

**Prof. Dr. Hassan Ali Abdul-Ratha**

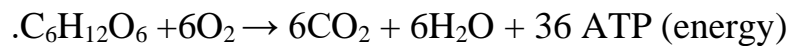
**Biology Lab / class 1**

**ALFARAHIDY UNIVERSITY**

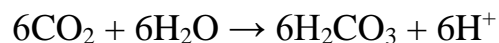
## **Respiration**

Introduction:

.1 Background Information. Cellular respiration (see chemical reaction below) is a chemical reaction that occurs in your cells to create energy; when you are exercising your muscle cells are creating ATP to contract. Cellular respiration requires oxygen (which is breathed in) and creates carbon dioxide (which is breathed out)



This lab will address how exercise (increased muscle activity) affects the rate of cellular respiration. You will measure 3 different indicators of cellular respiration: breathing rate, heart rate, and carbon dioxide production. You will measure these indicators at rest (with no exercise) and after 1 and 2 minutes of exercise. Breathing rate is measured in breaths per minute, heart rate in beats per minute, and carbon dioxide in the time it takes bromothymol blue to change color. Carbon dioxide production can be measured by breathing through a straw into a solution of bromothymol blue (BTB). BTB is an acid indicator; when it reacts with acid it turns from blue to yellow. When carbon dioxide reacts with water, a weak acid (carbonic acid) is formed (see chemical reaction below). The more carbon dioxide you breathe into the BTB solution, the faster it will change color to yellow.



The purpose of this lab activity is to analyze the effect of exercise on cellular respiration.

Background:

### **1. Purpose.**

- To observe the effects of exercise on cellular respiration.
- To identify the role of carbon dioxide production, breathing rate, and heart rate in determining the rate of cellular respiration.

**2. Pre-Lab.** Use your background information AND your Cellular Respiration notes to answer the following.

1. What is the equation for cellular respiration? Label the reactants and the Products.
2. In what part of the cell does cellular respiration occur?
3. Write a prediction/hypothesis of how exercise will affect your body's production of carbon dioxide (i.e. do you think your body will produce more or less carbon dioxide as you exercise).

**Make sure you EXPLAIN WHY.**

**Materials:**

- Beaker/Test Tube/Cup
- bromothymol blue solution (BTB)
- straw
- stopwatch

**Safety:**

- Always have an adult with you to help you during your experiment.
- Always wear eye protection and gloves when doing chemistry experiments
- Rubbing alcohol is flammable, so it must be kept away from any open flames or heat.
- Conduct this experiment in a well-ventilated area.

Procedure:

**PART A: Resting (no exercise)**

1. Measuring Carbon Dioxide Production:
2. Use a graduated cylinder to measure out 20 mL of tap water and pour it into a small beaker.
3. Use a dropper to add 8 drops of bromothymol blue to make a BTB solution.
4. Using a straw, exhale into the BTB solution. (CAUTION: Do not inhale the solution!)
5. Time how long it takes for the blue solution to turn yellow. Record the time in Table 1.
6. Wash out the beaker repeat steps 1-4 twice more.
7. Average the results of the 3 trials. Record this in Table 1.

❖ Measuring Breathing Rate:

1. Count the number of breaths (1 breath = inhale + exhale) you take in 1 minute. Record this in Table 2.
2. Repeat these 2 more times.
3. Average the 3 trials to get your average breathing rate. Record this in Table

• Measuring Heart Rate:

1. While you calculate your breathing rate, have your partner take your pulse.
2. Count the number of beats in 30 seconds and multiply that number by 2. Record this in Table
3. Repeat these 2 more times.
4. Average the 3 trials to get your average heart rate. Record this in Table 3.

**PART B: Increased Muscle Activity (Exercise)**

1. Exercise for exactly 1 minute by doing jumping jacks.
2. While you are exercising, your partner should get the BTB solution ready as in Part A.
3. After 1 minute of exercise, immediately exhale through the straw into the BTB solution. Time how long it takes for the BTB to turn yellow. Record this in Table 1.
4. Then quickly calculate your breathing and heart rates as you did before. You only need to do this once.

5. Record these values in Tables 2 & 3. Remake your BTB solution.
  6. Exercise as you did before, but for 2 continuous minutes.
  7. Immediately exhale through the straw into the BTB solution. Time how long it takes for the BTB to turn yellow. Record this in Table 1.
  8. Then quickly calculate your breathing and heart rates as you did before. You only need to do this once.
  9. Record these values in Tables 2 & 3
  10. If there is time, repeat the entire procedure for your lab partner. Record data from 2 OR 3
- Other subjects in the class to get more data depending on if your partner was able to go or not.

## Conclusion

The student must know the answer to the following questions.

1. How did exercise affect the time needed for the solution to change color? Explain why the color change occurred (How does BTB work?)

TYPICAL RESULTS SHOULD SHOW THAT AS EXERCISE INCREASES THE TIME IT TAKES THE BTB TO CHANGE COLOR DECREASES. THIS OCCURS BECAUSE THE RATE OF CELLULAR RESPIRATION IS ALSO INCREASING AND IN TURN THE OUTPUT OF CARBON DIOXIDE WILL INCREASE. THE BTB CHANGES COLORS FASTER BECAUSE THE SOLUTION IS BECOMING ACIDIC FASTER DUE TO THE INCREASED OUTPUT OF CARBON DIOXIDE. WATER AND CARBON DIOXIDE ARE REACTING TO CARBONIC ACID.

2. What can you conclude about the effect of exercise on the amount of carbon dioxide that is present in your exhaled breath? Why is this so?

AS EXERCISE INCREASES THE MORE CARBON DIOXIDE IS EXHALED BECAUSE THE RATE OF CELLULAR RESPIRATION IS INCREASING AS THE MUSCLE CELLS CREATE ENERGY (ATP). A PRODUCT OF CELLULAR RESPIRATION IS CARBON DIOXIDE.

3. What can you conclude about the effect of exercise on heart rate? Why is this so? What do your muscles need during exercise that the blood brings?

AS EXERCISE INCREASES BREATHING RATE INCREASES TO KEEP UP WITH THE OXYGEN DEMAND AND TO ALLOW FOR GAS EXCHANGE OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND OXYGEN TO OCCUR MORE QUICKLY.

4. State whether your hypothesis was correct or incorrect and why. In doing so, discuss what you think is going on in the muscles of the body as muscle activity is increased. Address the need to get oxygen to the muscles and get rid of carbon dioxide, as well as how the muscles cells get the energy needed to continue contracting.

STUDENT ANSWERS REGARDING THEIR HYPOTHESIS WILL VARY. STUDENTS SHOULD MENTION THAT AS MUSCLE ACTIVITY IS INCREASED THE ATP IS CONSUMED AND THE DEMAND FOR ATP IS INCREASED IN ORDER TO CONTINUE MUSCLE CONTRACTION. IN ORDER FOR THE MUSCLE CELL'S MITOCHONDRIA TO AEROBICALLY PRODUCE THE ATP, OXYGEN AND GLUCOSE IS REQUIRED. AS THE MITOCHONDRIA PRODUCES ATP THROUGH CELLULAR RESPIRATION USING OXYGEN AND GLUCOSE THE PRODUCTS WATER AND CARBON DIOXIDE ARE RELEASED