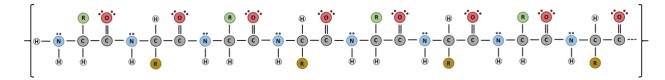
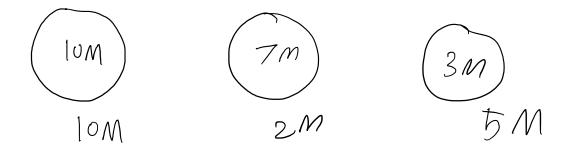
LIFE 1010-01 SI Session #4

1) Observe the diagrams below and determine 1) what macromolecule each diagram is and 2) what bond each diagram possesses.

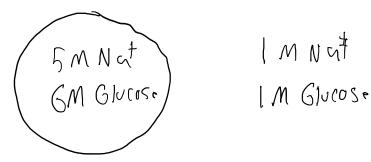


2) Label whether each cell is hypotonic, isotonic, or hypertonic to the environment.

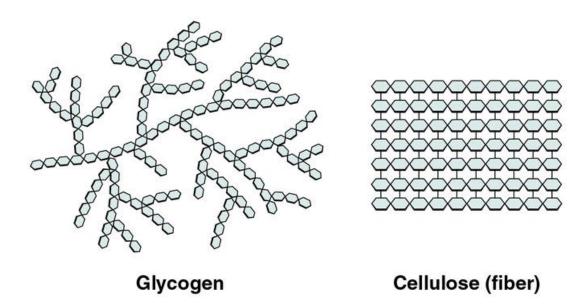


3) What does it mean for something to be amphipathic?

4) The cell below is only permeable to water. Will water move into or out of the cell?



5) The diagram below shoes the structures of glycogen and cellulose. With your group, determine what function they my serve and what about their structure influences their function.



6) Observe the bonds below and determine if they have low or high potential energy.

C----O C----H O----H

7	transfusion. The individual has th	treme blood loss and is in critical need of a blood e type B glycoprotein on his red blood cells and thus on of carbohydrates is displayed in this scenario?
8) What type of reaction would be understood wo	used to separate a polysaccharide into many
9	Use the space below to draw 1 saturated fatty acid and 1 unsaturated fatty acid what makes something saturated.	
	Saturated	Unsaturated
1	0) Discuss with your group why lipio	ls don't dissolve very well in water.
1	1) At room temperature, would you unsaturated?	expect butter and olive oil to be saturated or

Medical Matters

A patient you're treating has chronic hypocalcemia so they must take 500mg of calcium during breakfast and dinner every day to prevent osteoporosis from developing later-on. Calcium is often present as an ion (Ca2+) and can't pass through cell membranes very well. Draw a cell membrane in the space below and add a structure that will help your patients' cells absorb calcium. In addition, explain why calcium cannot pass through the cell membrane by itself.