

Chapter 3

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- 1) What are the structures of the three types of Carbohydrates ~~and how do they differ from each other?~~
- 2) What's the difference between monosaccharides, Disaccharides and Polysaccharides?
- 3) What's the structural difference between the Monomers and polymers?
- 4) ~~What are the four levels of protein structure?~~ Discuss the four levels of protein structure?
 - A) Primary Structure
 - b) Secondary Structure
 - c) Tertiary structure.
 - d) Quaternary Structure.
- 5) What is the importance of organic molecules to the human Body?

Answers

- 1) Polysaccharides are long chains of sugar units. Disaccharides are double sugar, constructed from two monosaccharides. Monosaccharides is simple sugar.
- 2) - Different complexity, their structure. mono-one, ~~poly-2~~
dis-two
poly-more than one
several
- 3) ~~Polymers~~ Polymers are made up of monomers.

Matthew Rodriguez - Chapter 10

~~Does base pair~~
What joins the DNA together base to base? Hydrogen Bonds
while phosphoric acids holds Deoxyribose together

When DNA splits are the 2 strands the same and what pairs with the missing pieces (pg 176)? Random nucleotides in the nucleus pairs with DNA and they are the same in terms of the original

Does the DNA polymerase joins and break DNA? Polymerase opens the DNA and pairs it with the bases

~~How~~ Where do the remaining bases come from when the cell splits?
From the nucleus, it floats randomly in there

~~Does it~~ Do viruses infect RNA or DNA into hosts to reproduce?

Depends on viruses, some insert RNA some insert DNA

● Matthew Rodriguez

1/20/12

Chapter 2

1) What do acids and bases do to a solution?

- Acids make the pH lower
 - gives H^+
- bases make pH rise
 - takes away H^+

2) What do Buffers when acids and bases are in a solution

- Acids: accept H^+
- bases: donates H^+

3) How do chemicals reactions work?

when 2 molecules bond to gether or break apart

4) Example of covalent how do this work (ionic)
• covalent: 2 atoms share pairs of outer shell electrons

ionic: attraction of polar molecules

5) What makes a solution acidic or basic?

by how much or little H^+ ions the solution has

CH 4

A tour of the Cell

- 1) Does a part in the Eukaryote contains a prokaryote?
A: Yes the mitochondria
- 2) What do the nucleolus pores do?
A: Sending RNA nucleos
- 3) What is the difference between smooth ER and rough ER?
A: Smooth ER synthesys and Rough ER transport
- 4) What is the cytoskeleton do?
A: Hold the cell shape
- 5) What is the mitochondria?
A: Cellular respiration

CH 6

- 1) Why in electron transport, H^+ is pumped out?
A: To create more ATP
- 2) How many cycles does it take to create ATP
A: 2
- 3) Does certain food be better for certain parts of the stages for cellular respiration?
A: Yes
- 4) What is oxidation and reduction?
A: Oxidation loss electron, reduction gain
- 5) What can stop the electron transport?
A: It can stop by a disease
MDM

Steven Lopez

Chapter 9

① What is a monohybrid cross? what is a dihybrid cross?

Q. a monohybrid cross is a single trait, a Dihybrid is two traits.

② What is Mendel's law of Independent Assortment? The inheritance of a characteristic has no effect on the others.

③ What does an autosomal disease/sex linked mean? Sex linked is through sex, autosomal is chromosomes.

④ What is the universal blood type?

⑤ How does the environment affect people traits?

like smoking drinking, sunlight
people's traits skin color, things like that affect

Steven Lopez

Chapter 5

- ① Why is it that when a solution is hypertonic the gradients level out?
Due to osmosis the water transuses to even out.
- ② How does cell signaling work?
The signal tells two cells to stick together and not fall apart.
- ③ Between Isotonic, hypotonic, and hypertonic, which is regulated ^{amount} of water, to much, or too little?
Isotonic = equal, Hypertonic = less water, hypotonic = too much.
- ④ What's the difference between exocytosis and endocytosis?
Exocytosis is things transferred out
Endocytosis is things transferred in.
- ⑤ What is phagocytosis and what is pinocytosis?
Phagocytosis is cellular eating by engulfing
Pinocytosis, cell 'gulps' droplets of fluids with tiny vesicles.

3) Monomers is one molecule, polymers are made up of monomers.

4)

~~Protein structure~~

Primary structure - The unique sequence of amino acids in the polypeptide chain.

Secondary structure - Alpha helix and pleated sheet. Reinforced by hydrogen bonds.

Tertiary structure - Reinforced by chemical bonds.

Polypeptide containing pleated sheets and alpha helix.

Quaternary structure - complete protein, w/ four polypeptide subunits.

5) Organic molecules provide energy to the human.