

## Biology paper 6 tips

in paper 6 u dont need to study alot compared to paper 3

i suggest u to know the drawing and identify most diagram (eg. xylem, pholom, blood vessel, )

the most hardest diagram is about the vertibrate for me (eg, insecta, myriapod, ..... )

u should also know the test for starch, fat, protein, reducing sugar !!!!! (if u need them post it here)

### Starch:

Iodine, observe a colour change from brown to blue-black.

### Reducing Sugars:

Cut or grind off a small sample and add it to water to attempt to dissolve it. Then add Benedict's solution and heat using a waterbath. Observe a colour change from blue to brick-red.

### Protein:

Cut or grind off a small sample and add it to water to attempt to dissolve it. Add potassium hydroxide and copper sulphate. Observe a colour change from blue to purple.

### Fat:

Cut or grind off a small portion. Place in a test tube of ethanol and shake. Add the liquid part of this mixture to a test tube containing water. Observe a cloudy emulsifying change.

magnification formula :  $\text{magnification} = \frac{\text{image}}{\text{actual}}$ .

every thing else is about ur concept of the course and dont forget to learn about the effect, use, and where its produce of auxin

uxins are the growth hormones in plants. They are produced at the tips of the plant shoots. They cause the elongation of the cells and cause growth. In positive phototropism, the auxins accumulate at the side of darkness leading to rapid growth in this side. This causes the shoot to grow inthe

direction of light. In negative geotropism the auxins accumulate at the side of the darkness but the high concentration of auxins inhibit the growth in this side. Therefore the root grows away from light. In the positive geotropism, the auxins accumulate at the side of gravity. It inhibits growth at this side causing the growth at the opposite side bending of root towards gravity. In the negative geotropism, the auxins accumulate at the lower side of the shoot causing growth in this side leading to the bending of the shoot away from gravity.

They are used as weed killers, used in food processing industry to prevent the bananas from ripening, growth of sugar cane at low temperature.

Another use of auxins is in root cutting. The grower cut off a piece of parent plant and dip its base into a hormone rooting powder and place it in damp compost. The powder contains auxin which stimulate new roots to grow from the cut stem and the newly formed plant has the same characteristics as the parent plant.