrast the distribution of marram grass and elder trees.

(2)

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(ii) Explain how the student could have collected the data shown in the diagram.

(3)

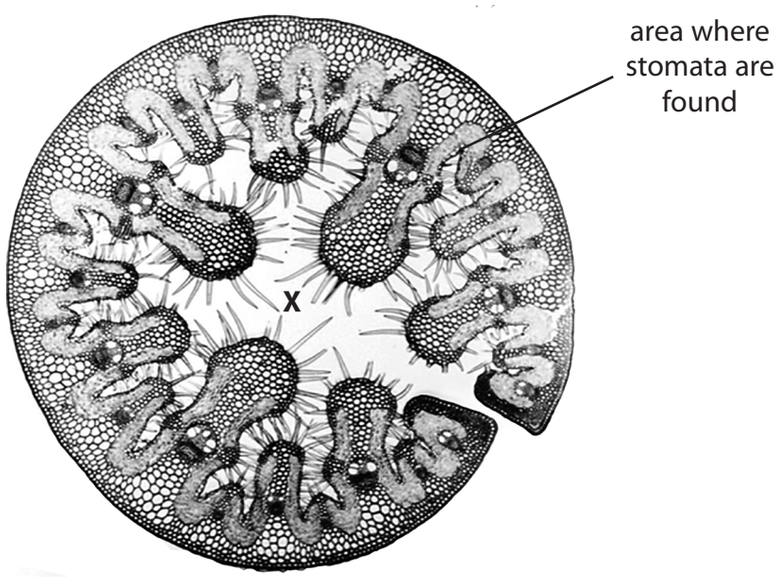
(c) The student measured the water content of the soil from the high water line to 170 m inland.

Describe how the student could have carried out these measurements.

(3)

(d) Marram grass leaves are adapted to enable the plants to survive in dry soil.

The photograph shows a section of a marram grass leaf, as seen using a light microscope.



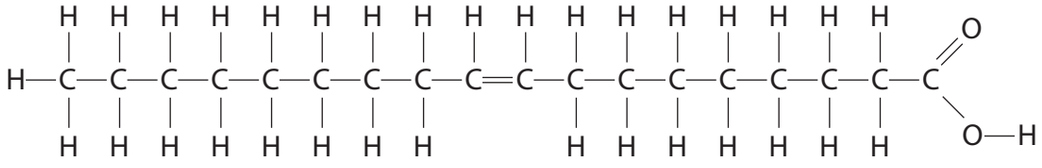
Explain how the structure of this leaf ensures that the water potential at X remains high.

(3)

(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

7 Soya bean plants have been genetically modified (GM) to increase the concentration of certain organic molecules.

The diagram shows one of these molecules.



(a) Explain what type of molecule is shown in the diagram.

(2)

(b) Describe how soya bean plants can be genetically modified to produce large numbers of GM soya bean plants.

(4)

(c) Some plants have been genetically modified to express viral antigens.

These plants are used as edible vaccines and stimulate immunity when eaten.

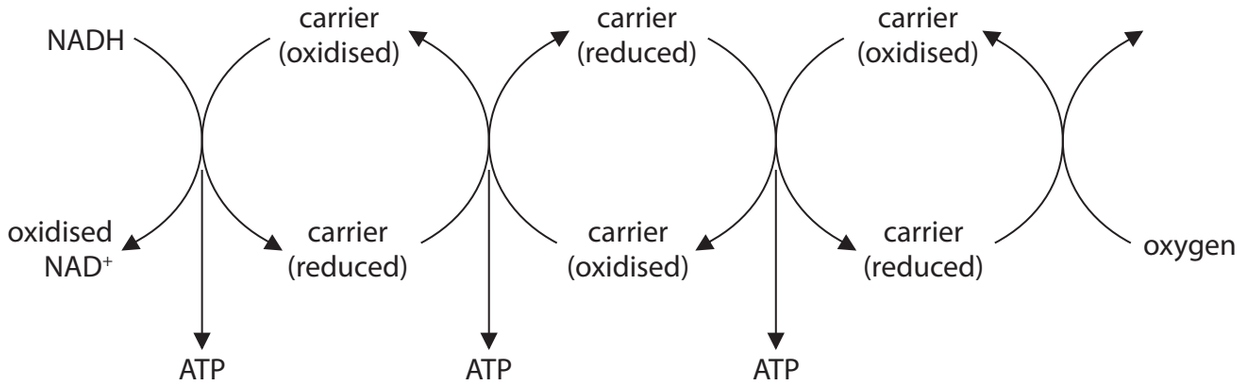
Devise an investigation that a scientist could use to measure the effectiveness of this vaccine in mice.

(5)

(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)

8 The electron transport chain requires oxygen and synthesises ATP.

The diagram below shows part of the electron transport chain.



(a) Describe what happens to oxygen at the end of the electron transport chain.

(2)

(b) A scientist investigated the oxygen consumption of four different mammals.

The table shows the results of this investigation.

Mammal	Body mass / kg	Oxygen consumption / $dm^3\ h^{-1}$	Oxygen consumption / $dm^3\ kg^{-1}\ h^{-1}$
Shrew	0.002	0.0216	1.08×10^{1}
Cat	3	1.5	5.00×10^{-1}
Human	80	24	3.00×10^{-1}
Elephant	4000	50	

(i) Calculate the oxygen consumption of the elephant.

Convert your answer into standard form.

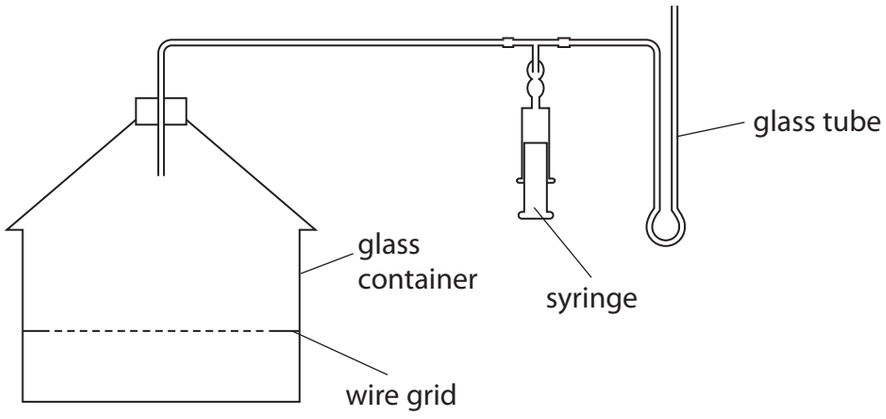
(2)

Answer ..... $dm^3\ kg^{-1}\ h^{-1}$

(ii) Explain the relationship between body mass and oxygen consumption in these mammals.

(4)

(c) The diagram shows a respirometer.

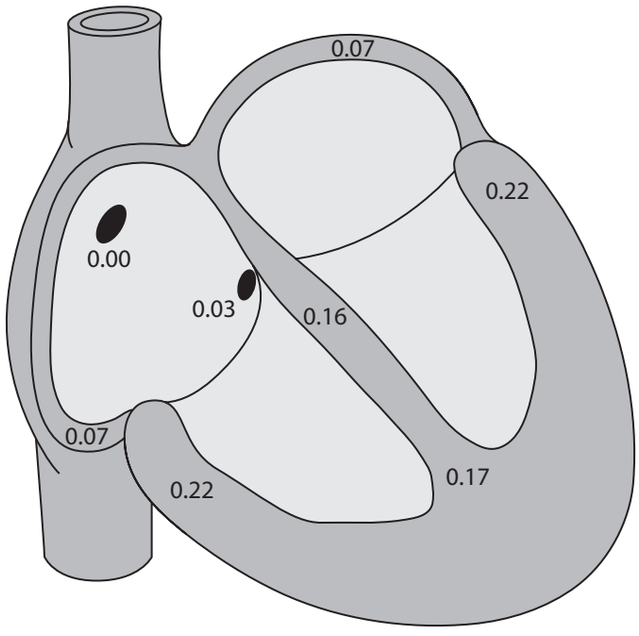


Explain how a student could modify this respirometer and use it to measure the mean oxygen consumption of a rat.

(4)

(Total for Question 8 = 12 marks)

9 The diagram shows the time taken in seconds for an impulse to travel through the human heart.



(a) Analyse the information to explain how the times shown in the diagram relate to the cardiac cycle.

(5)

(b) The mean heart rate of this heart was 72 beats per minute.

Calculate how long the ventricles are relaxed during one cardiac cycle.

(2)

Answer ..... s

(c) The effect of exercise on the pH of blood plasma and heart rate was investigated.

The investigation used a sample of three people.

The table shows the results of the investigation before and after excercise.

Activity	Mean pH of blood plasma	Mean heart rate / beats min^{-1}
Rest	7.4	72
Exercise	7.2	94

(i) Analyse the data to explain how the pH of blood plasma affects heart rate.

(4)

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(ii) There were errors in the design of this investigation that reduced the validity of the data.

Explain how this investigation should have been designed to ensure the data was valid.

(4)

(Total for Question 9 = 15 marks)

10 When a mouse is put in a new environment, it will move around to find a safe place to live.

This is called exploratory behaviour.

A student investigated exploratory behaviour by putting a mouse into a large box.

The bottom of the box was marked into squares. There were four corner squares (C), two middle squares (M) and six side squares (S).

The marked bottom of the box is shown in the diagram.

C	S	S	C
S	M	M	S
C	S	S	C

The mouse moved about on the bottom of the box. The square occupied by the mouse was recorded every 10 seconds for 10 minutes.

The table shows the results of this investigation.

Total number of times square occupied by the mouse		
Corner square	**Middle square**	**Side square**
42	6	12

The student tested the null hypothesis that mice show no significant preference for corner, middle or side squares.

(a) (i) Calculate the Chi squared value using the formula shown.

(2)

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Answer .....

(ii) The table shows some critical values of Chi squared at different degrees of freedom.

Degrees of freedom	*p* value				
	0.900	**0.500**	**0.100**	**0.050**	**0.010**
1	0.016	0.455	2.706	3.841	6.635
2	0.211	1.386	4.605	5.991	9.210
3	0.584	2.366	6.251	7.815	11.345
4	1.064	3.357	7.779	9.488	13.277

Use your calculated Chi squared value and this table to comment on the conclusion the student should make about the null hypothesis.

(4)

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(b) The method used by the student had limitations.

Justify how the student could modify the investigation to address these limitations.

(3)

(c) The mouse uses its eyes when exploring in the box.

Describe the role of rod cells in initiating action potentials to the brain of the mouse.

(5)

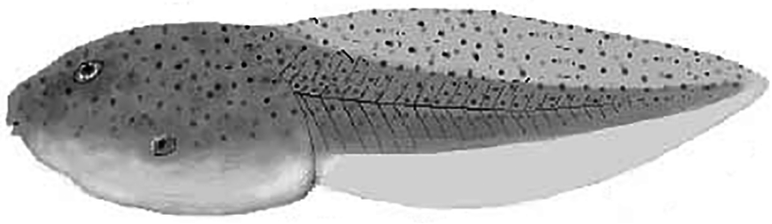
(Total for Question 10 = 14 marks)

11 The adult American bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*, can live in water or on land.

Adult frogs lay eggs in water where they are fertilised.

The fertilised eggs develop into tadpoles that live only in water.

The photograph shows a tadpole.



(a) State the domain to which *Rana catesbeiana* belongs.

(1)

(b) Adult frogs use lungs for gas exchange but tadpoles use gills.

Explain how gills are adapted for gas exchange.

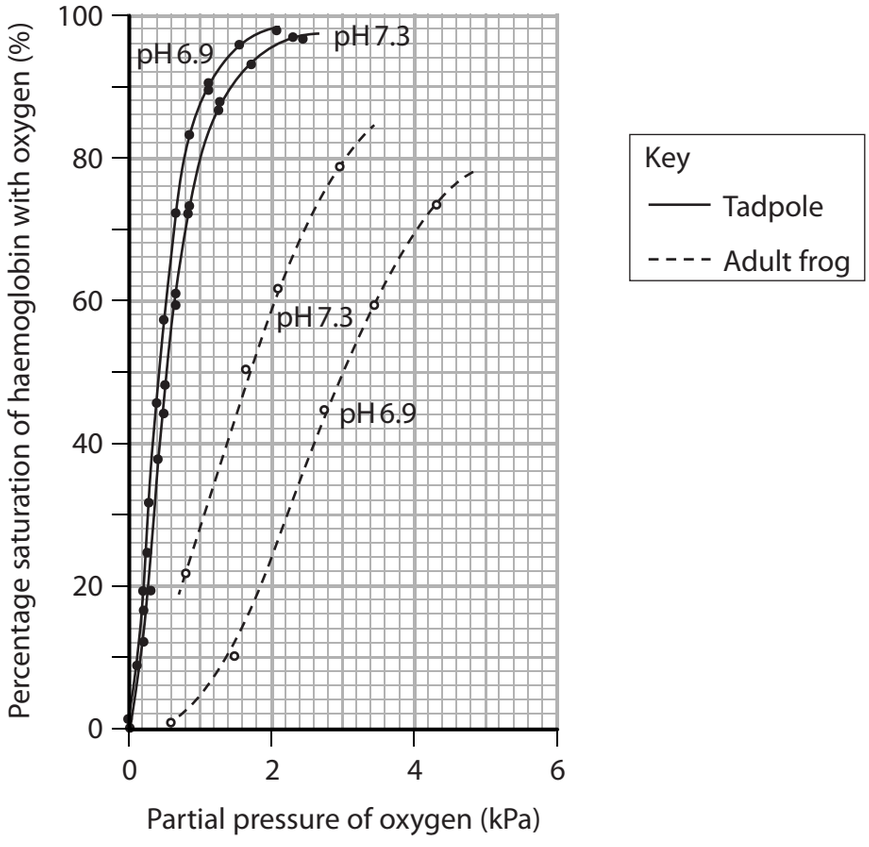
(3)

(c) (i) Human activity can cause pollution that reduces the oxygen concentration in water.

Explain why a low oxygen concentration in the water would lower the pH of the blood of the tadpole.

(3)

*(ii) The graph shows the effect of pH on the oxygen dissociation curves of haemoglobin for adult frog blood and tadpole blood.



The adult frog can either live on land or in water. The tadpole always lives in water.

Discuss how the shape and position of the dissociation curves reflect the habitat in which these animals live.

(9)

(Total for Question 11 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 120 MARKS

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