





(b) (i) State **two** variables, other than the independent variable, which could affect this investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

(ii) Suggest how **one** of the variables you have stated in (b)(i) could be controlled. Describe what effect it could have on the results if it is not controlled.

(2)

Variable .....

How to control the variable .....

.....

.....

.....

Effect on the results if the variable is not controlled .....

.....

.....

.....



(c) Give a reason for **one** safety precaution that needs to be taken in this investigation.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) Tetracycline is an antibiotic that binds to bacterial ribosomes. Suggest how tetracycline works as an antibiotic.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

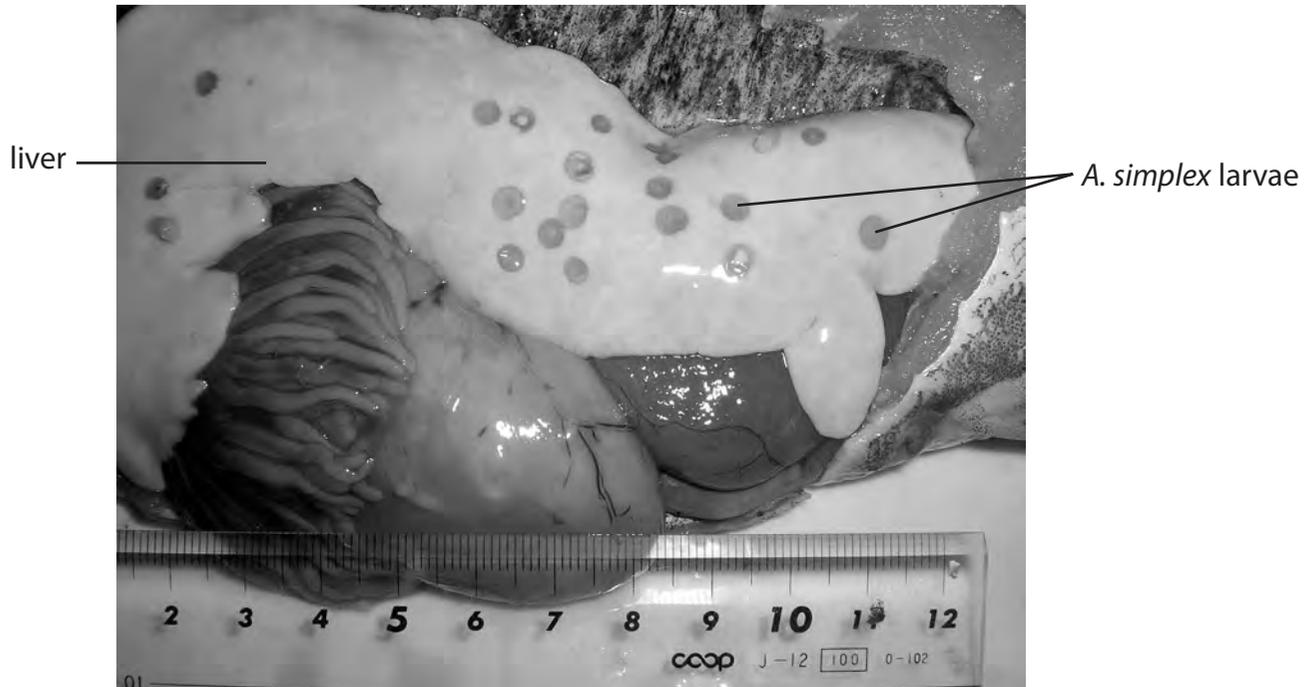
.....

.....

**(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)**



- 2 *Anisakis simplex* is a parasitic worm. The larvae of *A. simplex* infect marine fish. The photograph below shows larvae on the surface of the liver of an infected fish.



Four students, A, B, C and D, decided to investigate if there is a difference in the number of these larvae found on the livers of male and female fish.

- (a) Write a suitable null hypothesis for this investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....



- (b) For each fish examined, the students recorded the sex of the fish (female ♀ or male ♂) and the number of larvae observed.

The results collected by the students are shown below.

Student A
♀ 12, ♂ 4, ♀ 9, ♂ 7, ♀ 0

Student B
♀ 5, ♂ 8, ♂ 1

Student C
♀ 0, ♂ 2, ♀ 18

Student D
♀ 2, ♂ 11, ♂ 6, ♂ 2, ♀ 25

- (i) Calculate the mean number of larvae found in male and female fish.

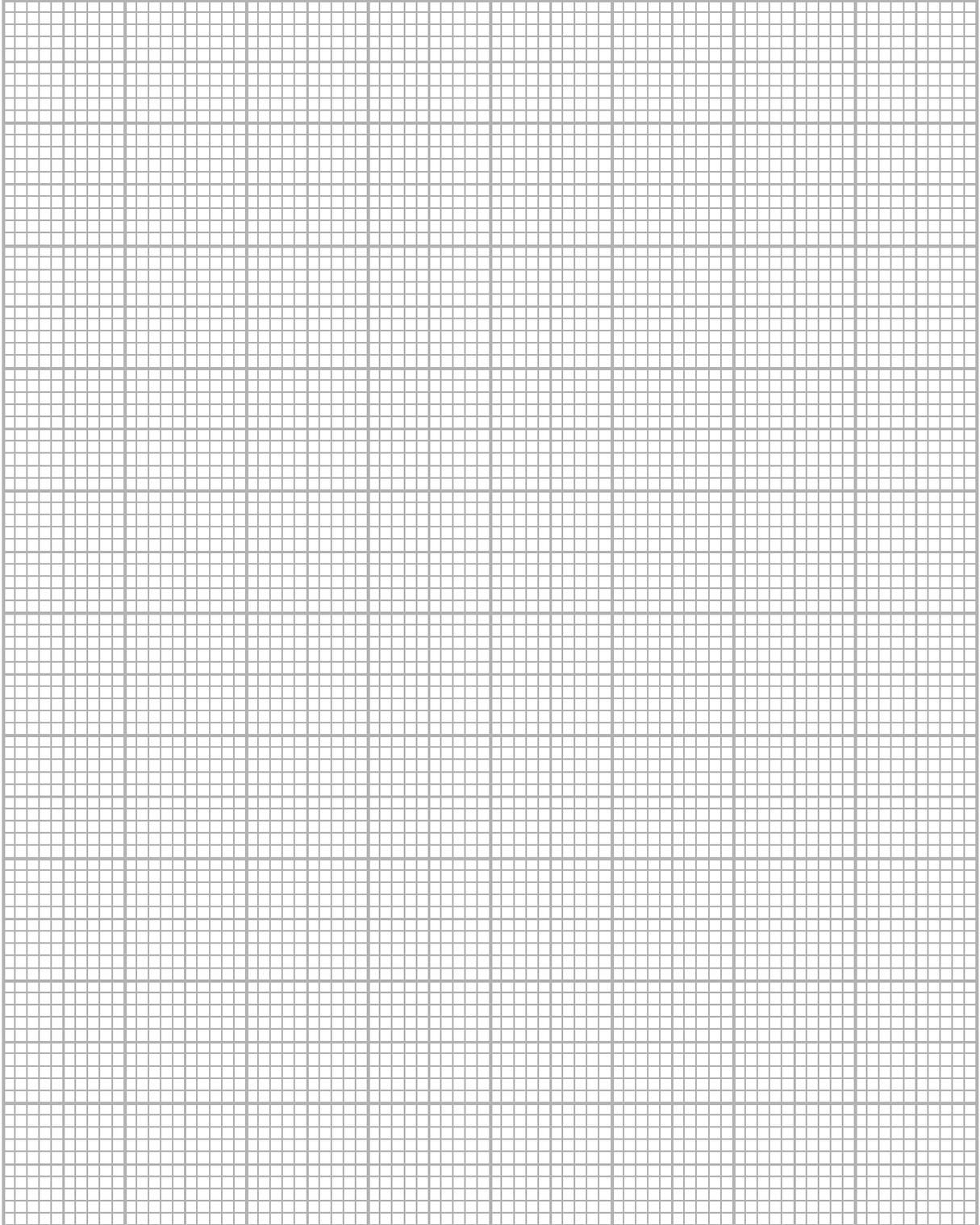
Prepare a suitable table to display the raw data and your calculated mean values.

(3)



(ii) On the graph paper below, draw a suitable graph to compare the mean number of larvae and the variability of the data in male and in female fish.

(3)



(c) The students carried out a Chi-squared test to analyse their results.

This test is used to determine if the difference between the mean number of larvae observed and the expected number of larvae is significant.

The calculated value of Chi-squared for these results was found to be 8.03 with one degree of freedom.

The table below shows some critical values for the Chi-squared test.

Degrees of freedom	Probability level		
	0.05	0.01	0.001
1	3.84	6.64	10.83
2	5.99	9.21	13.82
3	7.82	11.34	16.27

What conclusion can be drawn from the investigation?

Use this information and your graph to explain your answer.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(d) Suggest why any conclusions drawn from this investigation may not be valid.

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**(Total for Question 2 = 15 marks)**



**3** A student observed that vegetables are often cooked and then kept warm for a period of time before being eaten.

The student formulated the following hypothesis:

The longer the vegetables are kept warm after cooking the lower their vitamin C concentration.

Plan an investigation to test this hypothesis, using one named vegetable.

Your answer should give details under the following headings.

(a) A consideration of whether there are any safety or ethical issues that you would need to take into account.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....







Large rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.





(d) A clear explanation of how your data are to be recorded, presented and analysed in order to draw conclusions from your investigation.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....







**BLANK PAGE**

