

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

CHEMISTRY 2815/02

Biochemistry

Tuesday

25 JUNE 2002

Morning

50 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

Data Sheet for Chemistry
Scientific calculator

		Candidate
Candidate Name	Centre Number	Number
L		

TIME 50 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in the space above.
- Write your Centre number and Candidate number in the boxes above.
- Answer all the questions.
- Write your answers in the spaces on the question paper.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where this is indicated in the question.
- You may use a scientific calculator.
- You may use the Data Sheet for Chemistry.
- You are advised to show all the steps in any calculations.

FOR EX	(AMINER	'S USE
Qu.	Max.	Mark
1	11	
2	7	
3	9	
4	8	
5	10	
TOTAL	45	

2

For Examiner's Use

1 The structures of four amino acids may be represented as shown below.

(a) (i) Which functional groups are involved when a peptide chain forms from amino acids?

.....[1]

(ii) Draw a diagram to show how these groups are linked in the peptide chain.

[1]

(b) Draw the structure of compound D at pH 12.

[2]

3

For
Examiner's
Use

(c)	denaturation of proteins by	A to D, are most likely to be involved in the
• .	Explain your answer. (In this question,1 mark is available for	or the quality of written communication.)
	••••••	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	•••••	
		[6]
		Quality of Written Communication [1] [Total : 11]

	For
	Examiner
	l lba

2	(a)	En	zymes are highly active and specific catalysts.
		(i)	How does a catalyst speed up a reaction?
			[1]
		(ii)	Why is enzyme catalysis specific?
			[2]
	(b)	(i)	Enzymes may be immobilised by, for example, trapping them in beads of a gel.
			State two advantages and one disadvantage of using immobilised enzymes.
			Advantages:
		•	Disadvantage:
			[3]
		(ii)	State one example of the commercial use of an immobilised enzyme.
			[1]
			[Total : 7]

5

For Examiner's

3 Fig.3.1. shows an incomplete structure of β -D-glucose.

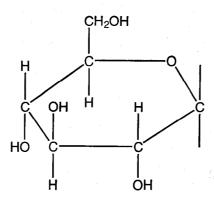


Fig 3.1

(a) Complete Fig.3.1.

[2]

(b) Draw a structure of D-glucose in open chain form.

[2]

- (c) Glucose is more soluble in water than cyclohexanol.
 - (i) Explain, with the aid of a diagram, why glucose is soluble in water.

[2]

(ii) Suggest why glucose is more soluble than cyclohexanol in water.

.....[2]

(d) Suggest one reason why carbohydrate is stored as a polymer rather than a monomer.

[1]

[Total : 9]

6

For Examiner's Use

[1]

[4]

4 A phosphoglyceride is one type of lipid. The diagram shows the structure of a phosphoglyceride.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} O & CH_2OCOCH_2(CH_2)_{15}CH_3 \\ & & \\ H_3N^+CH_2CH_2O & P & CH \\ & & \\ O^- & CH_2OCOCH_2(CH_2)_{15}CH_3 \end{array}$$

(a) (i) Redraw a -CH₂OCOCH₂- section of the molecule to show every bond.

(ii) Name the functional group present in -CH₂OCOCH₂-.

(b) Describe, with a diagram, how phosphoglycerides are involved in the formation of cell membranes.

(c) Another function of lipids is as a concentrated energy store. Explain why lipids can release about twice as much energy per gram as carbohydrates on complete oxidation.

[Total: 8]

7

For Examiner's Use

	-CG	ETCAT-
(a)	(i)	Write down the base sequence in the complementary strand of this section DNA.
	(ii)	Write down the RNA sequence that would be obtained by the transcription of DNA section which you have written in part (i).
(b)	Sta	te three differences between the structures of DNA and RNA.
	••••	
	••••	
	••••	
(c)	•••••	
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[Total : 10]