

Respiration

Question Paper 6

Level	International A Level
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Energy and respiration
Sub Topic	Respiration
Booklet	Theory
Paper Type	Question Paper 6

Time Allowed : 78 minutes

Score : / 65

Percentage : /100

Grade Boundaries:

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	'77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

- 1 (a) Fig. 8.1 outlines some steps in glucose metabolism in mammalian cells.

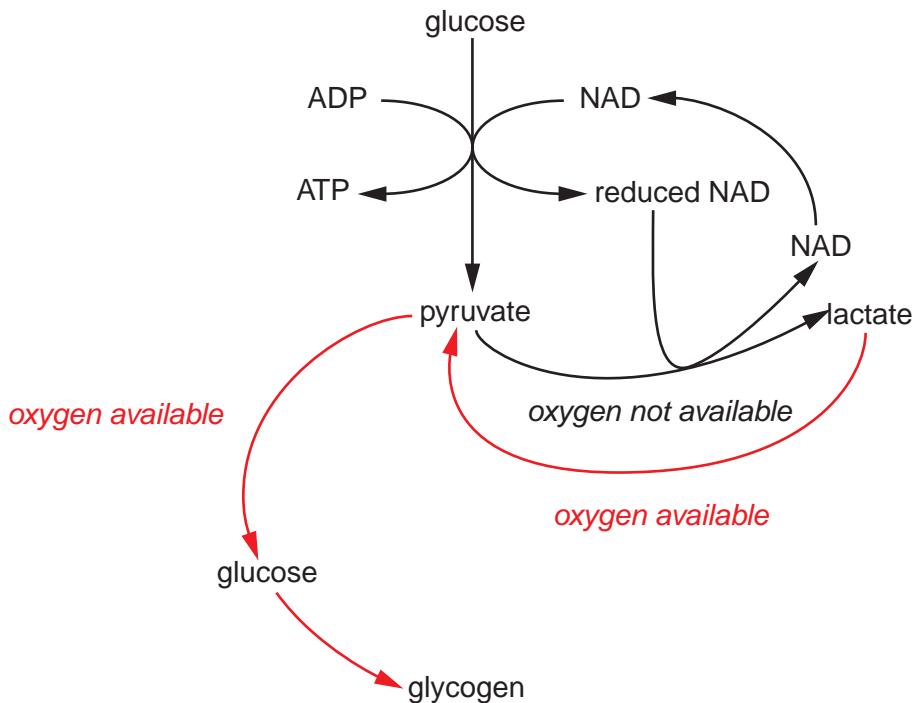


Fig. 8.1

With reference to Fig. 8.1:

- (i) name the part of the cell where glucose is converted to pyruvate

..... [1]

- (ii) explain why, in the absence of oxygen, pyruvate needs to be converted to lactate

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..... [2]

- (iii) name the enzyme responsible for the conversion of pyruvate to lactate

..... [1]

- (iv) name the type of reaction **and** the type of bonds formed when glucose molecules are used to make glycogen.

reaction

bonds [2]

- (b)** Describe how anaerobic respiration in yeast cells differs from anaerobic respiration in mammalian cells.

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[4]

- (c)** The respiratory quotient (RQ) is used to determine the type of respiratory substrate, such as carbohydrate or lipid, which an organism uses at any one time.

- (i)** State how the RQ is calculated.

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.....

[2]

- (ii)** State the typical RQ values obtained from the respiration of carbohydrates and lipids.

carbohydrate

lipid

[2]

- (iii)** Suggest what would happen to the RQ value when respiration becomes anaerobic.

.....

[1]

[Total: 15]

- 2 During the process of glycolysis, glucose is converted by a series of steps into two molecules of pyruvate.

Fig. 6.1 outlines glycolysis.

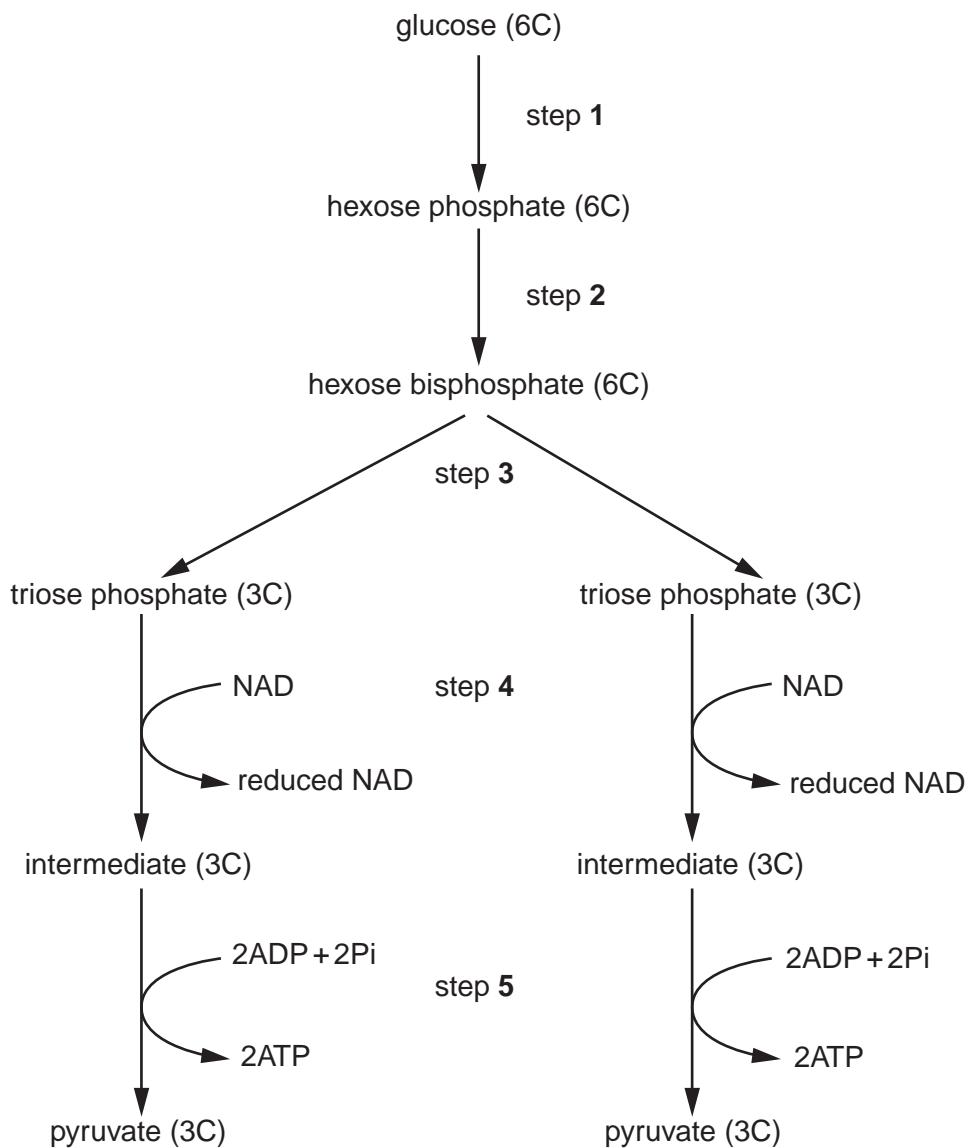


Fig. 6.1

- (a) With reference to Fig. 6.1, state the process occurring at:

- (i) steps 1 and 2 [1]
- (ii) step 3 [1]
- (iii) step 4 [1]

- (b)** Explain why glucose needs to be converted to hexose bisphosphate.

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[2]

- (c)** Pyruvate can enter a mitochondrion when oxygen is present.

Describe what happens to pyruvate in a yeast cell when oxygen is **not** present.

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[4]

[Total: 9]

- 3 (a) Fig. 6.1 outlines anaerobic respiration in yeast cells.

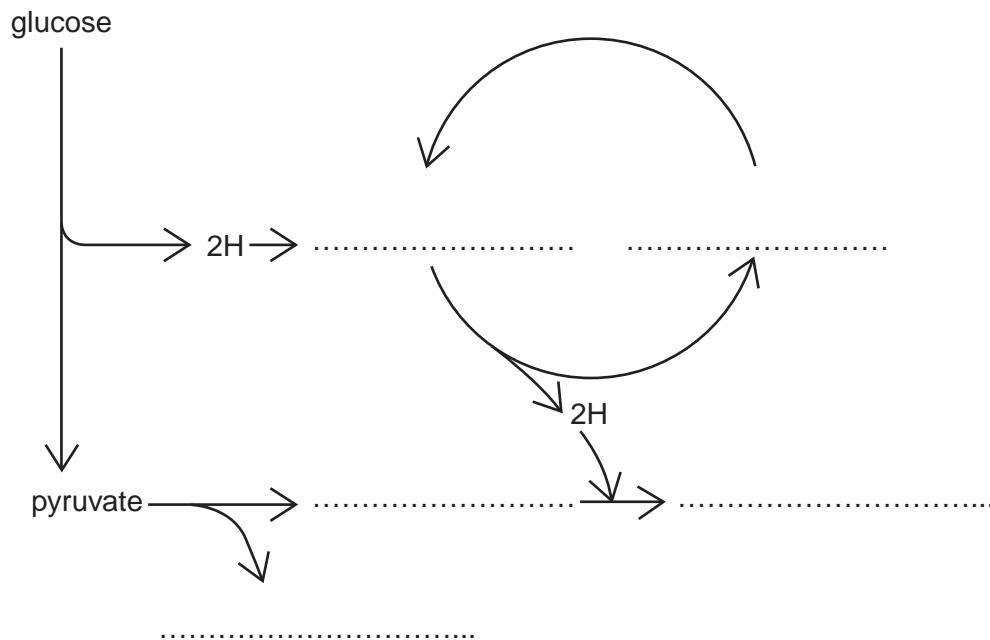


Fig. 6.1

Complete Fig. 6.1 by writing in the missing compounds.

[5]

- (b) Describe how anaerobic respiration in mammalian cells differs from anaerobic respiration in yeast cells.

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[3]

- (c) Explain why anaerobic respiration results in a small yield of ATP compared with aerobic respiration.

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[3]

[Total: 11]

- 4 (a) Outline the need for energy in living organisms using named examples. [9]
(b) Explain the different energy values of carbohydrate, lipid and protein as respiratory substrates. [6]

[Total: 15]

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- 5 (a) Outline the main features of the Krebs cycle. [9]
(b) Explain the role of NAD in aerobic respiration. [6]

[Total: 15]

[Total: 15]

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