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## **BIOLOGY**

#### **ENERGY TRANSFERS IN & BETWEEN ORGANISMS**

Le	evel & Board	AQA (A-LEVEL)
T	OPIC:	PHOTOSYNTHESIS
P	APER TYPE:	SOLUTION - 2
T	OTAL QUESTIONS	6
To	OTAL MARKS	38

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### Photosynthesis - 2

1.

(a)

1440/90 = Divide 16 times

2000 x 2<sup>16</sup>

 $= 1.3 \times 10^{8}$ 

2.

(a)

7.7%

**(b)** No standard deviation which shows overlap occurs so it is not due to chance

#### **OR**

No error bars

To show if overlap occurs so difference (in means) is not significant/due to chance

(c)

Reduced transfer of protons across thylakoid membrane

#### **OR**

Reduced chemiosmotic gradient/proton gradient across thylakoid membrane

So, less ATP produced

So less reduced NADP produced

So, light-independent reaction slows/stops

#### OR

Less reduction of GP to triose phosphate

3.

(a) Idea that energy is released from excited electrons that were lost from chlorophyll

4.

(a) The rate of photosynthesis will be measured by counting the number of oxygen bubbles produced by the Elodea plants in each 2-minute trail. After completing a number of experiments, students and teachers will discuss their findings in relation to macro-level factors that affect ecosystem health and climate change.

#### **OR**

Oxygen production / concentration and time.

(b)

Intensity of light

Amount of algae / photosynthesizing cells

Carbon dioxide concentration / partial pressure

(c)

pH increases

As more carbon dioxide removed for photosynthesis

(d) It's the wavelength of light so most of it is not absorbed, so there is less photolysis (or LDR) so the rate decreases

#### **OR**

Less absorption/more reflection of these wavelengths of light

Light required for light dependent reaction/photolysis

Represents green light/colour of chlorophyll

5.

(a)

- Geographical isolation
- Separate gene pools

- Variation due to mutation
- Different selection pressures
- Differential reproductive success
- Leads to change in alleles

#### (b)

Collect samples, mark and release

Method of marking cannot harm lizard

Leave sufficient time for lizards to distribute before collecting the second samples

Calculate the population size

#### **OR**

The mark-release-recapture method can be used to estimate the number of Anolis sagrei lizards on a Caribbean island. This method involves capturing a sample of lizards, marking them, releasing them back into their habitat, and then recapturing another sample at a later time. By comparing the number of marked lizards in the second sample to the total number of lizards captured, an estimate of the population size can be calculated.

(c)

- Higher concentration of carbon dioxide linked with respiration at night
- No photosynthesis in the dark
- Decrease in carbon dioxide as you increase height
- In light net uptake of carbon dioxide / use more carbon dioxide than produced / rate of photosynthesis greater than rate of respiration
- At ground level less photosynthesis / micro-organisms produce carbon dioxide.

6.

(a) Oxygen is produced in the light-independent reaction

The faster it's produced, the faster the light-dependent reaction occurs

(b)

Low light= 60

High light= 200

200-60= 140

4x15 mins in an hour

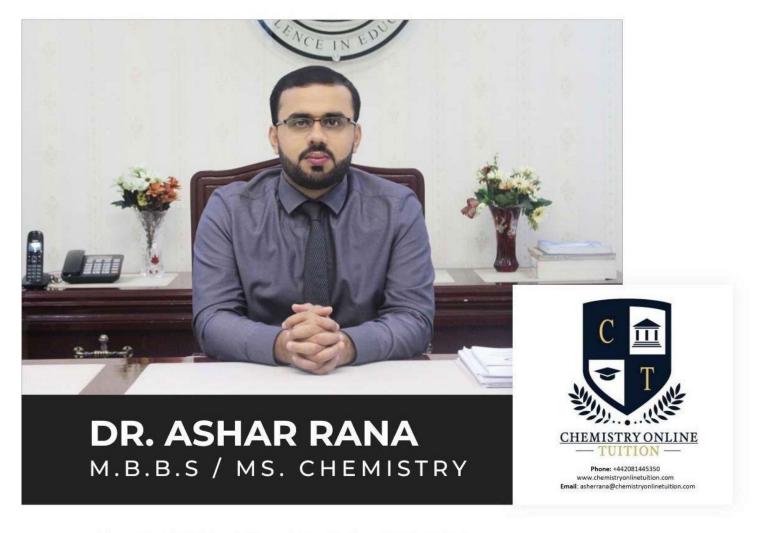
140/4= 35

(c)

At all light intensities, chloroplasts from mutant plants:
Have faster production of ATP and reduced NADP
So have faster / more light-independent reaction
So produce more sugars that can be used in respiration
So have more energy for growth

Have faster / more synthesis of new organic materials.





- · Founder & CEO of Chemistry Online Tuition Ltd.
- Completed Medicine (M.B.B.S) in 2007
- Tutoring students in UK and worldwide since 2008
- · CIE & EDEXCEL Examiner since 2015
- Chemistry, Physics, Math's and Biology Tutor

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