

| Answer | Marks |
|--|------------|
| 1. | |
| a) | |
| i) Matrix – mitochondria | 1 mark |
| ii) A – 2 carbons | |
| B - 6 carbons | |
| C – 5 carbons | 4 marks |
| | 4 111 1 KS |
| D – 4 carbons | |
| iii) Used in the next link reaction | 1 mark |
| iv) CO_2 , ATP, reduced NAD, reduced | 4 marks |
| FAD | i murks |
| | |
| | |
| 2. | |
| a) | |
| i) Glycolysis – 2 | |
| Link reaction – 0 | 4 marks |
| Krebs Cycle – 2 | - marks |
| | |
| ETC – 28 | |
| ii) – H atoms are released from | |
| | |
| reduced NAD & FAD | |
| – Hydrogen splits into H ⁺ and e ⁻ | |
| -Electrons move along the electron | |
| transport chain | |
| -They lose energy at each stage | 8 marks |
| -Energy is used to pump protons | |
| from the mitochondrial matrix into | |
| | |
| the intermembrane space | |
| -Forms an electrochemical gradient | |
| -Protons move down the gradient via | |
| ATP synthase | |
| - Chemiosmosis | |
| -Drives synthesis of ATP from ADP + | |
| Pi | |
| | |
| iii) -Oxygen is final electron acceptor | |
| -Protons, electrons and oxygen from | 2 marks |
| the blood combine to form water | |
| | |
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| | |

| 3. | |
|---|---------|
| a. i) A – Glucose B – Pyruvate C – Ethanal C – Ethanol | 4 marks |
| b) i) So that glycolysis can continue to take place | 1 mark |
| ii) – muscle cells are involved in exercise - Insufficient oxygen during intense exercise - Lactate fermentation then occurs | 2 marks |