

## NOTES: 8.1 – Energy & Life (ATP)

### Cell Energy: \*\*Energy is essential to life!!

► all living things must be able to:

- \_\_\_\_\_;
- \_\_\_\_\_ for future use;
- \_\_\_\_\_ in a controlled way.

### *Which cellular activities require energy...???*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Production of proteins
- Storage of proteins

### Chemical Energy and ATP

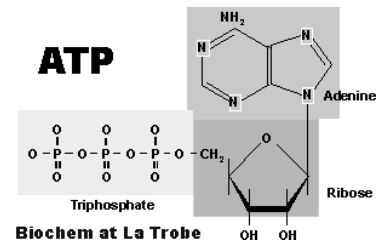
–Energy can be stored in many forms:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ (CHEMICAL BONDS!)

### ATP

–Adenosine TriPhosphate

- Adenine (N)
- 5-Carbon Sugar (Ribose)
- \_\_\_\_\_



### Phosphate groups...

- Phosphate groups are \_\_\_\_\_ molecules...
- Molecules with the same charge \_\_\_\_\_ (they do not like being too close to each other)
- This means that the 3 phosphate groups on ATP are in a \_\_\_\_\_ arrangement!

### ATP and Energy:

- This unstable arrangement of the 3 phosphate groups is like a \_\_\_\_\_...stored potential energy!
- The third phosphate group is so eager to get away from the other two that, when the bond is broken, **energy is released**...
- What is left over is a free phosphate group and a lower energy molecule: \_\_\_\_\_

### ATP

–Adenosine TriPhosphate

- Adenine (N)
- 5-Carbon Sugar (Ribose)
- \_\_\_\_\_

### ADP

–Adenosine DiPhosphate

- Adenine (N)
- 5-Carbon Sugar (Ribose)
- \_\_\_\_\_

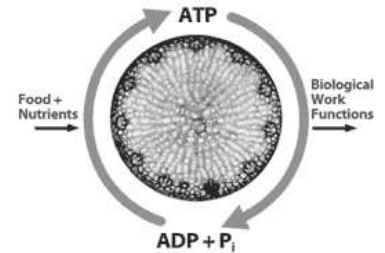
- Energy in ATP is \_\_\_\_\_ when it is converted to ADP (**Fig. 8-2**).
- The characteristics of ATP make it an exceptionally useful molecule that is used by \_\_\_\_\_ as their basic energy source.

### **ATP / ADP Cycle:**

- When ATP is broken down, energy is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- When ADP binds with another phosphate, energy is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### **• ATP:**

- Efficient in \_\_\_\_\_
- Not very good for storing large amounts of energy long term.
- A single molecule of sugar stores more than 90 times a molecule of ATP.

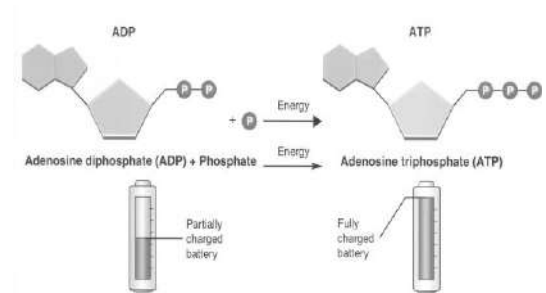


### ***How do cells use the energy stored in ATP?***

- Cellular proteins have a specific site where ATP can bind...
- When the ATP breaks down, the energy is transferred to the protein, enabling the protein to \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. \_\_\_\_\_)

### **Battery analogy:**

- Sitting on a table, batteries are not of much use...
- Put the batteries into a device (calculator, cell phone, etc.) and the stored energy in the battery is put to use!
- When the battery is "dead" it can be removed and recharged...
- The energy stored in ATP is available when



ATP is \_\_\_\_\_;

- Once the ATP is "dead" (is not ADP), it is released to be "\_\_\_\_\_"

### **Heterotrophs & Autotrophs**

- Cells are not "born" with a supply of ATP...they must somehow \_\_\_\_\_!
- Where do living organisms get the energy they use to produce ATP???
- **the answer:** \_\_\_\_\_!! (well, molecules from food)
- **HETEROTROPHS:** organisms that obtain food by \_\_\_\_\_
- **Examples:**
  - zebra:** eats plants (\_\_\_\_\_)
  - cheetah:** eats animals like zebras! (\_\_\_\_\_)
  - mushroom:** absorbs nutrients from decomposing / dead organisms (\_\_\_\_\_)
- **AUTOTROPHS:** organisms that \_\_\_\_\_
- **Examples:**
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\*\*green plants make their own food through the process of \_\_\_\_\_!**