•	structure.	isms can be classified depending on their cential	
	(a) Describe three structural diffe	erences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.	(3)
	(b) In 1977, Carl Woese suggested the Archaea, the Bacteria and	d that there are three domains of living organisms: the Eukaryota.	
	He used molecular phylogeny	to classify organisms into different domains.	
	Explain what is meant by the	term molecular phylogeny .	(3)

(c) The table below shows some of the cellular features of organisms belonging to the three different domains.

Feature	Archaea	Bacteria	Eukaryota
Cell membrane	Branched hydrocarbon chains attached to glycerol by ether bonds	Unbranched fatty acid chains attached to glycerol by ester bonds	Unbranched fatty acid chains attached to glycerol by ester bonds
Ribosome size	70S	70S	80S
Number of protein molecules in RNA polymerase	10	5	12
Peptidoglycan in cell wall	No	Yes	No
Type of chromosome	Circular	cular	Linear

(i) Using information from this table, give evidence that supports Woese's

conclusion that the Archaea are distinct from both the Bacteria and the Eukaryota.	
	(2)

(ii)	Using information from the table, explain why the Archaea are thought to be more closely related to Eukaryota than to Bacteria.	
		(2)
	(Total for Question 1 = 10 ma	rks)

2	The scientific article you have studied is adapted from articles in New Scientist.	
	Use the information from the article and your own knowledge to answer the following questions.	
	(a) Suggest why 'incredibly efficient cellular mechanisms' can increase the chance of obesity (paragraphs 4 and 5).	(2)
		(2)
	(b) A larger VO ₂ max means more oxygen can enter a mitochondrion and therefore more energy can be released from fuel (paragraph 8).	
	Name two substances, other than oxygen, that need to enter the mitochondrion to enable energy to be released from fuel.	(2)
		(2)
	(c) Describe the structure of glycogen (paragraph 11).	(3)

(d) Using the information in paragraphs 12 to 14, explain how lowered testosterone levels may help a cyclist to race harder on successive days.	
	(3)
(e) Explain why Coyle suggests that greater muscle efficiency may be linked to an increase in the percentage of slow twitch muscle fibres (paragraph 20).	
	(2)

	lest how 'the development of a leak i cle cells' can lead to muscle fatigue (p	n a specific class of calcium channel in aragraph 23).	
			(4)
	ACE gene codes for the synthesis of a graph 25).	ngiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)	
	plete the table by naming two nuclei	c acids involved in each of the processe	es
3.250			(2)
	Process	Two nucleic acids involved in the	

Process	Two nucleic acids involved in the process
Transcription of the ACE gene	2
Synthesis of ACE at a ribosome	2

(h) A variant of the APOE gene could put individuals at increased risk in contact sports. DNA profiling is a technique that can be used in genetic screening.	
Suggest how DNA profiling could be carried out to identify this variant of the APOE gene (paragraph 27).	2
	(4)

(paragraph 30). D Place a cross (X) in the box that identifies myosin shown in the diagram. (1) Α D (j) The colder the water Japanese Ama divers swim in, the higher their resting metabolic rate (paragraph 50). Suggest and explain why this might be an advantage to these divers. (3)

(i) The titin gene produces a protein that attaches to myosin in a sarcomere

		(Total for Question 2 = 30 ma	rks)
		Answer =	%
			(2)
		Show your working.	(2)
(l)	Using the information in paragraph 55, calculate the percentage increase in Pugh's core body temperature due to his "anticipatory thermogenesis".	
			(2)
		Name two greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Give one source of each of these gases.	
(k)	Pugh noticed the effects of climate change (paragraph 53).	