

## Assessment

**Quiz****Section: Cellular Respiration**

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches each term.

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|-----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. fermentation | a. a series of chemical reactions that break down pyruvate, producing ATP and electron carriers that enter an electron transport chain   |
| _____ 2. glycolysis   | b. the process that recycles $\text{NAD}^+$ in the absence of oxygen so that carbohydrates can continue to be broken down to produce ATP |
| _____ 3. Krebs cycle  | c. the process that breaks down glucose to pyruvate, producing a small amount of ATP   |

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best answers each question.

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|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 4. Which of these is essential for glycolysis to begin?  | a. glucose                           | c. carbon dioxide                    |
|  | b. glycogen                          | d. oxygen                            |
| _____ 5. Which molecules are products of the Krebs cycle that enter an electron transport chain?               | a. pyruvate and ATP                  | c. $\text{NADH}$ and $\text{FADH}_2$ |
|  | b. $\text{NAD}^+$ and $\text{NADPH}$ | d. $\text{FADH}_2$ and pyruvate      |
| _____ 6. Which of the following is a stage of aerobic respiration resulting in the production of the most ATP? | a. pyruvate production               | c. fermentation                      |
|  | b. the Krebs cycle                   | d. the electron transport chain      |
| _____ 7. Where does the stage of aerobic respiration involving an electron transport chain take place?         | a. in the cell's cytoplasm           | c. in mitochondria                   |
|  | b. in chloroplasts                   | d. outside the cell                  |
| _____ 8. What is the purpose of fermentation?  | a. to produce alcohol                | c. to recycle oxygen                 |
|  | b. to produce lactic acid            | d. to enable glycolysis to continue  |
| _____ 9. Which of these processes yields the largest number of ATP molecules?                                  | a. glycolysis                        | c. lactic acid fermentation          |
|  | b. aerobic respiration               | d. alcoholic fermentation            |