

Cellular Respiration QUIZ

Glycolysis happens in the *

- ☒ cytoplasm outside the mitochondria
- ☐ in the matrix
- ☐ in the intermembrane space
- ☐ on enzymes in the cristae

During cellular respiration glucose is _____ *

- ☐ REDUCED
- ☒ OXIDIZED

The presence of which molecule is the determining factor in the pathway pyruvate will follow? *

oxygen

During cellular respiration, H^+ ions build up in the _____ *

- ☐ stroma
- ☐ thylakoid space
- ☒ intermembrane space
- ☐ matrix

What molecule acts as the final electron acceptor at the end of the ETC during cellular respiration? *

- ☒ oxygen
- ☐ water
- ☐ carbon dioxide
- ☐ glucose

All of the following are products of the Citric Acid cycle EXCEPT *

- ☐ ATP
- ☐ NADH
- ☒ NADPH
- ☐ $FADH_2$
- ☐ CO_2

What happens to the NADH produced in glycolysis and the Krebs cycle *

- ☐ joins with pyruvate to make glucose
- ☒ passes electrons to the ETC
- ☐ releases H^+ ions into the stroma
- ☐ passes electrons to acetyl CoA

Which part of cellular respiration produces the most ATP? *

- ☐ glycolysis
- ☐ fermentation
- ☐ Krebs cycle
- ☒ Electron Transport Chain

Which of the following electron carriers produces the most ATP during cellular respiration? *

- ☒ NADH
- ☐ NADPH
- ☐ $FADH_2$
- ☐ None of these makes more ATP; they all produce the same amount

During beta oxidation *

- ☐ a H^+ gradient is created
- ☐ photophosphorylation makes ATP
- ☒ fatty acids are fed into the Krebs cycle
- ☐ NAD^+ carriers are regenerated