

1 A student investigated the rate of respiration in yeast using different concentrations of glucose.

They used a 5% glucose solution to make a 1% glucose solution and a 4% glucose solution.

The student used this method:

Step 1 Label two small test-tubes **1%** and **4%**.

Step 2 Use a syringe to put 1 cm³ of 5% glucose solution into the small test-tube labelled **1%**.

Put 4 cm³ of 5% glucose solution into the small test-tube labelled **4%**.

Step 3 Use a clean syringe to put 4 cm³ of distilled water into the small test-tube labelled **1%**.

Put 1 cm³ of distilled water into the small test-tube labelled **4%**.

Step 4 Pour yeast suspension into the small test-tube labelled **1%** until it is completely full.

Step 5 Keep the small test-tube upright and carefully place a large test-tube over the top of the small test-tube labelled **1%**. Push the small test-tube up to the top of the large test-tube, as shown in Fig. 1.1A. Quickly invert the test-tubes, as shown in Fig. 1.1B.

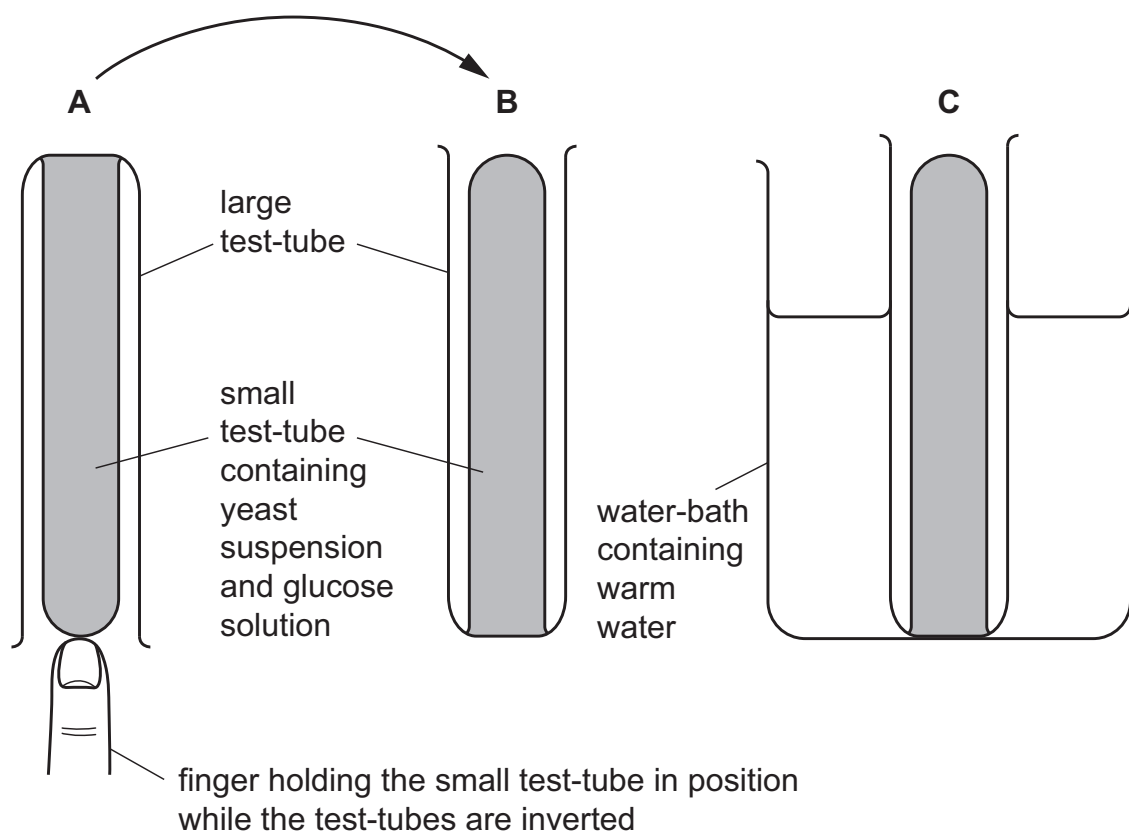


Fig. 1.1

Step 6 Put the large test-tube and the small test-tube labelled **1%** into a warm water-bath, as shown in Fig. 1.1C.

Step 7 Start the stop-clock and wait for five minutes.

Step 8 After five minutes, stop the stop-clock and use a ruler to measure the height of the yeast suspension in the **large** test-tube, as shown in Fig. 1.2.

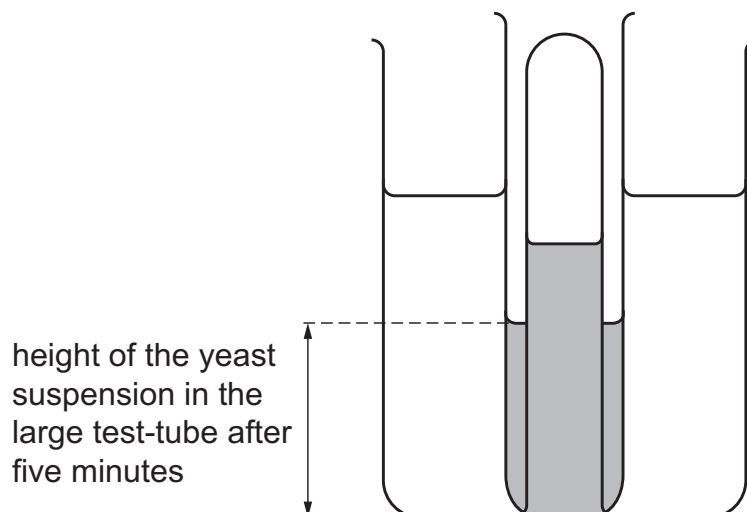


Fig. 1.2

Step 9 Remove the test-tubes from the warm water-bath and discard them.

Step 10 Pour yeast suspension into the small test-tube labelled **4%** until it is completely full.

Step 11 Repeat steps 5 to 8 with the small test-tube labelled **4%**.

(a) Fig. 1.3 is a diagram of the water-baths in steps 8 and 11.

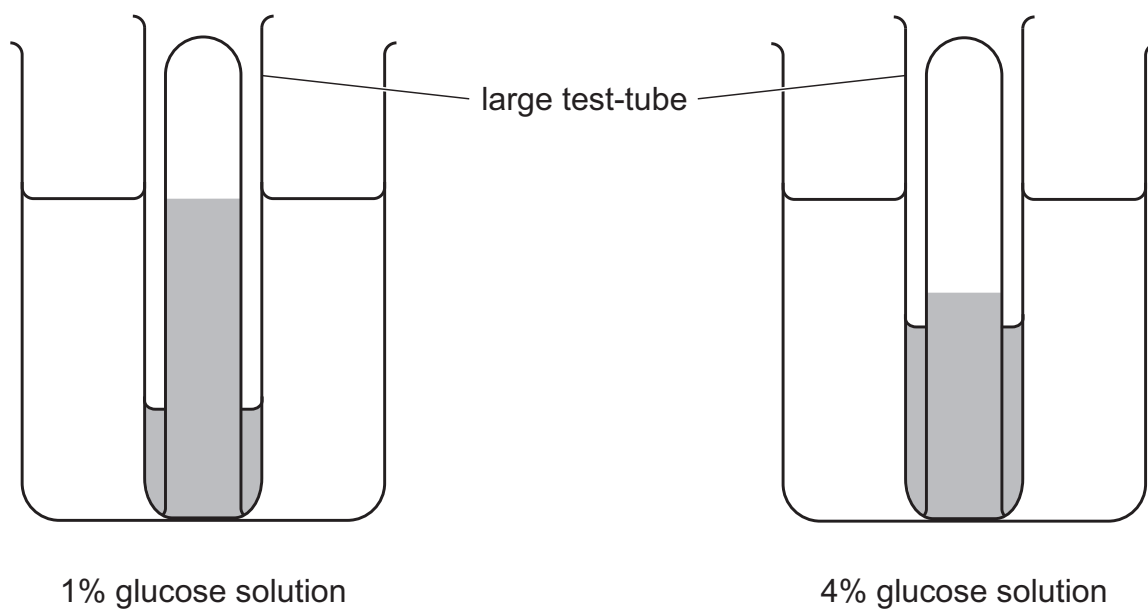


Fig. 1.3

- (i) Measure the height of the yeast suspension in each of the **large** test-tubes shown in Fig. 1.3.

Prepare a table for the results and record your measurements from Fig. 1.3.

(ii) State a conclusion for the results of this investigation.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(iii) State the independent and dependent variables in this investigation.

independent variable

.....

dependent variable

..... [2]

(iv) Describe how the temperature of the water-bath could be maintained.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(v) Explain why a clean syringe was used in step 3.

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.....

..... [1]

(b) A student extended the investigation by using more concentrations of glucose solution.

Calculate the volumes of 5% glucose solution and distilled water that are needed to make 5 cm³ of a 3% glucose solution.

volume of 5% glucose solution cm³

volume of distilled water cm³

[1]

(c) Sports drinks often contain glucose, which is a reducing sugar.

State how you could test a sample of a sports drink for reducing sugar.

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.....

..... [2]

(d) (i) The ethanol emulsion test can be used to show that a sample of food contains fat.

State the result of a positive test.

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest **one** safety precaution that should be followed when using ethanol.

.....

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..... [1]

[Total: 14]

2 A student investigated the effect of temperature on the rate of respiration in yeast cells.

They used the apparatus shown in Fig. 2.1.

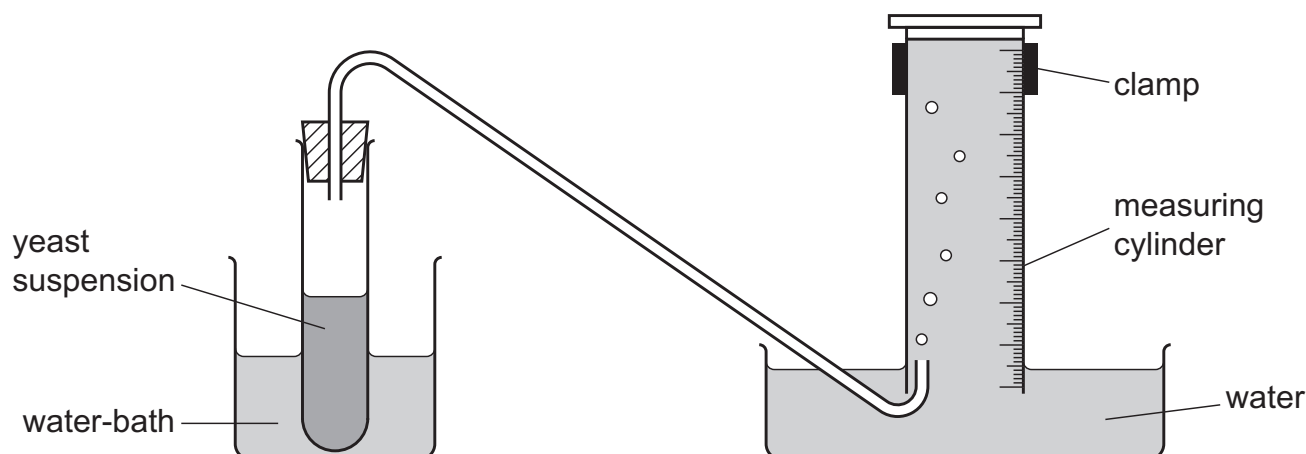


Fig. 2.1

The student used this method:

- Put 25 cm³ of yeast suspension into a test-tube.
- Put the test-tube into a water-bath and add water at 10 °C to the water-bath.
- Leave the apparatus for five minutes before moving on to the next step.
- Start a stop-clock and count the number of bubbles produced by the respiring yeast cells in three minutes.
- Repeat the procedure using a water-bath maintained at different temperatures.

(a) (i) State **two** variables that the student kept constant in this investigation.

- 1
-
- 2
-

[2]

(ii) State **one** possible source of error when measuring the dependent variable **and** suggest an improvement to this method of measuring.

error

.....

improvement

.....

.....

[2]

(b) Table 2.1 shows the results of the investigation.

Table 2.1

water-bath temperature / °C	number of bubbles produced in 3 minutes	rate of bubble production / bubbles per minute
10	33	11
20	45	15
30	79	
40	112	37
50	124	41
60	37	12

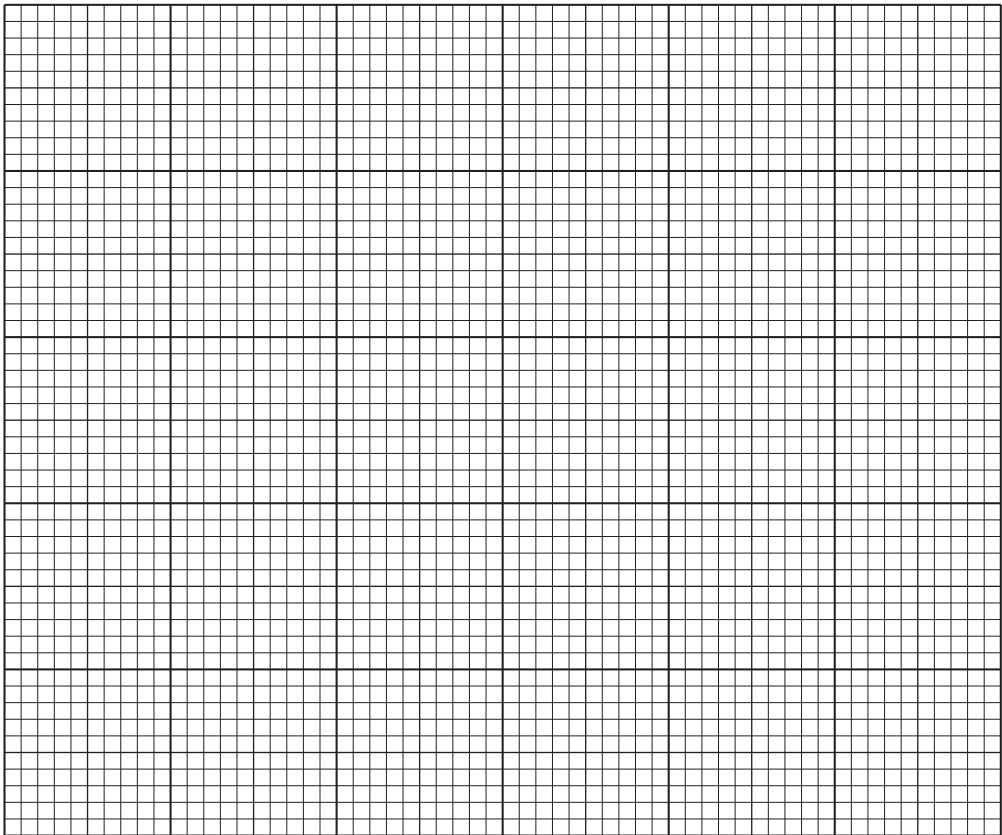
(i) Calculate the rate of bubble production at 30 °C.

Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

Space for working.

..... bubbles per minute [2]

(ii) Plot the data in Table 2.1 on the grid to show the effect of temperature on the **rate** of bubble production.



[4]

(iii) Describe the results of this investigation.

[2]

(c) Describe how the student could confirm that the gas produced is carbon dioxide.

[2]

[Total: 14]

19 The processes listed occur in living organisms.

- 1 cell division
- 2 diffusion
- 3 muscle contraction
- 4 osmosis

Which processes require energy from respiration?

- A** 1, 2, 3 and 4 **B** 1 and 3 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 3 and 4 only