General Biology - Chapter 6 Review

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This review is meant to highlight basic concepts from Chapter 6. It does not cover all concepts presented by your instructor. Refer back to your notes, unit objectives, labs, handouts, etc. to further prepare for your exam.

- 1. Define the 1st and 2nd Laws of Thermodynamics and give an example of how each relates to living systems.
- 2. Describe the difference between an endergonic and exergonic reaction and give an example of each.
- 3. Define kinetic and potential energy and how they relate to the 1st Law of Thermodynamics.
- 4. Describe the structure and function of ATP. Describe the ATP cycle.

ll in t	he blank/True or False	
5.	is the term for the "extra" energy needed to get a chemical reaction started?	
6.	are molecules that catalyze reactions.	
7.	An apple is an example of potential energy. True or false?	
8.	When chemical bonds are broken, energy is released; this is an example of anreaction.	
9.	When chemical bonds are built, energy is required; this is an example of a reaction.	
10.). Energy conversion is not 100% efficient, some energy is wasted which generally leads to an increase in disorder. True or false?	
11.	Entropy is an increase in the order of a system. True or false?	
12.	Entropy is another way of referring to the second law of thermodynamics. True or false?	
13.	help make reactions more efficient by lowering the activation energy needed to	
	start the reaction.	
14.	The part of an enzyme where a substrate binds is called the	
	Enzymes are mostly composed of the following organic molecule:	
16.	The is the molecule that undergoes a reaction with the help of an enzyme.	
17.	An enzyme is used up during a reaction. True or false?	
18.	Increasing the amount of substrate and also the amount of enzyme can the rate of reaction.	
19.	If the 3D-shape of an enzyme is changed due to increased temperature it is said to be	
	, and it can no longer bind effectively to a substrate.	
20.	ATP is a nucleotide composed of the nitrogen-containing base guanine, a 5-carbon sugar, and 3 phosphates. True or false?	
21.	ATP breakdown is coupled to an endergonic reaction that requires energy. True or false?	
22.	A nonprotein organic molecule that helps an enzyme to work properly at the active site is a	
	Vitamin deficiencies usually result in decreased enzymatic deficiency. True or false?	
24.	Decreased enzyme activity is called enzyme	

atching:	A – endergonic or B -exergonic
25	_Release energy
26	_Absorb energy
27	_Has a negative ΔG and occur spontaneously
28	_Has a positive ΔG and occur nonspontaneously
29	_Energy is released
30	_Require an input of energy
31	_Reactants have less free energy than products
32	_Reactants have more free energy than products
33	_Catabolic reactions
34	_Anabolic reactions
35	_Photosynthesis
36	_Cellular Respiration