



Question 1 (10 marks)

Medical technologies have evolved to allow for better patient care and faster recovery times. Average life expectancy has increased due to improved medical care, and modern wound healing treatments.



Question 1a (1 mark)

Wounds form after the skin barrier has been broken. The skin is the largest organ in the body. **Select** the appropriate description for each of the images below.

Select the appropriate description for each of the images below.

Draggable labels:

- Different types of cells working together to perform a similar function
- More than one of the same type of cell working together to perform a similar function
- Smallest unit of life
- A living organism formed of a collection of interdependent parts

The diagram illustrates the levels of biological organization. It consists of four stages connected by arrows from left to right: 1. A single cell. 2. A group of similar cells. 3. An organ (liver). 4. A human body. Below each stage is a dashed rectangular box for labeling. The human body is shown with internal organs visible.



Question 1b (1 mark)

The figure below shows the stages of wound healing.

Stage 1:
The outer layers of the skin are broken.

Stage 2:
The area is filled with blood and immune system cells, which work to remove bacteria and begin the healing process.

Stage 3:
The skin is repaired and filled with scar tissue.





Question 1d (3 marks)

Explain how the atoms are bonded in hydrogen peroxide.

B *I* ↶ ↷ \times_2 \times^2 $\frac{1}{2}$ \div \therefore Ω ∇
✓ 📱 Styles ∇

Words: 0



Question 1e (1 mark)



Other methods of wound treatment include the use of lasers to speed up healing. A laser emits waves in the visible light region of the electromagnetic spectrum.

State one other type of wave found in the electromagnetic spectrum.

B *I* \leftarrow \rightarrow \times_2 \times^2 $\frac{1}{2}$ \checkmark \therefore \checkmark Ω \checkmark

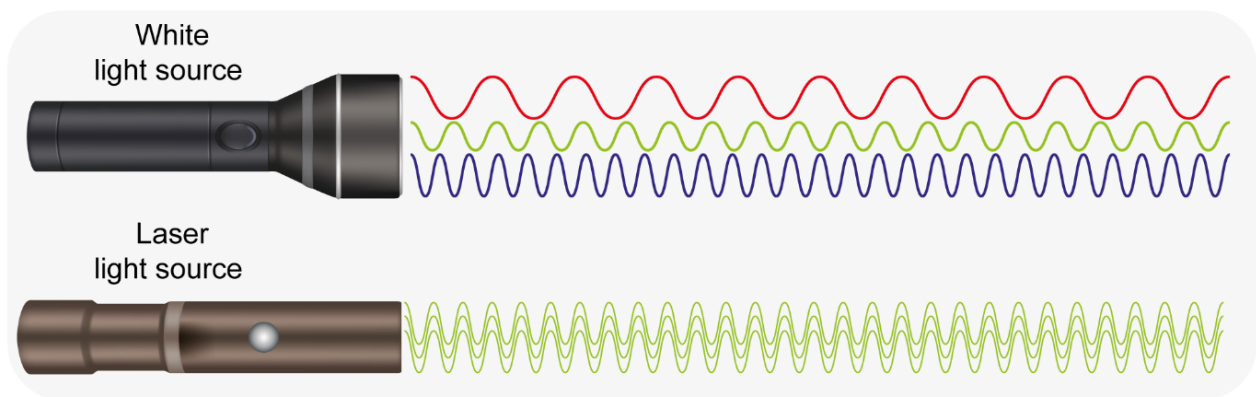
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Question 1f (2 marks)

The light waves emitted by a flashlight and a laser are shown in the figure below.



Outline how the waves emitted by the laser are different to those emitted by the flashlight.

B *I* ↶ ↷ U \times_2 \times^2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ω \checkmark Styles \downarrow



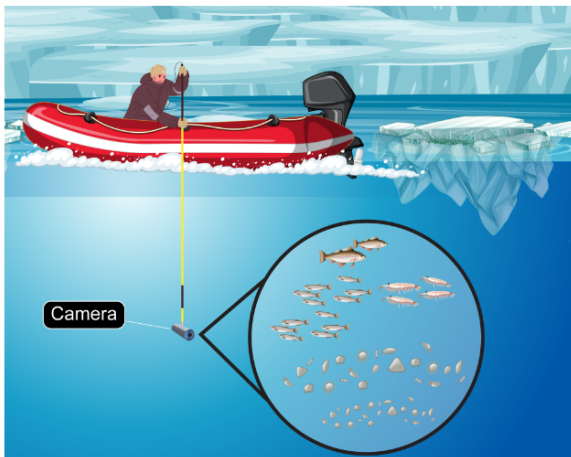
Question 2 (13 marks)



Scientists have been making scientific discoveries in extreme environments such as the Arctic and Antarctica since the development of technologies that allow them to live in and explore these territories.



Question 2a (1 mark)



By lowering cameras into a hole in the ice, scientists can study organisms found deep in the ocean. Recent discoveries have uncovered ecosystems with a range of species.



Biotic and abiotic factors are what make up ecosystems. Biotic factors are the living things in an ecosystem, abiotic factors are the non-living things. **Select** the location for each factor in the Arctic marine ecosystem.

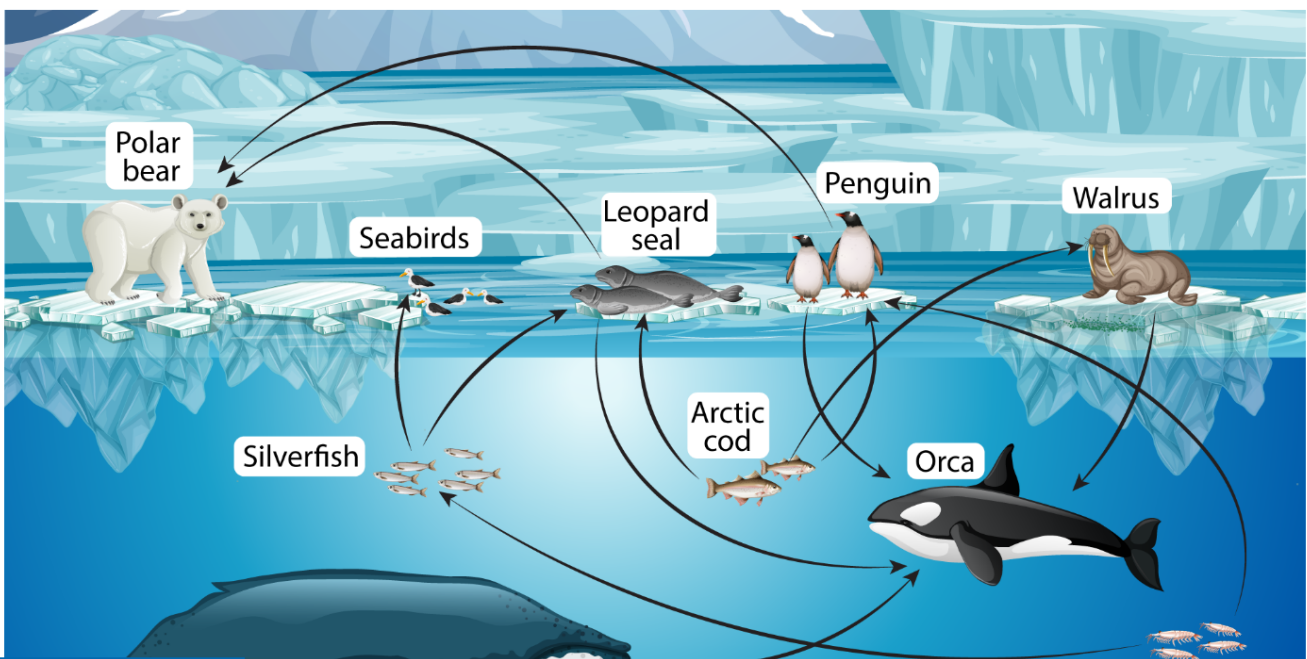
The image shows a digital interface for a classification activity. At the top, there is a dark grey header bar with a mouse cursor icon on the left and a trash can, a yellow arrow, and a green arrow icon on the right. Below the header, the text "Draggable labels:" is displayed. Underneath, five white rectangular labels with black text are arranged horizontally: "Water", "Fish", "Plankton", "Carbon dioxide", and "Sunlight". Below these labels is a blue gradient background representing water. Two dashed-line boxes are positioned in the water. The left box is labeled "Biotic factors" and the right box is labeled "Abiotic factors". Both boxes have a light grey rectangular area below the label, intended for dropping the labels.

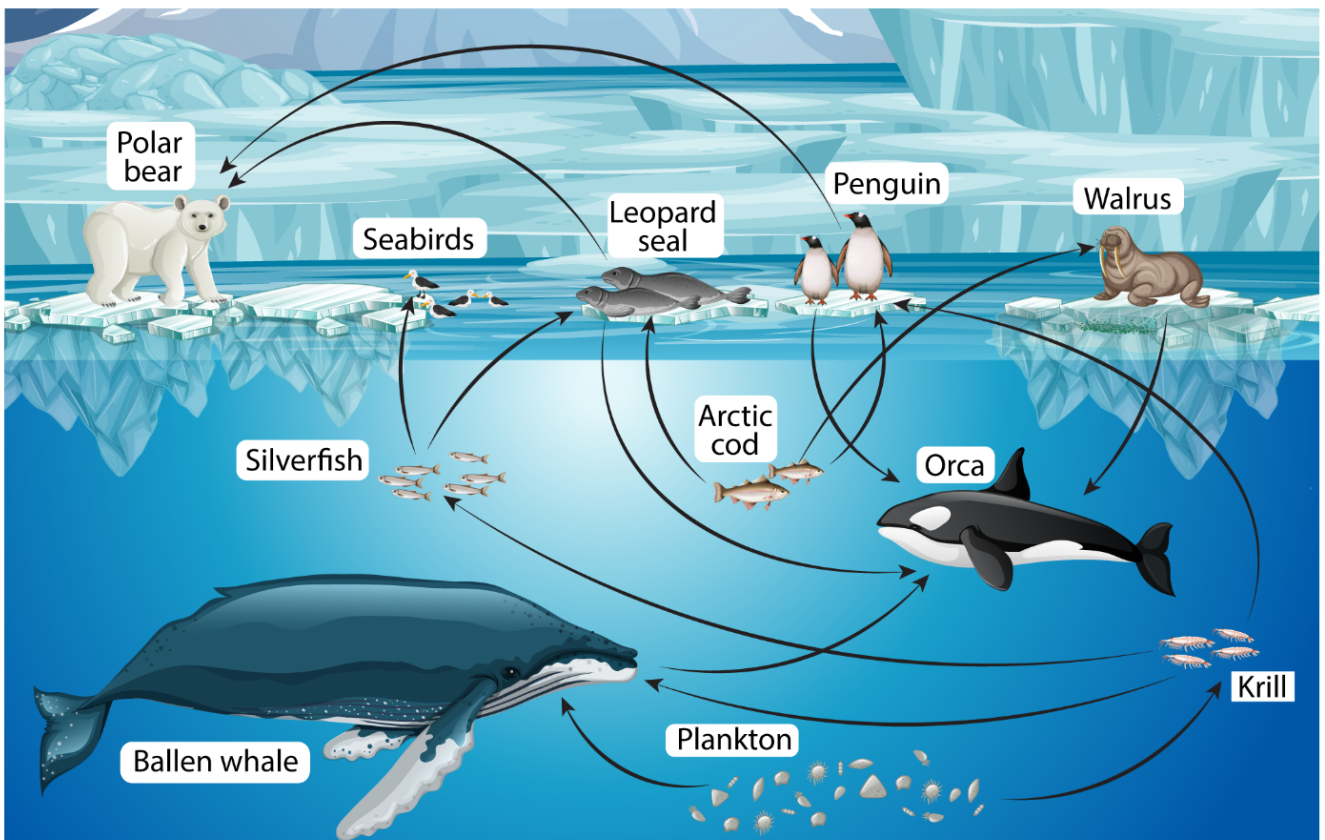


Question 2b (1 mark)

The food web for the Arctic marine ecosystem the scientists are studying is shown below.

Diagram not to scale





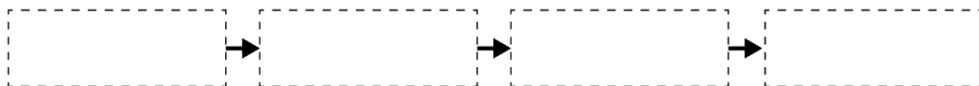


Question 2c (1 mark)

Identify one food chain of four organisms in the diagram in part (b).

Draggable items:   

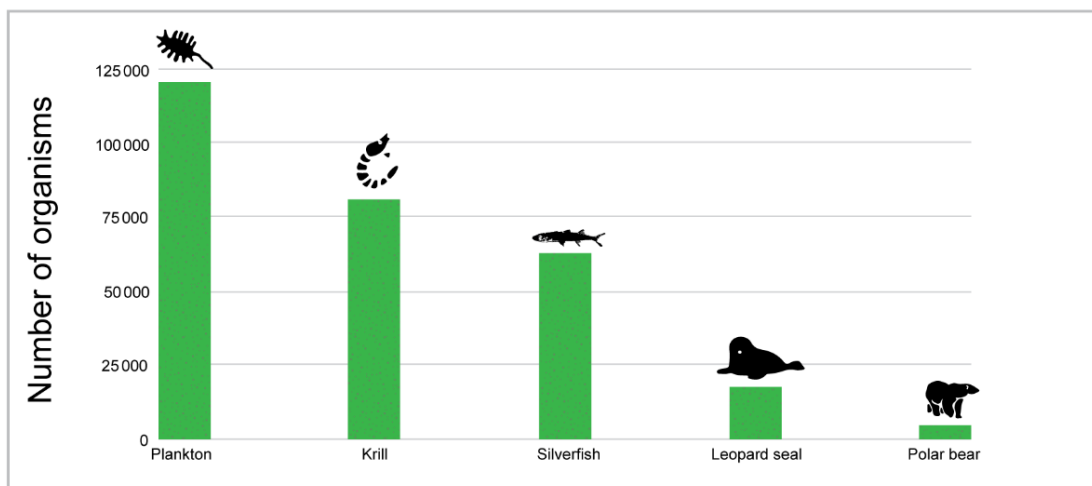
Polar bear	Seabirds	Leopard seal	Penguin
Walrus	Arctic cod	Orca	Ballen whale
Plankton	Krill	Silverfish	





Question 2d (4 marks)

The scientists collected data on the number of organisms in the area they were studying. The data is shown in the graph below.

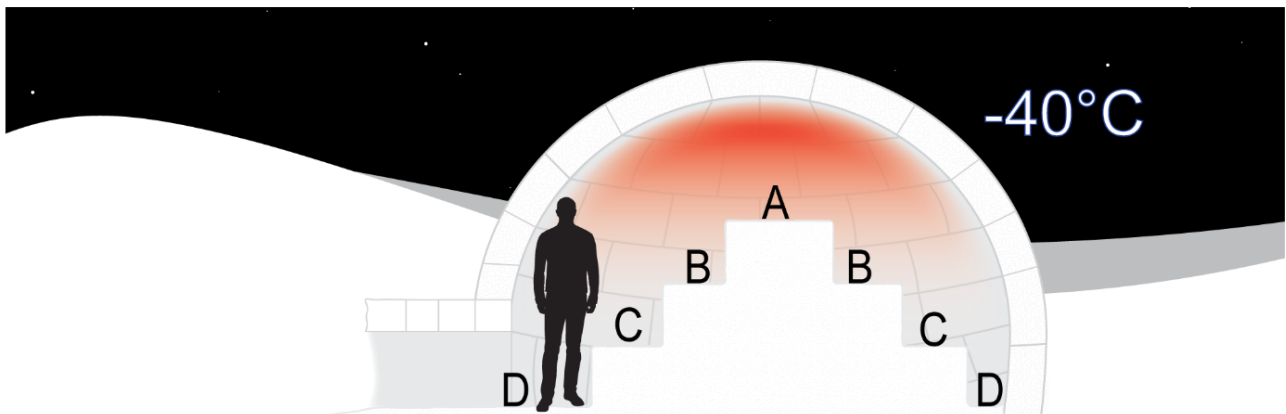


Use the food web in part (b) to **explain** the trends shown by the graph. You must use scientific terminology in your answer.



Question 2e (3 marks)

To survive the extreme cold temperatures in the Arctic, scientists build snow shelters. They pack snow loosely together to form the walls and the floors of the shelter. At night when the scientists are sleeping, the inside of the shelter is warmed by the heat from their bodies as shown in the diagram below.



Using scientific terminology, **describe** the process by which thermal energy is transferred from the scientist's body to warm the air inside the shelter.



Question 2f (1 mark)

Use your answer from part (e) to **select** the best location for the scientists to sleep.

Select ▾

Select

A

B

C

D



Question 2g (1 mark)



Question 2g (1 mark)

Scientists who work in extreme cold conditions are often given hand warmers. These are small bags that heat up once they are unwrapped, allowing the oxygen in the air to react with iron in the hand warmer to form iron (II) oxide and release heat.



©

The chemical reaction happening inside the hand warmer is shown here. **Select** the correct coefficients to balance the equation.



Question 3 (9 marks)



Some fish can adapt to live in different environments such as oceans, lakes or indoors in aquariums. When in aquariums, the fish must be provided with clean, oxygenated water and food needed for their species.



Question 3a (1 mark)

State two nutrients that a fish needs to maintain life.

B *I* ↵ ⇨ ×₂ ×² $\frac{1}{2}$ = ∑ ∷ Ω ✓ Styles ∨

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Words: 0





Question 3b (1 mark)

Fish nutrition has advanced dramatically in recent years with the development of new, balanced fish foods that promote optimal fish growth.

In an experiment to maximize fish growth, feed efficiency (FE) can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Feed efficiency (FE)} = \frac{\text{mass gained by the fish}}{\text{mass of food provided}} \times 100\%$$

Feed efficiency greater than 50 percent is considered acceptable.

One student measured the mass gained by the fish and calculated the feed efficiency of five different species of fish in a certain amount of time. 50 grams of food were provided for each species of fish over the course of the study. The results are shown in the table below.

Fish species	Mass gained in grams / g	Feed efficiency %
A	12	24
B	18	
C	14	28
D	30	60
E	35	70



Question 3c (1 mark)

Identify the fish species whose growth is not considered acceptable.

A

B

C

D

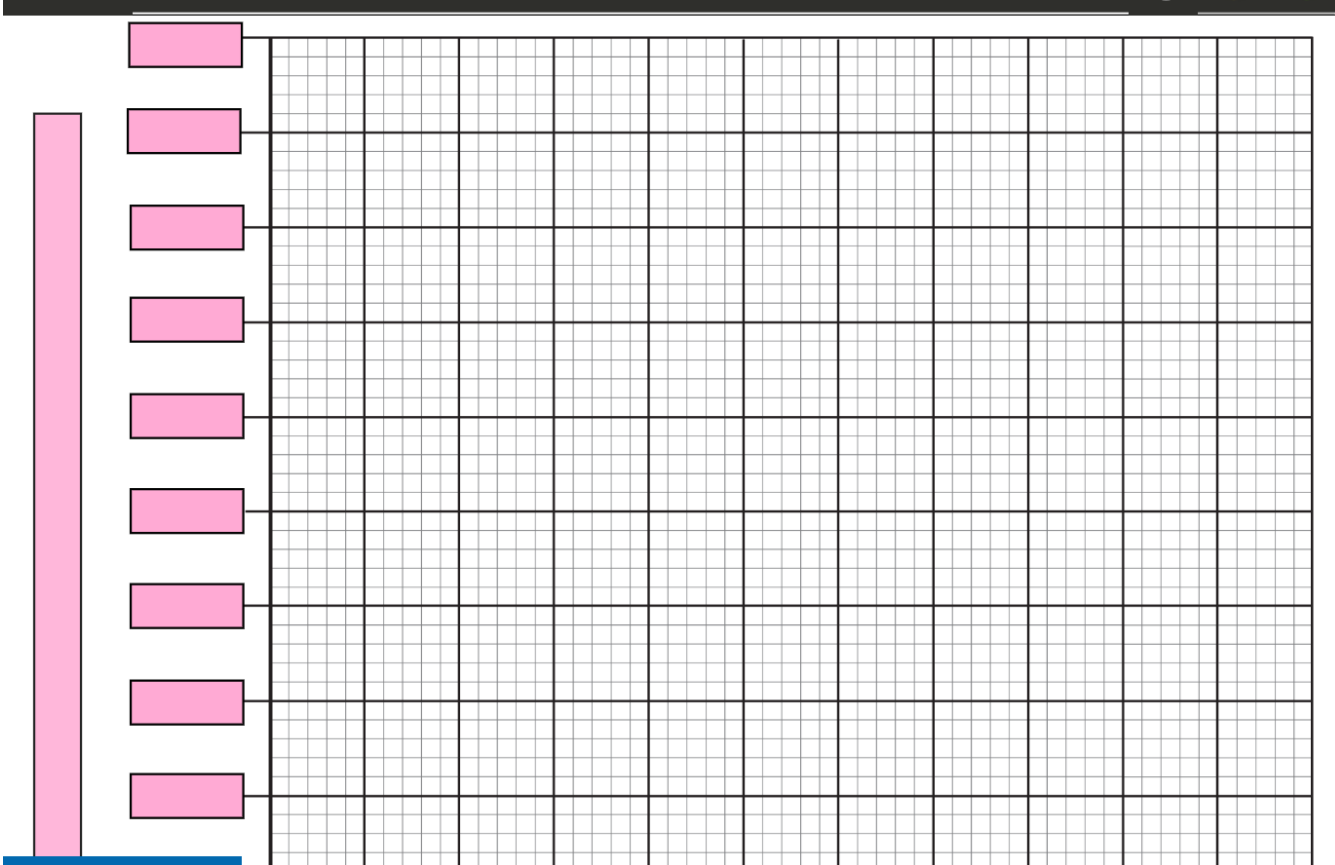
E

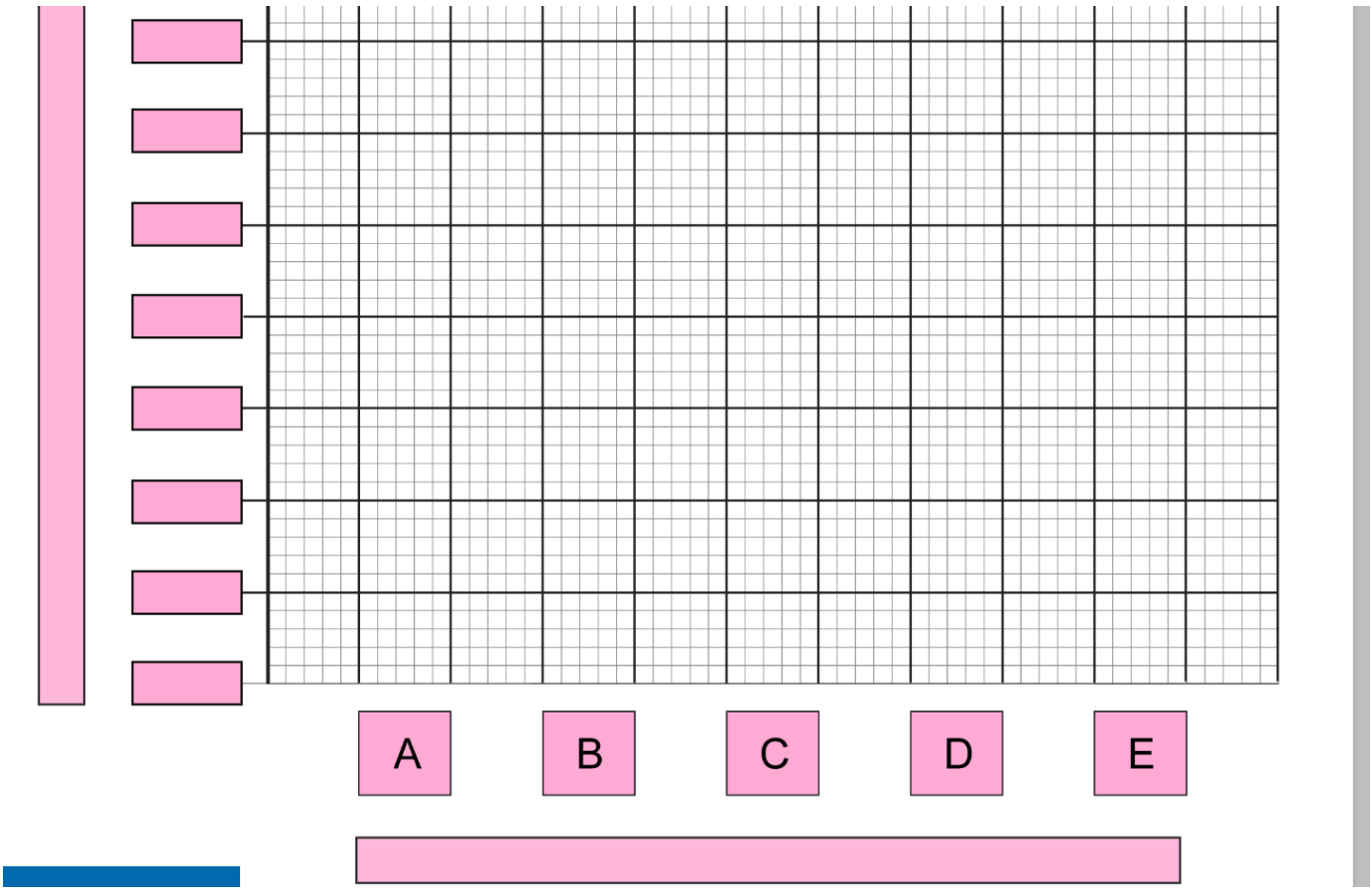


Question 3d (3 marks)

Plot a graph of the feed efficiency data in the table in part (b).









Question 4 (20 marks)

Brine shrimp are a nutritious source of food for fish. The video shows some background information about brine shrimp.

[Video](#)

[Transcript](#)

While commercial dried fish food is a good base food for fish, it's essential to provide variety. Some fish benefit from occasional treats like brine shrimp, bloodworms, and even small pieces of vegetables.

Brine shrimp inhabit highly saline waters around the world, both inland and on the coast. Brine shrimp can grow up to approximately 1cm in length. Despite their small size, they are an important part of different saltwater ecosystems. Newly hatched brine shrimp are high in fats.

Brine shrimp produce eggs, known as cysts, which remain inactive until the environmental conditions are optimal for them to hatch. The cysts can be packaged and distributed to different fisheries around the world. The dried cysts can be stored for long periods and hatched in water on demand to provide a convenient form of feed for fish and other marine organisms. Each cyst is as small as a grain of fine sand. A teaspoonful contains many thousands of cysts.

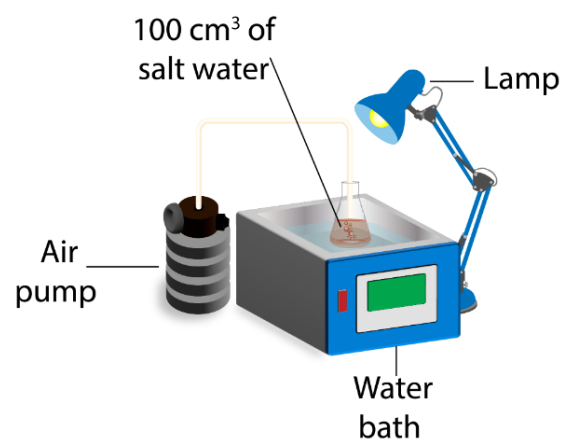
For cysts to hatch, different variables need to be correct such as the temperature, salt concentration, pH, light and oxygen levels.



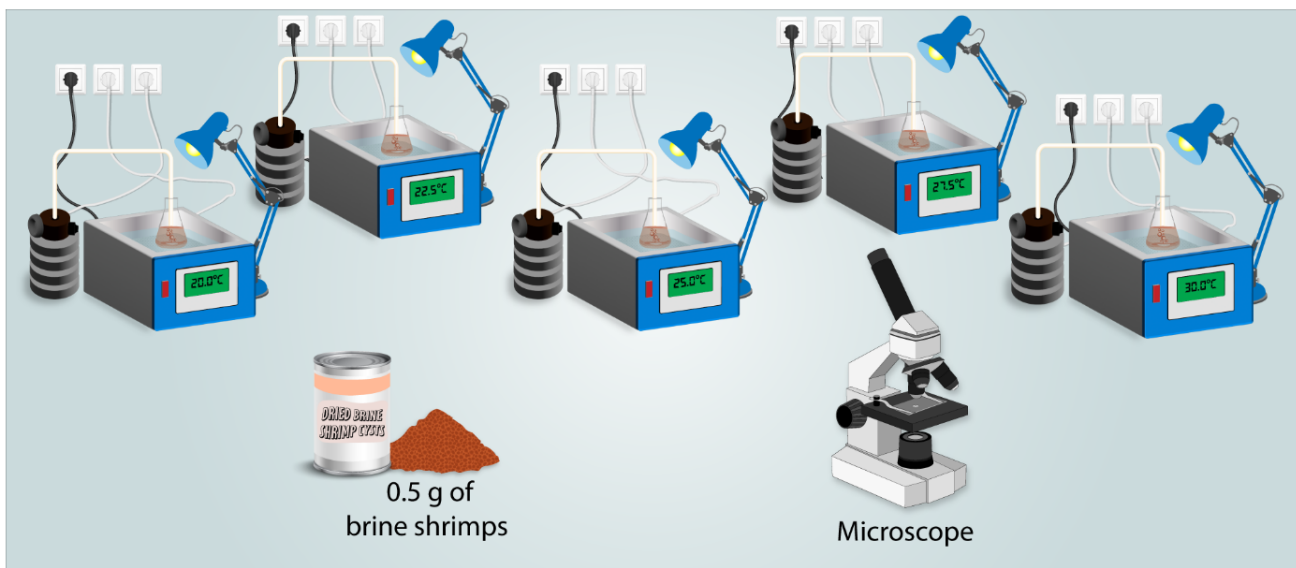
Question 4a (1 mark)

A student has built an aquarium in their school lab and wants to provide nutritious food to the fish. They have bought a can of dried brine shrimp cysts and want to hatch these small organisms in the lab.

The student wants to investigate the effect of changing the temperature of the water on the number of brine shrimp that hatch after 24 hours.



The student sets up the equipment as shown in the image below.



State a research question for this investigation.



Question 4b (2 marks)

Identify the independent and dependent variables in this investigation.

Independent variable

B *I* ↶ ↷ U x_2 x^2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ Ω $\sqrt{\quad}$ Styles \downarrow

Words: 0

Dependent variable

B *I* ↶ ↷ U x_2 x^2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ Ω $\sqrt{\quad}$ Styles \downarrow



Question 4d (4 marks)

The information on the label of the can of cysts suggests that the temperature must be in the range of 22°C to 30°C.





Question 4e (4 marks)

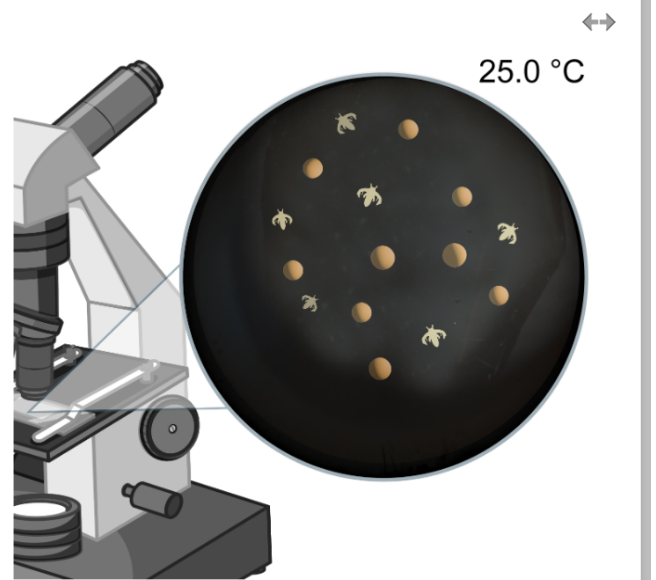
The student performed one trial. He added 0.5 g of brine shrimp cysts to 100 cm³ of water at different temperatures. After 24 hours the student took one drop of water (0.05 cm³) and observed it through the lens of the microscope. The student recorded their data on a page in their laboratory notebook.



↔

Temperature	Number of cysts that hatched
30	6
22.5 °C	4
27.5	seven
20	3
25.0	

↔



Present the student's data in a table and use the image above to **determine** the missing value.

Create New Table

Reset



Question 5 (16 marks)

The student wanted to study the relationship between fish growth and the mass of fish food. After feeding each fish with a different mass of food every day, they measured the length of each fish after one month. They used several fish tanks, some fish, and a large fish food container.





Question 6 (8 marks)

The student did some more research about factors affecting fish health in aquariums. They found some data linking breathing rate to water temperature. In fish, gills form the oxygen uptake system. The gills open each time a fish takes a breath. The researchers examined the gills to calculate the breathing rate of the fish at different temperatures.

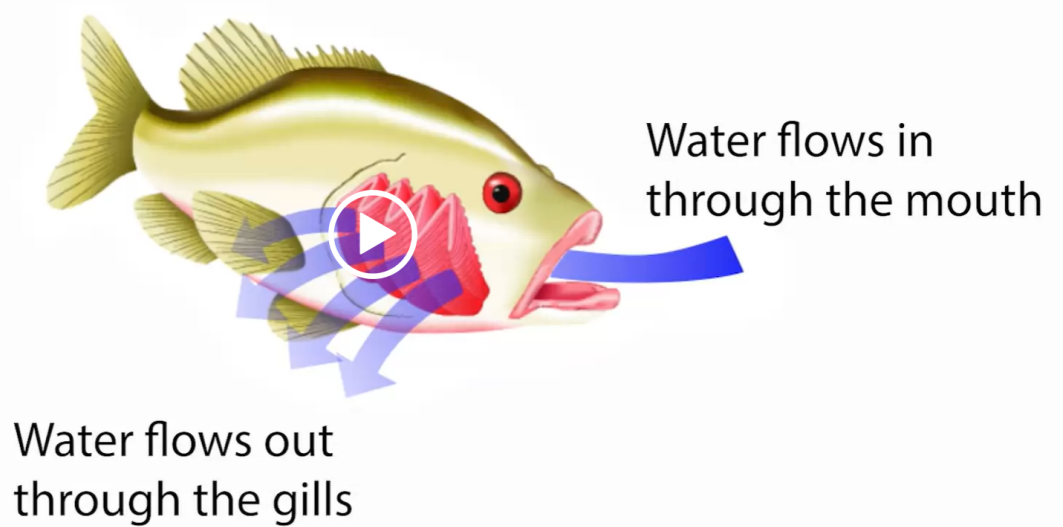
20°C

00:21



20°C

03:20



20°C

10:00



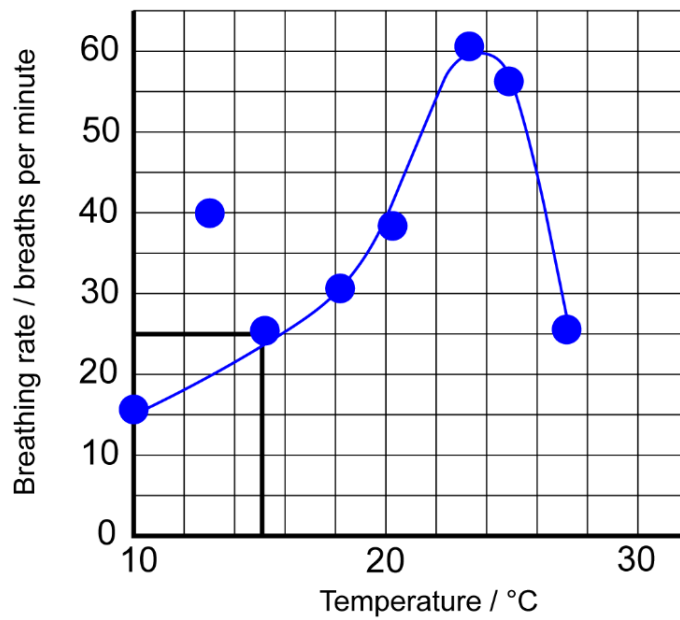
Water flows in
through the mouth

Water flows out
through the gills




Question 6b (1 mark)

The data that the student found is shown below.



Identify the outlier.

B *I* ↶ ↷ U x_2 x^2 $\frac{!}{=}$ $\frac{:}{=}$ Ω $\sqrt{}$  Styles \downarrow

Words: 0





Question 6c (2 marks)

Outline the trend shown in the graph in part (b).

B *I* ↶ ↷ x_2 x^2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ Ω $\sqrt{\quad}$ Styles ▼

Words: 0





Question 6d (2 marks)

Using the graph in part (b), **predict** what might happen to the breathing rate at 0°C **and** the effect of this change on the fish.

B *I* ↶ ↷ ×₂ ×² := ∇ := ∇ Ω ∇ √ ☞ Styles ∇

Words: 0





Question 7 (7 marks)



Question 7a (3 marks)

Approximately 1.3 million people die every year in road accidents worldwide. Human errors made by the driver are the leading cause of road accidents. One cause of human error in driving is use of a cell phone.



The image below shows a driver braking and stopping the car right before it hits the deer. Typically, the time it takes a human to react to a hazard on the road is 1.5 seconds.





Question 7b (4 marks)

Apart from human factors, other factors might affect driving and result in an accident. For each factor below, **identify** an example and **justify** how the risk of an accident is increased.



Environmental factor

B *I* ↶ ↷ U \times_2 \times^2 $\frac{1}{2} =$ \div $:=$ Ω ∇

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Car-related factor

B *I* ↶ ↷ U \times_2 \times^2 $\frac{1}{2} =$ \div $:=$ Ω ∇

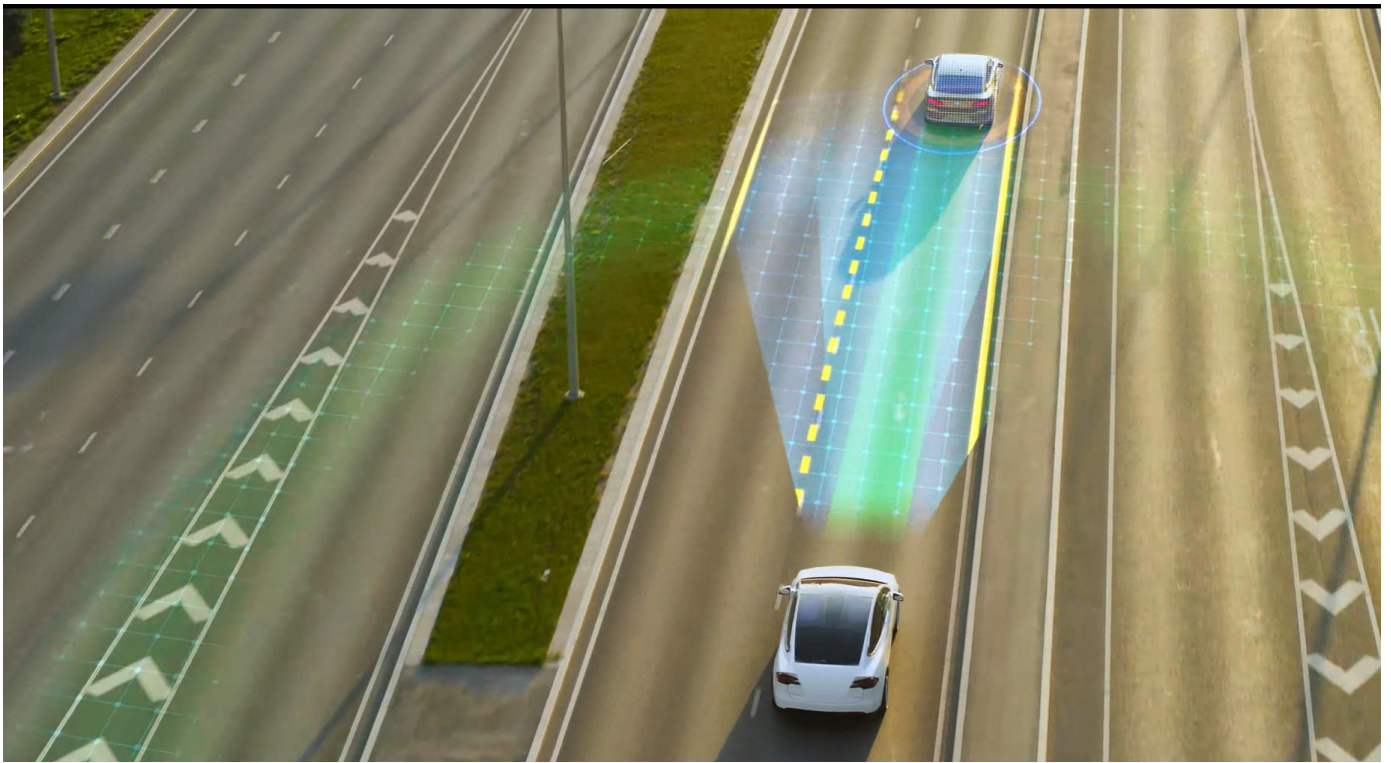
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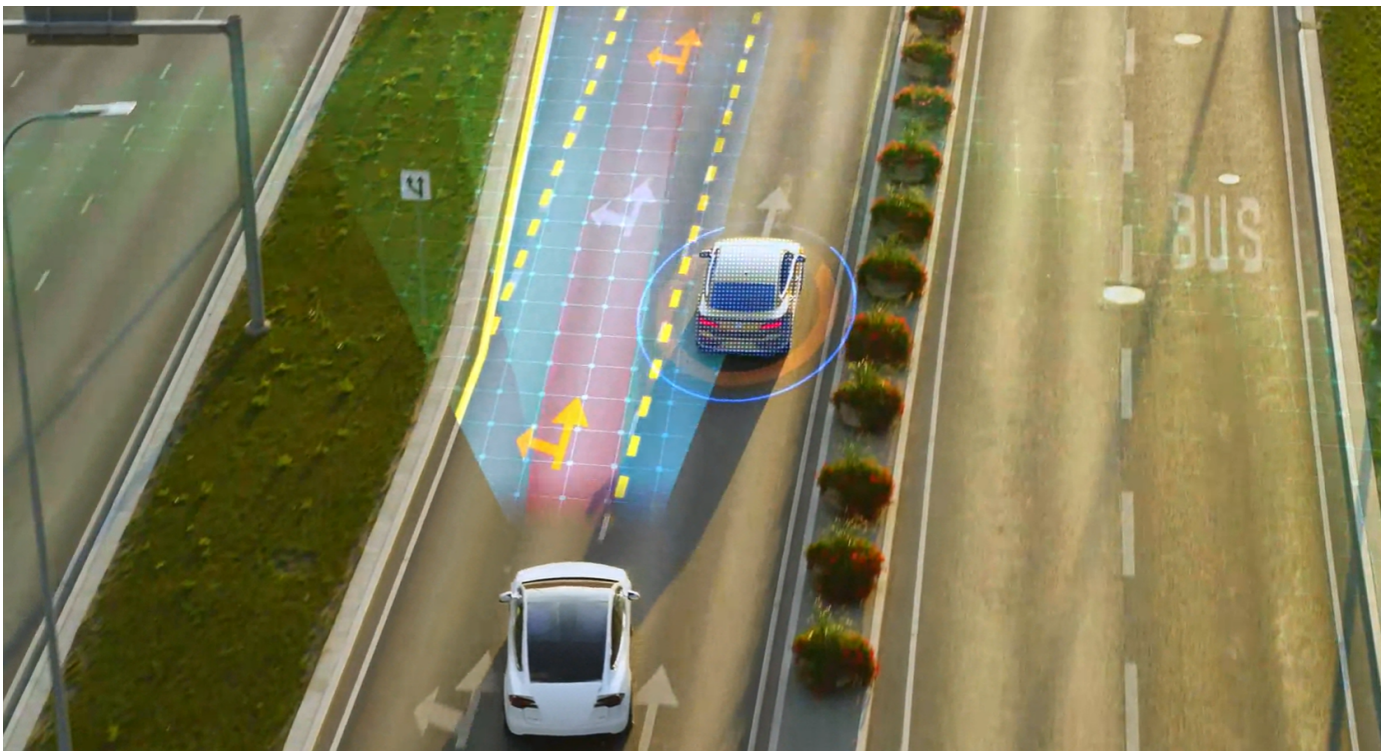
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**Question 8** (17 marks)

Road safety issues have been a concern in many countries. These countries have invested time, money, and human capacity to reduce the number of road accidents and the casualties caused by them. Investing in advanced car technologies and systems is one innovation countries are using to improve road safety.

A self-driving car is a vehicle that navigates its surroundings without the need for a driver. To sense its surroundings, make judgements, and control its motion on the road, a self-driving car uses a combination of cutting-edge technologies, including sensors, cameras, radar, LiDaR (light detection and ranging using laser), GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System), and sophisticated software as shown in the video below.



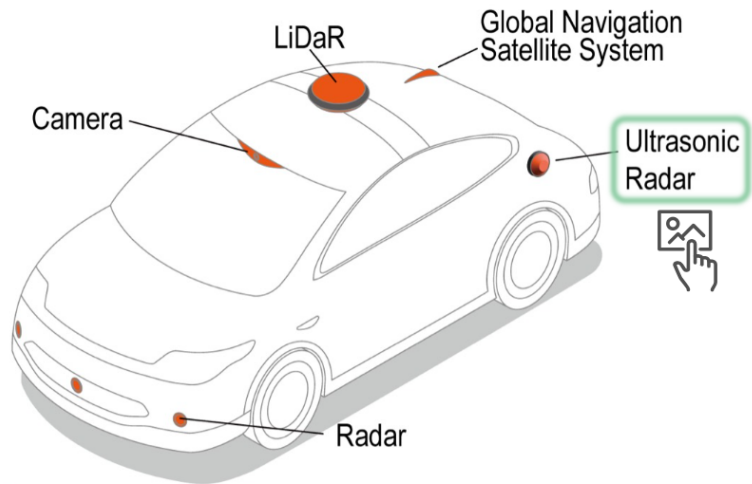


The infographic below will help you understand some of the technologies used in self-driving cars.

All of the different technologies work together in a self-driving car and some cost several thousand dollars each.

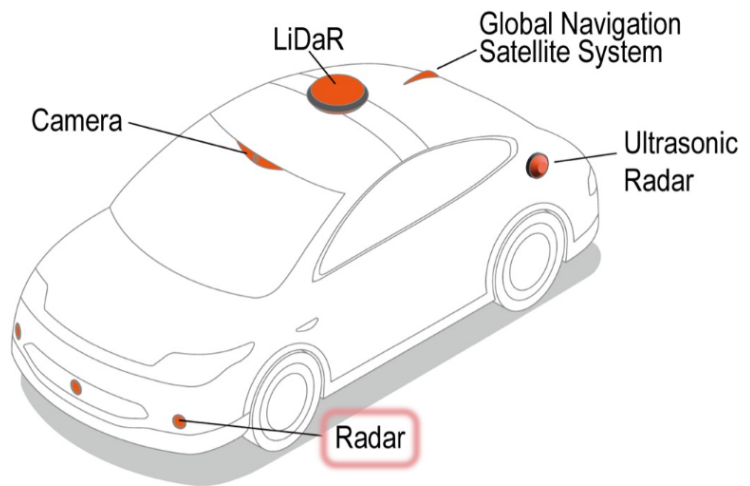
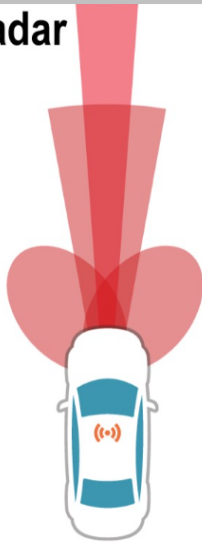
Click on the icons to show images.

Ultrasonic Radar



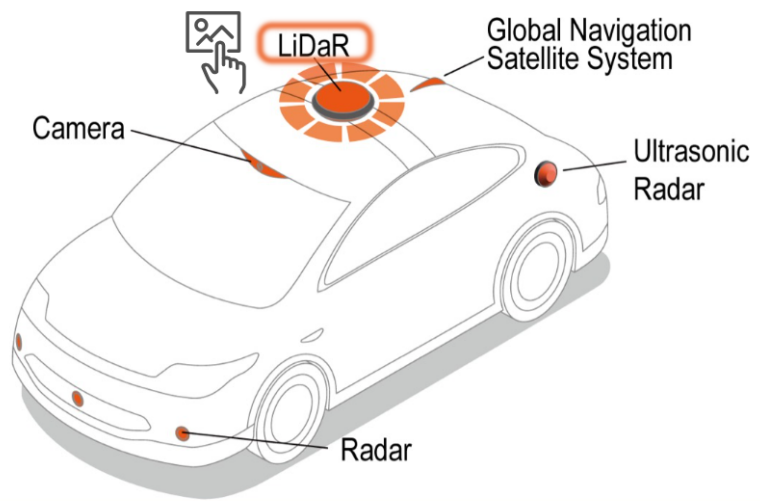
Ultrasonic Radar: Detection of nearby cars or kerbs using sound waves to help in parking. Cost tens of dollars.

Radar



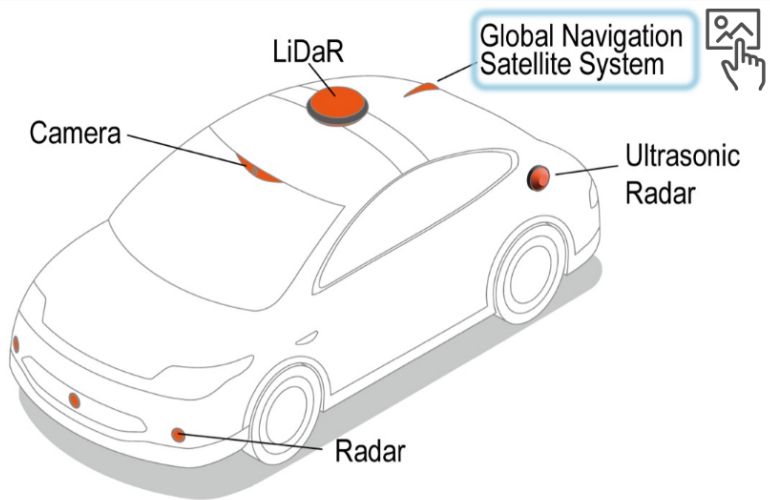
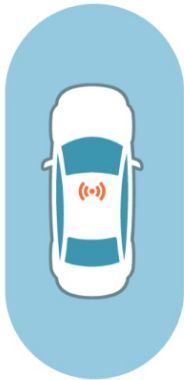
Radar: Views object and detects their distance using radio waves. Cost a few thousand dollars.

LiDaR



LiDaR: 3D mapping of the environment around the car. It detects objects and can tell the difference between an animal and another car. It can also identify road markings and the edge of the road. Cost a few thousand dollars.

Global Navigation Satellite System

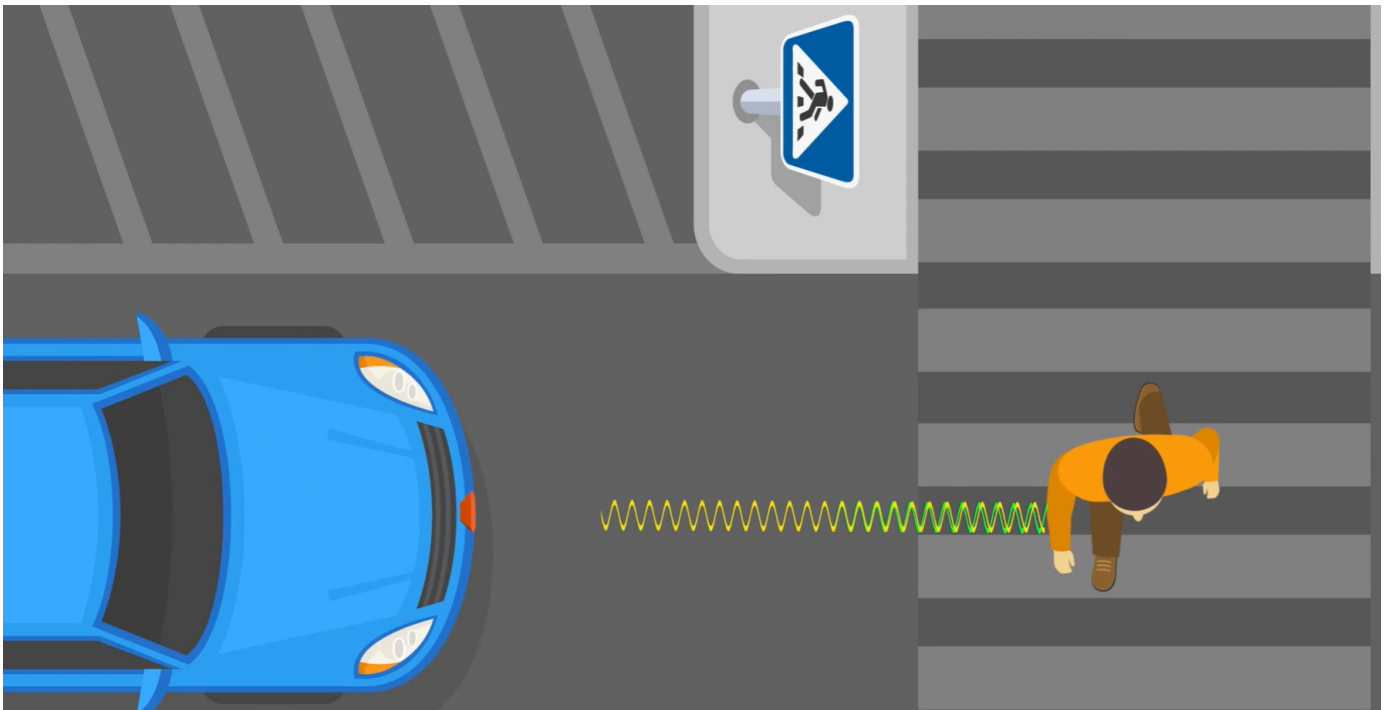


Global Navigation Satellite System: Communicates with other self-driving cars, registers other vehicles' location and speed. Cost a few thousand dollars.




Question 8a (3 marks)

A self-driving car's radar continuously sends waves to measure the distance to other objects. A wave takes 15 ns to travel to a pedestrian and back.



Using information from the formula sheet, **calculate** the distance between the pedestrian and the car. You should use the speed of light as $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ and give your answer in m.

B *I* ↶ ↷ U \times_2 \times^2 $\frac{1}{2} =$ $\frac{1}{3} =$ Ω $\sqrt{\quad}$  Styles \downarrow

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