

Variable/ Situation	Endotherm				Ectotherm			
	I n c r e a s e	D e c r e a s e	S t a y s e	N / A	I n c r e a s e	D e c r e a s e	S t a y s e	N / A
For each of statements below, predict what will happen. If the situation described is a completely incorrect or irrelevant statement (e.g. as temperature increases the metabolic rate of rocks ____) select N/A instead.								
As an organism increases in size without any change in shape, it's surface-to-volume (S/V) ratio								
As the external temperature increases above the upper critical temperature, the metabolic rate								
As the external temperature decreases below the lower critical temperature, the metabolic rate								
As internal temperature increases, metabolism								
As internal temperature increases, the rate of cellular respiration								
The rate at which organisms' gain heat from an external sourc_____s as their S/V ratios increase								
As the rate at which hydrogen ions (H ⁺) pass through ATP synthase increases, the rate at which ATP is produced								
As the rate at which H ⁺ pass through ATP synthase increases, the rate at which H ₂ O is produced								
As the ambient temperature increases above the higher critical limit, vasoconstriction in an animal's ears.								
As the ambient temperature decreases below the lower critical limit, the rate at which ATP is produced								
As the ambient temperature decreases below the lower critical limit, the rate at which CO ₂ is produced								
As the ambient temperature decreases below the lower critical limit, the rate at which an animal produces O ₂								
As the rate at which H ⁺ leak back through the inner mitochondrial membrane (pass through without passing through ATP synthase) increases, the rate at which H ₂ O is produced								
As the rate at which H ⁺ leak back through the inner mitochondrial membrane (pass through without passing through ATP synthase) increases, the rate at which CO ₂ is produced								
As the rate at which hydrogen ions (H ⁺) leak back through the inner mitochondrial membrane (pass through without passing through ATP synthase) increases, the rate at which O ₂ is produced								
As the rate of glycolysis decreases, the rate of NADH production by glycolysis								
As the rate of glycolysis decreases, the rate of FADH ₂ production by glycolysis								
As the rate of glycolysis decreases, the rate of CO ₂ production by glycolysis								
As the rate of glycolysis decreases, the rate of O ₂ consumption by glycolysis								
As the rate of Krebs Cycle decreases, the rate of NADH production by Krebs Cycle								
As the rate of Krebs Cycle decreases, the rate of FADH ₂ production by Krebs Cycle								
As the rate of Krebs Cycle decreases, the rate of CO ₂ production by Krebs Cycle								
As the rate of Krebs Cycle decreases, the rate of O ₂ consumption by Kr ebs Cycle								
As the ambient temperature decreases below the lower critical limit, the rate of Krebs Cycle								
As the ambient temperature decreases below the lower critical limit, the rate of glycolysis								
As the internal temperature decreases below 10°C, the rate of glycolysis								
As the internal temperature decreases below 10°C, the rate of Krebs Cycle								
As the internal temperature increases above 10°C, the rate of glycolysis								
As the internal temperature increases above 10°C, the rate of Krebs Cycle								
As internal temperature increases, the rate of osmosis between a hyper and hypotonic solution								
As the internal temperature increases, the rate of enzyme activity								
If a cell is deprived of O ₂ , the rate at which hydrogen ions (H ⁺) pass through ATP synthase								