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#Jenny



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#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

Biology Final Exam (Study Guide Answers)

Scientific Method
control group: 10 students drink one gallon of water every day and had a regular routine.
experimental group: 10 students drink one gallon of water and one glass of Pepsi w/ caffeine every day.
independent variable: Pepsi
dependent variable: total kcal or how much energy they had at various times during the day.

Organic Molecules

- A. Organic Molecules are Chemical Compounds that contain C.
- B. Carbohydrates (sugars, complex) simply C, H, O.
- Proteins: C, H, O, N
- Lipids: C, H, O
- Nucleic Acids: C, H, O, N, P
- C. Carbohydrates energy
- D. Proteins: structure, enzymes, energy
- E. Lipids: long term energy / insulation / some structure
- F. Nucleic Acids (DNA/RNA) genetic information / protein synthesis (making proteins)
- G. Used for signal and form structural molecules. Amino acids make proteins, they acids make fats and carbs are burned for energy or converted to glycogen or fat.
- H. Fat chains: Carbs energy
- I. Sugars: burned for energy
- J. Proteins are part of structure and enzymes.
- K. Protein denaturation is when the molecular comes apart and no longer works. High temperatures, chemicals, radiation can cause this.

Cells

- A. Viruses cannot reproduce outside of an organism.
- B. Bacteria: DNA, no nucleus, has membrane. Virus: simple smaller DNA com.
- C. Simians to the include the DNA, nucleus, RNA.
- D. Ribosomes float in cytoplasm and on Rough ER, make protein. follow mRNA code w/ tRNA following codon in DNA for that gene.
- E. Acute: accustomed for toxic molecules (H and O form H₂O)
- F. Response is a quick change to survive, adaptation are long term changes to survive.
- G. Plant cells have cell walls, chloroplasts, chlorophyll, etc.
- H. Passive Transport – movement high to low, no energy (diffusion / osmosis / dialysis)
- Active Transport – low to high, ATP energy (sodium channels, endocytosis and exocytosis)
- I. Cytokinesis: phosphatidylcholine - Mitochondria - Cell Respiration
- Photosynthesis: Chlorophyll - plastoquinone - photosynthesis - photosynthesis
- 2. Purpose to make glucose for plants and O₂
- 3. Chemical reaction:
Sun's Energy + CO₂ + H₂O → C₆H₁₂O₆ + O₂
Sun's Energy + Carbon Dioxide + Water → Glucose + Oxygen

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