

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

AEROBIC AND ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION

1. Respiration makes E _____ available to all C _____ to keep them alive.
2. Aerobic respiration uses the gas O _____.
3. Cells may use the energy from respiration for the following activities: for cell G _____ and R _____, for Cell D _____, for active T _____, for special functions on S _____, C _____, and the make complex biological molecules like P _____ and DNA.
4. Via which systems do the glucose and oxygen get to the cells for respiration to occur?
GLUCOSE _____ system
OXYGEN _____ system
7. Type the word equation for aerobic respiration (oxidation of glucose)?
_____ + _____ → _____ + _____ + ENERGY
8. What does ATP and ADP stand for?
ATP _____ ADP _____
10. State three advantages of storing energy from respiration in Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) molecules.
 1. Energy is not W _____.
 2. Energy can be released Q _____.
 3. Energy is released to an exact L _____.
11. In which part of the cell does aerobic respiration occur? _____
12. In which part of the cell does anaerobic respiration occur? _____
13. What is the result of a build-up of lactic acid in animal cells? C _____ and F _____
14. The oxygen needed to break down the lactic acid to carbon dioxide and water is called the _____
15. When yeast undergoes anaerobic respiration, the two products (along with energy) that are formed are:
A _____ and C _____.

16. On the lines below, write AEROBIC or ANAEROBIC for each statement.

- a. Large amounts of energy produces. _____ respiration
- b. Occurs in the mitochondria of cell. _____ respiration
- c. Glucose not completely broken down. _____ respiration
- d. Oxygen combines with glucose. _____ respiration
- e. Lactic acid is a product. _____ respiration
- f. Alcohol and carbon dioxide are the products. _____ respiration
- g. No oxygen required. _____ respiration
- h. Occurs in the cytoplasm of cells. _____ respiration
- i. Carbon dioxide and water are the products. _____ respiration