## Chapter outline examples- good and not so good.

This is a good example of a chapter 9 outline beginning.

	Bio on 9 Outline seguring.
(mitorhaus)	Ch. 9: Cellular Lespration and Fermentation (pg248-204)
~	Albert Forson Forson - Didonsone
	9.1: Cellular Peopletron: An Overnew (pg. 250)
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	I Chamical Energy + Food
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	organisms get the enogy they need from Road
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, and	temp. of I gran of water I degree celcius
	· cells break down food molecules gradually, capturing
(Has	a little bit of chemical energy at key steps
8	I Overview of Cellular Prespiration I
	· cellular respiration - the process that releases
Co Colbon	energy from Food in the presence of oxygen
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	- Oxygen + glucose -> catoon dioxide+water + anergy
	- Oxygen + glucose -> caton dioxide+water + anegy A.) Stages or Cell. Peop.
	· 3 main stages: glycolysis, kneb cycle, election trages  - glucose others cham. pathway called glycolysis
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	in recover reactions from other 2 cycles
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## Cellular Respiration: An Overview Chemical Energy and Food -> food provides living things with Chemical building blocks they need to grow and reproduce \*ronganisms get the energy they need from food \* energy stored in food is expressed in units of calories > Calorie = the amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water 1 degree Celsius (Calorie = hilocalorie / 1000 calories) -> cells break down food molecules gradually, capturing a little bit of chemical energy at hey steps 17 enables cells to use the energy stored in chemical bonds of food like glucose to produce compounds such as ATP that directly power the activities of the cell Overview of Cellular Respiration LiceIIular respiration is the process that releases energy from food in the presence of oxygen in symbols: 602 + 6C6H12O6 -> 6CO2+ 6H2O + energy in words: oxygen + glucose -> carbon dioxide + water + energy (not simple) cell needs to find a way to trap those little bits of energy by using them to make ATP Stages of Cellular Respiration 47 3 stages-glycolysis, hrebs cycle, and Electron Transport Concentrate on one food molecule: glucose -> glycolysis: small amount of energy captured to release ATP, at the end of the process about 90% of energy still unused, locked in chemical bonds of pyrovic acid -> pyruvic acid-> hrebs cycle (little more energy regenerated) L'relectron transport suses oxupen as electron acceptor

This is an example of an outline that would not get credit. This looks more like a vocab list which could be made without actually reading the chapter. It is also for chapter 9 so you can directly compare it to the other 2 examples.

1) Calorie-the amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of I gram of water largers Celsillo. The allorie that is used on Good labels is kilocalorie or I, ood calories.  2) Cellular respiration—the process that releases energy from food in the presence of oxygen. Involves dozens of seperate reactions.  3) Aprobic- "In air" The kneeds cycle and electron Contrareport Ahain are both accosic processes.  4) Anaerobic- "without air" Chycolysis is Said to be anaerobic.  5) Photosynthesis—removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphers and cellular represtion puts it back.  6) Alycolysis. "Sugar breatings" During glycolysis I molecule of Glicose, a b. Carbon compound, is transformed into 2 molecules of pyruvic acid.  7) NAD"—nicotinamide adenine dinucleatide Each NAD' molecule acropts a pair of high— mergy electrons.  8) Krebs cycle—named after Hans krebs Problemic acid is broken down into carbon dioxide in a series of energy extracting reaction  9) Matrix—the informact Compartment of the mitochordrion and the site of the krebs cycle reactions.	17 17 V	DOLLAR AMERICA SUCCESSION THE MICHARD
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