

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 H₂O and CO₂, 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