**BIOLOGY 2022-23 October 25, 2022**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 43)**

1. HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS

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1. Homework Check:

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1. Class Activity:

🡪DAY 6: Chapter 6 PPT Review

1. **Section 6.4 – The Building Blocks of Life**

🡪**DAY 3: Mock SLC**

🡪WEDNESDAY: Mini-Lab – Investigate Enzymatic Browning

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Chapter 6 – Chemistry in Biology
* READ: Chapter 7 – Cell Structure and Function
* COMPLETE: Chapter 7 Vocabulary
* **STUDY**: Chapter 6 Test, Chapter 6-7 Vocabulary, Chapter 7 Test

CHAPTER 6 – Chemistry in Biology

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Acid | Activation energy | Active site | Amino acid | Atoms | Base |
| Buffer | Carbohydrate | Catalyst | Chemical reaction | Compound | Covalent bond |
| Electron | Element | Enzyme | Hydrogen bond | Ion | Ionic bond |
| Isotope | Lipid | Macromolecule | Mixture | Molecule | Neutron |
| Nucleic acid | Nucleotide | Nucleus | pH | Polymer | Polar molecule |
| Product | Protein | Proton | Reactant | Solute | Solution |
| Solvent | Substrate | Van der Waals force |  |  |  |

**CHAPTER 7 VOCABULARY**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Active transport | Cell | Cell theory | Cell wall | Centriole | Chloroplast |
| Cilium | Cytoplasm | Cytoskeleton | Diffusion | Dynamic equilibrium | Endocytosis |
| Endoplasmic reticulum | Eukaryotic cell | Exocytosis | Facilitated diffusion | Flagellum | Fluid mosaic model |
| Golgi apparatus | Hypertonic solution | Hypotonic solution | Isotonic solution | Lysosome | Mitochondrion |
| Nucleolus | Nucleus | Organelle | Osmosis | Phospholipid bilayer | Plasma membrane |
| Prokaryotic cell | Ribosome | Selective permeability | Transport protein | vacuole |  |

REMINDERS:

* **TEST: Ch 6 🡪 Oct. 27 !!NOTE CHANGE OF DATE!!**
* Chapter 7 Vocabulary – Oct. 28
* **QUIZ: Ch 6 & 7 🡪 Nov. 1**
* **TEST: Ch 7 🡪 Nov. 8**

**BIOLOGY 2022-23 READING GUIDE**

Chapter 6 Chemistry in Biology

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| Review pages 148 – 171 in the Glencoe Science *Biology*Textbookand answer the following questions.   1. Define **matter**.  Describe atoms in terms of matter. 2. State the location and charge of the three subatomic particles of an atom. 3. Why are elements in the periodic table placed in the groups (vertical columns)? 4. List the most abundant element in living organisms and then nonliving matter.  Do the same for least abundant. 5. What are **isotopes**?  Give an example. 6. What are **compounds**?  Explain how they are the same, or how they are different, then the individual elements they are made of. 7. Describe how **covalent bonds** form.  Give an example. 8. Describe how **ionic bonds** form.  Give an example. 9. What types of elements tend to donate electrons?  What type of elements tend to accept electrons? 10. What are **van der Waals forces**?  What factors determine the strength of these forces? 11. Why must all chemical reactions be balanced? 12. Label the reactants and products in the following equation:   6CO2 + 6H2O + sunlight 🡪 C6H12O6 + 6O2   1. How do enzymes work in terms of **activation energy**? 2. Describe what is taking place in the diagram below:      1. Explain why water is **a polar molecule**. 2. Compare and contrast **homogeneous mixtures** and **heterogeneous mixtures**. 3. Describe the difference between acids and bases in terms of ions. 4. List 2 common **acids** and two common **bases**. 5. How do **buffers** help organisms maintain homeostasis? 6. List and describe the four most essential macromolecules in organism. |
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**BIOLOGY 2022-23 MINI LAB**

**CHAPTER 6 MINI LAB – Investigate Enzymatic Browning**

**What factors affect enzymatic browning?** When sliced, an apple’s soft tissue is exposed to oxygen, causing a chemical reaction called oxidation. Enzymes in the apple speed this reaction, producing darkened, discolored fruit. In this lab, you will investigate methods used to slow enzymatic browning.

**Procedure ’**

1. Read and complete the lab safety form.

2. Predict the relative amount of discoloration each of these apple wedges will show when exposed to air. Justify your prediction.

Sample 1: Untreated apple wedge Sample 3: Apple wedge submerged in lemon juice

Sample 2: Apple wedge submerged Sample 4: Apple wedge submerged in sugar solution in boiling water

3. Prepare 75 mL of each of the following: boiling water, lemon juice, and sugar solution in three 250-mL beakers.

4. Slice an apple into four wedges. Immediately use tongs to submerge each wedge in a different liquid. Put one wedge aside.

5. Submerge the wedges for three minutes, then place on a paper towel, skin side down. Observe for 10 min, then record the relative amount of discoloration of each apple wedge.

**Analysis**

1. Analyze How did each treatment affect the chemical reaction that occurred on the fruit’s soft tissue? Why were some of the treatments successful?

2. Think Critically A restaurant owner wants to serve fresh-cut fruit. What factors might be considered in choosing a recipe and preparation method?