**Bio Std. 4.1 Understand how biological molecules are essential to the survival of living organisms.**

**Std 4.1.1 Compare structure & function of major biological molecules as related to the survival of living organisms**

1. Compare the structure and function of each of the listed organic molecules in organisms. Check which are examples or are related to these biological molecules:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Insulin | Glucose | Cellulose | DNA/RNA | Hemoglobin | Steroids | Starch | Enzymes |
| Carbohydrate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lipid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protein |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nucleic Acid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Amino Acids | Protein synthesis | Denature | Cell membranes | Quick Energy | Tests to Identify |
| Carbohydrate |  |  |  |  |  | Simple:Complex: |
| Lipid |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protein |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nucleic Acid |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Match the following examples of biomolecules to their description. There will be two answers for every description (the name of the biomolecule and the type of biomolecule).

a. enzyme

b. starch

c. glycogen

d. cellulose

e. lipid

f. protein

g. carbohydrate

h. nucleic acid

i. insulin

j. DNA

k. hemoglobin

l. saturated fat

m. phospholipid

n. unstaturated fat

o. chitin

p. RNA

q. glucose

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Molecule used as an exoskeleton for organisms

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Molecule used to make up the cell membrane

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Is a monomer of carbohydrates; blood sugar

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Molecule used to store energy in animals

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Molecule used to store energy in plants

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Molecule used to make up the structure of the cell wall in plants

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Molecule used to store genetic information

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Molecule used to regulate the amount of glucose in the blood

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Molecule used to transport oxygen throughout the blood

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Found in the nucleus; contains recipe for building proteins

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Molecule used to speed up chemical reactions by decreasing

 activation energy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Makes copies of DNA, carries amino acids to ribosomes, travels

 out of nucleus and to ribosomes where proteins are made

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Substance that is a liquid at room temperature and stores energy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Substance that is a solid at room temperature and stores energy.

Subunits/Monomers:

1. Made up of Amino Acids
2. Made up of Nucleotides
3. Made up of 1 Glycerol and 3 Fatty Acids
4. Made up of Simple Sugars

Functions:

1. Used to transport materials through cell membranes, transport oxygen in blood,
 speed up chemical reactions, regulate cell metabolism, antibodies, etc
2. Used to encode genetic (hereditary) information.
3. Used as a short-term energy source.
4. Used as a long-term energy source, waterproofing.

**Bio. 4.1.2 Summarize the relationship among DNA, proteins and amino acids in carrying out the work of cells and how this is similar in all organisms.**

**Word Bank: Anticodon, Cancer, Codon, DNA Replication, Hydrogen Bonds, Mutation, Protein Synthesis, Ribosome, Transcription, Translation**

1. The process of copying DNA to create 2 identical copies of DNA molecules is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. During replication and transcription, the DNA unzips the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that connect the nitrogenous bases together.
	2. When a mistake is made while copying DNA, this is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	3. Mistakes in DNA can cause a cell to divide rapidly without a limit, which can result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	4. Copying DNA occurs during which phase of cell division: interphase (G1, S, G2), prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase, or cytokinesis? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The process of making proteins is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are two steps in this process:
	1. In the first step, a segment of DNA is unraveled and mRNA makes a copy of a DNA segment. This is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	2. In the second step, the mRNA travels out of the nucleus to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where tRNA brings amino acids and connects them with peptide bonds to form a protein. This process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		1. An mRNA sequence of 3 bases is called a: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. A tRNA sequence of 3 bases is called a: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



1. A segment of DNA has the following bases: TAC GCA. What is the complementary strand of DNA (the other side of the double helix)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A segment of DNA has the following bases: TAC GCA.
What is the complementary strand of mRNA? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. When the mRNA strand from #2 goes to the ribosome for translation, what is the amino acid sequence? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the amino acid sequence from this DNA strand
TAC CGT TCA: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. If the DNA strand is TAC CAA CCA, what are the complementary mRNA codons? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
What is the amino acid sequence? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. What process is shown in the picture? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Label the structures involved in this process:
	* + 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bio.4.1.3 Explain how enzymes act as catalysts for biological reactions.**

32. Identify the following in the diagram: enzyme (used twice), substrate, product, enzyme-substrate complex

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Word bank:

**all, lower, pH, re-usable, 3-D, speed up, temperature, specific, catalysts**

1. The folding of proteins produces a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shape that is linked to function.
2. Enzymes are proteins that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemical reactions. Because of this, enzymes are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Enzymes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the activation energy of a reaction.
4. Enzymes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Enzymes are affected by factors such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Describe the lab that we performed that showed how these factors affect enzymes.
7. Enzymes are necessary for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biochemical reactions!
8. Will an enzyme bind to any substrate? (yes/no) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Are enzymes reuseable (are they used up in the reaction, or not) (yes/no)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Interpret the Graphs:

1. At what temperature will the speed of the reaction be greatest? \_\_\_\_\_\_
2. At a temperature of 30oC, will the reaction rate be faster or slower than the rate at 20oC? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**Biology Std 4.2 Analyze the relationships between biochemical processes and energy use in the cell.**

**Bio.4.2.1 Analyze photosynthesis and cellular respiration in terms of how energy is stored, released, and transferred within and between these systems.**

43. Label the following molecules in these equations (*water, glucose, oxygen, carbon dioxide, ethyl alcohol*)

 A. 6H2O + 6CO2 ` C6H12O6 + 6O2

B. C6H12O6  2C2H5OH + 2CO2

C. C6H12O6 + 6O2 6H2O + 6CO2

1. Which of the above reactions is photosynthesis? *(A, B or C?)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which of the above reactions is fermentation (anaerobic cellular respiration)? *(A, B or C?)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which of the above reactions is cellular respiration (aerobic)? *(A, B or C?)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which reaction(s) requires or stores energy?
5. Which reaction(s) release energy (ATP)?
6. Which reaction releases the most energy? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which reaction requires chlorophyll? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What is the purpose of the chlorophyll?
8. Which reaction requires light? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What is the light used for?
9. Which organisms carry out process A?
10. Which organisms carry out process B?
11. Which organisms carry out process C?
12. Which process uses chloroplasts in eukaryotes? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Which process uses mitochondria in eukaryotes? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Compare and contrast: **Alcoholic Fermentation and Lactic Acid Fermentation**. (# ATP, where it occurs)
15. The process of breaking down sugar for energy without oxygen.

**Word Bank (can be used more than once): Photosynthesis, Aerobic Respiration, Anaerobic Respiration, Lactic Acid Fermentation, Alcoholic Fermentation**

1. This type of anaerobic respiration that yeast and some bacteria use. Glucose is broken down without oxygen; carbon dioxide and ethanol are produced.
2. This type of anaerobic respiration that occurs when your muscles run out of oxygen and results in an aching sensation.
3. This type of anaerobic respiration that is used to make bread.
4. Which type of respiration produces the most ATP (energy)?

 **\*Remember, energy is released when ATP is broken down into ADP + P. This energy is used to power other chemical reactions in cells.**

1. Process by which plants & some protists use sunlight, carbon dioxide, & water to make sugar.

**Word Bank for Table (will be used only once): 36 ATP, 2 ATP, 2 ATP, carbon dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon dioxide, ethanol, lactic acid, oxygen, oxygen, sugar, sugar, sugar, sugar, sunlight, water, water**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Reactant #1 | Reactant #2 | Reactant #3 | 🡪 | Product #1 | Product #2 | Product #3 |
| Photosynthesis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aerobic Respiration |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anaerobic Respiration:Lactic Acid Fermentation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anaerobic Respiration:Alcoholic Fermentation |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Word Bank (will be used only once): carbon dioxide, oxygen, sugar, sugar, energy, carbon dioxide, ATP**

1. The goal of photosynthesis is to produce: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The goal of respiration is break down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to obtain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What gas is produced by photosynthesis that is needed for aerobic respiration? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What gas is taken out of the atmosphere by photosynthesis but is released into the atmosphere by aerobic respiration?: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What gas is thought to cause the greenhouse effect (and global warming)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Do all organisms use photosynthesis? Yes or No?
7. Do all organisms use respiration? Yes or No?
8. If an organism does not use photosynthesis to make sugar, how does it get the sugar it needs for respiration? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bio 4.2.2 Explain ways that organisms use released energy for maintaining homeostasis (active transport).**

Transport Across the Plasma Membrane:

**Word Bank: Active, ATP, Carrier, Simple Diffusion, Energy, Facilitated Diffusion, Osmosis, Passive**

1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transport, energy IS NOT required. In this type of transport, materials can only move WITH the concentration gradient – from [high or low?] concentration to [high or low?] concentration.
	1. Types:
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: when materials move from high to low concentration through the membrane.
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: when materials move from high to low concentration through the membrane, but require a channel protein to help them move through.
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: when water moves from high to low concentration through the membrane.
2. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transport, energy IS required. In this type of transport, materials can be moved AGAINST the concentration gradient – from [high or low?] concentration to [high or low?] concentration. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_proteins are used to force materials to move from low concentration to high concentration. Energy in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is needed.

Write the appropriate letter (letters can be used more than once):



**inside cell**

**outside cell**

 **A**

**C**

**D**

 **B**

**E**

**F**

1. Hydrophilic (water-loving) head: \_\_\_\_

**G**

1. Hydrophobic (water-fearing) tail: \_\_\_\_
2. Phospholipid: \_\_\_\_
3. Phospholipid Bilayer: \_\_\_\_
4. Carrier protein: \_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Protein Channel: \_\_\_\_
6. Used for Facilitated Diffusion: \_\_\_\_
7. Used for Active Transport: \_\_\_\_
8. Requires Energy: \_\_\_\_

**A**

1. Water can go through this by osmosis:\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Materials can go through this by simple diffusion: \_\_\_\_