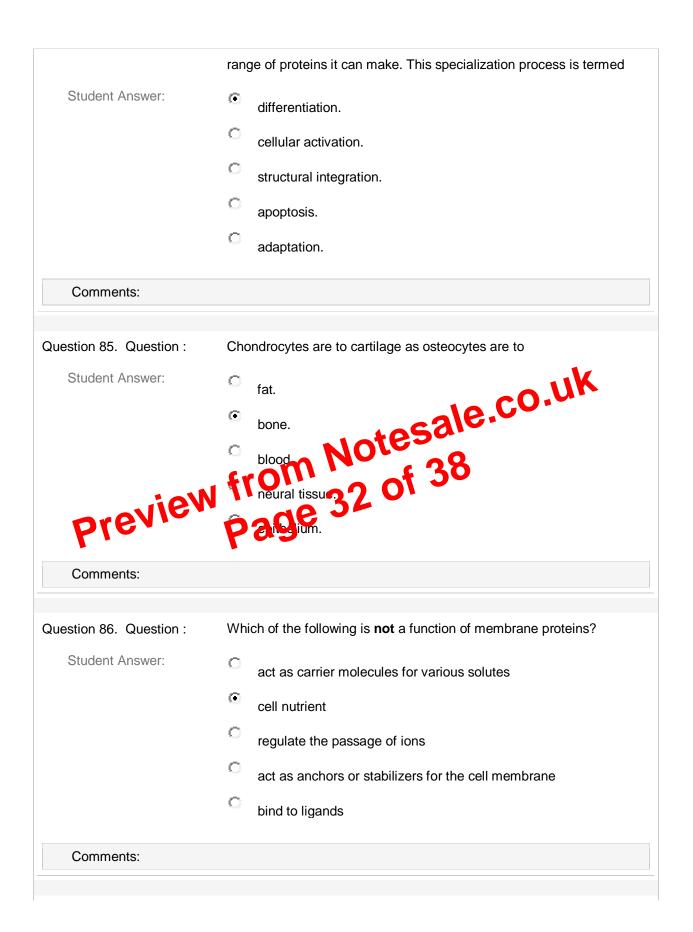
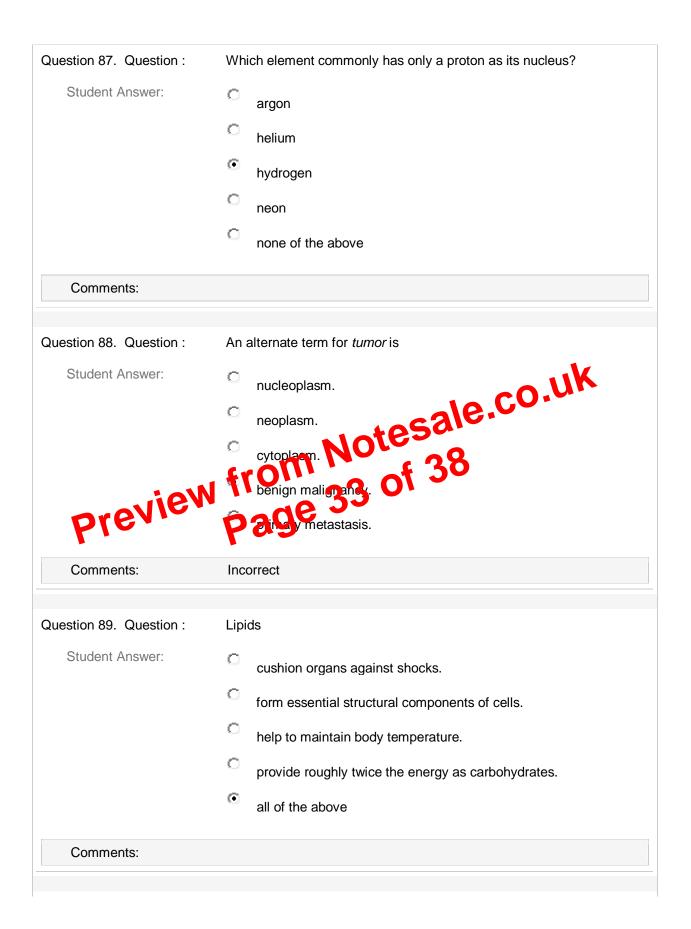
Student Answer:	C pH 2
	O pH 4
	C pH 3
	PH 7
	C pH 8
Comments:	
Comments.	
Question 7. Question :	Which of the following statements about the Golgi apparatus is <b>false</b> ?
Student Answer:	C produces secretory vesicles
	<ul> <li>sends transport vesicles to the RER</li> <li>receives transport vesicles control to KER</li> <li>supplication dependence compliants</li> </ul>
	receives transport vesicles for the KER
	supplies new membrane compliments
previev	Dage
Comments:	Incorrect
Question 8. Question :	The endoplasmic reticulum is responsible for
Student Answer:	
Student Answer.	protein synthesis.
	C lipid synthesis.
	C drug and toxin neutralization.
	C all of the above
	C both A and C
Comments:	Incorrect
Comments: Question 9. Question :	Incorrect Some cells contain large numbers of mitochondria while others have

Comments:	<ul> <li>glycogen.</li> <li>lactose.</li> <li>cellulose.</li> <li>sucrose.</li> </ul>
Question 24. Question : Student Answer:	<ul> <li>Renewal or modification of the cell membrane is a function of the</li> <li>mitochondria.</li> <li>Golgi apparatus.</li> <li>rough endoplasmic reticulum.</li> <li>microtubules.</li> <li>ribosenns.</li> <li>38</li> </ul>
Question 25. Question : Student Answer:	<ul> <li>Imagine two rigid chambers separated by a rigid membrane that is freely permeable to water but impermeable to glucose. Side 1 contains a 10 percent glucose solution and side 2 contains pure water. At equilibrium, what will be the situation?</li> <li>No way to tell what the situation will be.</li> <li>The hydrostatic pressure will be higher in side 1.</li> <li>Water will continue to move from side 1 to side 2.</li> <li>Water will continue to move from side 2 to side 1.</li> <li>The hydrostatic pressure will be higher in side 2.</li> </ul>
Comments:	

Student Answer:	
	C dissolve in water.
	<ul> <li>dissolve in lipids.</li> </ul>
	C bind to proteins.
	© bind to DNA.
	C interact with carbohydrates.
Comments:	
Question 61. Question :	AB $\rightarrow$ A + B is to decomposition as A + B $\rightarrow$ AB is to
Student Answer:	C metabolism.
	• synthesis.
	exchange.
	Compresion.
Dreview	replacement 2 01 30
previe -	page -
Comments:	<ul> <li>metabolism.</li> <li>synthesis.</li> <li>exchange.</li> <li>combustion.</li> <li>A combustion.</li> <li>A combustion.</li></ul>
Question 62. Question :	
Comments:	
Question 62. Question :	Which of these transport processes always requires metabolic energy
Question 62. Question :	Which of these transport processes always requires metabolic energy diffusion
Question 62. Question :	Which of these transport processes always requires metabolic energy diffusion carrier-mediated transport
Question 62. Question :	<ul> <li>Which of these transport processes always requires metabolic energy</li> <li>diffusion</li> <li>carrier-mediated transport</li> <li>freely permeable</li> </ul>
Question 62. Question :	<ul> <li>Which of these transport processes always requires metabolic energy</li> <li>diffusion</li> <li>carrier-mediated transport</li> <li>freely permeable</li> <li>impermeable</li> </ul>





	• metabolites.	
Comments:		
Question 100. Question :	All of the following are true concerning enzymes, except that they	
Student Answer:	<ul> <li>affect only the rate of a chemical reaction.</li> <li>are proteins.</li> <li>lower the activation energy required for a reaction.</li> <li>function as biological catalysts.</li> </ul>	
	are consumed during the reaction.	
Comments:		
* Times are displayed in (GMT-07:00) Mountain Time (displayed and a) <b>FIGURE 638</b> <b>FIGURE 638</b> <b>F</b>		