Oxford A Level Sciences

OCR Biology A

4 Enzymes Answers to practice questions

Question Answer number		Marks	Guidance		
1	Statement 3;	1			
2 (a)	A / rate of reaction increasing active sites available; increasing number of collisions between active sites and substrates; more enzyme substrate complexes forming; B / reaction rate constant all active sites occupied by substrate; idea of substrate queuing up for active sites; Vmax;	5	Maximum 3 for A or B.		
2 (b) (i)	enzymes;	1			
2 (b) (ii)	break bond; involving the addition of water;	2			
2 (b) (iii)	enzymes specific; amylose is hydrolysed to maltose; active site of maltase is complementary to maltose;	3			
2 (b) (iv)	maltose hydrolysed / digested, by enzymes; enzymes are proteins; stomach contents contain proteases; proteases hydrolyse proteins;	4			
2 (c)	stomach contents are acidic; optimum pH of, enzymes / named, is at higher pH; (pancreatic) enzymes not denatured;	3			
2 (d)	reaction is at maximum rate; all active sites occupied; enzyme activity is maximum;	3			
3 (a)	amino acids;	1			
3 (b)	malonate is similar shape to substrate / succinate; part of / group on, malonate the same as on succinate; malonate, fits into / is complementary to, active site of enzyme; prevents substrate binding; competitive inhibition;	4			
3 (c)	В;	1	Reaction rate of B eventually equals A.		
3 (d) (i)	<i>idea of</i> control mechanism; need to be reversible so more product can be made, when needed; with competitive inhibitor, more substrate would overcome inhibition; (leading to) excess product;	3	Max 3		
3 (d) (ii)	prevent build-up of, excess / unnecessary products; maybe toxic; prevent waste of resources / energy; ensure sufficient levels of required products;	3	Max 3		
4	take samples at a range of times / AW ; same volumes (of solutions) added / removed (each time) ; heat with, Benedict's (solution) / CuSO ₄ and NaOH ; (use of) excess Benedict's ; changes to, green / yellow / orange / brown / (brick) red ; remove precipitate / obtain filtrate ; colorimeter ;	1 B2 B3 B4 B5 C6 C7	B2 must be in context of Benedict's test rather than reaction mixture B3 DO NOT CREDIT boil / warm B3 DO NOT CREDIT if Benedict's added to the mixture at the beginning C6 CREDIT description of method e.g. filtering / centrifuging /		
	calibrate / zero, using, a blank / water / (unreacted) Benedict's ;	8	decanting 8 IGNORE 'control'		

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	use (red / orange) filter ;							9 9 DO NOT CREDIT if colour of				
	reading of, transmission / absorbance							T10		filter is incorrect		
	OR										EPT 'measure how	
	mass of precipit					f :10					ht, does / does	
		more transmission / less absorbance, of filtrate,						11		not, pass through'		
	OR										Itered Benedict's /	
	greater mass ppt, = more maltose present ; ora							10			te is clearly	
	using, standard / known, concentrations (of maltose);										l as being present in ACCEPT 'less	
	(obtain) calibrati										sion / more absorbance,	
	plot, transmission / absorbance / m									 more maltose present' 11 DO NOT CREDIT if precipitate 		
	against (reducing sugar) concentration ; use graph to read off concentration of maltose /							15			to colorimeter	
	AW ;							15			DIT 'serial dilutions'	
	Avv ,				6 max							
	QWC – correct sequence ;							1 1 of mps B2 to B5, then mp C6 C7, then mp T10				
5 (2)	incroaces / greater / factor :							1				
5 (a)	increases / greater / faster ; reaction completed in / plateaus after /							2		1 ACCEPT any time between 3.45 and 3.55 min.		
							· '	<u> </u>				
	concentration is 100% after, 3.5 minutes ; figures with units to support mp 1 ;									3 two maltose concentrations (+ or – chloride) for a given time or		
										two times (+ or – chloride) for		
								2 max		given maltose concentration.		
										3 ACCEPT calculated difference		
										3 DO NOT CREDIT if '%' and		
										'min.' not		
											CEPT any concentration	
											1 % and time within ±	
									(0)	0.05 min	•	
	Presence or						n of r	naltose	(%)		
	absence of		1	ery ha			0.5	5 00 0		E 40		
	chloride ions	0.0 min	0.5 min	1.0 min	1.5 min	2.0 min	2.5 mir		3. m	5 4.0 in min		
	Chloride ions	0	24	54	70	80	88	95		00 100		
	present	U	27	34	10	00	00	55				
	Chloride ions	0	12	20	29	36	40	45	48	3 50		
	absent		-						``			
	Difference in	0	12	24	41	44	48	50	52	2 50		
	maltose								1			
	concentration											
	when											
	chloride ions											
	are either								1			
	present											
	or absent	for cr	1.0000	l .	ion of	malta			201	for the -th	forance in maltass	
	Allow a $+$ /- 1% for any concentration of maltose and a $+$ /- 2% for the difference in maltose concentrations											
5 (b)	temperature ;							1	Т	Mark the	first three answers only	
5 (0)	pH;							2 regardle				
	enzyme / amylase / chloride, concentration ;							0			e they are on	
	substrate / starch / amylose, concentration ;										CREDIT refs to, time	
	constant / regular, stirring ;										RE 'amount' or 'volume'	
	(fixed) volume of solution							6			T CREDIT	
	(removed each time for sampling);							3 max		'concentration' unqualified		
								1		4 IGNORE 'amount' or 'volume'		
											OT CREDIT	
										'concenti	ration' unqualified	