COURSE OUTLINE

1. GENERAL

SCHOOL	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES				
ACADEMIC UNIT	FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
LEVEL OF STUDIES	UNDERGRADUATE				
COURSE CODE	FST_203	FST_203 SEMESTER 2 nd			
COURSE TITLE	BIOCHEMIS	TRY			
INDEPENDENT TEACHI	NG ACTIVITI	ES	WEEKLY		
if credits are awarded for separate co	if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g.				CREDITS
lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the	e credits are aw	varded for the	HOURS		GREDITS
whole of the course, give the weekly teach	whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits				
Lectures and laboratory work		3 (lect.) 2 (lab.)		5	
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).					
COURSE TYPE	special background				
general background					
special backaround. specialised general					
knowledge, skills development					
	Thus is a line where				
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	Typically, there are not prerequisite course.				
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION					
and EXAMINATIONS:	Greek.				
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO	No				
ERASMUS STUDENTS					
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)					

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

• Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher

Education Area

• Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B

Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to:

- Describe basic concepts related to chemistry, biochemistry and properties of biomolecules
- Know and describe the basic concepts of bioenergetics
- Describe the linked pathways of metabolism.
- Compare and contrast anabolism and catabolism.
- Describe how enzymes control metabolic reactions.
- Explain how metabolic pathways are regulated
- Explain how the reactions of cellular respiration release chemical energy.
- Describe the general metabolic pathways of carbohydrate metabolism, pentose phosphate, citric citrate and glyoxylate cycles, oxidative phosphorylation linked with respiratory chain and the metabolism of fatty acids.

General Competences					
Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?					
Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology	Project planning and management				
Adapting to new situations Decision-making Working independently Team work Working in an international environment	Respect for difference and multiculturalism				
	Respect for the natural environment Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues Criticism and self-criticism				
	Working in an interdisciplinary environment	Others			
Production of new research ideas					
D					
Decision-making					
Working independently					
Team work					
Working in an interdisciplinary environment					
Project planning and management					

3. SYLLABUS

Introduction to Biochemistry. Basic principles of Bioenergetics, Introduction to Metabolism. Anabolic and catabolic procedures. Energy conjugation. ATP as the "molecular unit of currency". Electron carriers.

Stages and general principles in intermediary metabolism. Biological catalysis. Enzymes: Terminology, kinetics, specificity, requirements, co-enzymes, cofactors. Principles of Metabolic Regulation. Carbohydrate metabolism: Glycolysis, gluconeogenesis, glycogenolysis, glycogenesis. Cori cycle. Pentose phosphate shunt. The Citric Acid Cycle. The Glyoxylate Cycle. Oxidative phosphorylation and respiratory chain. Photosynthesis. Calvin cycle. Fatty Acid catabolism and anabolism, beta oxidation.

4. TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.	Lectures and Laboratory practice face to face.				
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students	Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) (e.g. powerpoint) in teaching. Notes with the content of the course are uploaded on the internet, where from the students can freely download them using a password which is provided to them at the beginning of the studies.				
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload			
The manner and methods of teaching are	Lectures (3 conduct hours per week x 13 weeks)	39			
described in detail.	Laboratory work (2 conduct hours per week x 10 weeks)	20			
Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art	Laboratory reports (2 hours per week x 8 reports)	16			
tutoriais, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity.	Final examination (3 conduct hours)	3			
etc.	Hours for private study of the student	47			
The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non- directed study according to the principles of	Total number of hours for the Course (25 hours of work-load per ECTS credit)	125 hours (total student work-load)	-		
the ECIS					
STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION	 Written examination after the end of the semester. The mark constitutes the 75% of the final grade (G_{75%}). Minimum passing grade: 5. 				
Description of the evaluation procedure	 Reports following completion of each laboratory experiment. The mean mark constitutes the other 25% of the final grade (G_{25%}). Minimum passing grade: 5. 				
Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination,	The final grade for the course is calculated by the final grade in the Lab (25%) and the grade of the final written examination (75%). The student must have secured a minimum grade of 5 in both Lab and the final written examination.				

public presentation, laboratory work, clinical	
examination of patient, art interpretation,	
other	
Specifically-defined avaluation criteria are	
specifically aefined evaluation criteria are	
given, and if and where they are accessible to	
students.	

5. ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Suggested bibliography:

BIOXHMEIA, BERG J.M., ΤΥΜΟCΖΚΟ J.L., STRYER L., ΙΤΕ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΑΚΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

- Related academic journals: