Mark schemes

Q1.

(a) 1. and 2. Accept for 2 marks correct names of three components adenine, ribose/pentose, three phosphates;;

Accept for 1 mark, correct name of two components Accept for 1 mark, ADP **and** phosphate/Pi Ignore adenosine Accept suitably labelled diagram

3. Condensation (reaction);

Ignore phosphodiester

4. ATP synthase;

Reject ATPase

Q2.

(b) Adenosine diphosphate and (inorganic) phosphate;

Accept ADP for adenosine diphosphate
Accept Pi / PO₄3- / P in a circle for inorganic
phosphate
Reject adenine diphosphate
Reject phosphorus / P for phosphate

(c) 1. Species / organism the muscle tissue came from;

OR

Thickness / type / source of the muscle tissue; Ignore surface area of muscle tissue

- Temperature of the muscle tissue / <u>ATP</u> solution / slides;
 Need to be qualified
- 3. pH of the ATP solution;

Need to be qualified Reject concentration / volume of ATP hydrolase

2 max

1

- (d) Description
 - 1. As concentration of ATP increases, length of muscle decreases; Accept negative correlation

Explanation

2. More ATP (hydrolysed by ATP hydrolase), **so** more energy released, **so** more muscle contraction / shortening of muscle;

Accept more ATP available for correct/named aspect of muscle contraction

Idea of more is required once. Reject energy produced

2

(e) 4.88×10^{-6} ;;;

If answer incorrect

EITHER

Allow 1 mark for 0.244

Allow 1 mark for 1.22×10^{-5}

OR

Allow 1mark for 12200 / 1.525

Allow 1 mark for 0.61

Accept 5 × 10-6

Accept correct answer however expressed

Max 2 for incorrect final answer

[10]

3

Q3.

(a)

$$\mathsf{ATP} \to \mathsf{ADP} + \mathsf{P}_i + \mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O}$$

$$\mathsf{ATP} + \mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O} \to \mathsf{ADP} + \mathsf{P}_i$$

$$ADP + P_i \longrightarrow ATP + H_2O$$

$$\mathsf{ADP} + \mathsf{P}_i + \mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O} \to \mathsf{ATP}$$

1

(b) 1. Human ATP synthase has a different <u>tertiary</u> structure to bacterial ATP synthase

OR

Human ATP synthase has a different <u>shape active site</u> to bacterial ATP synthase

OR

Antibiotic cannot enter human cells/mitochondria

OR

Antibiotic not complementary (to human ATP synthase);

1

Q4.

(b) 1. Releases relatively small amount of energy / little energy lost as heat;

Key concept is that little danger of thermal death of cells

2. Releases energy instantaneously;

Key concept is that energy is readily available

- 3. Phosphorylates other compounds, making them more reactive;
- 4. Can be rapidly re-synthesised;
- 5. Is not lost from / does not leave cells.

2 max

Q5.

(a) 1. From ADP and phosphate;

Accept Pi/PO₄³⁻ / P
Reject P/Phosphorus
Reject use of water in the reaction

- 2. By ATP synthase;
- 3. During respiration/photosynthesis;

2 max

(b) 1. To provide energy for other reactions/named process;

Reject 'produce' energy

2. To add phosphate to other substances **and** make them more reactive/change their shape;

2