**Cellular Respiration Review**

1. Which of the following processes produces the most ATP molecules per glucose molecule consumed?

a. Krebs Cycleb. electron transport/chemiosmosisc. glycolysis

2. The purpose of cell respiration is to:

a. synthesize carbohydrates from CO2b. break down carbohydrates to provide energy for the cellc. provide oxygen for the cell

3. The NET RESULT of glycolysis is:

a. 4ATP and 4NADHb. 4ATP and 2NADHc. 2ATP and 2 NADH

4. 2K + Br2 --> 2K+ + 2Br-In the reaction, potassium is:

a. neutralizedb. oxidizedc. reduced

5. In the course of the Krebs Cycle, how many molecules of ATP are produced?

a. 2b. 4c. 36

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| 6. The process by which glucose is split into pyruvate.7. The process by which a hydrogen gradient is used to create ATP8. A process that makes a small amount of ATP and produces lactic acid9. A series of membrane embeddded eletron carriers that ultimately create the hydrogen ion gradient to drive the synthesis of ATP10. The process by which the breakdown of glucose is completed and CO2 is produced11. The process that does NOT occur in the mitochondria12. Also known as the Citric Acid Cycle13. Starts with Acetyl-CoA | Choices for 6-13

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| a. chemiosmosisb. Electron transport chainc. Krebs Cycled. Glycolysise. Fermentation |

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14. Muscle fatigue is caused when the process of fermentation produces:
a. ethanolb. lactic acidc. ATP

15. For each molecule of glucose broken down, the Kreb's cycle must make \_\_\_ complete turns.
a. 2b. 4c 36

