Carbohydrate metabolism questions and answers pdf answers key pdf

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Natalie Pemberton-Parris – 00027917 2nd October 2014

CHEM 121 Carbohydrates Worksheet

SECTION A (26 marks)

1. Which elements do simple carbohydrates contain, and in what ratio? **(1 mark)**
   Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. 1:2:1

2. If a monosaccharide has 11 oxygen atoms, how many hydrogen atoms does it contain? **(1 mark)**
   There will be 22 hydrogen atoms

3. Based on their molecular formulas, which of the following are NOT simple carbohydrates? **(1 mark)**

   a) $C_3H_8O_3$ c) $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$ e) $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$

   b) $C_{20}H_{10}O_9$ d) $C_4H_8O_2$ f) $C_6H_{12}O_6$

4. For each molecule below, determine if it is a monosaccharide, a disaccharide, or a polysaccharide. **(9 marks)**

   a) Fructose Monosaccharide
   b) Ribose Monosaccharide
   c) Cellulose Polysaccharide
   d) Glucose Monosaccharide
   e) Sucrose Disaccharide
   f) Glycogen Polysaccharide
   g) Chitin Polysaccharide
   h) Starch Polysaccharide
   i) Maltose Disaccharide

5. Complete these word equations.

   a) α-D-Glucose + α-D-glucose → Maltose + water **(1 mark)**

   b) α-D-Glucose + β-D-fructose → Sucrose + water **(1 mark)**

   c) Monosaccharide + monosaccharide → Disaccharide + water **(1 mark)**

   d) Lactose + water → α-D-Glucose + β-D-Galactose **(1 mark)**

   e) Disaccharide + water → Monosaccharide + Monosaccharide **(1 mark)**

6. Explain what a dehydration synthesis (condensation) reaction is. **(1 mark)**

A dehydration synthesis reaction is the combination of elements and/or simple compounds to form a complex compound by removing the H2O. Dehydration synthesis occurs in the combination of many things, such as two monosaccharides that come together to form a disaccharide.

7. Explain what a hydrolysis reaction is. **(1 mark)**

Hydrolysis is the reverse of dehydration synthesis. During hydrolysis, bonds between complex molecules are broken with the addition of a water molecule.

Macromolecules Worksheet #2 **Name** _____ **Per.**

Part A. *Classify each as a carbohydrate (C), protein (P), lipid (L), or nucleic acid (NA).*

1. _____ starch
2. _____ cholesterol
3. _____ steroid
4. _____ glycogen
5. _____ nucleotide
6. _____ RNA
7. _____ polypeptide chain
8. _____ glucose
9. _____ unsaturated fat
10. _____ polysaccharide
11. _____ phospholipid
12. _____ glycerol
13. _____ monosaccharide
14. _____ cellulose
15. _____ amino acid
16. _____ enzyme
17. _____ saturated fat
18. _____ DNA

Part B. *Identify the specific molecule (use the above terms) from each description. Some terms may be used more than once.*

19. _____ provides long-term energy storage for animal
20. _____ instructions for building proteins
21. _____ provides immediate energy
22. _____ sex hormones
23. _____ provides short-term energy storage for plants
24. _____ forms animal and plant structures
25. _____ forms the membrane of all cells
26. _____ speeds up chemical reactions by lowering activation energy
27. _____ one sugar
28. _____ cells convert this into ATP
29. _____ monomer of proteins
30. _____ provides long-term energy storage for plants
31. _____ genetic material
32. _____ steroid that makes up part of the cell membranes
33. _____ 3-carbon "backbone" of a fat
34. _____ provides short-term energy storage for animals
35. _____ many sugars
36. _____ monomer of nucleic acids
37. _____ forms the cell wall of plant cells
38. _____ another name for protein

Ch 9 Cellular Respiration: Harvesting Chemical Energy

Review Questions

1. Starting with glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), write the overall reactions for aerobic respiration.
   $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6H_2O + 6CO_2 + 38$ ATP
2. How is aerobic cellular respiration the opposite of photosynthesis?
   $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6H_2O + 6CO_2 + 38$ ATP CELLULAR RESPIRATION

   $6H_2O + 6CO_2 +$ sunlight $\rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$ PHOTOSYNTHESIS

   If we look at the two reactions closely we notice that the products for cellular respiration are the reactants for photosynthesis and the products for photosynthesis are the reactants for cellular respiration. Basically the two reactions are the reverse of each other.
3. Name the five stages of cellular respiration.
   Cells that completely break down glucose into carbon dioxide and water during aerobic cellular respiration have the following five stages: glycolysis, transition reaction, Krebb's cycle, electron transport chain (system) and chemiosmosis.
4. Where in the cell does glycolysis take place?
   All cells whether they have mitochondria or not have glycolysis occurring within the cytosol of the cell. Only those cells that utilize oxygen continue to extract energy from the pyruvate formed from glycolysis.
5. How much ATP is required to split a glucose molecule in half?
   An initial input of two (2) ATP molecules is required to start the process of glycolysis.
6. What is the net gain in ATP at the end of glycolysis?
   At the end of glycolysis there are four ATP molecules formed, but there will only be a net gain of two(2) ATP molecules since two ATP molecules were used in the energy investment stage of glycolysis.
7. What is the difference between fermentation and aerobic cellular respiration?
   "One catabolic process, fermentation, is a partial degradation of sugars that occurs without the use of oxygen. However, the most prevalent and efficient catabolic pathway is cellular respiration, in which oxygen is consumed as a reactant along with the organic fuel (*aerobic* is from the Greek *aer*, air and *bios*, life). The cells of most eukaryotic and many prokaryotic organisms cary out aerobic cellular respiration." (Text quoted from page 163 of the textbook)
8. Which produces more ATP per glucose molecule, fermentation or aerobic cellular respiration?
   During aerobic respiration a glucose molecule can yield 38 ATP molecules while the process of glycolysis yields only 2 ATP molecules for each glucose molecule consumed. Thus it is easy to see that Aerobic respiration yields 19 times more ATP than fermentation.
9. Identify the products for each of the stages of cellular respiration.
   Glycolysis forms the products of pyruvate which still have some potential energy that can be extracted during the subsequent stages of cellular respiration. In addition to the pyruvate, 2 NADH are formed and enter the electron transport chain and a net gain of 2 ATP molecules also are produced in glycolysis. During the transition reaction, each pyruvate is converted into Acetyl Coenzyme A and a carbon dioxide molecule is formed. In addition a molecule of NADH is also formed for each pyruvate molecule during the transition reaction. This

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Quiz & Worksheet - Working with Arithmetic Series

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1.
What is the common difference of this sequence?
{1, 2, 4, 16, . . .}

- This is not an arithmetic sequence.
- 3
- 2
- 5
- 6

2.
What is the common difference of this sequence?
{4, 7, 10, 13, . . .}

- 1
- 5
- 2
- 4
- 3

3. Which of the following is an arithmetic sequence?

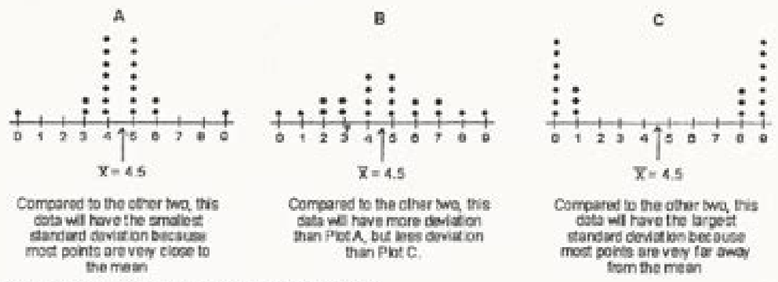
- {1, 5, 25, . . .}
- {16, 8, 4 . . .}
- {5, 7, 9, 11, . . .}
- {2, 20, 200}
- {1, 2, 4, 8, . . .}

STA 2e: Sect. 2.2 Worksheet #2 — Name _____

STANDARD DEVIATION

For a set of data points, the ***standard deviation*** measures spread by looking at how far the observations are from their mean. For samples, standard deviation is denoted by s.

For instance, here are some examples. Each graph has a spread of 0 to 9.



Compared to the other two, this data will have the smallest standard deviation because most points are very close to the mean

Compared to the other two, this data will have more deviation than Plot A, but less deviation than Plot C.

Compared to the other two, this data will have the largest standard deviation because most points are very far away from the mean

Here is the formula for finding the standard deviation:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1-\bar{x})^2+(x_2-\bar{x})^2+\ldots+(x_n-\bar{x})^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

s^2 is called the variance.

variance = (standard deviation)^2

Find the variance and standard deviation for each of the following sets.

1. 3, 5, 5, 7, 8, 2, 7, 5

   a. Make a dotplot.

   b. n = ...

   c. $\bar{x}$ = ...

   d. Complete the table at the right.

   e. $\sum(x-\bar{x})^2$ = ...

   f. $variance = s^2 = \frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{n-1} = \frac{.....}{.....} = ...$

   g. s = ...

x	$x-\bar{x}$	$(x-\bar{x})^2$
	$\sum(x-\bar{x})=$	$\sum(x-\bar{x})^2=$

(a) hexokine (B) glycophate (B) phosphate) The enzyme that transfers a phosphate group to fructosa-6-phosphate in glucolysis a) is called phosphoructochinase-2 b) catalyzes a reversible reaction C) produces fructose-2.6-bisphosphate ASS ASS ASS ASS ASS AS AS AS AS AS AM a product d) is the limiting enzyme of velocity for the 6 glucolyTP. The enzyme that NADH produces from a phosphate triosis in glucolytic pathway A) uses Nad+ and dihydroxycetone as substrates B) produces 3- phosphoglycerate and nadh c) is reversible d) is called 3-phosphoglycerate quinasa e) uses fadh2 and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate 7 as subsphate. The first phosphorylation at substrate level in glycolysis (a) produces 3-phosphoglycerate as product B) produces ADP B) produces ADP De AMP C) is called glycerraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase d) is called phosphoructochinacea E) is8). The enzyme that catalyzes the second phosphorylation at the substrate level of ##### ##nogaculg ot nilusni eht ,etats gnitsaf eht gniretne nehW Â Ã.emyzne eno naht erom ta sisylocylg tibihni lliw nogaculg hgih ,revil eht nI .)02 1-esanikotcurfohpsohp ot etahpsohpsib-6,2-esotcurf fo gnidnib desaercnI)e 2-esanikotcurfohpsohp Fo noibihni dna Esat Esat Esatsib-6,2-Esotcurf Fo Noitavitca)d A Esanic Nietorp Yb semyzne Fo Noitalihpsahp Desercni)C Edacsac Eht Fo GNIDNIDNIDNIDNID STETNIDNIDNIDNIDNIDNIDIHEH enirhpenipe desaercni yberehw yawhtap eht fo trap era gniwollof eht fo lla ,elcsum eht nI .)91 1-esanikotcurfohpsohp ot etahpsohpsib-6,2-esotcurf fo gnidnib desaercnI)e 2-esanikotcurfohpsohp fo noitibihni dna esatahpsohpsib-6,2-esotcurf fo noitavitcA) Esanic Nietorp yb semyzne Foitalahpsop Desercni)C Edacsac Pmac Eht Fo notitavitca)b Nietorp-g tg Fo Gnidnib Desardcni) :tpecxe yuth-htap yoehed sasuhdolg eht LA ,revil eht by .)8 IP)e PMA)C PTA)c PTA)c Etahpsohp Entaerc)a :fo noitatenecnoc eht nees nees , E esanic behpsahopon edoelcun that you are deifisssalc Eb nac)d esanikoym dellac osla si)c pta morf refsnart etahpsohp gnisu pda otni trevnoc nac)b pma trev tivevnac))61 Esanik Etarectolgohp-3)e 2-esanicurfohpsahp)d 1-esanicotcurfohpsahp)c Esanikoculg)b Esanikoxeh) PMA/PTA EHT .)51 .Seussit rehto ot revil eht morvt socult esoculg)e esoculg ettcal fo noisrevnoc Eht yb decudorp si pta)d revil eht trevnoc etatcal A sisylocylg ciborea Fo Tluser eht drops and all the following occurs EXCEPT: a) Kinase protein A phosphorylate pyruvate kinase b)The passage of the pyruvate kinase c) Kinasa protein A phosphorylate phosphorylate phosphoatokinasa-2/fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase d) The concentration of fructose-2.6-bisphosphate will decrease e)The liver will not be able to synthesize the pyruvate of phosphoenolpyruvate 21) Your patient has a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease so not enough oxygen is reaching their tissues. You would expect all the following EXCEPTO a) The electron transport chain would be inhibited b) Glycolysis would be activated by a low ATP/ADP ratio (c) NADH and pyruvate concentrations would be less than normal (d) Less than normal H+ quantities would be pumped out of mitochondria e) Less than normal ATP quantities would be synthesized by ATP synthase 22) Your patient has been walking and starts running. All the following changes would occur EXCEPTO: (a) ATP hydrolysis by muscle would increase (b) ADP concentrations would increase and glucolysis would be activated (c) oxidation of pyruvate dehydrogenase complexes would increase (d) The oxidation of Acetyl CoA by the TCA cycle would decrease (e) The concentrations of NADH, pyruvate and lactate in the cytosol would increase 23) The following is part of the explanation of dental caries by oral bacteria EXCEPT: a)These bacteria use anaerobic glucolysis to produce much of their energy b) Lactate has a pKa of 10 d) Under a pH of 5,5, the decalcification of the tooth enamel and dentin occurs e) Hydroxiapatite as crystals dissolve in acid solution. 24) As for the next reaction, all the answers are true EXCEPT? 2ADP = AMP + ATP a) The enzyme is found in muscle tissue and is called miokinese b) The enzyme is found in many types of cells and is called adenylate kinase c) The reaction is otartsus otartsus ed levin ed olpmeje rednu)PTA(ygrene fo ecruos yramirp ehT 7054 :stpmettA latoT | snoitseuQ 8 c d c b c c c c b d e d e e d b e b b c c a b d b e c c srewsna ot yeK .esaercni dluow AoC lyteca ot etavuryp fo noisrevnoc fo etar ehT)e esaercni dluow etatcal ot etavuryp fo noisrevnoc fo etar ehT)d PTA desaercni ot eud esaercni dluow noitcaer 1-esanikotcurfohpsohp fo etar ehT)c esaercni dluow niahc tropsnart nortcele eht yb airdnohcotim eht ni HDAN fo noitadixo fo etar ehT)b esaercni dluow snoitartnecnoc PMA dna PDA eht dna esaerced dluow snoitartnecnoc PTA ehT)a :TPECXE sllec elcsum ni Rucco dluow signahc gniwolf eht fo ll ll ll la la la tnirps ot ot tna gniklaw neeb sah tneitap ruoy)8 NIHC tropsnart Nortcele EHT FO noibihni Laitrap A)c Eud Hp Doolb Wol A)b 2OC Doolb Hgih Ot Trap of hp Doolb Wol a))b cepxe dluow uoY .seussit reh gnihcaer si negyxo hguone ton os esaesid yranomlup evitcurtsbo cinorhc a sah tneitap ruoY)72 .etavuryp ot detrevnoc eb ton lliw etavuryploneohpsohP)e detalyrohpsohp eb lliw esanik etavuryP)d detalyrohpsohp eb lliw 1-esanikotcurfohpsohP)c detavitca eb lliw a esanik nietorp)b Edacsac pmac eht eht eht eht eht eht tavitca ltolw dogaculn) :revil eht Dna Tatats gnitatts ?tpecxe Eurt era gniwollf llollof llahpsourfsotca)e espsotca)e d noitalyrohpsohp yb 2-esanikotcurfohpsohP etavitcA)c A esanik nietorP etavitcanI)b edacsac PMAc eht etavitcA)a dna sllec elcsum no srotpecer-ÂÃ htiw tcaer lliw enirhpenipe desaercni eht ,esicrexe ot snigeb eno nehW ?TPECXE eurt era gniwollof eht fo lla)52 dexaler elcsum eht nehw pda ttrevnoc ot pta esu nac Emzyne eht)e noitcartnoc elcsum ereves gnirid noitcartnoc elcsum elcsum rof pta ediccaer eht)dd oxygen limitation in tissues is it? Oxidative phosphorylation Is the most important alostic regulator of glucolysis the fructose 1.6-bisphosphate? Is gluconeogenesis more important? Between lunch and dinner. With the anaerobic conditions, a major alostic gluconeogenesis regulator is graso-acil-CoA? No number of liver translocations and/or enzymes that could be responsible for a patient's observed failure to convert cytolic glucose-6-phosphate into intracellular free glucose? Free high fatty acids are a distinctive seal of metabolic syndrome, a common precondition of type II diabetes. High circulating fatty acids chronically cause modified phosphorylation in the intracellular domain of the insulin receptor, with reduced PI3K and reduced GLUT4 activity. How is low GLUT4 activity relevant for diabetes? It prevents the use of glucose by cells that stimulates the absorption of fructose by cells that lead to hyperstimulation of glucolysis that leads to a common infection of the ischemic tissues of the infection has a higher rate of glucolysis. Most of this is not fed by extracellular supply of glucose, but by locally stored glucogen that is degraded in response to ischemia. This response depends on the activation of phosphorylase of glucogen by: several innate carbohydrate metabolism errors can cause hypoglycemia in fasting. The most severe fast hypoglycemia should be expected in the deficiencies of: fructosa-1,6-bisphosphatase biochemical protein at the top

Carbohydrate metabolism involves glycolysis, the Krebs cycle, and the electron transport chain. Gluconeogenesis This process takes place primarily in the liver during periods of low glucose, that is, under conditions of fasting, starvation, and low carbohydrate diets. endoplasmic reticulum (ER), in biology, a continuous membrane system that forms a series of flattened sacs within the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells and serves multiple functions, being important particularly in the synthesis, folding, modification, and transport of proteins . All eukaryotic cells contain an endoplasmic reticulum (ER). In animal cells, the ER usually … The information is also useful when predicting the consequences of pre-systemic drug-drug interactions, both at absorption and metabolism level. Therefore, for new active substances intended for systemic action, the absolute bioavailability should, if possible, be determined by comparing the bioavailability of the intended pharmaceutical form for an extra-vascular route … endoplasmic reticulum (ER), in biology, a continuous membrane system that forms a series of flattened sacs within the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells and serves multiple functions, being important particularly in the synthesis, folding, modification, and transport of proteins . All eukaryotic cells contain an endoplasmic reticulum (ER). In animal cells, the ER usually … Activity: Research Macronutrients and Bioenergetics, comparing CHO energy vs. Fats/Proteins. Outline & discuss why CHO is our primary fuel source and should compose the majority of total calorie intake (≥60-65%), specifically for those participating … As stated above, heterotrophic (or organotrophic) bacteria require organic molecules to provide their carbon and energy. The energy-yielding catabolic reactions can be of many different types, although they all involve electron-transfer reactions in which the movement of an electron from one molecule to another is coupled with an energy-trapping reaction that yields ATP. Some … Carbohydrate digestion begins in the mouth. Starch, a polysaccharide, is hydrolysed into the disaccharide maltose by salivary amylase. The effect of changing pH and temperature on the digestion of starch was investigated by a group of students. The … Start studying Metabolism. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools. Home. ... carbohydrate and lipid metabolism B) synthesis of bile salts C) ... Which of the following molecules are considered key molecules at metabolic crossroads? A) glucose-6 … 02/07/2020 · Clifton PM, et al. Long term weight maintenance after advice to consume low carbohydrate, higher protein diets -- A systematic review and meta-analysis. Nutrition, Metabolism & Cardiovascular Diseases. 2014;24:224. Liebman M. When and why carbohydrate restriction can be a viable option. Nutrition. 2014;30:748. Fields H, et al. Answers for Critical Thinking Questions. Glucose is oxidized during glycolysis, creating pyruvate, which is processed through the Krebs cycle to produce NADH, FADH 2, ATP, and CO 2. The FADH 2 and NADH yield ATP. Upon entry into the cell, hexokinase or glucokinase phosphorylates glucose, converting it into glucose-6-phosphate. As stated above, heterotrophic (or organotrophic) bacteria require organic molecules to provide their carbon and energy. The energy-yielding catabolic reactions can be of many different types, although they all involve electron-transfer reactions in which the movement of an electron from one molecule to another is coupled with an energy-trapping reaction that yields ATP. Some … Biology Questions and Answers Form 2; More than 5000 biology questions and answers to help you study biology. 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