

Respiration

1. Energy to convert glucose to hexose biphosphate in phosphorylation is provided by:
 - ☐ NAD
 - ☐ AMP
 - ☐ ADP
 - ☐ ATP
2. The stage of respiration in which glucose is converted to pyruvate is:
 - ☐ phosphorylation
 - ☐ the Krebs cycle
 - ☐ the electron transport chain
 - ☐ oxidative phosphorylation
3. The stage of respiration during which carbon dioxide is evolved is:
 - ☐ phosphorylation
 - ☐ the Krebs cycle
 - ☐ the electron transport chain
 - ☐ oxidative phosphorylation
4. The stage of respiration during which water is evolved is:
 - ☐ the Krebs cycle
 - ☐ phosphorylation
 - ☐ oxidative phosphorylation
 - ☐ the electron transport chain
5. The net number of ATP molecules produced when one molecule of glucose passes through the anaerobic stage of respiration is:
 - ☐ 3
 - ☐ 4
 - ☐ 1
 - ☐ 2
6. When one molecule of high energy NAD enters the electron transfer chain during oxidative phosphorylation, the number of ATP molecules formed is:
 - ☐ 4
 - ☐ 3
 - ☐ 1
 - ☐ 2
7. If one molecule of glucose is completely oxidised to H_2O and CO_2 , a total of:
 - ☐ 32 molecules of ATP may be produced
 - ☐ 34 molecules of ATP may be produced
 - ☐ 36 molecules of ATP may be produced
 - ☐ 38 molecules of ATP may be produced
8. The Krebs cycle and oxidative phosphorylation take place in:
 - ☐ chloroplasts
 - ☐ cytoplasm
 - ☐ vacuole
 - ☐ mitochondria
9. Glycolysis takes place in:
 - ☐ chloroplasts
 - ☐ cytoplasm
 - ☐ vacuole
 - ☐ mitochondria

10. During anaerobic respiration in yeast, glucose is converted to:
- ☐ oxygen and water
 - ☐ oxygen
 - ☐ water and carbon dioxide
 - ☐ ethanol and carbon dioxide