


How do biological organisms use energy worksheet answer key

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1	Carbohydrate	Monosaccharides	Glucose
2	Carbohydrate	Disaccharides	Sucrose, Maltose, Lactose
3	Carbohydrate	Polysaccharides	Starch, Glycogen, Cellulose
4	Lipid	Triglycerides	Oil, Fat
5	Lipid	Phospholipids	Cell membrane
6	Lipid	Waxes	Insulation
7	Nucleic Acid	DNA	Genetic material
8	Nucleic Acid	RNA	Protein synthesis
9	Protein	Amino acids	Enzymes, Hormones
10	Protein	Enzymes	Biological catalysts
11	Protein	Hormones	Chemical messengers
12	Protein	Structural proteins	Cellular support
13	Protein	Contractile proteins	Muscle fibers
14	Protein	Transport proteins	Cellular transport
15	Protein	Antibodies	Immune response
16	Protein	Enzymes	Metabolic reactions
17	Protein	Enzymes	Gene expression
18	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular signaling
19	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular growth
20	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular differentiation
21	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular homeostasis
22	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular repair
23	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular death
24	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular survival
25	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular adaptation
26	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular evolution
27	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular speciation
28	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular extinction
29	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular diversification
30	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular radiation
31	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular convergence
32	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular divergence
33	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular hybridization
34	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular recombination
35	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular mutation
36	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular selection
37	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular drift
38	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular bottleneck
39	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular founder effect
40	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular genetic drift
41	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular genetic flow
42	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular genetic isolation
43	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular genetic drift
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49	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular genetic drift
50	Protein	Enzymes	Cellular genetic drift

Carbohydrate	Lipid	Nucleic Acid	Protein
Made of monosaccharides	Make up cell membranes	Genetic material	Mechanical support
Main source of energy	Fats and Oils	Made of nucleotides	Hormones
Potatoes	Long term energy storage	RNA	Storage molecules
C : H : O 1 : 2 : 1	Glycerol backbone with 3 fatty acid chains	Sugar, Phosphate group, Base	Transport Molecules
Pasta	Cushions and insulates the body	DNA	Enzymes
Cellulose	Waxes	Double Helix	Chain of amino acids
Starch	Oils		Antibodies

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The main source of energy for most organisms is...
 - a. protein
 - b. lipids
 - c. carbohydrates
 - d. nucleic acids
2. Which of the following is NOT a function of lipids?
 - a. Energy storage
 - b. Cell membrane structure
 - c. Hormone production
 - d. Genetic information storage
3. Which of the following is NOT a function of nucleic acids?
 - a. Energy storage
 - b. Cell membrane structure
 - c. Genetic information storage
 - d. Hormone production
4. Which of the following is NOT a function of proteins?
 - a. Enzyme catalysis
 - b. Cell membrane structure
 - c. Hormone production
 - d. Genetic information storage
5. Which of the following is NOT a function of carbohydrates?
 - a. Energy storage
 - b. Cell membrane structure
 - c. Genetic information storage
 - d. Hormone production
6. Which of the following is NOT a function of lipids?
 - a. Energy storage
 - b. Cell membrane structure
 - c. Genetic information storage
 - d. Hormone production

Study Guide Section 1: How Organisms Obtain Energy

- By now you should know that all organisms obtain energy from the sun. The energy from the sun is captured by plants and other photosynthetic organisms. This energy is then passed on to other organisms in the food chain.
1. The main source of energy for most organisms is...
 - a. protein
 - b. lipids
 - c. carbohydrates
 - d. nucleic acids
2. Which of the following is NOT a function of lipids?
 - a. Energy storage
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6. Which of the following is NOT a function of lipids?
 - a. Energy storage
 - b. Cell membrane structure
 - c. Genetic information storage
 - d. Hormone production

Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.

photosynthesis, glucose, glycolysis, ATP, mitochondria, cellular respiration, oxygen, energy

Organisms obtain energy in a process called photosynthesis. The process begins when carbon dioxide, such as CO_2 , and water are used to make glucose. ATP is used to provide the energy needed for this process. Glucose is then broken down into pyruvate in the cytoplasm. The mitochondria of ATP and use molecules of oxygen to break down pyruvate in every glucose molecule that is broken down. Glucose is broken down into pyruvate in the cytoplasm. It is a waste because the process requires oxygen.

Biology BAC Review

Level 2: Learner will develop an understanding of the physical, chemical and cellular basis of life.

Analysis: Do you understand relationships of living and non-living things?

1. What are the differences between living and non-living things? List the characteristics of life. (Page 19)

Make up cells	Reproduce	Respond to a general growth cycle	Form and develop
Obtain and use materials and energy	Respond to their environment	Maintain a stable internal environment	Be a group, change and evolve

1. What are the ways that living things get energy to live? They have a way to break down material called metabolism.
2. What are some of the ways that living things use energy? Photosynthesis (Plants/algae), Cell respiration
3. What are some ways that cells maintain homeostasis? Sweating, Flushing, Breathing, etc. (Metabolism)
4. How do biological materials respond to acids and bases? (Page 42) 43) What is a buffer? In water, the ions can react with it. There are acids in water. A buffer is a solution that prevents sharp changes in pH (about 7).

The chemistry of living things. (Page 42-43)

1. What elements make up living organisms? Carbon

Question 1: 1.18 Compare and contrast the structure and functions of the following organic molecules.

Monomers	Function	Subunits
Carbohydrates	Store extra energy	Glucose
Protein	Make up living tissue & enzymes, structural or enzymes	Amino acids
Lipids	Long term energy storage, hormones, insulation	Glycerol, fatty acids/phos
Nucleic Acids	Store genetic information	Four base sugars, nitrogen base, phosphate group
Special Molecules	Function	Subunits
Water	Essential for life, solvent for most chemical reactions	Glucose
Cellulose	Structural support in plants, insoluble in water	Glucose
Starch	Energy storage in plants, made of glucose units	Amino acids
Glycogen	Storage of extra sugar in the liver and muscle when glucose levels in the blood are low. (Insoluble storage also called animal starch)	Glucose
Chlorophyll	Essential for photosynthesis, captures light energy	Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen
Enzymes	Protein used to speed up chemical reactions	Amino acids
Hemoglobin	The protein used to transport oxygen in the red blood cells.	Amino acids
Fat	Long term energy storage, protection and insulation	Glycerol and 3 fatty acid chains
DNA	Genetic code of life, used in replication & transcription	T, A, G, C
RNA	Genetic code of life, used in translation & transcription	T, A, G, C

How do biological organisms use energy worksheet answer key pdf.

This investigation with a breathe provides a quantitative method of exploration of metabolism. There are alternative research available, which will give a respiration rate, but this research provides an adequate level of challenge for level A. In this investigation students may calculate the respiratory quotient. There is a downloadable student sheet for this investigation (move to the bottom of the page) that includes some post-experimental postle questions (remember to eliminate the last page given by the answers). The response questions are popular in level A exams (as well as in the GCSE), so it would be a very useful investigation for students to complete it. As with any respiratory study if the breathable material used are invertebrate, it is very important to handle these organisms carefully. When an organism eats, how is the food become energy? Young biologists follow glucose through the cell breathing process until ADP creation using an activity based on discussion. 27 Visits 22 Downloads CCSS: Adaptable NGSS: Cell Breathing Design, Hydrolysis, Glucose, Energy Conservation Act, Energy, Energy Energy, Eukaryotes, Cell Biology, Active Transport, Energy Transfer, Energy Conservation, Heat Adenosine diphosphate, adenosine triphosphate Ask students to investigate, as much energy requires biological processes, such as active transport in human cells. The students must understand the basic principles of mass and energy conservation and have some prior knowledge Of the cellular breath. The participants work with the information simplified, which allows it to build on a solid basis as the class progresses. Time and discover an attractive curriculum for your class. Revised and Qualified by Accredited teachers. FREE Free Free

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