

## MODULE A-Cells and Cell Processes

Page	Standard	Answer (circle one)	Notes- write any questions you have here:
4	BIO.A.1.1.1	<u>A</u> B C D	(choice C implies aerobic cell respiration only) all living things have DNA <sup>+ store</sup>
5	BIO.A.1.2.1	A B <u>C</u> D	prokaryotes have no nucleus, animal cells no cell wall
8	BIO.A.1.2.2	A B C <u>D</u>	more surface area means more area for diffusion
9	BIO.A.2.1.1	A B <u>C</u> D	insulation - meaning less than freezing temp
10	BIO.A.2.2.1	A <u>B</u> C D	C is also a good choice but <u>B</u> is better - macromolecules are complex + diverse
10	BIO.A.2.2.2	A B C <u>D</u>	water comes out
11	BIO.A.2.2.3	A <u>B</u> C D	remember proteins? they help other reactions happen - enzymes are proteins
14	BIO.A.2.3.1	A B C <u>D</u>	Keep pouring H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> on skin/H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> keeps getting broken down by catalase in skin
14	BIO.A.2.3.2	<u>A</u> B C D	pH changes cause denature enzyme to denature
15	BIO.A.3.1.1	A <u>B</u> C D	sunlight to ATP
16	BIO.A.3.2.1	A <u>B</u> C D	animals dont use sun and or photosynthesize
17	BIO.A.3.2.2	<u>A</u> B C D	blah blah blah... <u>energy source</u> ? Answer ATP
20	BIO.A.4.1.1	A <u>B</u> C D	concentration gradient drives passive transport
21	BIO.A.4.1.2	A <u>B</u> C D	
24	BIO.A.4.1.3	A B <u>C</u> D	(not D) cell signals determine which protein
25	BIO.A.4.2.1	A B C <u>D</u>	Desert Fish? not B.

## MODULE B-Continuity and Unity Of Life

26	BIO.B.1.1.1	A B <u>C</u> D	
27	BIO.B.1.1.2	A B C <u>D</u>	both processes are multistep + occur in eukaryotic
30	BIO.B.1.2.1	A B C <u>D</u>	aka. semi conservative replication
30	BIO.B.1.2.2	A B C <u>D</u>	since red is dominant, it needs to be on only 1 chromosome
31	BIO.B.2.1.1	A B C <u>D</u>	heterozygous B would still work
34	BIO.B.2.1.2	A B C <u>D</u>	non-homologous chromosome swapped parts - some students may not have this graphic in their packet

(skip)  
if graphic  
is missing

- 35 BIO.B.2.2.1 A  B C D *not C - transcription is making mRNA / not A prokaryotes no nucleus*
- 35 BIO.B.2.3.2 A B  C D *bottom line - helps ribosomes produce proteins*
- 36 BIO.B.2.3.1  A B C D *A silent mutation does not cause change in phenotype.*
- 37 BIO.B.2.4.1  A B C D *almost common sense as B, C + D are not something that would be cautioned against.*
- 38 BIO.B.3.1.1 A  B C D *a beneficial trait will increase allele frequency.*
- 38 BIO.B.3.1.2 A B C  D *temporal isolation, which is a type of reproductive isolation*
- 38 BIO.B.3.1.3 A B  C D
- 39 BIO.B.3.2.1 A  B C D *gene code must change*
- 42 BIO.B.3.3.1 A B C  D *not C can't measure fish happiness / I believe that ... D ... is testable*
- 43 BIO.B.4.1.1 A B  C D *ecosystem includes living + non living components*
- 43 BIO.B.4.1.2 A B  C D *not D - no soil in ocean*
- 44 BIO.B.4.2.1 A B C  D *arrowhead shows who gets energy.*
- 44 BIO.B.4.2.2  A B C D *turtle eats fish*
- 45 *see pic p. 391 black book* BIO.B.4.2.3  A  B C D ~~*nitrogen gas is fixed into nitrate in soil plants*~~
- 46 BIO.B.4.2.4 A B  C D *algae die, then ~~dead~~ decomposers eat up oxygen*
- 47 BIO.4.2.5 A  B C D *probably a limiting factor, (probably)*

not a good a →

may not know one →

no diagram some may not have graphic →

look up N. cycle →

Choose one of the following and answer on separate paper- your answers may not match anyone at your table, but you are encouraged to discuss them.

- 12 Bio.A.2.2.3 parts A, B and C
- 18 Bio.A.3.2.1 parts A & B
- 22 Bio.A.4.1.2 parts A, B, & C
- 28 Bio.B.1.1.2 parts A, B, & C
- 32 Bio.B.2.2.1 parts A, B & C
- 40 Bio.B.3.2.1 parts A, B & C
- 48 Bio.B.4.2.5 parts A & B