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# BIOLOGY

## THE CONTROL OF GENE EXPRESSION

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Level & Board   | AQA (A-LEVEL) |
| TOPIC:          | ENERGY        |
| PAPER TYPE:     | SOLUTION - 1  |
| TOTAL QUESTIONS | 5             |
| TOTAL MARKS     | 20            |

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## Energy - 1

1.

(a) A single molecule of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is a nucleotide derivative and is formed from a molecule of ribose, a molecule of adenine and three phosphate groups. Hydrolysis of ATP to adenosine diphosphate (ADP) and an inorganic phosphate group ( $P_i$ ) is catalysed by the enzyme ATP hydrolase.

2.

(b) Adenosine diphosphate and inorganic phosphate

(c)

- Species the muscle tissue came from
- Temperature of the muscle tissue (ATP solution)
- pH of the ATP solution

(d) **Description**

As concentration of ATP increases, length of muscle decreases.

**Explanation**

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

(e)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{30,500 - 18,300}{12200/20} = \frac{12200}{610} \\
 &= 610/1000 = 0.61 \\
 &= 0.61 \times 8 \times 10^{-6} = 4.88 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

(a)  $ADP + P_i \rightarrow ATP + H_2O$

(b) Human ATP synthase has a different shape active site (tertiary structure) to bacterial ATP synthase.

**4.**

**(a)**

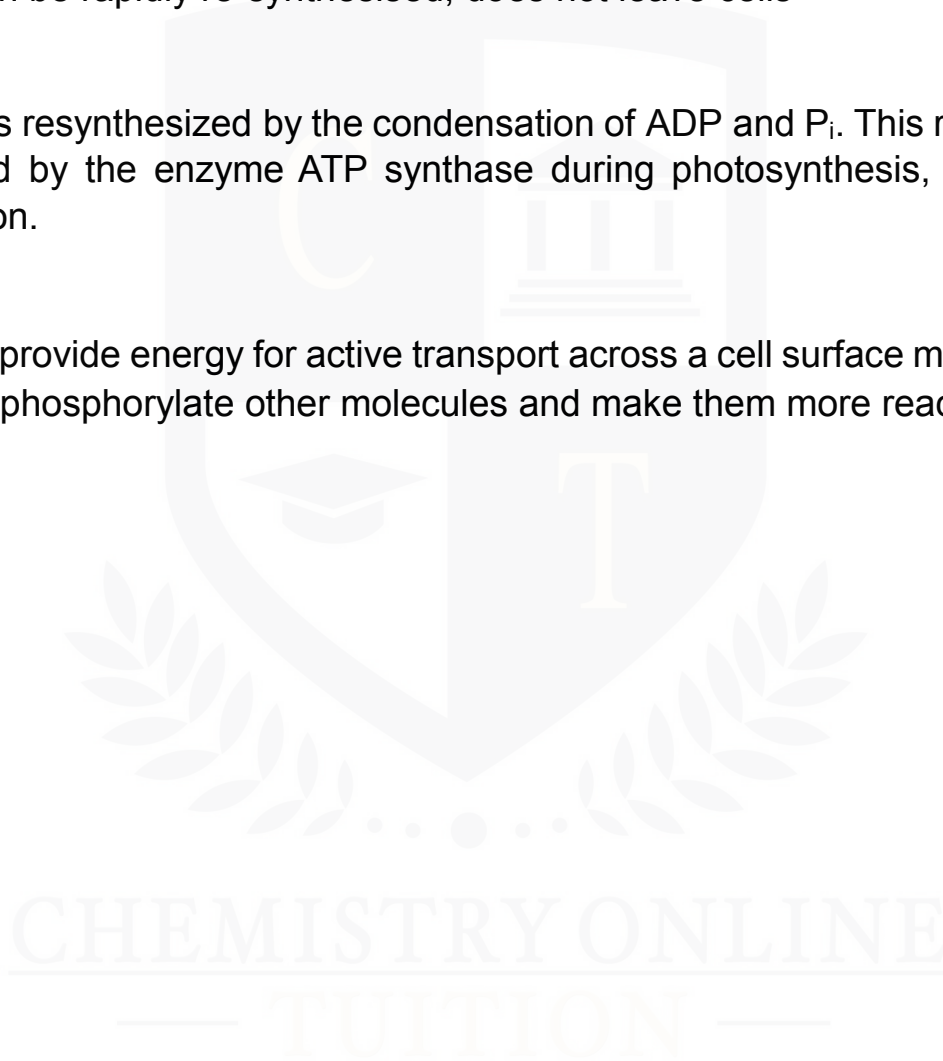
- Releases relatively small amount of energy
- Releases energy instantaneously
- Phosphorylates other compounds, making them more reactive;
- Can be rapidly re-synthesised, does not leave cells

**5.**

**(a)** ATP is resynthesized by the condensation of ADP and  $P_i$ . This reaction is catalyzed by the enzyme ATP synthase during photosynthesis, or during respiration.

**(b)**

- To provide energy for active transport across a cell surface membrane.
- To phosphorylate other molecules and make them more reactive.



I am Sorry !!!!!



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