Membranes

Question Paper 2

Level	International A Level
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Cell Membranes and Transport
Sub Topic	Membranes
Booklet	Theory
Paper Type	Question Paper 2

Time Allowed: 54 minutes

Score : /45

Percentage : /100

Grade Boundaries:

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

1 (a) Cell surface membranes are involved with the movement of substances into and out of cells.

Calcium pumps in cell surface membranes maintain a concentration of calcium ions inside the cytoplasm that is a thousand times lower than outside the cell.

Fig. 1.1 shows the movement of calcium ions across a cell surface membrane.

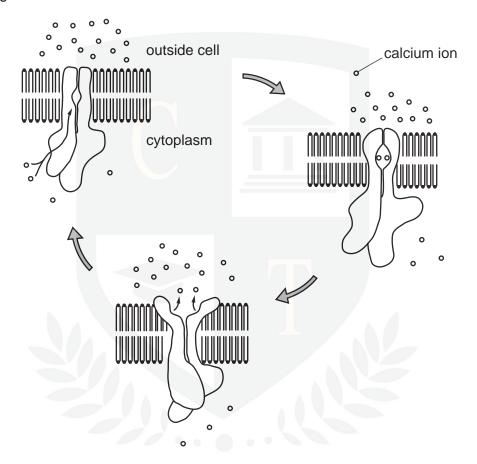


Fig. 1.1

With reference to Fig. 1.1,

(i)	explain why calcium ions do not pass through the phospholipid bilayer;
	[2]

	(ii)	name and describe the process by which calcium ions are moved across the membrane.
		name
		description
		[3]
(b)	Pha	gocytosis is the process by which bacteria are ingested by cells.
	Des	cribe the role of the cell surface membrane during phagocytosis.
		[3]
(c)		gocytic cells contain many lysosomes.
	Des	cribe the function of lysosomes in destroying ingested bacterial cells.
		CHEMISTRY ONLINE
		—— TIJITION ——
		[4]

[Total: 12]

2 Receptor proteins are part of the fluid mosaic structure of cell surface (plasma) membranes of

T-lymphocytes. Each type of receptor protein is specific to a particular antigen.

Fig. 1.1 shows a receptor protein and the surrounding phospholipids of a cell surface membrane of a T-lymphocyte.

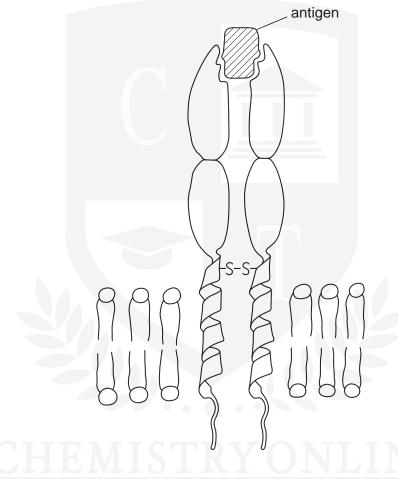


Fig. 1.1

a)	(1)	Draw a bracket (}) on Fig. 1.1 to indicate the width of the phospholipid bilayer.	[1]
	(ii)	Explain the term <i>fluid mosaic</i> .	
			[2]

	(iii)	Describe how the structure of the receptor shown in Fig. 1.1 is similar to the structure of an antibody molecule.
		[2]
(b)		ribe the roles of T-lymphocytes in a primary immune response.
		[4]
(c)	Des antiç	ribe three functions of cell surface membranes, other than the recognition of ens.
	1	
		— TIIITION —
	2	
	3	
		[3]
		[Total: 12]

3	(a)	State the roles of glycoproteins, carrier proteins and cholesterol in the cell surface membrane of an animal cell.
		glycoproteins
		carrier proteins
		cholesterol

(b) Fig. 5.1 is a diagram of an animal cell showing the concentrations and direction of movement of an ion (A) and a non-polar molecule (B) on either side of the cell surface membrane.

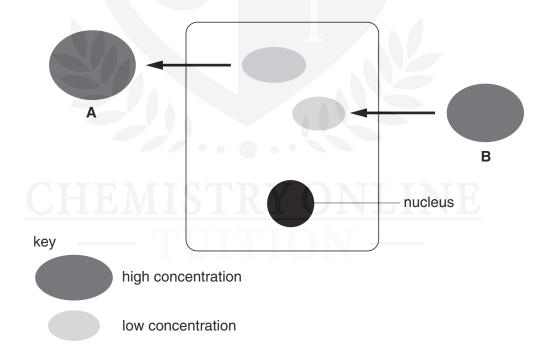


Fig. 5.1

	With reference to Fig. 5.1, explain how ${\bf A}$ and ${\bf B}$ cross the cell surface the cell.	membrane of
	A	
	В	
(-)		[4]
(c)	Describe how particles, such as bacteria, are taken up by phagocytes.	
		[2]
(d)	Phagocytes contain many lysosomes. State the function of lysosomes in phagocytes.	
		[1]
		[Total: 11]

Ļ	The	e cell surface membrane has a fluid mosaic structure.
	(a)	Describe what is meant by the term <i>fluid mosaic</i> .
		[2]
	(b)	In 1934, the biologists Davson and Danielli published their suggestion for the structure of the cell surface membrane, as shown in Fig. 1.1.
		They suggested that the membrane was a phospholipid bilayer with a layer of hydrophilic protein on both surfaces.
		protein — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
		protein
		Fig 1.1
		State one way in which the Davson-Danielli structure is similar to the fluid mosaic structure and one way in which it differs from the fluid mosaic model.
		similarity
		[1]
		difference TIJITION
		[1]

(c)	One way in which substances can cross cell membranes is by active transport.
	Describe the mechanism of active transport.
	[3]
(d)	High temperature can damage cell membranes. One factor contributing to this damage is the denaturation of membrane proteins.
	Describe how proteins become denatured at high temperature and explain how this could lead to damaging cell membranes.
	[3]
	[Total: 10]