Kyana Garcia

1/18/12

Chapter 2

1. What is an atomic number?
2. What's an Ionic Bond?
3. What's a covalente bond?
4. What is a hydrogen bond?

Chapter 7

1. What are the reactions of photosynthesis?
2. Chapter 7
3.

Chap 2 answers

1. The number of protons
2. The attraction of oppositly charge ions (+ & -)
3. When 2 ~~Atoms~~ Atoms share one or more pairs of outter ~~electrons~~ shell electrons
4. The weak atraction between H & O (hydrogen & oxygen)

Chaper 7 answers

1. light + H^2O → thylacoids (light reaction happens) O^2 comes out → ~~ee~~electrons get pick up by NADP+ (turns into NADPH), & ATP → Calvin cycle → CO^2 comes in and turns into sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$)

Midterm Review

Karina Barragan 1-18-12

Chapter 5

1. In active transport how does it excatly know where to transport (over solute to higher solute.
2. In activation energy in enzyme what caos's it to get "high"
3. What are the benifits of enzymes?
4. What in a inhibitor causes the enzyme to change form?
5. What is the metabolic pathway?
6. What does ATP do? How does it effect the cell?

Chapter 3

1. What are amino acid monomers?
2. What is ~~treat~~ tryptophan?
3. What is a poly-Peptide backbone?
4. Why does it need 4 polypeptide subunits?
5. Are Nucleic Acids made from both DNA + RNA ~~together~~ together?

Chapter 5 answers.

1. ~~It requires a cell to~~ does It needs energy and if there is excess in the solute then pump it into the lower solute.
2. the enzyme lowers the Activation bourrier for the reactants to go over.
3. The enzyme speeds up chemical recations
4. They plug up the enzyme's active site.
5. The pathway is where everything occours.
6. ATP is ~~short~~ stores engrey. (backup)

Karina Barragan

Midterm Review

Chapter 3 answers:

1. Small joined amino (protein) acids.
2.
3. 100 or more amino acid ~~protein~~ chain is called a Polypeptide
4. They have to have atleast 2 or more
5. Nucleic acid is both DNA & RNA.

Jennifer Luna 1/18/12

Chapter 4

Questions

- What is the difference between Rough ER and Smooth ER?
- What's the job of the Smooth ER? Rough ER?
- What's the purpose/job of the Golgi Apparatus?
- What does a lysosome do?
- What is an electron microscope?
- What is a fluid Mosaic?

~~[illegible]~~

Chapter 6

- What are redox reaction?
- What is fermentation?
- What are obligate anaerobes?
- Autotrophs + Heterotrophs?
- Lactic acid Fermentation + Alcohol fermentation?

(1) Rough ER - has ribosomes to the outside of the ER membrane. Smooth ER doesn't have ribosomes.

(2) Rough ER - Function - the production of new membranes.
Smooth ER - The synthesis of lipids.

(3) Golgi Apparatus - recieves, refines, stores and distributes chemical products of the cell.

(4) Lysosome - A membrane-enclosed sac of digestive enzymes that break down ~~Macromolecules~~ macromolecules such as protein, Polysaccharides, fats and nucleic acid.

(5) Electron Microscope - to look at surface of things (You can see smaller things) + shoots a beam of electron (~~it~~ it must be dead)

(6) Fluid Mosaic - molecule can move freely past one another + have diversity of proteins - not fixed like icebergs.

Jen Luna

Chapter 6

(1) Redox reactions - chemical reactions that transfer electrons from one substance to another substance (oxidation-reduction reaction)

(2) Fermentation - an anaerobic ("without oxygen") harvest of food energy.

(3) obligate anaerobes - organisms poisoned by oxygen.

(4) Autotrophs - make their own food ex) plants, trees
heterotrophs - need to consume food ex) animals, humans

(5) Lactic acid fermentation - Lower ph and ~~meter~~ recycles NADH → 2 lactic acid.

(6) Alcohol Fermentation - Same as lactic acid fermentation except it makes 2 Ethyl alcohol.

(7) fermentation - anaerobic respiration.

Chapter 8