Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

BIOLOGY **0610/52**

Paper 5 Practical Test **October/November 2025**

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

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 Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
Total	

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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1 You are going to investigate the rate of respiration in yeast using different concentrations of glucose.

You will use a 5% glucose solution to make a 1% glucose solution and a 4% glucose solution.

Read all the instructions but DO NOT DO THEM until you have drawn a table for your results in the space provided in 1(a)(i).

You should use the safety equipment provided while you are doing the practical work.

Step 1 Label two small test-tubes **1%** and **4%**. Put the small test-tubes in the test-tube rack.

Step 2 Put 1 cm^3 of 5% glucose solution into the small test-tube labelled **1%**.

Put 4 cm^3 of 5% glucose solution into the small test-tube labelled **4%**.

Step 3 Put 4 cm^3 of distilled water into the small test-tube labelled **1%**.

Put 1 cm^3 of distilled water into the small test-tube labelled **4%**.

Step 4 Raise your hand when you are ready for hot water to be added to the water-bath.

Step 5 Pour yeast suspension into the small test-tube labelled **1%** until it is completely full.

Step 6 Keep the small test-tube upright and carefully place a large test-tube over the top of the small test-tube labelled **1%**. Gently push the small test-tube up to the top of the large test-tube, as shown in Fig. 1.1**A**.

Step 7 Keep the small test-tube in place with your finger and then quickly turn the test-tubes so they are inverted, as shown in Fig. 1.1**B**. It does not matter if a small amount of air remains at the top of the small test-tube when it is inverted.

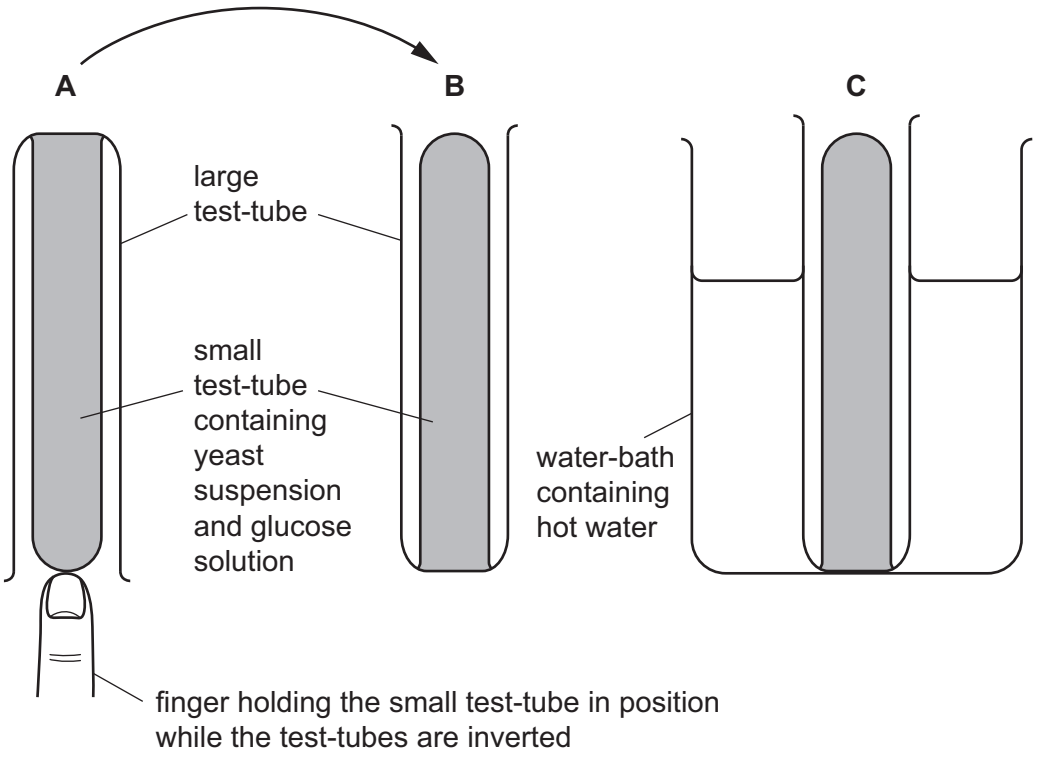

Fig. 1.1

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Step 8 Put the large test-tube and the small test-tube labelled **1%** into the water-bath, as shown in Fig. 1.1**C**.

Step 9 Start the stop-clock and wait for five minutes.

Step 10 After five minutes, stop the stop-clock and use the ruler to measure the height of the yeast suspension in the **large** test-tube, as shown in Fig. 1.2. Record the measurement in your table in **1(a)(i)**.

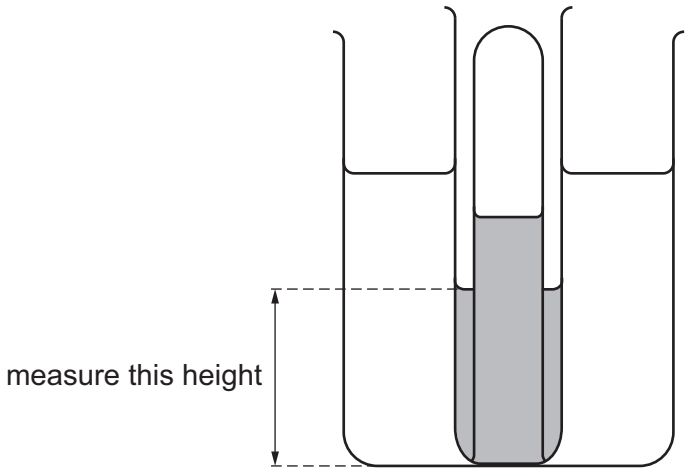

Fig. 1.2

Step 11 Remove the test-tubes from the water-bath, and place them back in the test-tube rack.

Step 12 Pour yeast suspension into the small test-tube labelled **4%** until it is completely full.

Step 13 Repeat steps 6 to 10 with the small test-tube labelled **4%** and the remaining empty large test-tube.

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(a) (i) Prepare a table and record your results.

View solution

[4]

(ii) State a conclusion for your results.

.....

.....

..... [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) Identify **one** possible source of error when measuring the height of the yeast suspension in step 10.

.....

.....

..... [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 cm^3 of a 3% glucose solution.

View solution

volume of 5% glucose solution ..... cm^3

volume of distilled water ..... cm^3

[1]

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

View solution

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

View solution

State the result of a positive test.

..... [1]

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

View solution

.....

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 14]

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2 Plan an investigation to determine the effect of exercise intensity on heart rate in humans.

.....

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.....

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..... [6]

View solution

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3 **(a)** Fig. 3.1 is a photograph of a necklace starfish, *Fromia monilis*.

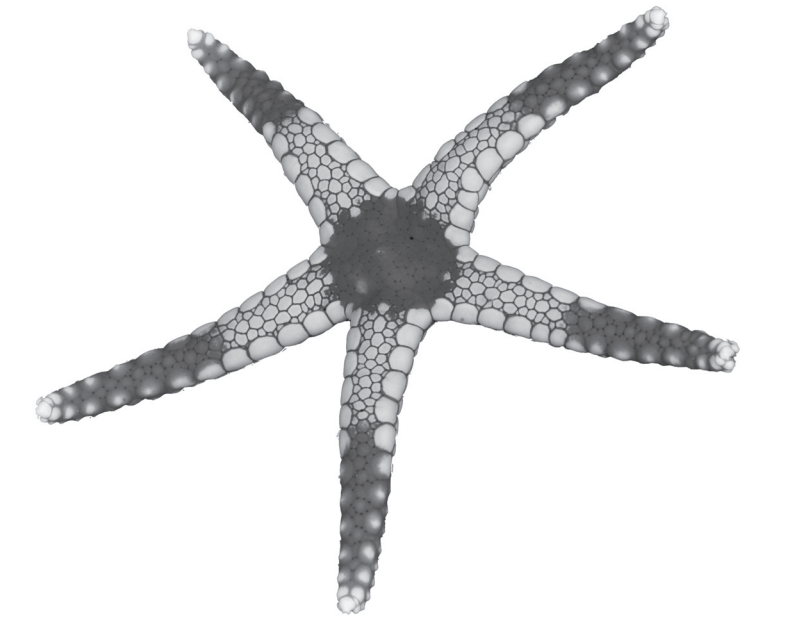


Fig. 3.1

(i) Draw a large diagram of the necklace starfish shown in Fig. 3.1.

View solution

[4]

(ii) Line **PQ** in Fig. 3.1 represents the diameter of the necklace starfish.

View solution

Measure the length of line **PQ** in Fig. 3.1.

length of **PQ** ..... mm

Calculate the actual diameter of the necklace starfish using the formula and your measurement.

$$\text{magnification} = \frac{\text{length of line } \mathbf{PQ} \text{ in Fig. 3.1}}{\text{actual diameter of the necklace starfish}}$$

Give your answer to **two** significant figures.

Space for working.

..... mm

[3]

(iii) Fig. 3.2 is a photograph of a spiny starfish, *Marthasterias glacialis*. Fig. 3.3 is a photograph of a necklace starfish.

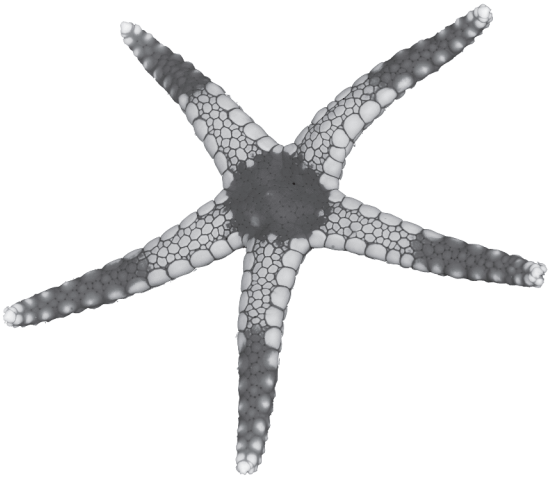
View solution

The magnifications of the photographs are **not** the same.



spiny starfish

Fig. 3.2



necklace starfish

Fig. 3.3

State **two** ways the spiny starfish in Fig. 3.2 differs from the necklace starfish in Fig. 3.3, and **one** way it is similar.

Do **not** include references to size in your answer.

difference 1 .....

.....

difference 2 .....

.....

similarity 1 .....

.....

[3]

(b) Seven-armed starfish live in the sea.

Scientists investigated the distribution of seven-armed starfish, *Luidia ciliaris*, in one region.

- Photographs of 20 m^2 areas of seabed were taken at different depths.
- The depth of the water in each area was measured when the water was at its highest level (high tide).
- The numbers of seven-armed starfish in each photograph were counted.
- All photographs were taken on the same day in July.

View solution

(i) State **two** ways that the method used by the scientists ensured that the numbers of seven-armed starfish counted at different depths could be compared.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

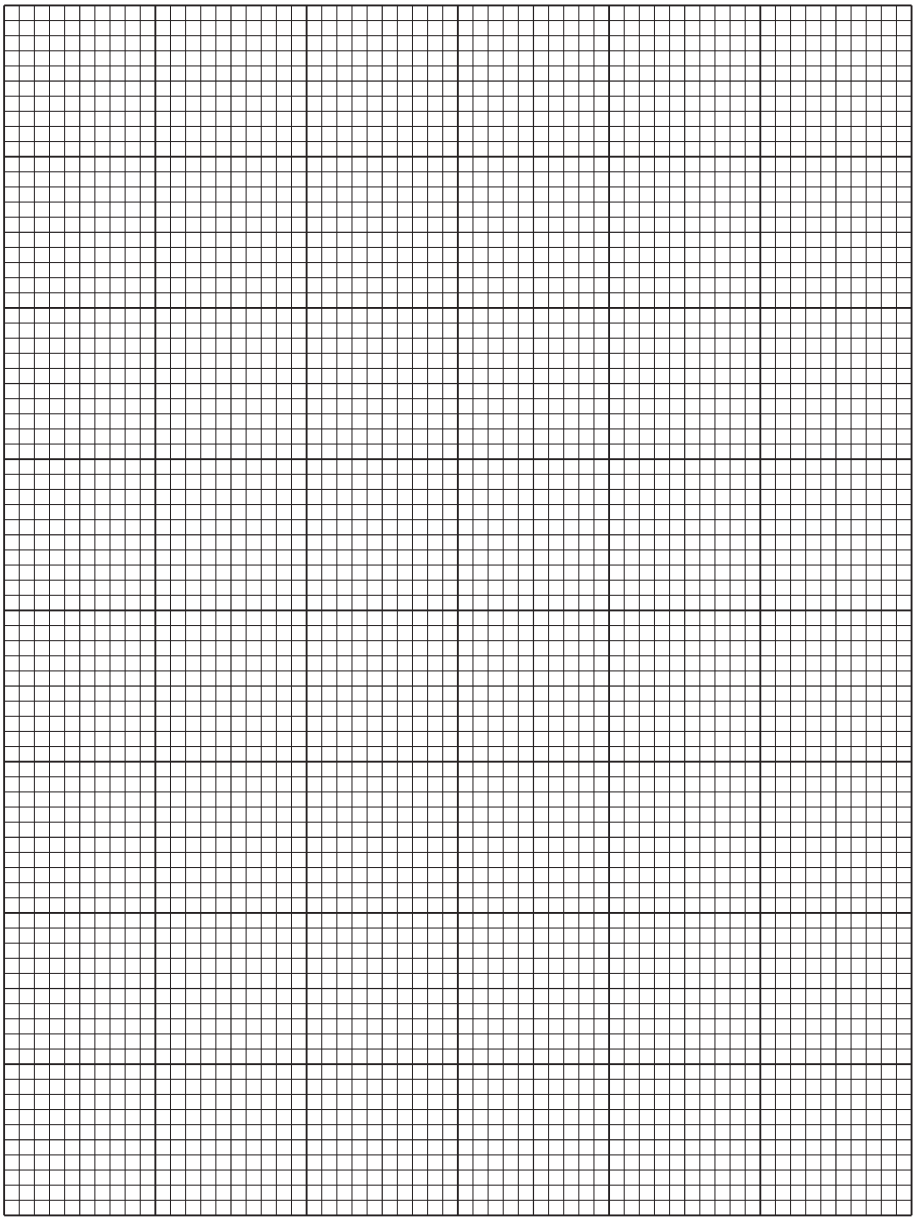
[2]

The results of the investigation are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

depth / m	number of seven-armed starfish counted
0.0–9.9	337
10.0–19.9	1486
20.0–29.9	1243
30.0–39.9	241
40.0–49.9	121

(ii) Plot a histogram on the grid of the data in Table 3.1.



[4]

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(iii) State the depth range in Table 3.1 at which most seven-armed starfish were found.

..... m [1]

(iv) Using the information in Table 3.1, calculate the total number of seven-armed starfish that were photographed at all depths, and use this value to calculate the percentage of starfish that were photographed in the 0.0–9.9 m range.

Express the percentage as a whole number.

Space for working.

total number of seven-armed starfish photographed .....

percentage of seven-armed starfish photographed at 0.0–9.9 m .....%
[3]

[Total: 20]

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