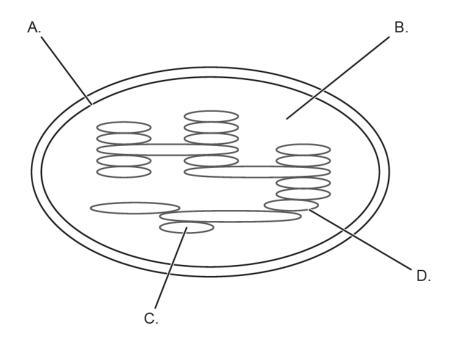
B2.2 organelles and compartmentalization [16 marks]

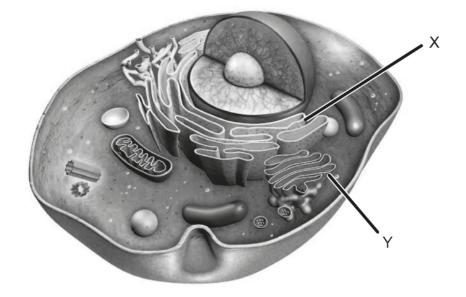
1. [Maximum mark: 1]
The diagram shows the structure of a chloroplast. Where does the Calvin cycle occur?



[Source: Used with permission of Springer Nature BV from *Journal of Biological Physics*, Chow, W. S., vol. 29, no. 4, 2023; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc. Available at: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1027371022781. Source adapted.]

2. [Maximum mark: 6] Eukaryotic cells have certain characteristics in common.

[1]



[Source: Adobe Stock / Andrea Danti.](a) State a function for structures X and Y labelled in the cell

| | diagram. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | X: | [2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | Describe three different processes that allow molecules to pass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | through the lipid bilayer of a cell. | [3] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) | Outling and difference between the structure of prokaryetic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (C) | Outline one difference between the structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. | [1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--|------|------|--|--|--|------|------|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|------|--|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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3. [Maximum mark: 1]

Leaf cells in spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) have ribosomes in their cytoplasm with a relative molecular mass of 3 847 000 and smaller ribosomes inside their chloroplasts with a relative molecular mass of 2 448 000. What is an explanation for spinach leaf cells having ribosomes of two different sizes?

[Source: Lai, S.-H., Tamara, S. and Heck, AJ.R., 2021. Single-particle mass analysis of intact ribosomes by mass photometry and Orbitrap-based charge detection mass spectrometry. iScience 24(11) [online] Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8529500/ [Accessed 2 January 2024]. Source adapted.]

- A. The chloroplasts of plant cells evolved from a photosynthetic prokaryote.
- B. Proteins inside chloroplasts are all smaller than proteins in the cytoplasm.
- C. Ribosomes in the cytoplasm are attached to endoplasmic reticulum, whereas ribosomes in chloroplasts are free.
- D. Ribosomes in the cytoplasm synthesize proteins, whereas ribosomes in chloroplasts absorb light.

[1]

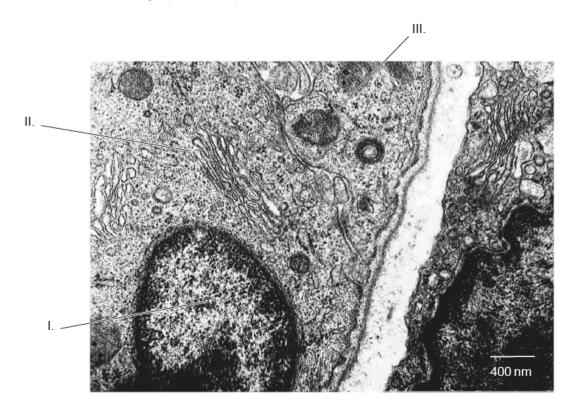
4. [Maximum mark: 1]

Which statement distinguishes between the roles of free and bound ribosomes?

- A. Free ribosomes synthesize proteins for use inside the cell, whereas bound ribosomes synthesize proteins mainly for export.
- B. Free ribosomes synthesize proteins mainly for export, whereas bound ribosomes synthesize proteins for use inside the cell.
- C. Free ribosomes synthesize proteins, whereas bound ribosomes do not.
- D. Bound ribosomes synthesize proteins, whereas free ribosomes do not.

[1]

5. [Maximum mark: 7]The electron micrograph shows parts of two cells.



[Source: Howard, Louisa. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pancreatic_cells_-_TEM.jpg. Public domain.]

| (a) | Identify organelles I to III. | |
|---------|---|-----|
| | l: | |
| | II: | |
| | III: | [3] |
| (b) | Using evidence from the micrograph, deduce whether the cells are prokaryotic or eukaryotic. | [2] |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| (c) | State the function of flagella and ribosomes in prokaryotic cells. | |
| | Flagella: | |
| | Ribosomes: | [2] |

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