

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

MARINE SCIENCE 5180/03

Paper 3 Practical Assessment Paper

October/November 2015
1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

1 Fig. 1.1 shows a sea bream (Spondyliosoma sp.).

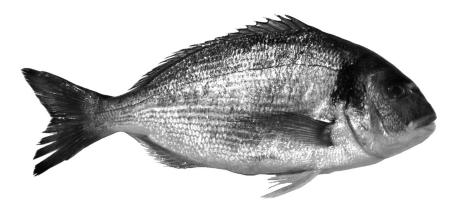


Fig. 1.1

(a) In the space below, make an accurate drawing, magnified $\times 1$, of the specimen shown in Fig. 1.1.

[4]

(b)	On	your drawing, label each of the following features:	
		 caudal fin dorsal fin lateral line operculum pectoral fin. 	[5]
(c)	The	e actual total length of this specimen is 22 cm.	
	(i)	On your drawing, include a suitable scale to show the actual length of the specimen.	[1]
	(ii)	Calculate the magnification of the specimen shown in Fig. 1.1.	
		Show your working.	
		magnification =	. [2]
		[Total:	: 12]

2 (a) Fig. 2.1 shows a sea cucumber and a starfish





sea cucumber

starfish

Fig. 2.1

(i)	Name the phylum to which both organisms belong.	
		[1]

(ii) Table 2.1 includes three features of the sea cucumber and of the starfish.

For each feature, state the visible difference between the sea cucumber and the starfish.

Table 2.1

feature	sea cucumber	starfish
body shape		
presence of tube feet		
spines		

[3]

(b) Fig. 2.2 shows the relationship between depth and the salinity of water in an estuary.

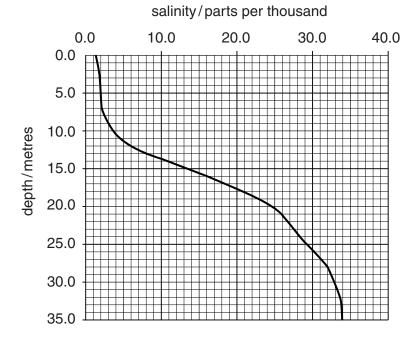


Fig. 2.2

Use Fig. 2.2 to find each of the following:

(c) In the space below, make a labelled drawing of a hydrometer you could use to measure the density of a sample of sea water.

[3]

[Total: 9]

3	(a)	folio	plain how you would find out whether a sample of orange juice contains each of the bwing food substances.
		(i)	starch
			[2]
		(ii)	non-reducing sugar
			[3]
	(b)	Exp	lain how you would find the mean volume of a sample of 10 small, dead fish.
	(b)	Exp	
	(b)	Exp	
	(b)		
	(b)		plain how you would find the mean volume of a sample of 10 small, dead fish.
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[Total: 10]

4 A student carried out a project into the protein content of various types of food.

She researched the protein content of bananas, canned tuna, milk, eggs and dried coconut.

Her results are shown in Fig. 4.1.

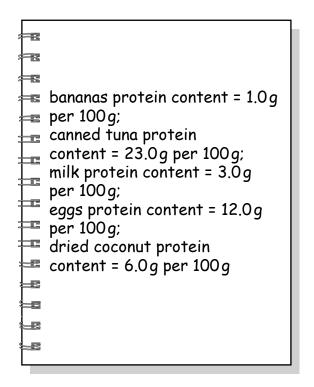
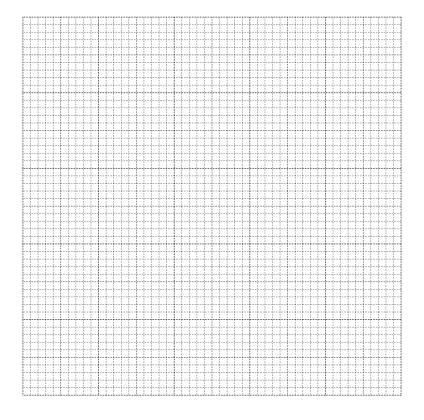


Fig. 4.1

(a) In the space below, prepare a suitable table of these results with the protein content ranked from highest to lowest.

(b) Plot a bar chart of these results.



[4]

(c) A meal includes 150g of canned tuna, 150g of banana and 200g of milk.
Using the information in Fig. 4.1, calculate the total protein content of this meal.
Show your working.

otal protein content =	:	[2]
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[Total: 10]

5		udent noticed that the water on the west side of an island appeared to be more cloudy than the er on the east side of the island.				
	He formed the following hypothesis:					
		nt can penetrate further in the water on the east side of the island than on the it side.				
		ign and describe an investigation which you could carry out to test this hypothesis, using the dings given below to structure your answer.				
	•	Method, including any apparatus required and safety precautions.				
	•	Presentation and evaluation of results.				
	•	Limitations of your method and suggestions for further work to extend the study.				
	(a)	Method, including any apparatus required and safety precautions.				

	[8]
(b)	Presentation and evaluation of results.
	[6]

(c)	Limitations of your method and suggestions for further work to extend the study.
	[5]

[Total: 19]

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