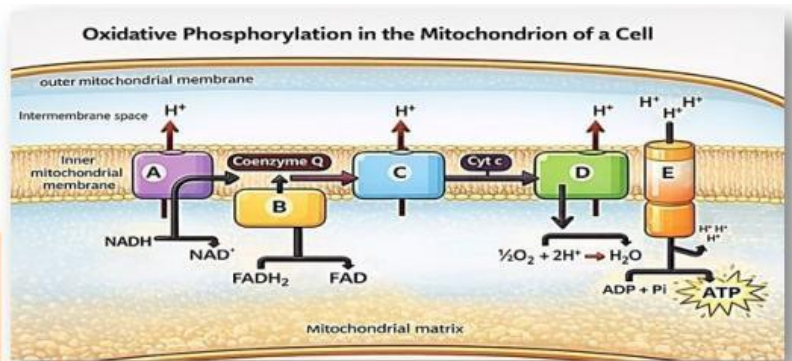


- 1 **NADH** (from glycolysis, pyruvate oxidation & Krebs cycle) **transfer their electrons** to _____ and **NADH** is _____ to **NAD⁺**
- 2 **FADH₂** (from Krebs cycle) transfer their electrons to _____ and **FADH₂** is _____ to **FAD**
- 3 These electrons are transferred to _____ and then to a series of ETC which consist of **cytochrome c**, **cytochrome c** and **cytochrome c** through a **redox reaction**
- 4 Electrons are then transferred to **O₂** which act as **final** _____ in aerobic respiration
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ **O₂** combine with **2 electrons** and **2H⁺** forming a _____
- 6 Movement of electrons along the electron transport chain releases _____
- 7 The energy is used to _____ from matrix of mitochondria into intermembrane space via **proton pumps** which are **NADH dehydrogenase**, **cytochrome c reductase** and **cytochrome c oxidase**



- 8 causes accumulation of H⁺ in the intermembrane space that leads to production of _____ and generates **proton-motive force**
- 9 H⁺ from intermembrane space _____ back into **matrix of mitochondria** down its concentration gradient through **ATP synthase**
- 10 **ATP synthase** catalyze the _____ of **ADP** to **ATP** by oxidative phosphorylation
- 11 One molecule of **NADH** produces _____ **ATP** and one molecule of **FADH₂** produces _____ **ATP**.