

Midterm - Biology

Study Guide

Define the following words:

1. Glycolysis - the process of breaking down glucose into pyruvic acid.
2. Fermentation - the process of breaking down food molecules in the absence of oxygen.
3. NADH - high speed electron holder
4. Electron Transport Chain - series of proteins that ~~break~~ turn ADP into ATP
5. Anaerobic - pathways that do not require oxygen.
6. Krebb's Cycle - breaking down of pyruvic acid into carbon dioxide in the presence of oxygen
7. ATP - basic energy of the cell
8. Chemical Energy - energy found ~~in~~ when bonds are broken in compounds.
9. Aerobic - pathways that require oxygen
10. NAD⁺ - high speed electron carrier
11. Cellular Respiration - the breaking down of glucose + food molecules in the presence of oxygen
12. ATP Synthase
Large ball of protein that converts ADP into ATP from the energy of hydrogen ions.

Answer the following questions to the best of your ability:

13. What are the final products of Glycolysis? ~ 2 ATP, 8 NADH, 2 pyruvic acid
14. What are the final products of the Krebb's Cycle? ~ 2 ATP, 8 NADH, 2 FADH₂ & CO₂
15. What are the final products of the Electron Transport Chain? - 32 ATP, H₂O
16. What are the final products of Cellular Respiration? 36 ATP, CO₂ & H₂O

Circle the BEST choice for each statement. Use your old tests and notes to help you find the answers.

1. A well tested explanation that unifies a broad range of observations is called a
- Hypothesis
 - Theory
 - Law
 - Scientific Method
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3. The testing of a hypothesis in which one variable is changed at a time
- Scientific Method
 - Variable
 - Control
 - Experiment
4. A process by which scientists propose problems, make hypothesis and test these hypothesis
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 - Set Up
 - Demonstration
5. An idea that is accepted to be true by the scientific community
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6. An organized way of using evidence to learn about the natural world
- Experimenting
 - Theorizing
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7. A variable that is changed due to another factor changing in an experiment

- a. Responding
- b. Manipulating
- c. Qualitative
- d. Quantitative

8. Factor being tested in an experiment

- a. Control
- b. Variable
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17. Determined the structure of DNA

- a. Watson and Sherlock
- b. Needham and Crick
- c. Pasteur and Needham
- d. Watson and Crick

18. The shape of DNA is the

- a. Single Helix
- b. Double Helix
- c. Single Chain
- d. Double Chain

19. Some of the 8 characteristics of living matter include

- a. breathing, talking and walking
- b. genetic code, reproduction and breathing
- c. genetic code, reproduction and cells
- d. genetic code, energy and walking

20. The process by which an organism maintains internal balance is called

- a. Equilibrium
- b. Isotonic
- c. Homeostasis
- d. Concentration

21. When electrons are transferred from one atom to another they make

- a. Friendly bonds
- b. Covalent bonds
- c. Chemical bonds
- d. Ionic bonds

21. The particles tend to hang when mixed

- a. Suspension
- b. Mixture
- c. Colloid
- d. Solution

22. A substance that is completely dissolved is called a

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23. This has a cloudy appearance and can scatter light

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24. Electrons available for bonding are called

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- b. Covalent bonds
- c. Ions
- d. Valence electrons

25. The founder of the neutron is

- a. Ernest Rutherford
- b. Schrödinger
- c. JJ Thompson
- d. James Chadwick

26. The founder of the electron is

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- b. Schrödinger
- c. JJ Thompson
- d. James Chadwick

27. The founder of the proton is

- a. Ernest Rutherford
- b. Schrödinger
- c. JJ Thompson
- d. James Chadwick

28. The smallest part of a compound is called

- a. Molecules
- b. Atoms
- c. Ions
- d. Bonds

29. Two or more substances physically combined
- Compound
 - Colloid
 - Solution
 - Mixture
30. Shared electrons are called
- Ionic bonds
 - Covalent bonds
 - Valence electrons
 - Ions
31. Positively or negatively charged atoms are called
- Cations
 - Anions
 - Subatomic particles
 - Ions
32. A biological catalyst is called an
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 - Enzyme
 - Ion
 - Cation
33. Stored glucose is called
- Carbohydrate
 - Cellulose
 - Starch
 - Protein
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 - Micromolecules
35. A solution in which the amount of hydrogen ions are equal to the number of hydroxide ions is considered to be
- Positive
 - Negative
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 - Ground State

36. The concentration of hydroxide ions
- pH
 - Hypotonic
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 - pOH
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 - Nucleic acids
 - Protein
 - Lipids
38. Macromolecules that store energy are called
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 - c. Nuclei acids
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46. The number of protons in an atom
- a. Atomic number
 - b. Mass number
 - c. Isotope
 - d. Ion
47. Two or more elements chemically combined
- a. Mixture
 - b. Compound
 - c. Colloid
 - d. Solution
48. Anything that takes up space and has mass
- a. Volume
 - b. Mass
 - c. Matter
 - d. Atoms
49. The protons plus neutrons in an atom
- a. Atomic number
 - b. Isotope
 - c. Ion
 - d. Mass number
50. Has a different number of neutrons than protons
- a. Atomic number
 - b. Isotope
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- a. Suspension
 - b. Acid
 - c. Colloid
 - d. Base

52. This solution has a sour taste and reacts with metals

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- d. Base

53. The ability to let solutions in and out of the cell

- a. Permeability
- b. Osmosis
- c. Diffusion
- d. Isotonic

54. Living matter with a specialized function

- a. Atoms
- b. Ions
- c. Cells
- d. Isotopes

55. The basic structure of the cell

- a. Cell wall
- b. Cell membrane
- c. Cytoplasm
- d. Cytoskeleton

56. Protects and supports the plant cell

- a. Cell wall
- b. Cell membrane
- c. Cytoplasm
- d. Cytoskeleton

57. Cells that contain nuclei

- a. Prokaryotes
- b. Unicellular
- c. Eukaryotes
- d. Multicellular

58. Controls what enters and leaves the cell

- a. Cell wall
- b. Cell membrane
- c. Cytoplasm
- d. Cytoskeleton

59. Cells that do not contain nuclei

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60. The amount of solute in a given solution
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 - Hypertonic
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61. Movement of material away from concentration levels
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 - Osmosis
 - Isotonic
62. Control center of the cell
- Nucleolus
 - Chromatin
 - Nucleus
 - Brain
63. Where ribosome's are assembled
- Chromatin
 - Smooth ER
 - Rough ER
 - Nucleolus
64. Cleaning crew of the cell
- Chromatin
 - Vacuoles
 - Lysosomes
 - Mitochondria
65. Storage facility of the cell
- Mitochondria
 - Vacuoles
 - Ribosome's
 - Centrioles
66. Converts sunlight into food
- Centrioles
 - Cytoplasm
 - Chloroplast
 - Mitochondria
67. Genetic material passed down
- Mitochondria
 - Chromatin
 - Chromosomes
 - DNA

68. Regulates cell division

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Vacuoles
- c. Ribosomes
- d. Centrioles

69. Assembles proteins

- a. Ribosomes
- b. Chromatin
- c. Nucleolus
- d. Chromosomes

70. Stores DNA in the nucleus

- a. Ribosomes
- b. Nucleolus
- c. Chromatin
- d. Chromosomes

71. Converts chemical energy into compounds

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Centrioles
- c. Golgi apparatus
- d. Vacuoles

72. Inspector of the cell

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Centrioles
- c. Golgi apparatus
- d. Vacuoles

73. The release of large amounts of material from the cell

- a. Phagocytosis
- b. Endocytosis
- c. Pinocytosis
- d. Exocytosis

74. The process in which the cell eats materials stored in vacuoles

- a. Phagocytosis
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75. The absorption of material through pockets in the cell

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- Active Transport
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80. Photosynthesis takes place in the
- Mitochondria
 - Chloroplast
 - Chlorophyll
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81. A light absorbing molecule
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 - Photosystem
 - Chloroplast
 - Cytoplasm
82. High speed electron carrier
- FADH₂
 - NADH
 - NAD⁺
 - NADPH
83. Membranes located in the chloroplast where photosynthesis takes place
- Cytoplasm
 - Thylakoid
 - Chlorophyll
 - Mitochondria

84. Basic energy of all living things

- a. Metabolism
- b. NAD⁺
- c. ATP
- d. Water

85. Principle pigment of plants

- a. Xenophyll
- b. Chlorophyll
- c. Beta Carotene
- d. Chloroplast

86. NADPH and ATP are used to make high energy sugars

- a. Citric Acid Cycle
- b. Krebb'a Cycle
- c. Electron Transport Chain
- d. Calvin Cycle

87. Light collecting units

- a. Photosystems
- b. Pigments
- c. Chlorophyll
- d. Molecules

88. Produce NADPH, ATP and Oxygen

- a. Light Independent Reaction
- b. Glycolysis
- c. Krebb's Cycle
- d. Light Dependent Reaction

89. Cells use the energy provided by ATP to

- a. Make Water
- b. Make Oxygen
- c. Support Active Transport
- d. Perform Glycolysis

90. Plants use the water molecule to produce

- a. Hydrogen ions and oxygen
- b. Carbon Dioxide
- c. Carbon Monoxide
- d. Glucose

91. Plants use carbon dioxide to make

- a. Carbon Dioxide
- b. Hydrogen Ions and Oxygen
- c. Water
- d. Glucose

92. In this part of the light dependent reaction, ADP is converted into ATP from the energy of the hydrogen ions

- a. Photosystem I
- b. Photosystem II
- c. Electron Transport Chain
- d. ATP Formation

93. In the this part of the light dependent reaction, NADP^+ is converted into NADPH from the energy of the enzymes.

- a. Photosystem I
- b. Photosystem II
- c. Hydrogen Ion Movement
- d. Electron Transport Chain

94. In this part of the light dependent reaction, the water molecule is broken into hydrogen ions and oxygen from the energy of absorbed sunlight

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95. In this part of the light dependent reaction, hydrogen ions stored in the thylakiod membrane

- a. Photosystem I
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96. In this part of the light dependent reaction, the high energy electrons from Photosystem II are carried by NADP^+ to Photosystem I.

- a. Electron Transport Chain
- b. Hydrogen Ion Movement
- c. ATP Formation
- d. Photosynthesis A

Biology
Mrs. Smith

Name _____
Date _____

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5. Anaerobic
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7. ATP
8. Chemical Energy
9. Aerobic
10. NAD+
11. Cellular Respiration
12. ATP Synthase

Answer the following questions to the best of your ability:

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 - Make Oxgen
 - Support Active Transport
 - Perform Glycolysis
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 - Carbon Dioxide
 - Carbon Monoxide
 - Glucose
91. Plants use carbon dioxide to make
- Carbon Dioxide
 - Hydrogen Ions and Oxygen
 - Water
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