

Mark each point independently. Accept alternative correct responses. Underlined words are required. [1] per bullet point unless stated. ★ = Higher Tier only.

### Question 1 [0 marks]

Context: Potato cylinders of 3 cm length were placed in different sucrose solutions for 30 minutes. Initial a...

Q: A student investigates the effect of sucrose concentration on potato tissue. The table shows the results.

[0 marks]

### Question 2 [2 marks]

Q: Calculate the percentage change in mass for the potato cylinder placed in 0.6 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> sucrose. Use the formula: % change...

- % change =  $(2.34 - 2.49) \div 2.49 \times 100$  [1]
- =  $-0.15 / 2.49 \times 100 = -6.02\%$  (accept -6.0%) [1]

Note: Accept answers in the range -5.9% to -6.1%

[2 marks]

### Question 3 [2 marks]

Q: Explain why the student calculates percentage change in mass rather than the raw change in mass.

- The potato cylinders may have slightly different initial masses [1]
- Using percentage change accounts for the different starting masses / makes the comparison fair [1]

[2 marks]

### Question 4 [3 marks]

Q: Using the data in the table, determine the water potential of the potato cells. Explain your answer.

- The water potential of the potato equals the sucrose concentration at which there is no change in mass [1]
- This is approximately 0.4 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> sucrose (0% change in mass) [1]
- At this concentration the water potential of the solution equals the water potential of the potato cells — no net movement of water [1]

[3 marks]

### Question 5 [3 marks]

Q: The potato cylinder placed in 0.0 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> (distilled water) gained mass. Explain this result in terms of osmosis.

- Distilled water has a higher water potential than the potato cell contents [1]
- Water moves into the potato cells by osmosis — from high to low water potential [1]
- Through the partially permeable cell membrane — mass increases as cells become turgid [1]

[3 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS — Total: 10 marks**