Energy

Mark Scheme 1

LevelInternational A LevelSubjectBiologyExam BoardCIETopicEnergy and respirationSub TopicEnergyBookletTheoryPaper TypeMark Scheme 1

Time Allowed: 48 minutes

Score : /40

Percentage : /100

Grade Boundaries:

A*	Α	В	С	D	Е	U
>85%	'77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

1 (a) provides energy; suitable examples; e.g. muscle contraction, protein synthesis, DNA replication, cell movement, active transport

3

(b) substrate level phosphorylation oxidative phosphorylation

cytoplasm (in glycolysis); matrix of mitochondria (in Krebs cycle); inner membrane of mitochondria/cristae;

2 max

(c) oxidative phosphorylation more than substrate level phosphorylation; ref. to quantity, e.g. 32/34 vs. 4/6 per glucose;

2

(d) requires proton gradient produced by ETC; with no oxygen ETC does not occur/no electron flow; NAD cannot be reformed/NADH cannot be oxidised; oxygen combines with electron/proton/oxygen final acceptor in ETC;

3 max

Total: 10



```
[1]
(a) (i) population;
    (ii) ecosystem;
                                                                                                     [1]
   (iii) denitrification;
                                                                                                     [1]
(b) (i) if more than one answer – take first answer only
         secondary consumer; A second consumer / 2° consumer
              A third trophic level R carnivore
                                                                                                     [1]
    (ii) do not award marks unless it is clear there are energy losses in the crabs (not the
              mangrove)
         energy losses in
         respiration;
         movement / muscle contraction;
         reproduction / AW;
         digestion:
         egestion / food not absorbed / loss in faeces;
         excretion / loss in urine / ref to named excretory product;
         ecdysis / moulting;
         (named) inedible parts; there is energy in shells
         dead crabs eaten by, other consumers / detritivores / decomposers;
                                                                                                [max 2]
         protein / amino acids, (in leaf litter);
(c) 1
         ref to, decomposition / decay / decomposers / saprobiotic bacteria or fungi;
    3
         deamination;
         amino acid converted to, ammonia / ammonium;
         ammonia / ammonium, converted / oxidised, to nitrite (ions) / NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>;
         nitrite (ions) / NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, converted to, nitrate (ions) / NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>;
    7
         by, nitrification / nitrifying bacteria / named example; e.g. Nitrosomonas / Nitrobacter
    8
         nitrate (ions) / NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, taken up / absorbed, by mangrove / plant (roots);
         AVP; e.g. ammonia / ammonium, taken up
                                                                                                [max 4]
                                                                                            [Total: 10]
```

2

3 (a) community; niche; A role second trophic level / first level consumers / primary consumer level; A other appropriate terms

[3]

(b) loss (of energy-containing food in producers or in grazers) in indigestible parts / not being absorbed / faeces / egestion;; one mark for producer, one mark for grazer

excretion (in, grazers / herbivores / primary consumers); respiration (in, grazers / herbivores / primary consumers); loss of energy in movement / AW (in, grazers / herbivores / primary consumers); AVP; e.g. heat energy

[max 2]

[Total: 5]



reduced, NAD / FAD; **(a** 1. passed to ETC; 2. 3. inner membrane / cristae; hydrogen released (from reduced, NAD / FAD); R H₂ 4. 5. split into electrons and protons; 6. electrons pass along, carriers / cytochromes; 7. ref. energy gradient; 8. energ released pumps protons into intermembrane space; 9. proto gradient; 10. protons pass through (protein) channels; 11. ATP synthase / stalked particles; 12. (ATP produced from) ADP and inorganic phosphate; 13. electron transferred to oxygen; 14. addition of proton (to oxygen) to form water / (oxygen) reduced to water; [8 max] (b) 15. organisms need energy, to stay alive / for metabolism / AW; 16. ATP as, (universal) energy currency / described; 17. light energy for photosynthesis; A light dependent stage 18. light-dependent stage detail; 19. light-independent stage detail; 20. chemical energy; 21. for anabolic reactions; 22. named reaction; e.g. protein synthesis / starch formation

24. active transport;

23. activation of glucose in glycolysis / described;

25. detail; e.g. sodium - potassium pump /movement against a concentration gradient

26. mechanical energy / movement;

27. detail; e.g. muscle contraction / spindle

28. temperature regulation;

29. A ; e.g. bioluminescence / electrical discharge

[7 max]

[Total: 15]

