

# BIOL 1001 Midterm 3 PAL Review

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# What Does Each Metabolic Pathway do, and What is Metabolism?

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Anabolic

Catabolic





# What is ATP, What Does it Provide to Living Organisms, and How?

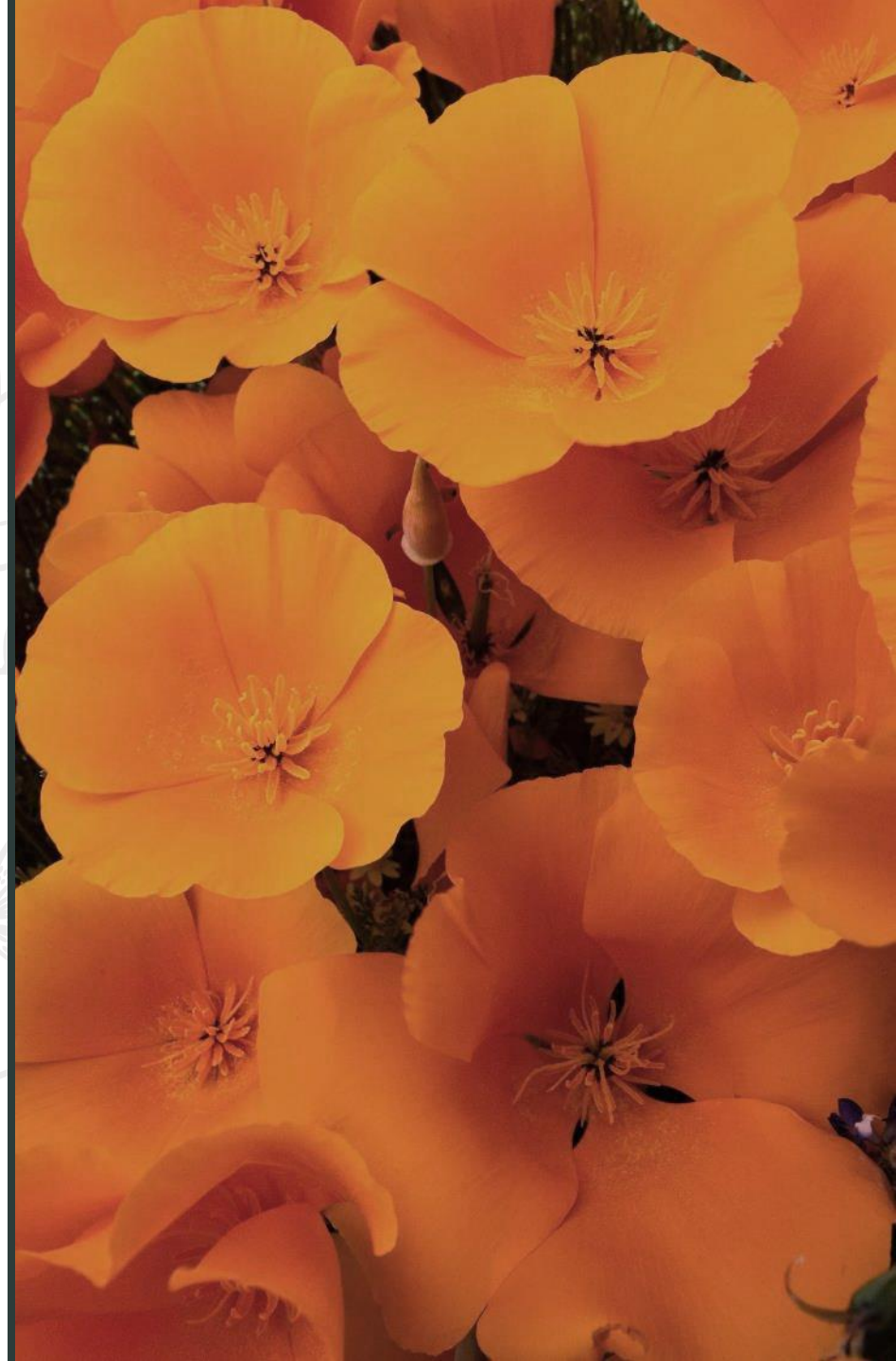


# Describe the Differences Between the Following



Exergonic

Endergonic



# Order the Stages of Cellular Respiration and Briefly Describe What Happens at Each



- Glycolysis
- Oxidative Phosphorylation
- Citric Acid Cycle
- Pyruvate Oxidation





# What is NAD<sup>+</sup> and why is it Important?

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(What Metabolic Processes is it Used for?)

# Match the Metabolic Process to its Starting Material



Glycolysis

Pyruvate

Oxidation of Pyruvate

NADH & Succinate

Citric Acid Cycle

Acetyl CoA

Oxidative Phosphorylation

Glucose

# Match the Metabolic Process to its Net Products



Glycolysis

Acetyl CoA, NADH, CO<sub>2</sub>

Oxidation of Pyruvate

Multiple ATP & H<sup>+</sup>, Water

Citric Acid Cycle

2ATP, 6NADH, 2FADH<sub>2</sub>, 4CO<sub>2</sub> & Oxaloacetate

Oxidative Phosphorylation

2 Pyruvate, 2ATP, 2NADH, 2 Water



# Match the Metabolic Process to its Location in the Cell



Glycolysis

Oxidation of Pyruvate

Citric Acid Cycle

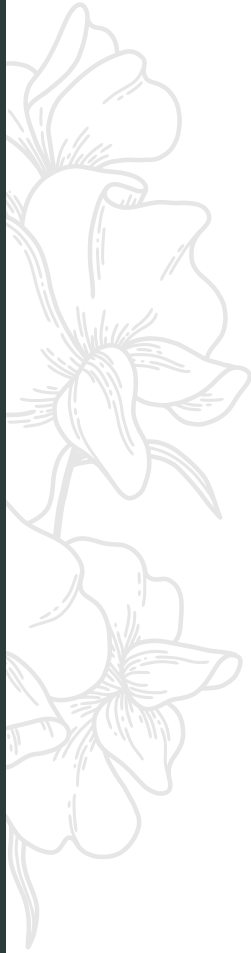
Oxidative Phosphorylation

Mitochondrial Inner Membrane

Mitochondria

Mitochondrial Outer Membrane

Cytoplasm



# Briefly Describe the Following



- Substrate Level Phosphorylation
- Oxidative Phosphorylation



What Complex of the Electron  
Transport Chain is Directly Linked  
to the Krebs Cycle and What  
Happens at This Complex?

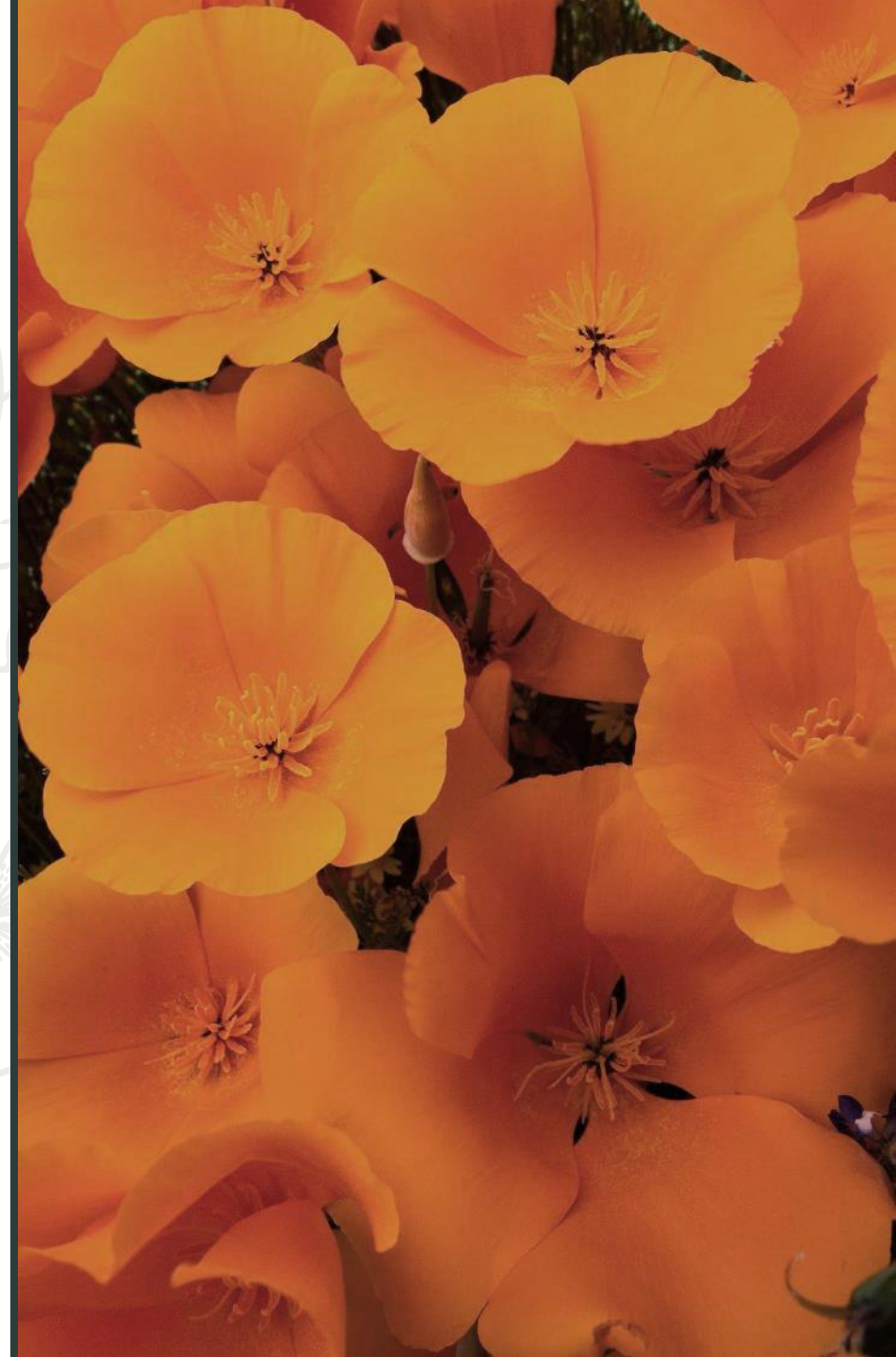
# The Electron Transport Chain



Coenzyme Q  
Cytochrome C

Primary Electron Acceptor

Differences and Similarities between the  
Complexes



# Order These Areas of the Mitochondria With Respect to Protons in the Electron Transport Chain

- Mitochondrial Matrix
- Stator
- Stator
- Intermembrane Space
- Rotor





# Anaerobic Respiration



What organisms can do it?

Electron Acceptor?

Biprodukt?



# What are the Similarities and Differences Between the Following?



Alcohol Fermentation

Lactic Acid Fermentation

The background of the image is a dark, moody photograph of pink flowers, possibly peonies, in bloom. The flowers are clustered on thin, dark branches. The lighting is soft, highlighting the delicate petals of the flowers. The overall tone is elegant and serene.

Why do we Ferment With Exercise?

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# Glycolysis

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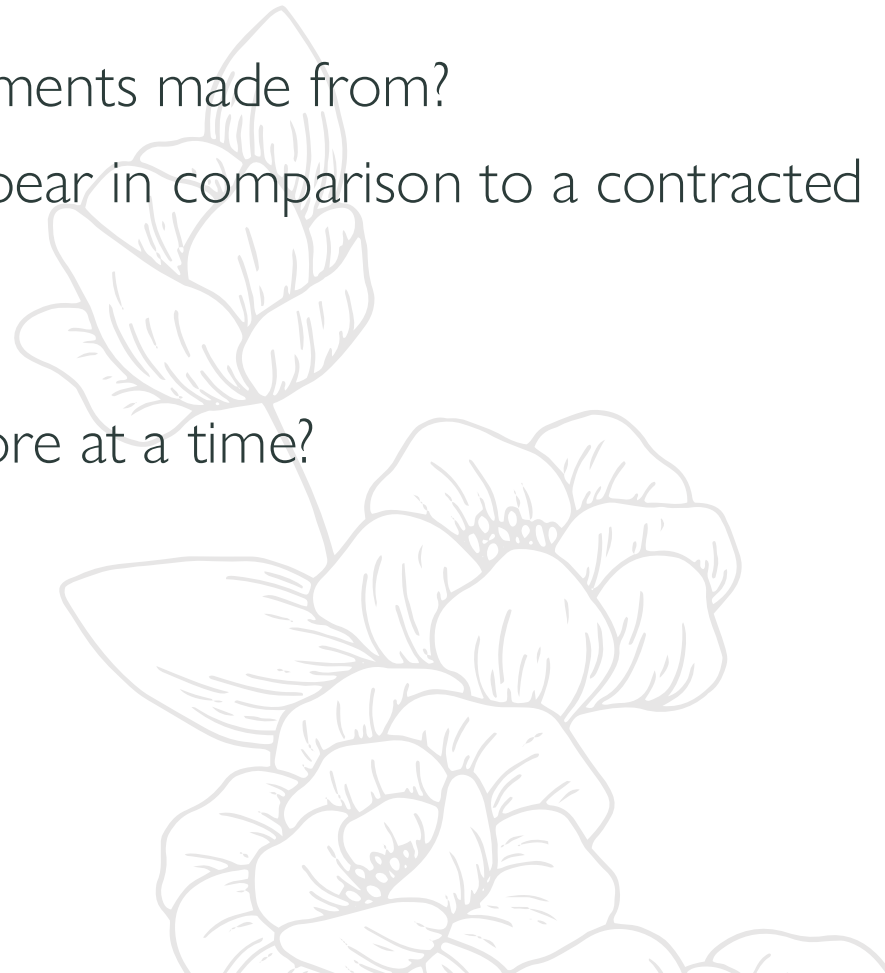


- Why is it evolutionarily significant?
- What organisms glycolisize?

# Exercise Physiology



- What are the thick and thin filaments made from?
- How does a relaxed muscle appear in comparison to a contracted muscle?
- How do muscles contract?
- How much ATP do muscles store at a time?
- What is metabolic flexibility?
- What is the lactate threshold?
- What is glycogen?





# Phosphocreatine System

- Energy Source?
- Catalyst?
- Products?
- Phosphocreatine Shuttle? (Where is it, what is involved in it, etc.)

# Which is Faster? Which Produces More Energy?



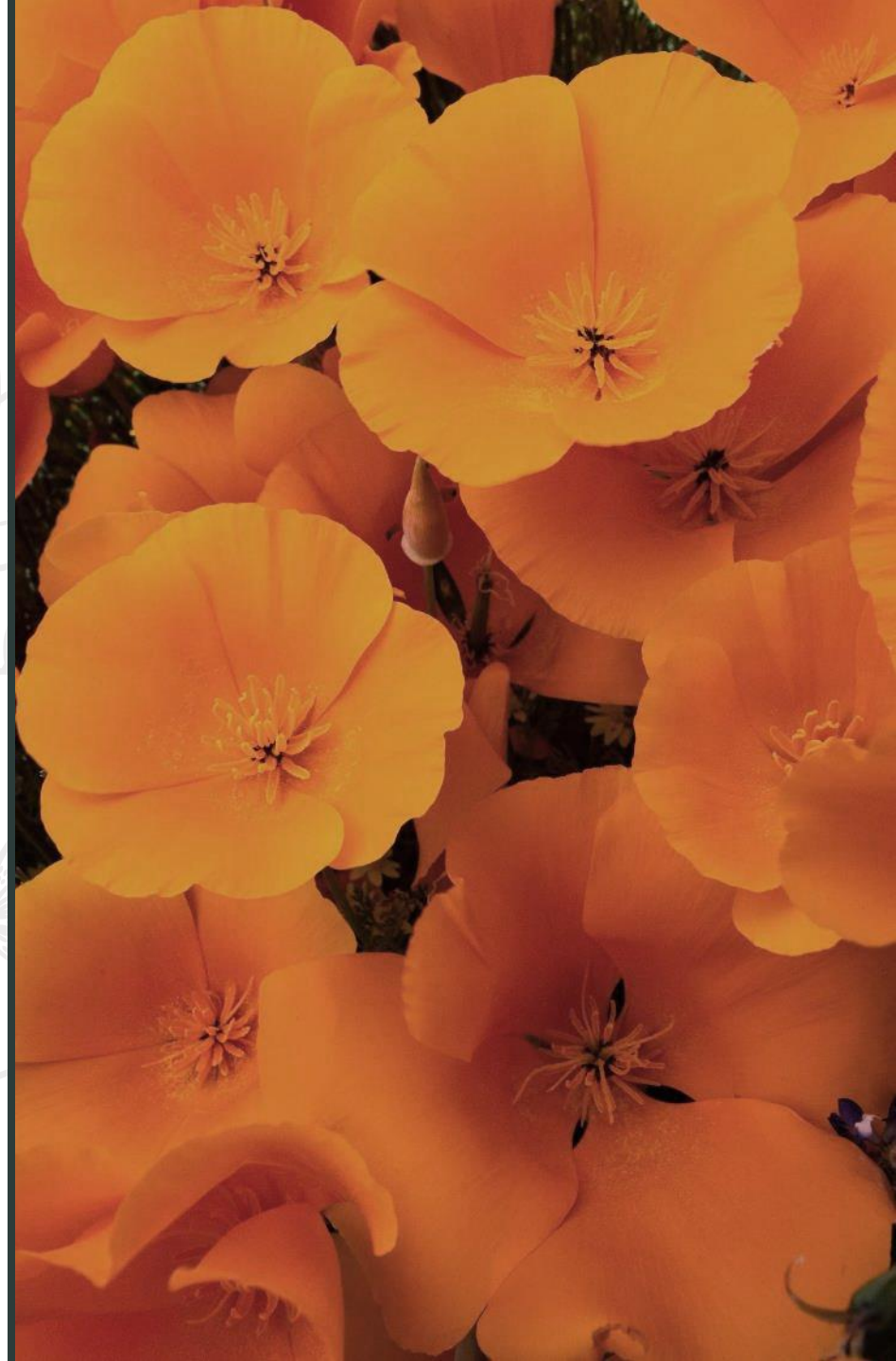
Aerobic Glucose Metabolism

Anaerobic Glucose Metabolism

# True Or False?



Proteins and fats can enter the metabolic pathways



# Match the Type of Feeder to its Definition



Heterotroph

Make organic molecules themselves

Autotroph

Use light for energy

Chemotroph

Use chemical energy sources

Phototroph

Must consume organic molecules



# Where are Chloroplasts Found in Plants? How did They Originate?



# Photosynthesis



- Light Reactions

Where does it happen?

What is used in the process?

What are the products?

Brief explanation of the steps

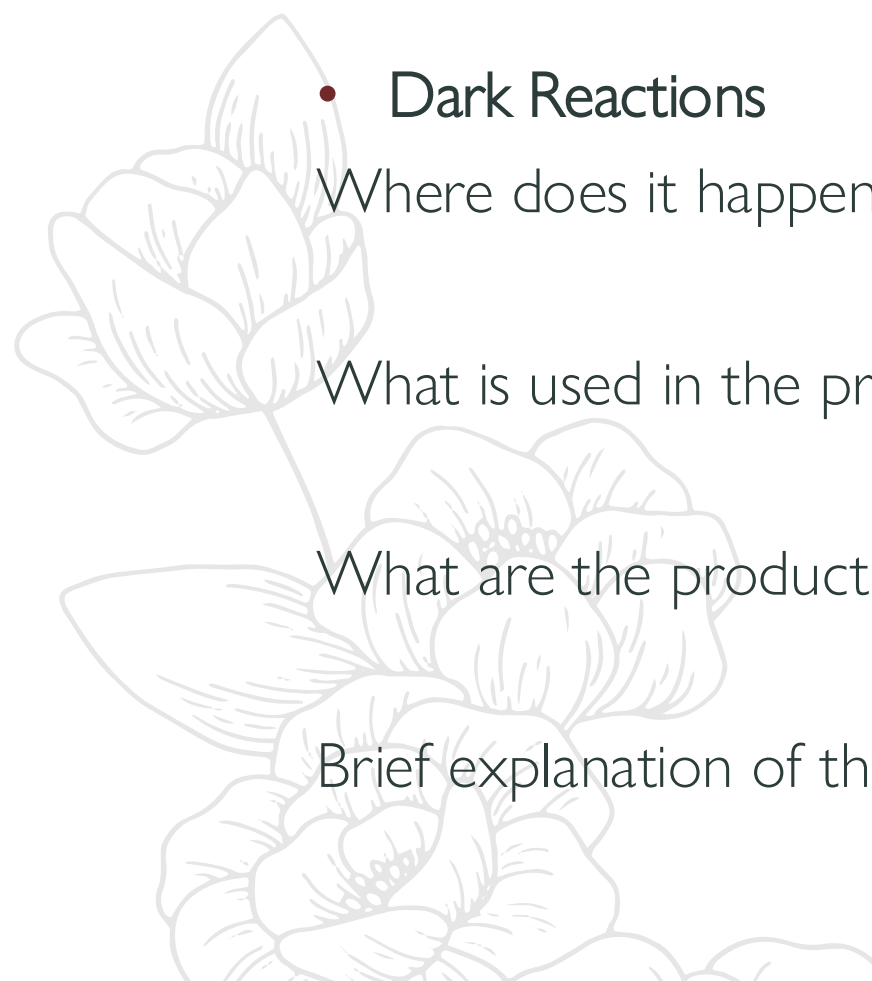
- Dark Reactions

Where does it happen?

What is used in the process?

What are the products?

Brief explanation of the steps





# Cell Communication



Quorum Sensing

Yeast Mating

Cell Junctions

Cell-Cell Recognition

Paracrine Signaling

Synaptic Signaling

Endocrine Signaling



# Order and Describe the 3 Stages of Cell Signaling



- Transduction
- Reception
- Response



# Surface Receptor Proteins

- G-Protein Coupled Receptor
- Receptor Tyrosine Kinases
- Ion Channel Receptors
- What about Intracellular Receptors?



# What is a Second Messenger?

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(Can you think of an example?)





# Cannabinoids

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- How many are there and where are they found?
- What type of receptor are they?
- What active ingredient binds to each kind?



# What is Apoptosis?

# Cytoskeleton

- What organisms have one?
- What are the main components?



# Microtubules



- What are they made of?
- What do they do?



# Microfilaments



- What are they made of?
- What do they do?





# Intermediate Filaments



- What are they made of?
- What do they do?



# Good Luck on Thursday Everybody!

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You've got this! Email me for any questions  
and I will do my best to get back to you  
before the test (:

