

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 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. NADH and FADH_2 |
| | b. NAD^+ and NADPH | d. 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 |