Centre No.	Paper Ref	èrence Surnan	ne	Initial(s)
andidate No.	4 4 3 '	7 / 0 7	ire	
	Paper Reference(s) 4437/07		Exar	niner's use only
	London Exami	nations IG		Leader's use on
	Science (Double A	Award)		
	Paper 7			
	Common to both tie	rs		Question Leav Number Blar
	Specimen Paper			1
	Time: 1 hour 15 minut	tes		2
	Materials required for examination	Items included with questi	on naners	3
	Nil	Nil		4
				5
				6
nstructions to Ca	ndidates			

In the boxes above, write your centre number and candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.

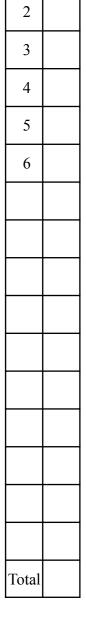
The paper reference is shown at the top of this page. Check that you have the correct question paper. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Information for Candidates

There are 13 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated. The total mark for this paper is 50. The marks for the various parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

Advice to Candidates

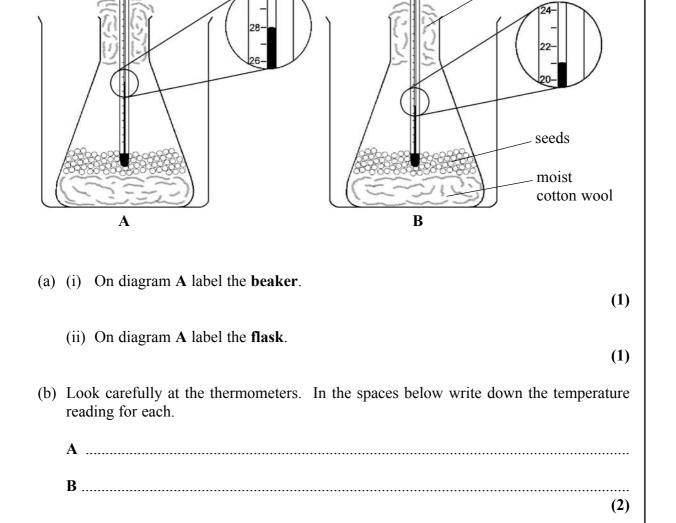
You are reminded of the importance of clear English and careful presentation in your answers.











(c) Which flask was set up with living seeds? Explain your answer.

(2) Q1 (Total 6 marks)

1. The diagram below shows an experiment used to find out if living seeds release heat when they respire.

One flask contains living seeds and the other contains dead seeds.

cotton wool

2. The following steps describe the procedure used to show that a green leaf contains starch.

The steps are **not** in the correct order.

- Add iodine solution •
- Immerse in boiling water for 1 minute •
- Heat leaf in boiling ethanol •
- Place plant in bright sunshine for 12 hours
- Place plant in darkness for 24 hours •
- Remove leaf from plant
- (a) Fill in the table below to show these steps in the correct order. Then, in the table, give a reason why each step is carried out. Some parts of the table have been filled in for you.

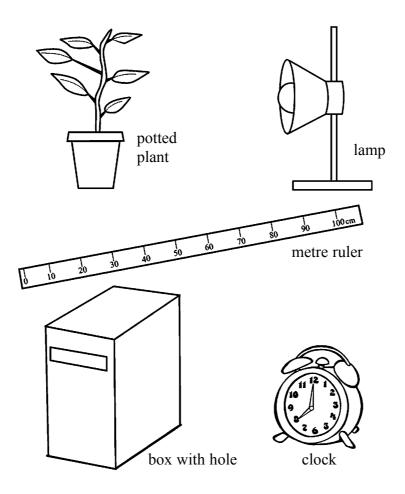
Step	Reason why carried out
1. Place plant in darkness for 24 hours	
2.	Allows photosynthesis to occur
3. Remove leaf from plant	
4.	Kills leaf
5.	
6.	Shows the presence of starch
6.	Shows the presence of starch

- (7)
- (b) In one of the steps the leaf is boiled in ethanol. Describe how you could carry this out safely.

Q2	
	(1)
	(Total 8 marks)

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For this you are given the pieces of apparatus shown in the diagram below.



(i) Draw a diagram to show how you would set up this apparatus for your experiment.

(3)

Leave blank

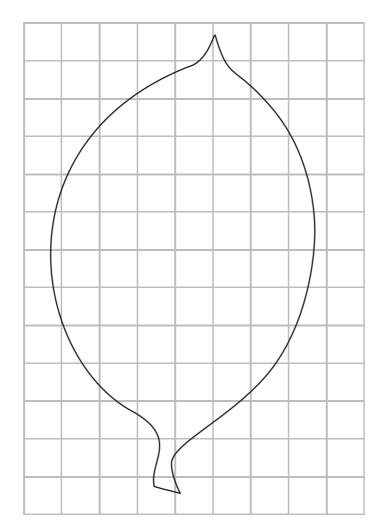
	(ii) Write a brief method to say what you would do.	Leave blank
	(1)	
(b)	Describe how you could set up a control to make sure that the response of the plant was due to the light coming from one side.	
	(1)	Q3
	(Total 5 marks)	
	Turn over	

4. A student looked at some leaves growing on plants in the light and in the shade. She wanted to investigate whether the leaves grow to different sizes in the light and the shade.

Leave blank

She collected 20 leaves from a plant growing in the shade and 20 from the same kind of plant growing in full sunlight.

To measure the area of a leaf she drew round it on squared paper, as shown below.



She counted up the squares. The area of each square was 1 cm^2 .

(a) Estimate the area of this leaf using the same method. Show your working.

(b) She realised that this method would take a very long time if she used it for all her leaves. Her teacher suggested she use the following formula to estimate the area of the other leaves.

Leaf area = $\frac{2}{3}$ × (maximum length × maximum width)

Measure the length of the leaf shown.

Measure the width of the leaf shown.

Use the formula above to calculate the area of this leaf.

Show your working.

Write your results in the table below.

Length of leaf	cm
Width of leaf	cm
Area of leaf	cm ²

(3)

QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(c) She decided to use this method and collected the following data.

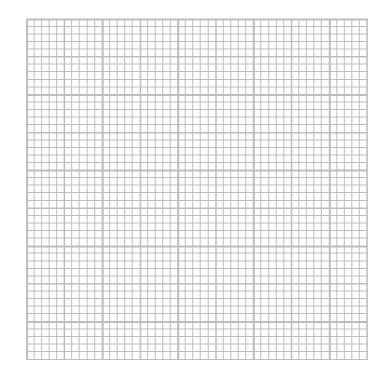
Area of leaves growing in the shade in cm².

11.2 22.0 76.5 51.6 29.6 32.7 46.6 53.9 69.5 66.1 53.5 55.7 38.8 43.9 32.8 42.0 49.8 46.4 43.8 46.1

She grouped the data for the shade leaves into categories and produced a tally chart.

Leaf area in cm ²	Tally	Total
11 to 20	/	1
21 to 30	//	2
31 to 40	///	3
41 to 50	///// //	7
51 to 60	////	4
61 to 70	//	2
71 to 80	/	1

(i) Plot a histogram on the grid provided to show the distribution of shade leaves.



(ii) From the histogram, what is the mode of these data?

(3)

Leave blank

(1)

(d) She then examined the leaves she collected from full sunlight and estimated the following leaf areas.

Area of leaves growing in full sunlight, in cm².

17.6	18.2	11.0	22.0	26.1	43.1	22.0	18.6	29.2	61.1
72.2	43.0	34.0	44.6	57.0	33.0	63.0	41.0	38.0	24.3

(i) She again decided to produce a tally chart for these data. Complete the chart which has been started below.

Tally	Total
	Tally

(ii) Does her data suggest that there is a difference in size between leaves from the shade and those from the light? Explain your answer.

(2) Q4

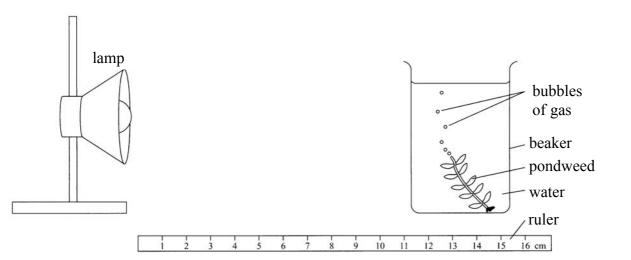
(Total 16 marks)

(5)

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5. Anna carried out an investigation into photosynthesis in which she varied the concentration of carbon dioxide available to a water plant. She added different masses of sodium hydrogencarbonate to the water. She was careful to control all other key factors that might affect the rate of photosynthesis. The apparatus she used is shown in the diagram below.

She predicted that increasing the carbon dioxide concentration would increase the rate of photosynthesis.



She observed the water plant and counted the bubbles coming off. She did this for 3 minutes for each concentration of sodium hydrogencarbonate.

Table 1

Number of bubbles of oxygen released	Mass of soc	dium hydrogo	encarbonate	added to the	beaker in g
each minute	0	1	1.5	2	2.5
Minute 1	4	16	29	43	60
Minute 2	3	17	31	29	63
Minute 3	4	15	25	28	57

(a) She decided to calculate the average number of bubbles released for each mass of sodium hydrogencarbonate added.

She recorded her results for this calculation and these are given in table 2.

Table	2
Lanc	

Mass of sodium hydrogencarbonate in g	Average number of bubbles released per minute
0	3.67
1	16.00
1.5	28.33
2	
2.5	60.00

Calculate the average value for the 2.0 g data. Insert your value in the space in table 2. (1)

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Leave blank

(1)
For this factor state how Anna could ensure that it does not affect the rate of photosynthesis in her experiment.
(1)
Using information in table 2, write a suitable conclusion for Anna's experiment. You should include the effect of increasing hydrogencarbonate concentration on the number of bubbles released.
(1)
Give an explanation of these results using your scientific knowledge.
(1)
) Relate the results to Anna's prediction.
(1)

(d)	Co:	mment on any unexpected results or pattern of results in table 1.	Leave blank
		(1)	
(e)	(i)	Suggest one way that this experiment could be modified to improve the reliability or accuracy of the results. Explain how your modification could improve the results.	
		Modification	
		Explanation	
		Explanation	
	(ii)	(2) Suggest a further experiment that you could carry out and explain how it would	
	(11)	provide more information on the effect of carbon dioxide on photosynthesis.	
		(2)	Q5
		(Total 11 marks)	
		Specimen Papers and Mark Schemes – London Examinations IGCSE in Science (Double Award) (4437) Publication code: UG014359 Issue 1, July 2004	

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You should include full e	experimental details in	vour account		
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		TOTAL FO	OR PAPER: 50 MARK	KS
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