Passage I

A study was conducted to examine whether female *Blattella germanica* (a species of cockroach) prefer to eat cat food, cheese, ham, or peanuts. First, 200 mg of each of the 4 foods was separately placed into a single box. Then, adult female *B. germanica* were added to the box. Figure 1 shows how the mass, in mg, of each food in the box changed over time after the addition of the *B. germanica*. Table 1 shows the percent by mass of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and water, respectively, present in each of the 4 foods tested in the study.

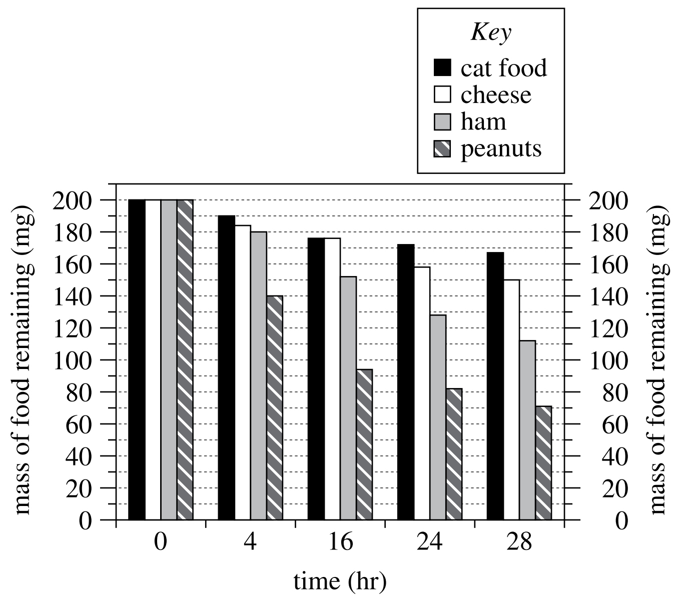


Figure 1

Figure adapted from Prachumporn Lauprasert et al., "Food Preference and Feeding Behavior of the German Cockroach, *Blattella germanica* (Linnaeus)." ©2006 by the Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University.

Table 1

Food	Percent by mass			
	carbohydrates	lipids	proteins	water
Cat food	1.2	6.0	16.9	66.2
Cheese	0.5	27.7	20.8	48.4
Ham	0.0	18.2	23.6	57.1
Peanuts	15.8	49.6	26.2	6.4

Table adapted from U.S. Department of Agriculture, *USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 24*. 2011.

Passage II

A teacher provided the table below to the students in a science class. The table gives 5 properties for each of Samples A–H. The students were told to assume that each sample is a completely solid cube composed of a single hypothetical pure substance.

Sample	Mass (g)	Volume (cm^3)	Density (g/cm^3)	Melting point (°C)	Boiling point (°C)
A	8.0	4.0	2.0	126	747
B	8.0	4.0	2.0	342	959
C	6.0	3.0	2.0	237	885
D	6.0	3.0	2.0	237	885
E	8.0	2.0	4.0	126	747
F	8.0	2.0	4.0	126	747
G	4.0	1.0	4.0	126	747
H	4.0	1.0	4.0	342	959

Note: Assume that mass, volume, and density were determined at 20°C and that all 5 properties were determined at 1 atmosphere (atm) of pressure.

The teacher asked each of 4 students to explain how these data could be used to predict which samples are composed of the same substance.

Student 1

If 2 samples have the same values for all 5 properties, they are composed of the same substance. If 2 samples have different values for any of the 5 properties, they are composed of different substances.

Student 2

If 2 samples have the same values for any 3 or more of the 5 properties, they are composed of the same substance. If 2 samples have the same values for fewer than 3 of the 5 properties, they are composed of different substances.

Student 3

If 2 samples have the same mass, volume, and density, they are composed of the same substance. If 2 samples have different values for any of these 3 properties, they are composed of different substances. Neither melting point nor boiling point, by itself, can distinguish between substances.

Student 4

If 2 samples have the same density, melting point, and boiling point, they are composed of the same substance. If 2 samples have different values for any of these 3 properties, they are composed of different substances. Neither mass nor volume, by itself, can distinguish between substances.

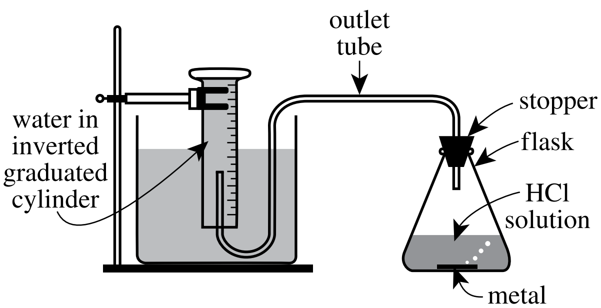
capstone
college and career advising

Passage III

When a solid metal (M) such as iron (Fe), nickel (Ni), or zinc (Zn) is placed in an aqueous hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution, a reaction that produces H_2 gas occurs:

$$M + 2HCl \rightarrow MCl_2 + H_2$$

Two experiments were conducted to study the production of H_2 in this reaction. The apparatus shown in the diagram below was used to collect the H_2 gas produced in each trial.



diagram

As H_2 was produced in the stoppered flask, it exited the flask through the outlet tube and displaced the water that had been trapped in the inverted graduated cylinder. (This displacement occurred because the H_2 did not dissolve in the water.) The volume of water displaced equaled the volume of gas (H_2 and water vapor) collected.

In each trial of the experiments, Steps 1–3 were performed:

1. The apparatus was assembled, and 25 mL of a 4 moles/L HCl solution was poured into the empty flask.

2. A selected mass of Fe, Ni, or Zn was added to the flask, and the stopper was quickly reinserted into the flask.

3. When H_2 production ceased, the volume of water that was displaced from the graduated cylinder was recorded.

The apparatus and its contents were kept at a selected temperature throughout Steps 2 and 3. The atmospheric pressure was 758 mm Hg throughout all 3 steps.

Experiment 1

In each trial, a selected mass of Fe, Ni, or Zn was tested at 30°C (see Figure 1).

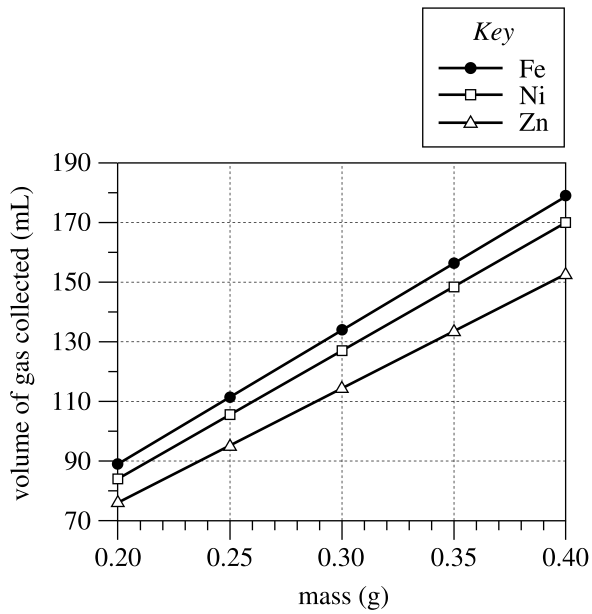


Figure 1

Experiment 2

In each trial, 0.30 g of Fe, Ni, or Zn was tested at a selected temperature (see Figure 2).

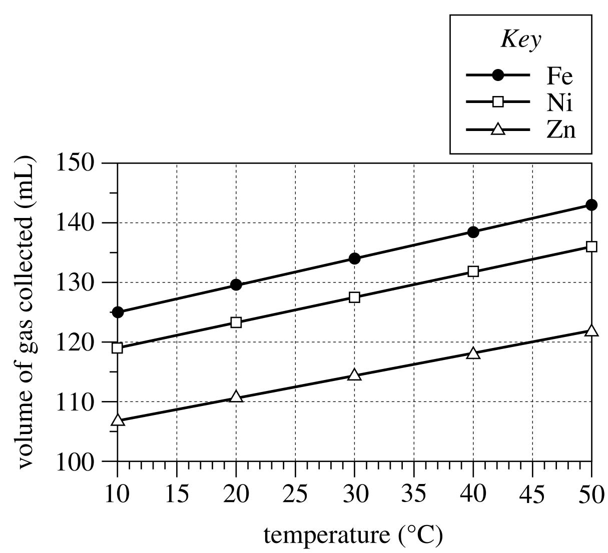


Figure 2

Passage IV

Figure 1 is a diagram of an *RLC circuit*. The circuit has a power supply and 3 components: a resistor (R), an inductor (L), and a capacitor (C).

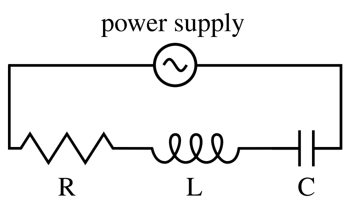


Figure 1

Electric current can flow through the circuit either clockwise (positive current) or counterclockwise (negative current). Figure 2 shows how the electric current in the circuit, I (in amperes, A), and the power supply voltage, V_S (in volts, V), both changed during a 20-millisecond (msec) time interval.

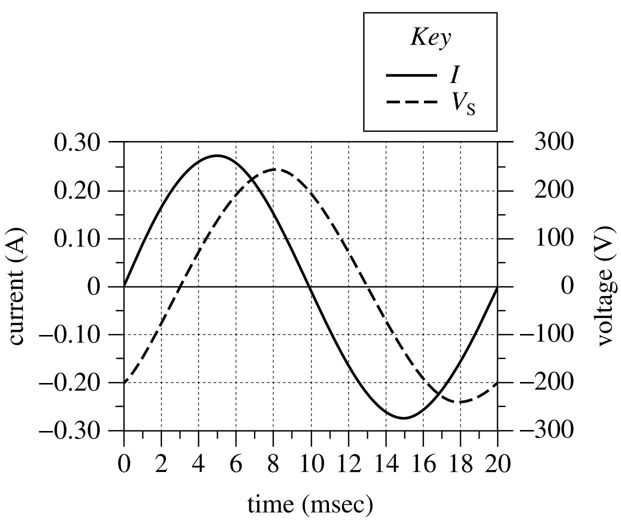


Figure 2

Figure 3 shows how the voltages across the components—V_R, V_L, and V_C, respectively—each changed during the same 20 msec time interval.

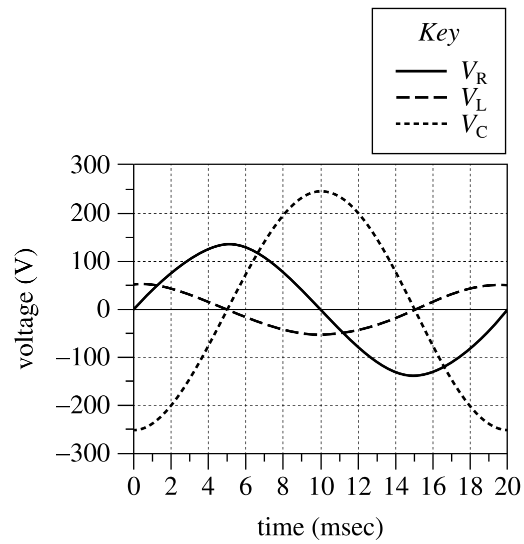


Figure 3

Passage V

Strains of bacteria carrying a genetic mutation that prevents them from synthesizing the amino acid *histidine* are called *His⁻*. These strains of bacteria must absorb histidine from their environment in order to sustain their growth. Exposing His⁻ strains of bacteria to *mutagens* (substances that induce DNA mutations) can cause new mutations that restore the ability of some bacteria to synthesize histidine. Any bacterium that regains the ability to synthesize histidine becomes *His⁺* and is known as a *His⁺ revertant*.

The number of His⁺ revertants in a population of bacteria can indicate the potential of a substance to be mutagenic in humans. Scientists tested 4 substances, each suspected to be a mutagen, on a His⁻ strain of the bacteria *Salmonella typhimurium*.

Study

A sterile petri dish (Dish 1) containing a nutrient agar lacking histidine was prepared. Then, 1×10^8 cells of His⁻ *S. typhimurium* were added to Dish 1 and evenly spread over the surface of the nutrient agar. These procedures were repeated for 4 more nutrient agar dishes (Dishes 2–5), except that the bacteria were mixed with 1 of the 4 suspected mutagens before being spread over the surface of the nutrient agar. Table 1 lists, for each of Dishes 2–5, the substance that was mixed with the bacteria before they were added to the dish.

Table 1

Dish	Substance
2	L
3	M
4	N
5	P

The 5 dishes were incubated at 37°C for 2 days. At the end of the incubation period, the number of colonies growing on the nutrient agar in each dish was determined (see Table 2).

Table 2

Dish	Number of colonies
1	2
2	14
3	25
4	107
5	6

Passage VI

Three studies examined how the volume of runoff from melting ice is affected by wind speed and by the presence of sand beneath the ice.

In a lab kept at 18°C, runoff was collected from a plastic box containing melting ice. The box was tilted at 10° and had horizontal openings in its lower end. After flowing through the openings, the runoff fell into a trough (see diagram) and was conveyed to a measuring device.

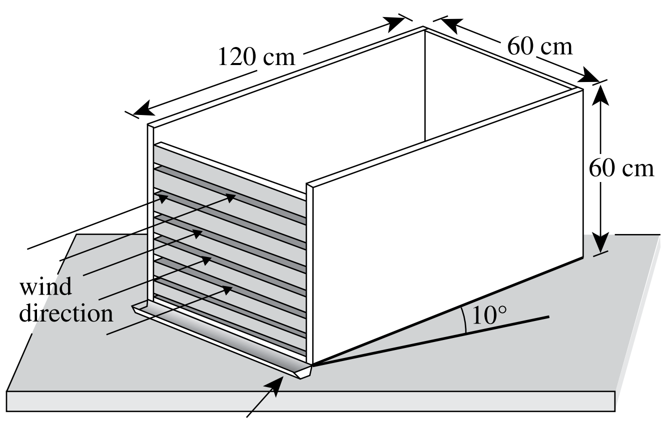


diagram of box

Study 1

In each of the first 3 of 4 trials, the following steps were carried out:

1. A 30 cm deep layer of a particular clean, dry sand was placed in the box.
2. A 30 cm deep layer of *chipped ice* (density 0.4 g/cm^3) was placed in the box on top of the layer of sand.
3. A fan was turned on to blow air at a constant speed onto the trough end of the box.
4. For the next 600 min, the volume of runoff collected over each 20 min period was measured.

The wind speed was 2.5 m/sec, 1.0 m/sec, and 0.5 m/sec in the first, second, and third trials, respectively.

In the fourth trial, all steps except Step 3 were carried out. (The fan was not turned on.)

The results of the 4 trials are shown in Figure 1.

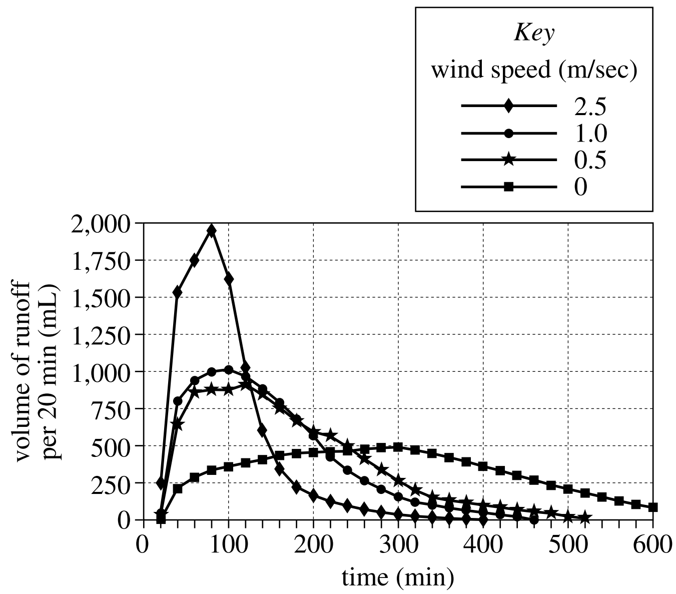


Figure 1

Study 2

The second trial of Study 1 was repeated. Then the second trial of Study 1 was again repeated, except that Step 1 was omitted. (No sand layer was placed in the box.) The results of the 2 trials are shown in Figure 2.

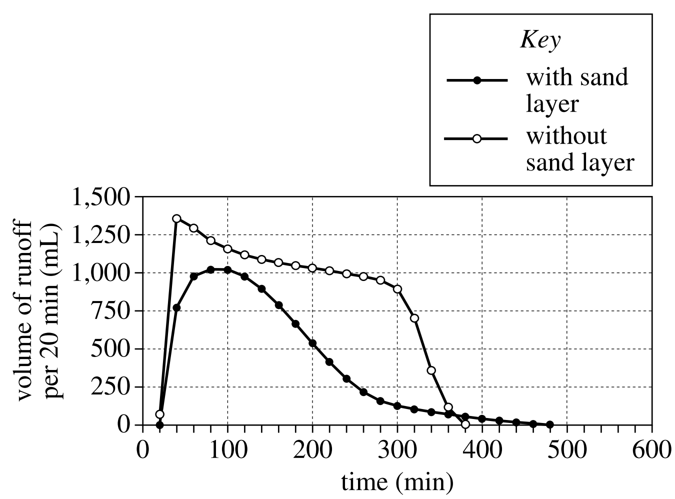


Figure 2