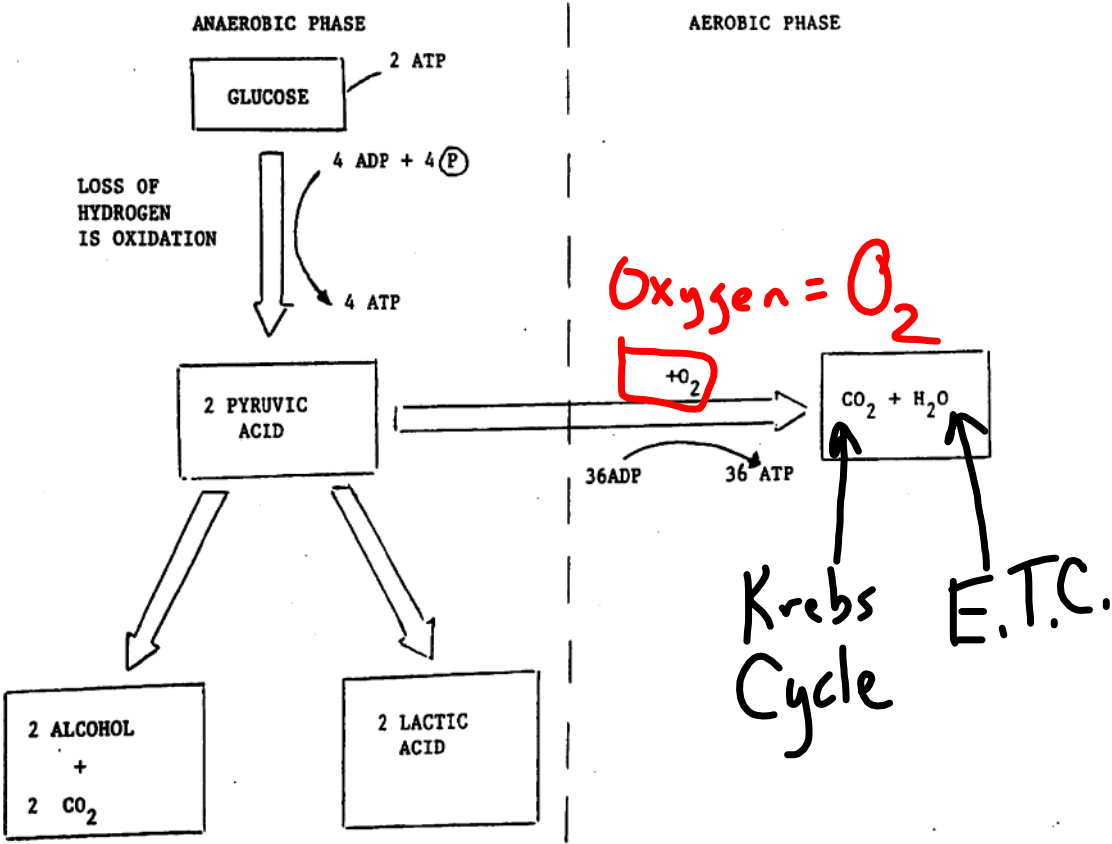
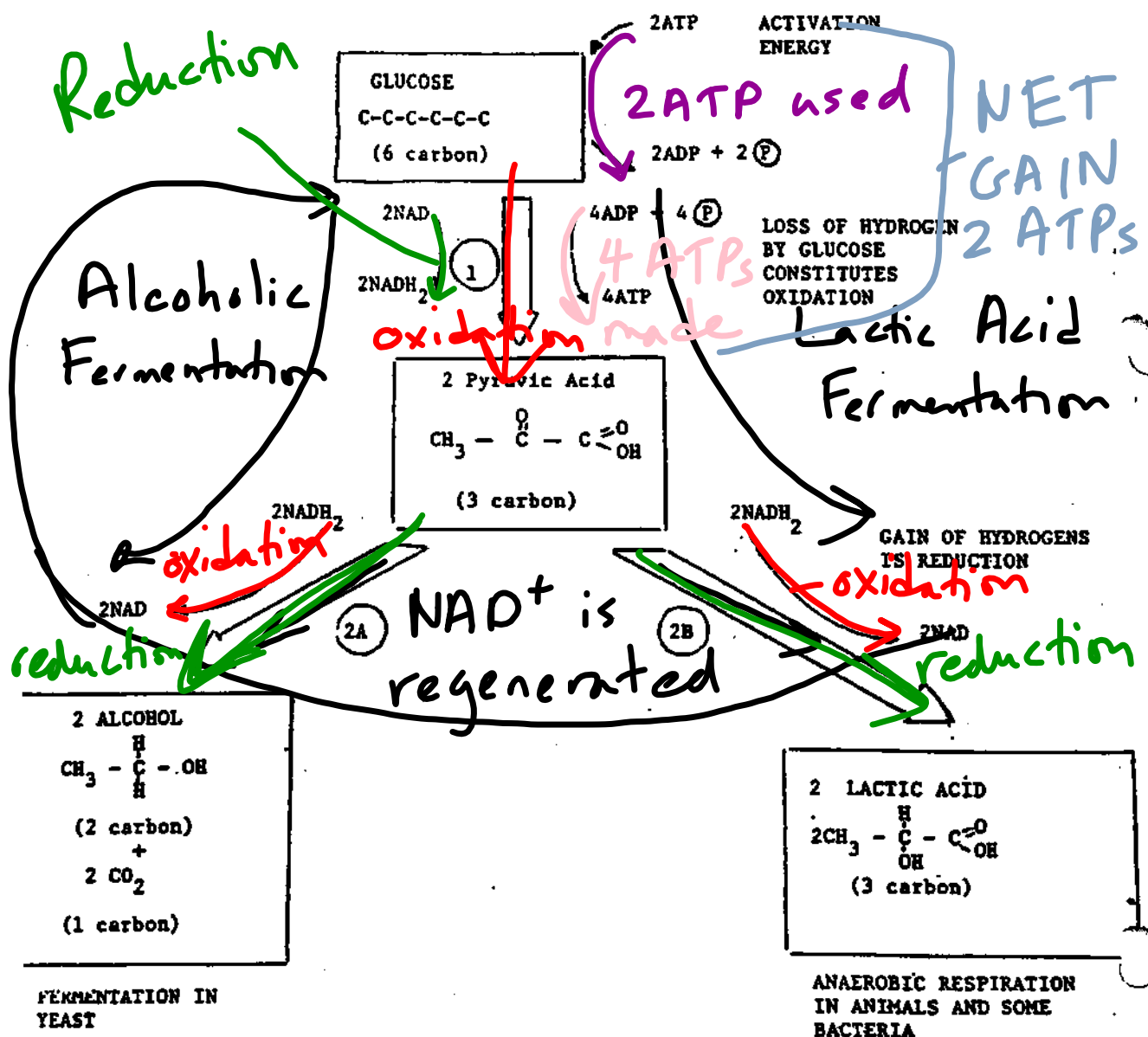


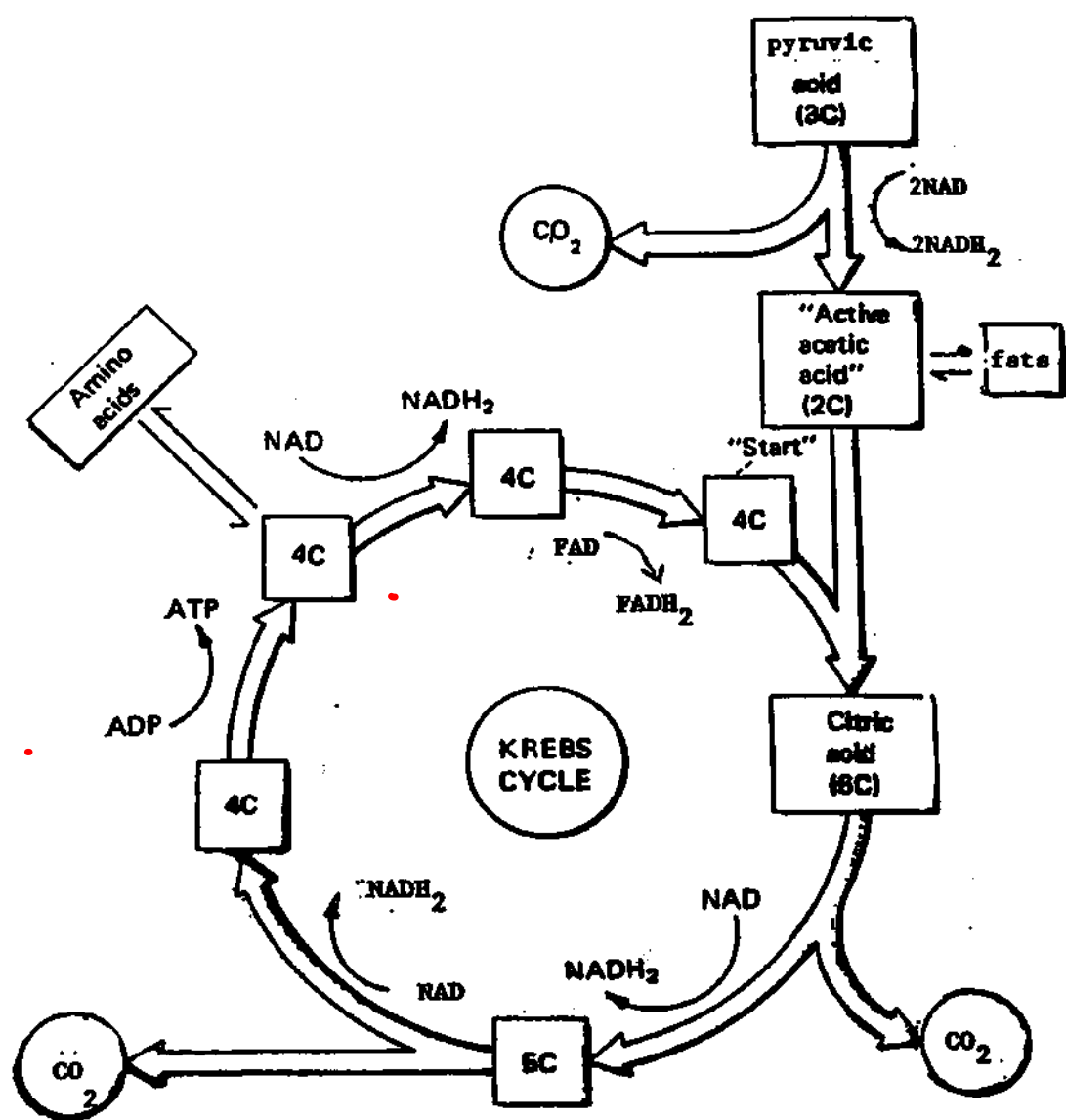


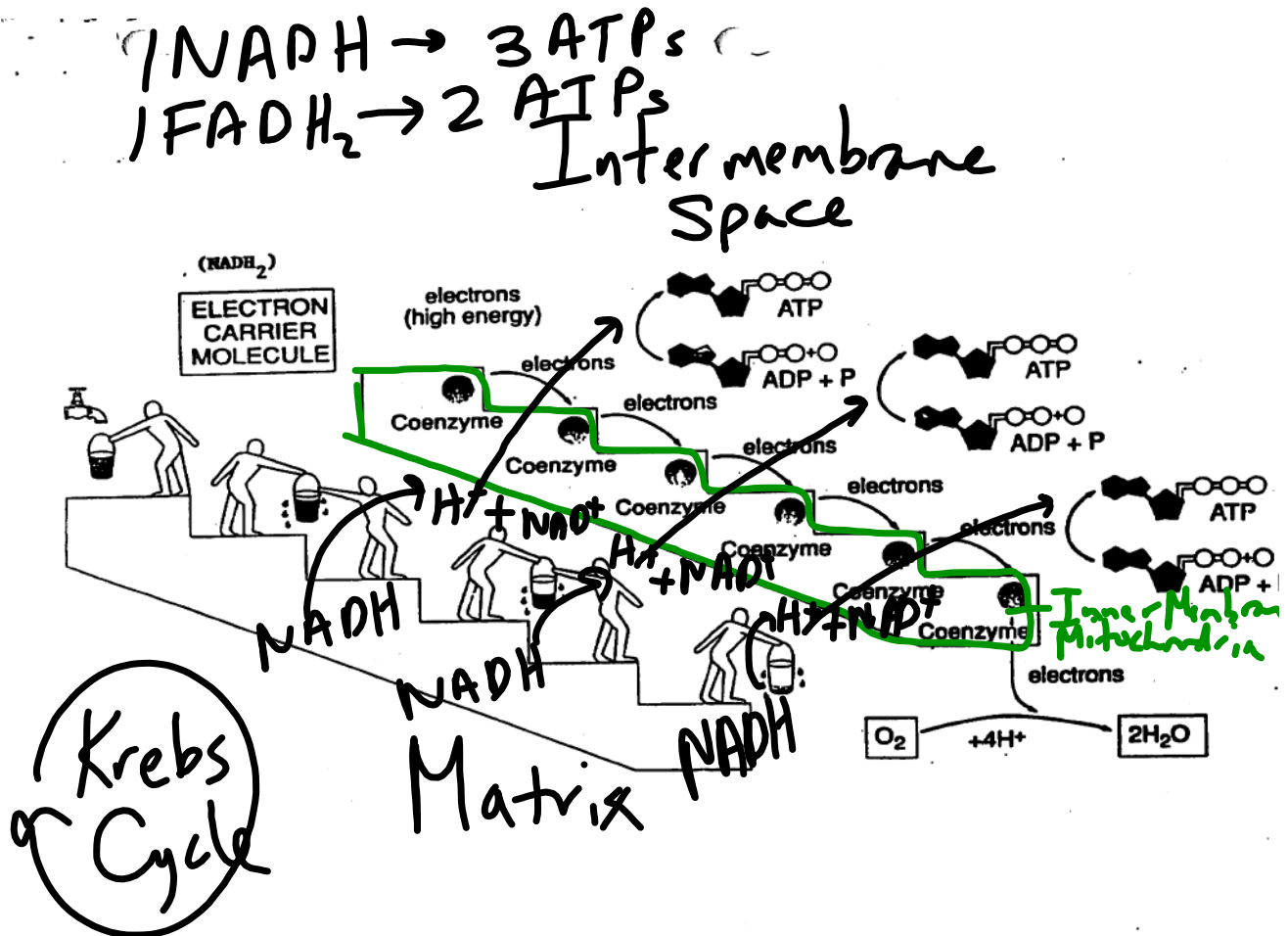


reduction $\xrightarrow{\text{Two NAD}^+}$ $\xleftarrow{\text{Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase}}$ oxidation



KREBS (CITRIC ACID) CYCLE





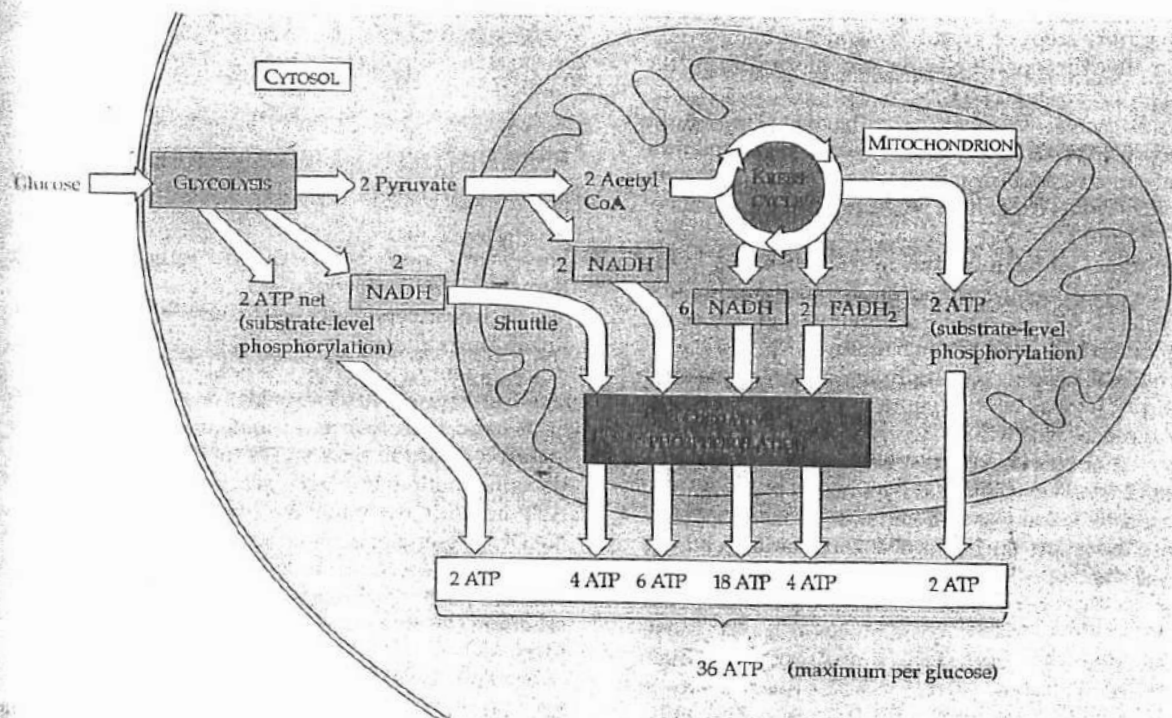
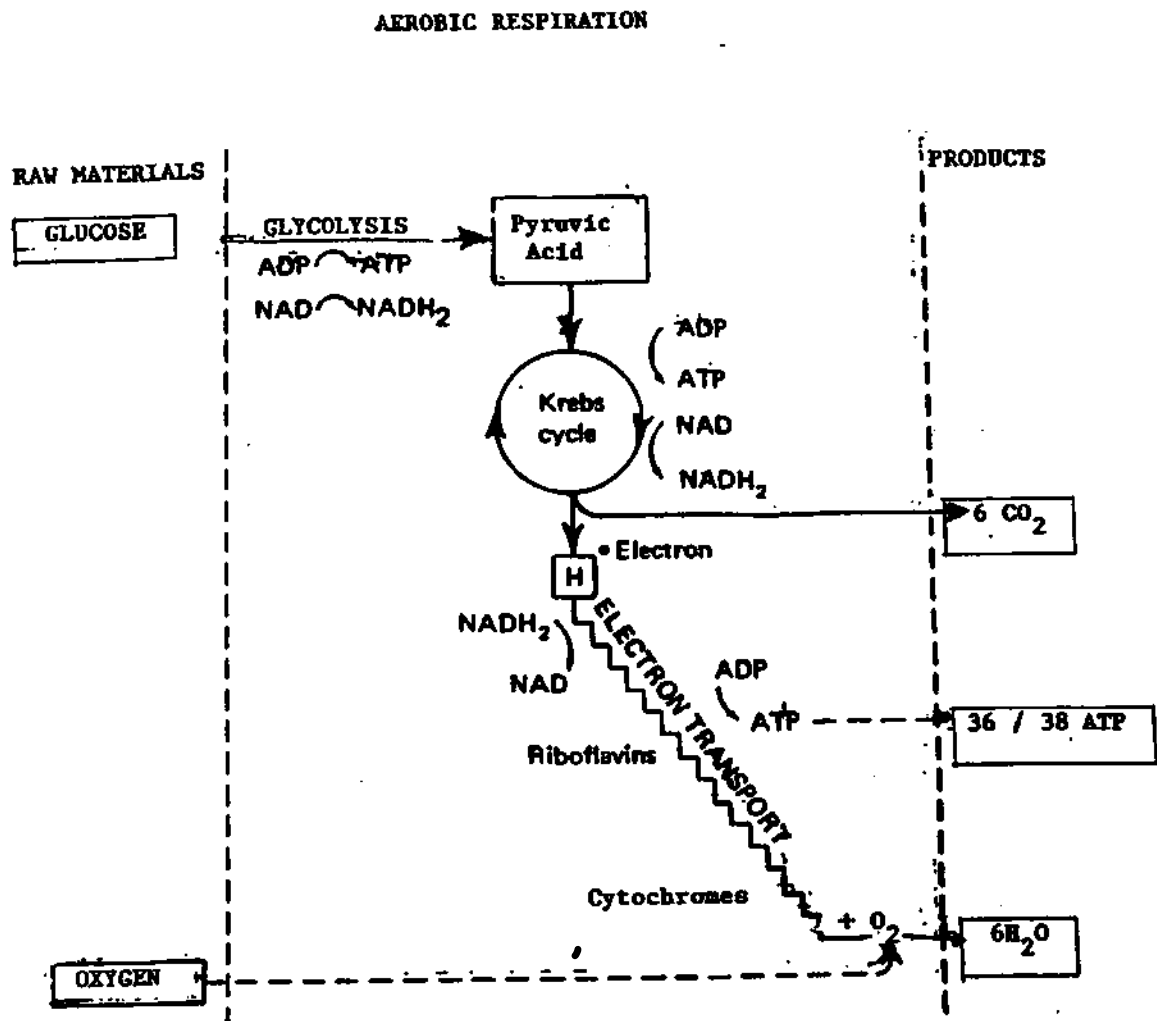
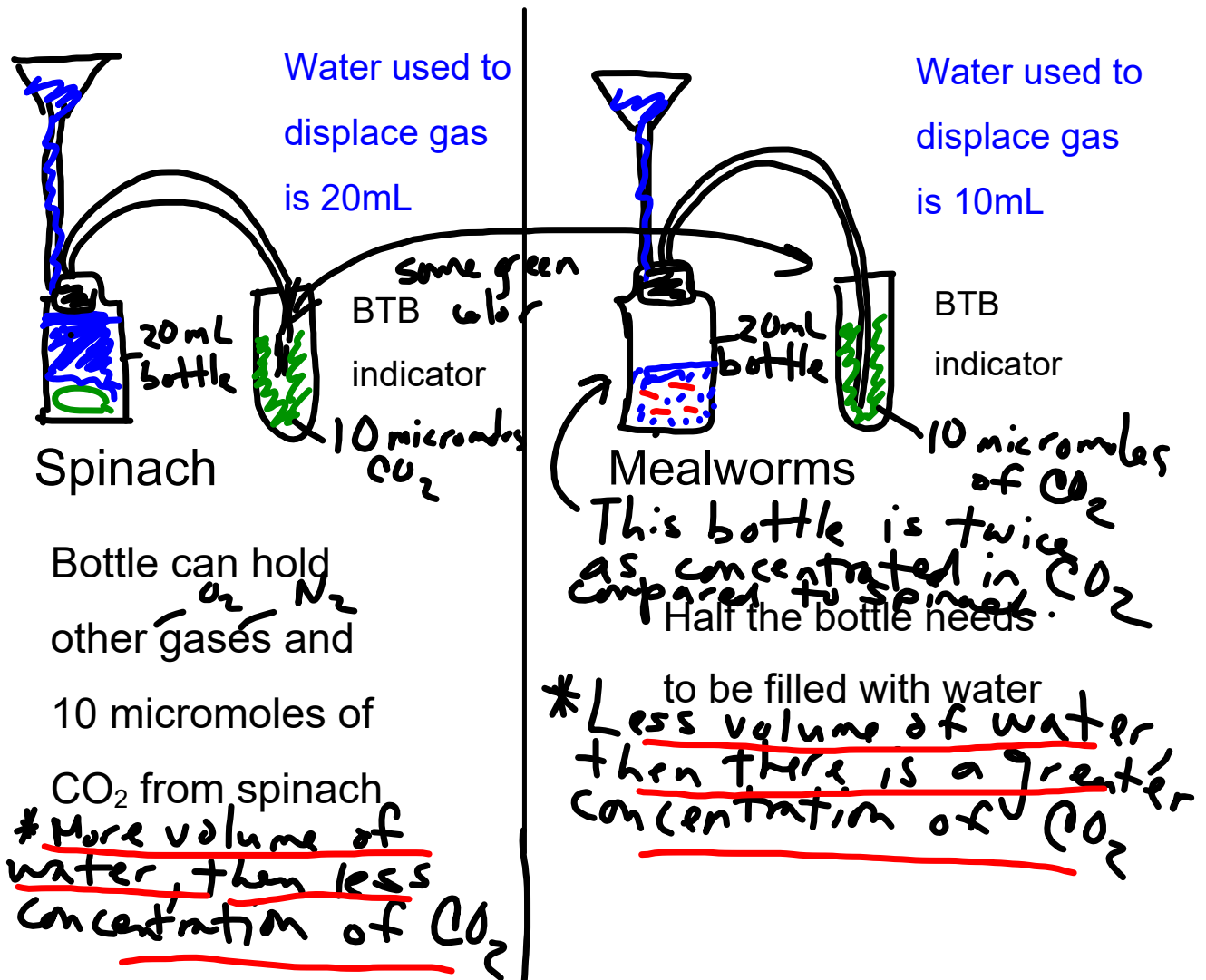


Figure 9.20
The maximum ATP yield for cellular respiration in a eukaryotic cell. For reasons discussed in the accompanying text, the maximum yield of 36 ATP per glucose

molecule is only an estimate—and a high one, at that. Our estimate is based on a yield of 3 ATP per NADH, but actual measurements place the ratio at about 2.7. A

maximum ATP yield of 32 per glucose is probably more realistic.



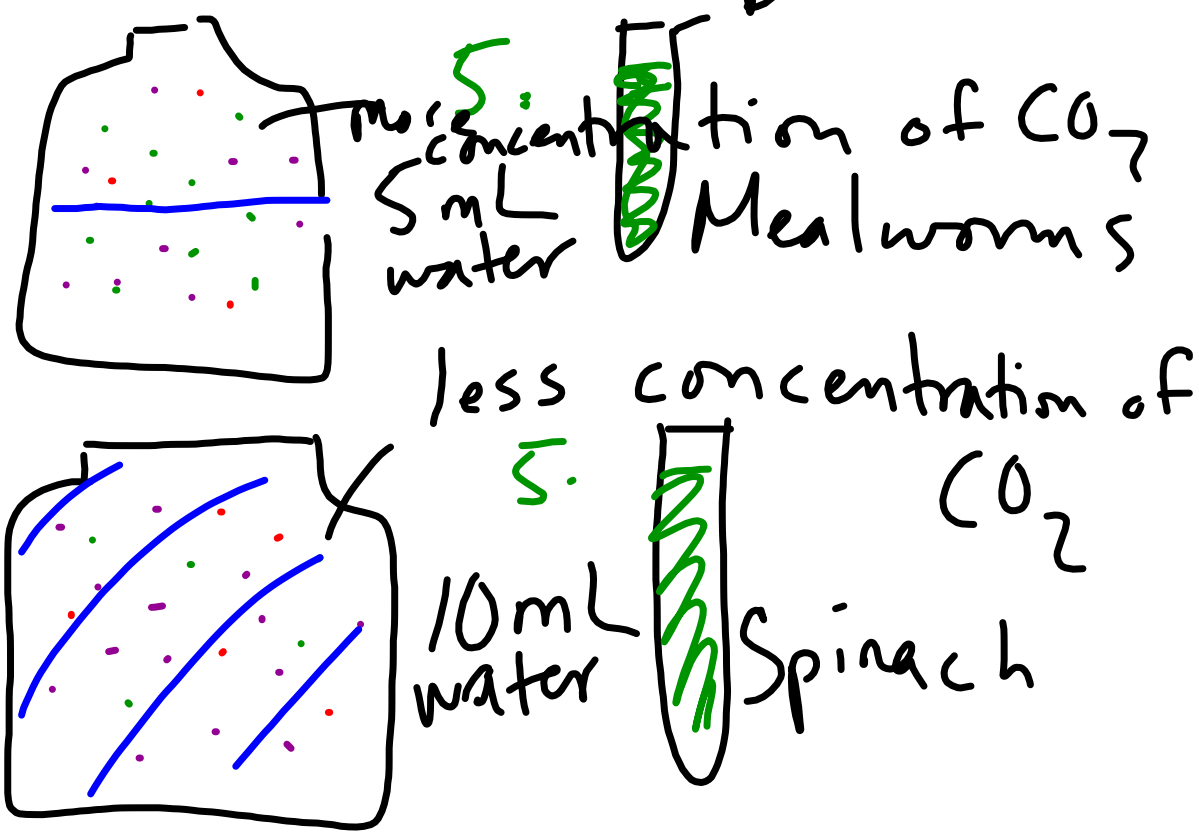


17a) Gases (mixture of gases) - Spinach because it is less concentrated with CO_2 and it is only CO_2 that changes BTB.

17b) Mealworms, less gases were displaced because the concentration of CO_2 is greater so it will cause the same green color in BTB with less gas mixture.

CO₂ = carbon dioxide

BTB



Greater than
→ $\frac{\text{Larger \#}}{\text{Smaller \#}} = \underline{\text{times faster}}$

Lesser than
→ $\frac{\text{Smaller \#}}{\text{Larger \#}} = \underline{\text{times slower}}$