



BIOLOGY MIND

# Edexcel

## A-Level

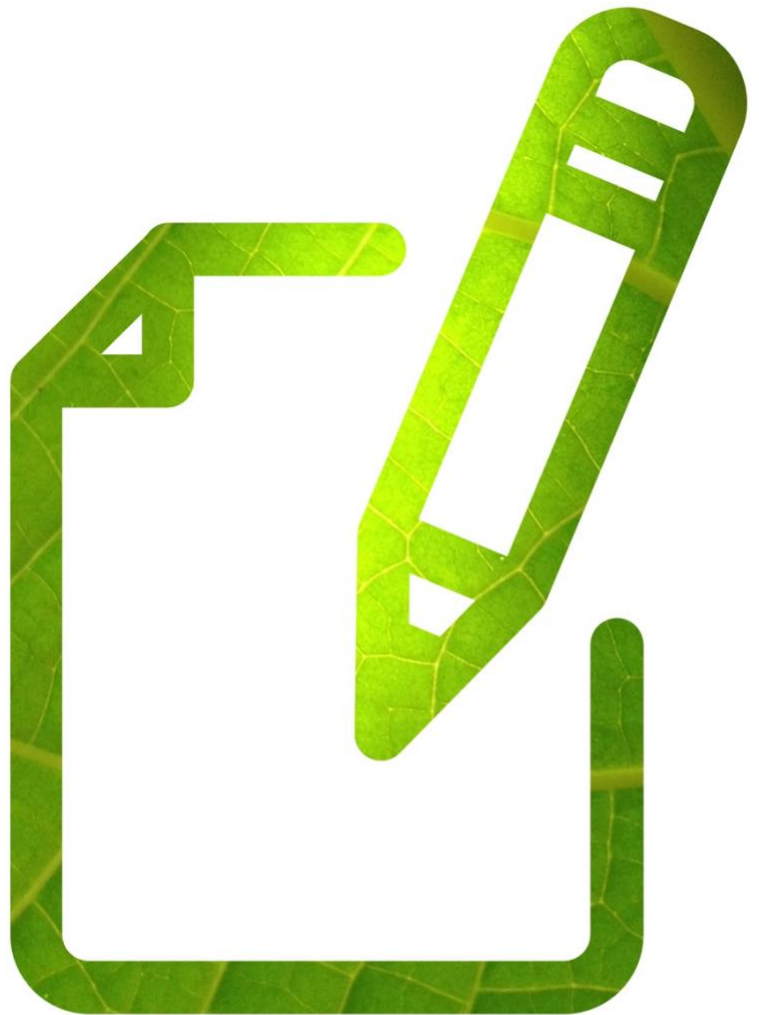
# BIOLOGY

Biological Molecules

DNA & Protein Synthesis 3

Time allowed  
**60 minutes**

**QUESTION PAPER**



Score

/50

Percentage

%

1 Cystic fibrosis is a genetic disease caused by mutations in the CFTR gene. This disease can be classified according to the effect of the different gene mutations on the CFTR protein.

The table below shows the classification of cystic fibrosis.

Class	Effect on the CFTR protein
I	CFTR protein is not synthesised.
II	CFTR protein is mis-folded and is not found in the correct location.
III	CFTR protein is mis-folded and is found in the correct location, but does not function properly.
IV	CFTR protein has a faulty opening.
V	CFTR protein is synthesised in smaller quantities than normal.
VI	CFTR protein breaks down quickly after it is synthesised.

(a) For class I cystic fibrosis, suggest how a mutation in the CFTR gene could result in no CFTR protein being synthesised.

(2)



# DNA & Protein Synthesis

- (b) Class II cystic fibrosis results from the CFTR protein being located in the wrong place.

Describe the correct location for the CFTR protein.

(2)

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- (c) The mutation causing class III cystic fibrosis results in a change in the primary structure of the CFTR protein.

Explain why this would result in the CFTR protein being mis-folded.

(2)

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- (d) For class IV cystic fibrosis, explain why a faulty opening of the CFTR protein would affect the functioning of this protein.

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(e) For a person with class V cystic fibrosis, describe the effect of having smaller quantities of CFTR protein.

(2)

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(f) For class VI cystic fibrosis, suggest how the CFTR protein is broken down.

(2)

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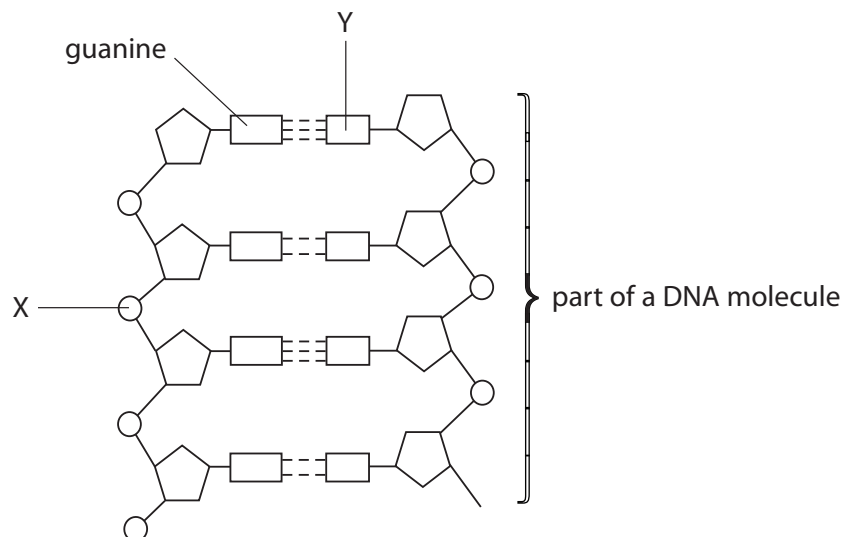
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(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)



# DNA & Protein Synthesis

2 (a) The diagram below shows part of a DNA molecule.



(i) Place a cross ☐ in the box next to the molecule represented by the letter X

(1)

- ☐ **A** Deoxyribose
- ☐ **B** Phosphate
- ☐ **C** Ribose
- ☐ **D** Uracil

(ii) Place a cross ☐ in the box next to the molecule represented by the letter Y

(1)

- ☐ **A** Adenine
- ☐ **B** Cytosine
- ☐ **C** Thymine
- ☐ **D** Uracil

(iii) Place a cross ☐ in the box next to the name of the bonds holding the two strands of DNA together.

(1)

- ☐ **A** Ester bonds
- ☐ **B** Glycosidic bonds
- ☐ **C** Hydrogen bonds
- ☐ **D** Peptide bonds

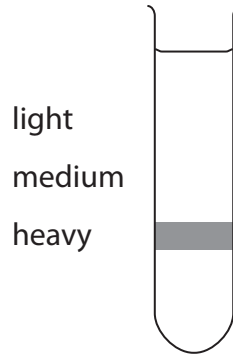




# DNA & Protein Synthesis

(b) A culture of bacteria had its DNA labelled with the heavy isotope of nitrogen ( $^{15}\text{N}$ ).

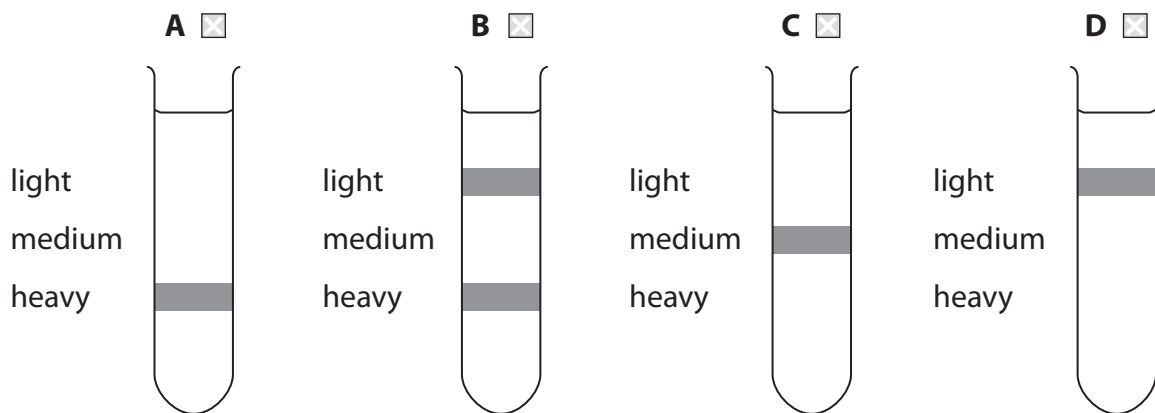
The diagram below shows the position of the DNA band in the centrifuge tube when the DNA was labelled with the heavy isotope of nitrogen,  $^{15}\text{N}$ .



The bacterial culture was then allowed to reproduce using nucleotides containing the normal isotope of nitrogen ( $^{14}\text{N}$ ).

(i) Place a cross ☒ in the box below next to the tube showing the correct pattern of DNA after the bacteria have divided once.

(1)





# DNA & Protein Synthesis

- (ii) Place a cross ☒ in the box below next to the tube showing the correct pattern of DNA after the bacteria have divided twice.

(1)

	A ☒	B ☒	C ☒	D ☒
light				
medium	■	■	■	■
heavy		■	■	

- (c) Name the place in a eukaryotic cell where messenger RNA will be synthesised.

(1)

- (d) Achondroplasia is an inherited condition that results in restricted growth in humans. This condition is caused by a dominant allele (A).

Fetuses which are homozygous for the allele for achondroplasia are rarely born alive.

Two parents who both have achondroplasia would like to have children. They are concerned about the risk of their child inheriting two dominant alleles and dying before birth.

- (i) Describe **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage to these parents of genetic screening of their fetus.

(2)

Advantage: .....

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Disadvantage: .....

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- (ii) In the space below, draw a suitable genetic diagram to show the probability of a child from these parents growing up without achondroplasia.

(4)

probability.....

**(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)**

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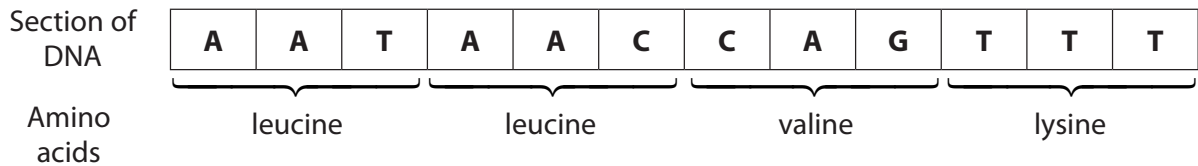






# DNA & Protein Synthesis

- 3 The diagram below shows the base sequence on a short section of DNA consisting of 12 mononucleotides. This base sequence contains the genetic code for a short section in the primary structure of a polypeptide.



- (a) Name each of the bases represented by the letters, **A**, **C**, **G** and **T** in the diagram.

(1)

**A** .....

**C** .....

**G** .....

**T** .....

- (b) Using the sequence shown in the diagram, explain the meaning of each of the following terms.

- (i) Triplet code

(2)

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- (ii) Non-overlapping

(2)

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(2)

(1)

- (5)

**(Total for Question 3 = 13 marks)**

# DNA & Protein Synthesis

- 4 The sequence of bases in DNA determines the sequence of amino acids in a polypeptide.

The table below shows the genetic code for each amino acid.

TTT	Phe	TCT		TAT	Tyr	TGT	Cys
TTC		TCC	Ser	TAC		TGC	
TTA	Leu	TCA		TAA	Stop	TGA	Stop
TTG		TCG		TAG		TGG	Trp
CTT		CCT	Pro	CAT	His	CGT	
CTC	leu	CCC		CAC		CGC	Arg
CTA		CCA		CAA	Gln	CGA	
CTG		CCG		CAG		CGG	
ATT		ACT	Thr	AAT	Asn	AGT	Ser
ATC	Ile	ACC		AAC		AGC	
ATA		ACA		AAA	Lys	AGA	Arg
ATG	Met	ACG		AAG		AGG	
GTT		GCT	Ala	GAT	Asp	GGT	
GTC	Val	GCC		GAC		GGC	Gly
GTA		GCA		GAA	Glu	GGA	
GTG		GCG		GAG		GGG	

- (a) The diagram below shows the DNA base sequence coding for part of a polypeptide.

A	T	G	G	G	C	A	T	T
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- (i) Using the information in the table, state the order of amino acids for this part of the polypeptide.

(1)

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- (ii) Explain what is meant by the term **non-overlapping genetic code**.

(1)

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- (b) (i) Explain why there are **three** bases in each of the codes shown in the table.

(2)

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# DNA & Protein Synthesis

- (ii) Suggest an advantage for most amino acids having more than one code. Give an explanation for your answer.

(2)

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- (c) Explain the role of the base sequences TAA, TAG and TGA.

(4)

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- (d) Explain how the amino acids are joined together in a polypeptide.

(3)

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(Total for Question 4 = 13 marks)

