

QUESTIONSHEET 1

- (a) cytoplasm; 1
- (b) (i) glucose activated by addition of phosphate/by ATP;
therefore intermediate B is at a higher energy level; 2
- (ii) energy taken from B and C;
trapped on ATP/NADH; 2
- (c) enters mitochondrion;
converted to acetylcoenzyme A; 2
- (d) Any three of:
NAD/FAD/
receive electrons / H⁺/ are reduced/
coenzymes are reoxidised in the electron transport chain/
generating ATP/
by oxidative phosphorylation;;; 3
- TOTAL 10**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 2

- (a) (i) adenine; 1
- (ii) ribose; 1
- (b) (i) intermediate position;
means that they can accept or donate (energy rich) phosphate; 2
- (ii) Any two of:
(very) high energy content/
allows rapid/sudden contraction/
since ATP synthesis is relatively slow;; 2
- TOTAL 6**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 3

| Statement | ATP production in | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| | Chloroplast | Mitochondrion |
| Electrons are excited by photons | ✓ | ✗ |
| Electrons pass through carriers | ✓ | ✓ |
| Involves oxidative photophosphorylation | ✓ | ✗ |
| ATP produced from ADP and phosphate | ✓ | ✓ |
| Occurs in day and night | ✗ | ✓ |

TOTAL 5

QUESTIONSHEET 4

- (a) X pyruvate/acetyl coenzyme A;
Y CO₂; 2
- (b) (i) matrix of mitochondrion; 1
(ii) cristae/inner membrane of mitochondria; 1
- (c) carriers are alternately reduced and oxidised;
gain of electrons/hydrogen = reduction/loss of electrons/hydrogen = oxidation;
linked to ATP synthesis/oxidative phosphorylation; 3
- (d) cyanide stops the flow of electrons/blocks the electron transport chain/blocks cytochrome oxidase;
prevents regeneration of NAD/FAD from NADH/FADH or prevents reoxidation of NADH/FADH/cytochromes;
thus ATP synthesis is inhibited; max 2
- TOTAL 9**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 5

- (a) X ATP;
Y CO₂/hydrogen/H; 2
- (b) glycolysis in cytoplasm;
Krebs in matrix of mitochondria; 2
- (c) high levels of ATP;
inhibit conversion of intermediate 1 to intermediate 2;
prevents excess production of ATP; 3
- TOTAL 7**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 6

- (a) cytoplasm; 1
- (b) provides activation energy/makes glucose more reactive; 1
- (c) dehydrogenation/oxidation/redox reaction/(if say reduction must specify NAD → NADH); 1
- (d) (i) hydrogen from NADH used to reduce pyruvate to lactate;
(ii) hydrogen from NADH used to reduce pyruvate to ethanol; 2
- (e) hydrogen/electrons removed from substrate/intermediate/named intermediate;
reference to carriers/NAD/FAD;
passed to successively lower energy levels;
energy released used to convert ADP into ATP/ phosphorylate ADP; max 3
- TOTAL 8**

QUESTIONSHEET 7

| Stage | Site | Oxygen Needed? | What Happens? |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| Glycolysis | Cytoplasm; | No; | Glucose is converted to pyruvic acid ; Hydrogen is removed and is passed to the electron carriers. |
| Link Reaction; | Matrix of Mitochondria | Yes | Pyruvate enters mitochondrion, is decarboxylated, dehydrogenated and combines with coenzyme A to give acetyl coenzyme A. The hydrogen which is removed is passed to the electron carriers. |
| Kreb's Cycle; | Matrix of Mitochondria; | Yes; | A cyclical series of reactions during which hydrogen is passed to the electron carriers, carbon dioxide is removed and a starting reactant is regenerated. |
| Electron Transfer Class | Crista/Inner Membrane of Mitochondria; | Yes | The hydrogen from the respiratory reactions is split to release electrons. These pass through carriers and generate ATP ;. The hydrogen reforms and is combined with oxygen to release water. |

TOTAL 9**QUESTIONSHEET 8**

- (a) Any three of:
 glucose phosphorylated/activated/
 using ATP/
 split into 3C/triose phosphate/
 oxidation/dehydrogenation of trioses yields pyruvate;;; **3**
- (b) (i) cytoplasm; **1**
- (ii) matrix of mitochondria; **1**
- (c) Any three of:
 ATP binds to enzyme/isocitrate dehydrogenase/
 at a site other than the active site/
 this changes the shape of the enzyme/active site/
 therefore substrate cannot attach and process slowed/
 this happens when too much ATP has been made;;; **3**
- (d) Any three of:
 pyruvate decarboxylated to ethanal/
 producing carbon dioxide/
 ethanal converted/reduced to ethanol/
 enabling NADH to be oxidised to NAD;;; **4**

TOTAL 12

QUESTIONSHEET 9

- (a) Any three of:
 overwatering leads to anaerobic condition/
 anaerobic conditions inhibit electron transport chain/
 thus pyruvic acid/pyruvate has been converted into ethanol/
 to enable NADH to be reoxidised to NAD; 3
- (b) Any two of:
 acetyl coenzyme A can be formed from other substrates/
 from breakdown of fats/
 from deamination of amino acids;; 2
- (c) Any four of:
 oxygen supply to muscles is inadequate during severe exercise/
 thus electron transport system inhibited/
 thus NADH cannot be reoxidised/
 pyruvic acid converted to lactic acid/
 changing NADH back to NAD;;;; 4
- TOTAL 9**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 10

- (a) (i) lactate/lactic acid;
 (ii) carbon dioxide;
 (iii) electrons/hydrogen;[reject H₂] 3
- (b) (i) adds phosphate to ADP to produce ATP;
 (ii) remove hydrogen from substrates/oxidise substrates/pass hydrogen to acceptors; 2
- (c) without oxygen there is no final acceptor for electrons/hydrogen from electron transport chain;
 hence no regeneration /reoxidation of coenzymes;
 thus Krebs cycle stops;
 electron transport chain and Krebs cycle provide most of the ATP; 4
- TOTAL 9**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 11

- (a) (i) organic molecules necessary for enzyme function;
 not permanently attached to the enzyme;
 involved in transfer of hydrogen/electrons/acetate groups/energy/any other correct example; max 2
- (ii) similar to coenzyme but tightly bound to one specific enzyme; 1
- (b) vitamin B complex/nicotinic acid/riboflavin is required for synthesis of NAD/FAD;
 pantothenic acid/coenzyme A required to produce acetyl CoA from pyruvate;
 less acetyl CoA means less substrate for the Krebs cycle;
 NAD/FAD are hydrogen acceptors in respiration;
 if deficient electron transport chain may be impaired so less ATP produced; max 4
- TOTAL 7**

QUESTIONSHEET 12

| | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) glycolysis; | 1 |
| (b) X ATP; Y ADP; | 2 |
| (c) (i) facilitated diffusion/active transport; | 1 |
| (ii) cytoplasm; | 1 |
| (d) (i) to make glucose reactive/phosphorylation gives energy of activation/keeps glucose inside cell/there are no carriers for glucose-6-phosphate in the cell membrane/keeps concentration of free glucose inside cell low so maintains concentration gradient; | 1 |
| (ii) they lack mitochondria; therefore rely on glycolysis to provide energy; | 2 |
| | TOTAL 8 |

QUESTIONSHEET 13

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| (a) (i) liver; | 1 |
| (ii) deamination/transdeamination; | 1 |
| (iii) limited solubility of ammonia in water means too much water would be lost when excreting the amounts of ammonia produced; mammals being land animals cannot risk losing too much water; [allow 1 mark only if say 'would incur too much water loss] | 2 |
| (b) (i) liver; | 1 |
| (ii) (by-product of) respiration; | 1 |
| (iii) because ammonia and carbon dioxide are attached to it to assemble urea; it is reformed when the urea is split off it: | 2 |
| (iv) hydrolysis; | 1 |
| (v) urea is more soluble in water than ammonia; thus involves less water loss in urine which is advantageous to a land animal/no need to carry large volumes of urine around; | 2 |
| | TOTAL 11 |

QUESTIONSHEET 14

- (a) diffusion is the movement of molecules down a concentration gradient;
energy is released as molecules diffuse;
active transport is the movement against a concentration gradient;
involves the expenditure of energy/ATP;
involves the use of carriers; **max 4**
- (b) (i) oxidative phosphorylation; **1**
- (ii) proton pumps;
because they move hydrogen ions which are protons; **2**
- (iii) enables protons/hydrogen ions to diffuse back across the membrane;
ref to proton motive force/surplus of positive ions on inside of membrane;
movement of protons back releases energy;
which is harnessed by enzyme to convert ADP + P to ATP; **max 3**
- TOTAL 10**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 15

- (a) the volume of carbon dioxide evolved;
divided by the volume of oxygen absorbed;
(or allow, moles/molecules of carbon dioxide evolved;
divided by moles/molecules of oxygen used;) **2**
- (b) (i) $RQ = \frac{114}{160}; = 0.7125$ (allow 0.71); **2**
- (ii) RQ when respiring only carbohydrate would be 1.0;
because volume CO₂ released (6CO₂) equals volume of O₂ used (6O₂);
RQ when respiring only fat is 0.7;
humans respire both carbohydrate and fat at the same time; **max 3**
- (c) (i) there would be no movement of the fluid in the manometer; **1**
- fluid in the manometer would move towards the peas; **1**
- (ii) use water bath/incubator to keep temperature constant thus avoiding gas volume changes;
stated suitable temperature (15 – 25°C);
have tap open and allow time (at least 10 minutes) to equilibrate;
close tap and allow to work for suitable time (at least 30 minutes); **max 3**
- (iii) glycolysis, Krebs cycle, respiratory chain/electron transport chain; **1**
- TOTAL 13**

QUESTIONSHEET 16

- (a) (i) glucose must be activated/given energy before it can be metabolised/made more reactive;
phosphorylating with the energy rich bond of ATP gives glucose the extra energy needed; **2**
- (ii) changing to a different structural molecular shape whilst retaining the same empirical/molecular formula; **1**
- (iii) enolase is substrate specific for fructose/cannot accept glucose as a substrate; **1**
- (iv) to produce reduced NAD/NADH/NADH₂;
which can be used/reoxidised in the respiratory chain/electron transport chain;
so that ATP is synthesized; **max 2**
- (b) (i) yeast respire/produces carbon dioxide and water, using the normal aerobic pathway when oxygen is available;
when oxygen is missing NADH₂ has to be reoxidised without the use of the electron transport chain;
this is done by decarboxylating pyruvic acid/removing CO₂ from pyruvic acid, to form ethanal;
this is hydrogenated/reduced to ethanol using NADH₂ which is reoxidised to NAD; **4**
- (ii) Lactobacilli are prokaryotic and so have no mitochondria/respiratory chain is not highly organised;
thus NADH₂ is reoxidised by hydrogenating/reducing pyruvic acid to lactic acid; **2**
- (iii) yoghurt manufacture; **1**
- (b) Lactobacilli/bacteria in the mouth/buccal cavity produce lactic acid;
this can cause decay/erode enamel of teeth;
if enolase is inhibited then the bacteria cannot produce the lactic acid;
(credit any reference to fluoride being incorporated into the enamel, thus hardening it) **max 2**

TOTAL 15**QUESTIONSHEET 17**

- (a) (i) it is the volume of carbon dioxide /number of carbon dioxide molecules or moles liberated;
divided by the volume of oxygen/number of oxygen molecules or moles used; **2**
- (ii) because they do not respire only carbohydrate or only fat but a mixture of them;
protein is not usually respired in large amounts except in starvation; **2**
- (iii) when they are using the carbon dioxide for something else and so not releasing it;
for example, in photosynthesising plants; **2**
- (b) (i) barley seeds are respiring mainly starch and so have a RQ approaching 1.0;
castor oil seeds store oil and so are respiring fat (oil) and so have a RQ approaching 0.7;
barley seeds contain little lipid whereas castor oil seeds contain little starch; **max 2**
- (ii) photosynthetic leaves/cotyledons/coleoptiles will have formed;
thus starch synthesis occurs and both sets of seeds can now respire carbohydrate;
initial starch content/oil content probably used up; **max 2**

TOTAL 10

QUESTIONSHEET 18

- (a) (i) amino acids cannot be stored since their amine groups are toxic;
deamination removes the amine groups of surplus amino acids for excretion; **2**
- (ii) in the liver/hepatic cells; **1**
- (b) (i) it is respiratory since NADH is produced by dehydrogenation (and this can be used to generate ATP);
it also generates pyruvic acid which can be used in the Krebs cycle (to generate more ATP);
it is excretory since it removes toxic amine groups as ammonia (for excretion); **3**
- (ii) pyruvic acid forms acetyl coenzyme A in the link reaction;
which is further metabolised in the Krebs cycle; **2**
- NADH is reoxidised to NAD in the respiratory chain/electron transport chain;
resulting in ATP synthesis; **2**
- ammonia enters the ornithine cycle to be assembled into urea;
which is transported by the blood to the kidneys for excretion; **2**
- TOTAL 12**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 19

phosphorylation/adding phosphate; ATP/adenosine triphosphate; fructose diphosphate; triose phosphate; NADH;
glycolysis; cytoplasm; mitochondrion; inner; respiratory chain/electron transport chain; three; protons/hydrogen ions;
oxygen; cytochrome; link; Krebs cycle;

TOTAL 16

QUESTIONSHEET 20

- (a) false;
body proteins are continually recycled/broken down and replaced;
amino acids formed are toxic;
so if not immediately used for protein reassembly must be deaminated;
surplus dietary amino acids are also deaminated;
deamination generates NADH (for ATP synthesis) and so is a respiratory process; **max 5**
- (a) true;
camel will be short of water (in desert);
water is a byproduct of respiration;
respiration of 1 gramme of fat yields more water than respiration of 1 gramme of carbohydrate;
almost twice as much water yielded from fat; **max 4**
- (b) false;
if oxygen is available yeast respire by the aerobic pathway;
when oxygen is not available NADH must be reoxidised in an alternative way;
by converting pyruvic acid to ethanol; **max 3**

TOTAL 12