
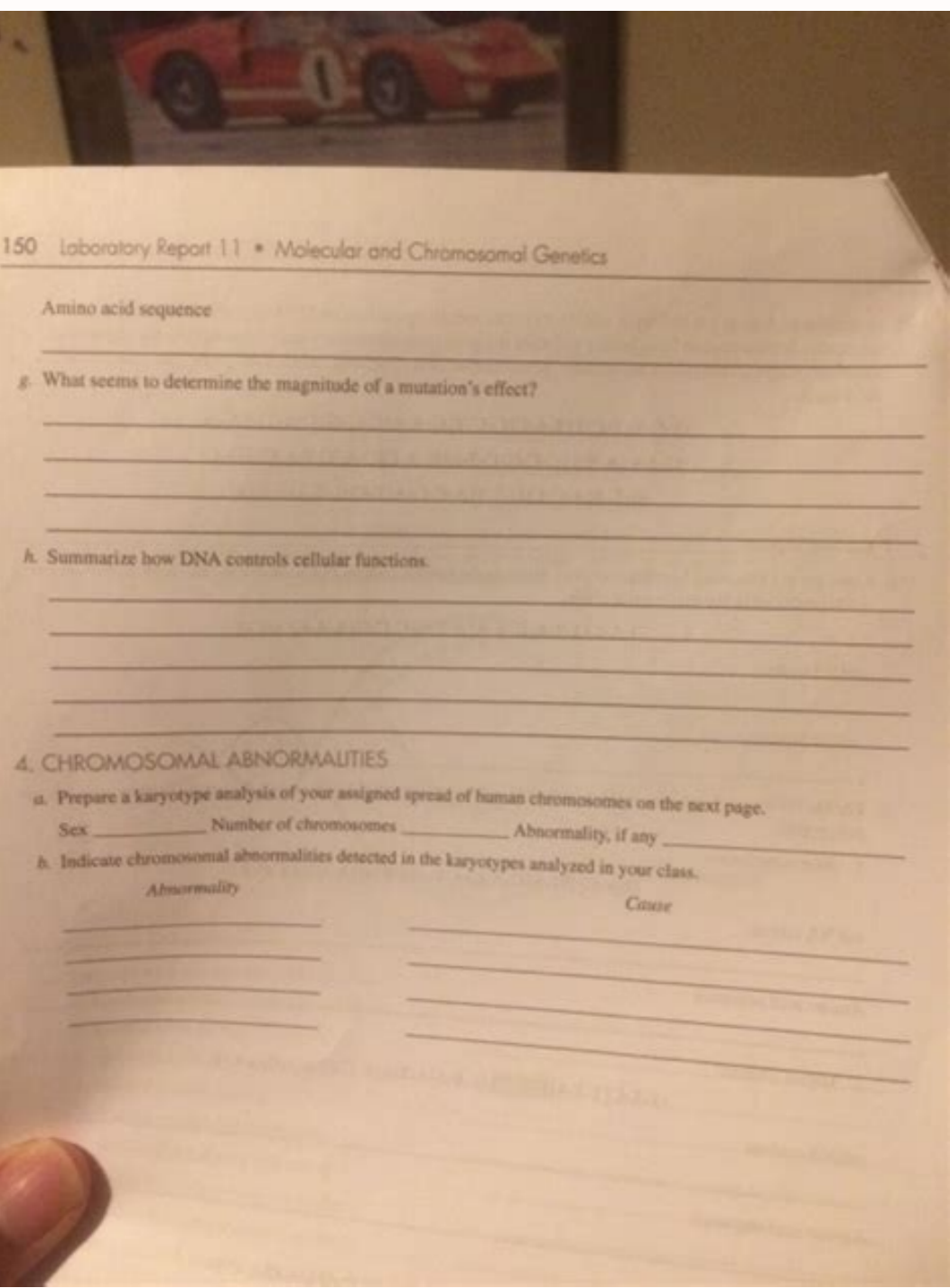


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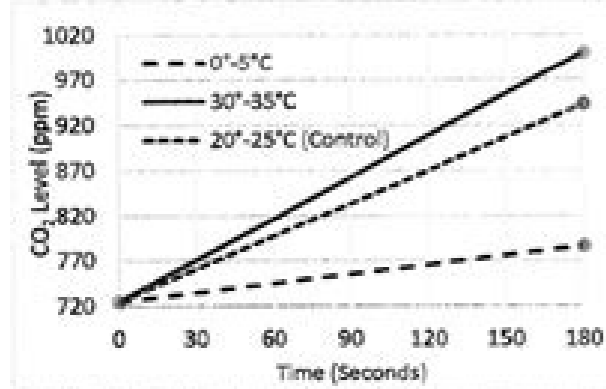


Cellular Respiration Lab
Temperature Effect on Cellular Respiration of Meal Worms

Question & Hypotheses

Question: How does the temperature affect the rate of cellular respiration of the meal worms?
Research Hypotheses: If the temperature of the Nalgene bottle is 0°-5°C, then the CO₂ rate produced by the meal worms in the bottle will be slower than the CO₂ rate than the control temperature because the meal worms' metabolism will slow down, causing the CO₂ to be produced slower. If the temperature of the Nalgene bottle is 20°-35°C, then the CO₂ rate produced by the meal worms in the bottle will be faster because the meal worms' metabolism will speed up, causing the CO₂ to be produced faster.
Null Hypotheses: There is no difference in the CO₂ rate produced between the manipulated temperatures and control temperature of the Nalgene bottle.

Method
 Put water that is 0°-5°C in a large beaker. Place the Nalgene bottle in the water for one minute. Put 10 meal worms on the bottle and immediately put the CO₂ probe after calibration to 725ppm in the opening of the bottle to measure the CO₂ level. After leaving the probe for 180 seconds (3 minutes), take out the probe and calculate CO₂ production rate through the . Repeat process 2 more times using 10 new meal worms each time. Then using 20°-25°C and 30°-35°C water instead, repeat the whole entire process again.



Conclusion
 Overall, the 0°-5°C CO₂ production rate was significantly different than 20°-25°C CO₂ production rate. The 30°-35°C CO₂ production rate was not significantly different than 20°-25°C CO₂ production rate (See Appendix A). The manipulated temperatures did affect the CO₂ production rate, even though the 30°-35°C CO₂ production rate was not significantly different from the control temperature (See Figure 1). The 0°-5°C CO₂ production rate was lower than the 20°-25°C CO₂ production rate while the 30°-35°C CO₂ production rate was higher than the 20°-25°C CO₂ production rate. The biological reasoning for these results is that as temperature decreases kinetic energy of the meal worms decreases. A decrease in kinetic energy means less enzyme activity because coenzymes in the cellular respiration process will move slower and have less successful collisions with

an enzyme in order to activate it, slowing down the process and reaction rate. As temperature increases the kinetic energy in the meal worms increases. The increase in kinetic energy means higher enzyme activity because the coenzymes in the cellular respiration process will have more movement and more successful collisions with the enzymes that result in a fast production of CO₂ and energy. One experimental error is the behavior of the meal worms. There innate behavior of running away when there might be danger could have affected their rate of CO₂ production in the bottle instead of the temperature. Running uses energy and the meal worm needs to gain that energy back, therefore they use cellular respiration. Another experimental error is what amount of food they consumed before the experiment. The amount of food could have affected each meal worm in a different way with their cellular respiration rate. One meal worm could have not eaten and have a low cellular respiration rate while another could have eaten and had a higher cellular respiration rate. The significance of these results in evolutionary terms is that some organisms are adapted to cold environments like the bear that will go into hibernation after it consumes a lot of food to conserve energy because in a cold environment, the cellular respiration process will slow down by enzymes slowing down and not make a lot of ATP for work. The results of this experiment raises the question of what happens to animals' cellular respiration rates when it gets too hot. The cellular respiration rate for 30°-35° is close to the cellular respiration rate for 20°-25°C.

RNA and Transcription

Objectives

- Explain how RNA differs from DNA
- Explain the three types of RNA
- Describe transcription

Introduction

Genes are coded DNA instructions that control the production of the cell

Functions of RNA

- This makes it possible for a single gene to produce thousands of RNA molecules

The Structure of RNA

- Each nucleotide consists of a 5-carbon sugar, a phosphate group, and nitrogenous base

Three Major Differences between RNA and DNA

- RNA is single stranded
- RNA contains the sugar ribose
- RNA contains the base uracil

RNA and Transcription

Functions of RNA

- The RNA molecule is a working copy of a single gene
- This makes it possible for a single gene to produce thousands of RNA molecules
- RNA molecules have many functions, but most are involved in protein synthesis
- RNA controls the assembly of amino acids into proteins

Types of RNA

- Messenger RNA (mRNA)
- Ribosomal RNA (rRNA)
- Transfer RNA (tRNA)

- All three types of RNA are involved in protein synthesis
- All three types of RNA are made in the nucleus from DNA

RNA and Transcription

Describe protein synthesis

Explain differences between RNA & DNA

Explain the function of RNA

Explain the structure of RNA

Explain the structure of DNA

Explain the structure of the cell

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