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< Title Page >
 Living Environment Regents
 Laboratory Title & Number
 Mrs. Lathrop & Mr. Waugaman
 Name
 Date
 Lab Day & Period

Purpose/ Problem: What is the question being asked?

Abstract: This section contains the information that you already know about this topic. You should include theories, laws, definitions, and any other historical perspectives (i.e. scientists, past experiments etc.....). This is information from your initial research or was stated on the laboratory handout.

Hypothesis: State your prediction (can be an *If/Then* statement). (i.e. The bromothymol blue dye will turn yellow in the presence of carbon dioxide) Must be a testable statement that explains what you are doing with a prediction.

Materials: List or bullet point all the equipment and supplies needed for the lab

- Scissors
- Paper
- Glue

Methods/ Procedure: The EXACT order of procedure that must be done to properly complete the lab. This can be done in either list (Step 1., Step 2., etc.....) or a paragraph (First..... Next..... Then.....) form.

Data and Observations: All the information gathered from the lab (i.e. charts drawing, numbers, outcomes, descriptions etc.)

Analysis: Manipulation of the data. Explain the data in this section. (What does this data mean?)

Conclusion/Summary: statements that are based on the analysis of the data. Accept or reject your hypothesis and explain why.

This lab (experiment) investigated _____ in order to study the problem we _____. My results showed _____, thus supporting my hypothesis was _____. I believe the results are (accurate/inaccurate) because _____. In order to further investigate this problem, next time I would _____ in order to improve the validity of this experiment.

* You may use this document as a template for your lab write up

Fly lab report p.4

the lab groups together, there was a major difference in the response of flies to the sugars and to saccharin (Table 1). When all the sugars were considered together, this difference was significant ($t = 10.46$, $df = 8$, $p < .05$). Also, the response of two flies to saccharin was not statistically different from zero ($t = 1.12$, $df = 8$, n.s.).

DISCUSSION

The results supported my first hypothesis that sucrose would be the most easily detectable sugar by the flies. Flies show a selectivity of response to sugars based on molecular size and structure. Glucose, the smallest of the three sugars, is a monosaccharide. The threshold value of glucose was the highest in this experiment because a higher concentration of this small sugar was needed to elicit a positive response. Maltose and sucrose are both disaccharides but not with the same molecular weight or composition. It has been shown that flies respond better to alpha-glucosidase derivatives than to beta-glucosidase derivatives (Dethier 1975). Because sucrose is an alpha-glucosidase derivative, it makes sense that the threshold value for sucrose occurs at a lower concentration than that for maltose. This might also be the reason why sucrose tastes so sweet to people.

My other hypothesis was not supported, however, because the flies did not respond positively to saccharin. The sweetener people use is actually the sodium salt of saccharic acid (Badavari, 1989). Even though it tastes 300 to 500 times as sweet as sucrose to people (Badavari, 1989), flies taste the sodium and so reject saccharin as a salt. Two flies did respond positively to saccharin, but the response of only two flies is not significant, and the lab group that got the positive responses to saccharin may not have rinsed the flies

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 30°-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.

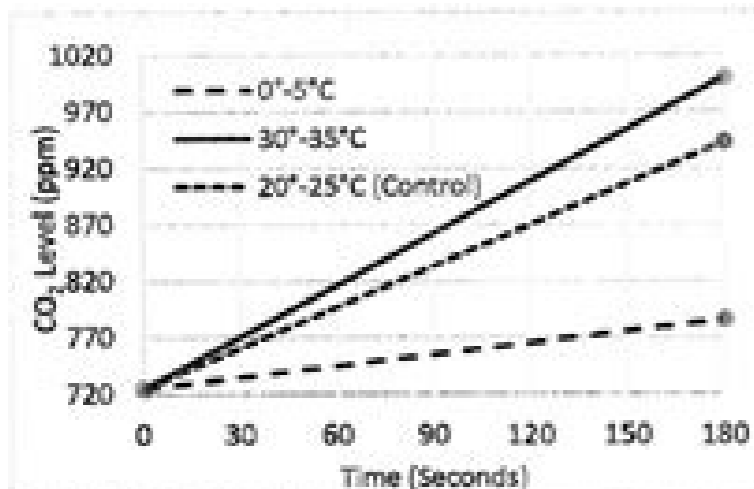


Figure 1: Temperature Effect on CO₂ Production Rate on Meal Worms

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. Their 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.

1. Introduction

1.1. The purpose of this report is to describe the results of the experiment conducted on the effect of temperature on the performance of a frog in a jumping task. The data was collected on 10 different trials, and the results are presented in the following sections.

1.1.1. Hypothesis

The hypothesis of this experiment was that the performance of a frog in a jumping task would be affected by temperature. It was expected that the frog would perform better at higher temperatures and worse at lower temperatures.

1.1.2. Method

The experiment was conducted in a laboratory setting. The frog was placed on a platform and the height of the jump was measured. The temperature of the water in the tank was controlled and the frog was allowed to jump at different temperatures.

The data was collected on 10 different trials, and the results are presented in the following sections. The data was analyzed using statistical methods to determine if there was a significant difference in the performance of the frog at different temperatures.

The results of the experiment showed that the performance of the frog was significantly affected by temperature. The frog performed best at higher temperatures and worst at lower temperatures. This supports the hypothesis that the performance of a frog in a jumping task is affected by temperature.

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Full lab report example. Example bio lab report. Apa biology lab report example.

The PDF version of this module can be downloaded to save or print. We have also studied the influence of the temperature in the modification of JCL levels, which therefore led changes in jump performance. It is clear from fig. The instrument also tracks the different test results over time. 2 That for R. Don't try to be cute or fun. You can be the date you made the experiment or the day you have completed the relationship. Bab Partners: who helped you with the experiment? Academic press. This option allows you to bypass your doctor's visit and orders of the doctor. But it's always a good idea to talk to your doctor before ordering the tests. The difference in the media was not significant (T test, p = 0.11). The same procedure was repeated using Rana Iwanna. Results The effects of JCL- on the distance of jump depended on the tested species. Have you consulted a document that somehow referred to the project? We conducted the tests on two different species to see if the observed effects were of specific or more general nature. The organization also works with other laboratories, hospitals and clinics around the world to provide tests. You can easily find a location close to you using the company's search option on your website. Quest Diagnostics has almost 2,300 locations in all the United States. However, there are differences between the species in the way this effect appears. Why do the hot lizards work fastest? You should also have a ready-made form of payment. The gravity of the effect on the results clearly depends on the temperature to which the competitions take place, as well as the species involved. For R. It may also be necessary to avoid certain foods or habits (such as smoking), as well as some medicines or supplements that could affect the results. And graphics are good. Result: If you have performed data calculations, these are your results. We had proposed that its effect could be an improvement in the activity of some enzymes. Enzymes. (1990) was the first to demonstrate an effective improvement in performance capacity, demonstrating that Xenopus Laevis swimming performance has been improved by adding JCL- to diet. 1988. Furthermore this advantage will occur at temperatures during which it is normally active (20-40 0c). 32: 1-29 Phrogucker, R.q., Krabby, S.D. and r.u. Making fun of. In frog pipiens the reabsorption of JCL- will clearly lead to greater jumping capacity that can be expected to improve its possibilities of survival. New York. Frog jump and drugs: an institution under attack The American UNNATURIST 12: 1-65 Even if the results are not published, the relationship is a record of how an experiment was conducted, which can be precious to research Follow-up. This includes tests related to everything, chronic diseases and allergies to influence and Covid-19. There are two simple ways to be tested through the search for diagnostics. You will probably be asked to bring your photo ID and the test of the insurance. Here we clearly show that this drug has the potential to influence the results. The effect on the jumping distance is clearly dependent on temperature. Our results support TWAINSON (1990) conclusions and suggest that government regulation and anti-drug tests could be in order. Sometimes sometimes it is necessary to request blood tests to check specific problems, such as an allergy or a deficiency of vitamins. These results support our original hypothesis that JCL- would improve jump performance. How to find a position and book an appointment, whether you get a request for laboratory work from this from your doctor or buy one through Questirect, you will have to book an appointment in one of the company offices. Even if your doctor has ordered yours You may still have a copate. Depending on the tests you are getting, you may need to take steps to prepare yourself. Ideally, you want this section to be sufficiently detailed, another person could repeat the experiment. Procedure: Describe what you There are two key reasons. 1992. We hypothesized that the increase in muscle mass shown in previous studies (Hylaflex and Smith, 1988) would have led to a better leap distance. In this way, you can avoid paying for the tests you may not really need. It is a good idea to consult other laboratory relationships, presented by a different group that has received a good degree or is well respected. Iwanna's temperature also affects the jump distance in an approximately linear way, but it does not start having an effect until the temperature exceeds 30 c. - has the clear effect of the increase in jump distance in both frog species (see figures 1.2 and 3). This led us to predict an increase in exponential performance with the temperature. All frogs were maintained at 250 A * C for 1 day in 1 inch of water. Quest offers thousands of tests and screening options to check the different health conditions. Before the test, you can always confirm with the search or the doctor exactly how you should prepare yourself. Then you select one day and a time available for your appointment and provide your contact and insurance information. To help manage your appointment (and program others in the future), this diagnostics has an online tool called Myquest. You don't want to continue repeating an error if you can avoid it from the beginning! Title: This should precisely describe the experiment. A recent study has shown that the injection of JCL- in the bloodstream has increased muscle mass in the pipiens of Rana di Erba (Hylaflex and Smith, 1988). Biotropic 23: 1-4 twinson, C.R. 1990. 26: 10-23 Hylaflex, J.D. and A.P. Smith. The results described above are important to understand the role of JCL- in the natural biology of these frogs. The comparison with R. One Control Frog was included in the tank with Rana treated. Introduction The jump chloride (JCL-) is a natural waste product of muscle metabolism in many species of frogs. The effects of jump chloride up Performance in two species of frogs of the frog genre Leo Lizardgater, 1997. Phrogucker et al. Each frog has been tested 10 times. The doctor can order a laboratory test for you through research, or you can buy a test alone through a service called Questirect. Iwanna is however interesting. In a class environment, laboratory relationships take a long time to the degree. We examined the effects of the temperature by performing the same experiments in a range of different environmental temperatures. Methods on leap distance methods: ten specimens of Rans Pippiens were provided 1.0 ml. Pippiens jump distance increases linearly with the temperature. Enough 12: 134-152. This strongly suggests that the best jump performance alone cannot represent the evolution of the general tendency of frogs to reabsorb this substance. Laboratory relationships require time for both students and pupils, so why are they so important? Journal of Frog Kinesiology, JCL and climbing skills in the rans of the tree. 1990. At this moment, each frog has been placed on an open and led to jump 2 times slapsing the ground behind the frog. Read an example to know what a reviewer or a selector is looking for. This result leads to a series of studies that try to identify the advantage of the reabsorption of this product. 1957. The introduction is the other paragraph or a single page. This Project Project Science lab report model is to fill out empty spaces, making the writing process easier. Rana Iwanna The average for untreated frogs was 2.6 m (SD = 1.5), and for the treated frogs, 2.5 m (SD = 2.0). And the doctor can also help you understand the results and create a plan for any treatment you may need. Once your account is created. Able to access the information on the online laboratory appointment and see your results when they are ready. JCL- A Frog Muscle Builder? For example, you may need to fast a e à, ~ "means that you cannot eat or drink anything except the water for some time before the And it is likely that you have had one of these laboratory appointments through the diagnostics of quests, with 50 million tests performed every year. Quest Diagnostics is a leading provider for laboratory tests in the United States and other countries . If this is the case, we assume that the jump distance improve exponentially with the temperature on a certain temperature range. It is a single phrase of because the experiment or product was performed or a single paragraph. Introduction: Describe because the topic is interesting. The linear increase we observed is not consistent with the proposed mechanism. The same report for Rana Papens is shown in Figure 3. The frogs were left in the tanks at controlled temperature for 24 hours, and then tested, as above, for the jump of performance. The jump distance was defined as the sum of two jumps. The average distance was significantly long for the treated frogs (T-test, O.O05

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