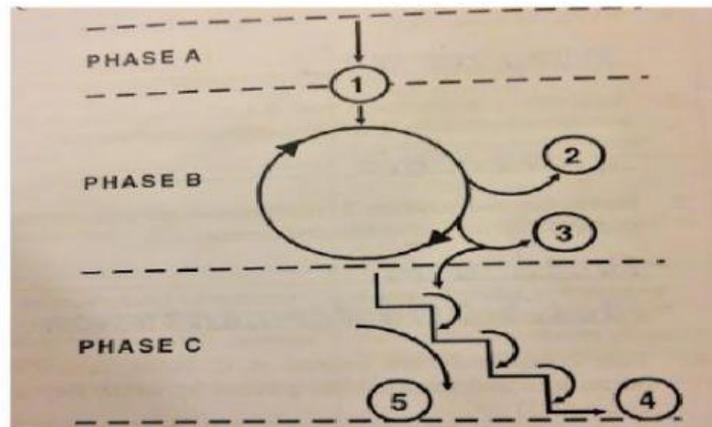


## 5. Cellular Respiration

1. Which statement best describes respiration? \*

- the release of energy from energy-rich organic compounds in animal and plant cells
- the taking in of oxygen and the release of carbon dioxide
- the taking in of oxygen for the oxidation of food molecules with the release of energy
- the release of energy, either as a result of oxidation using absorbed oxygen, or anaerobically, from energy-rich organic compounds such as food molecules, in all living cells

Questions 2 to 6 refers to the diagram below.



2. In which part of the cell does the phase A take place? \*

- Chloroplast
- Mitochondrion
- cytosol
- Golgi apparatus

3. The 3-carbon compound, labelled 1 is: \*

- acetaldehyde
- ethanol
- lactic acid
- pyruvic acid

4. Which of the following is represented by phase B? \*

- Light-independent phase
- Kreb's cycle
- oxidative phosphorylation
- Light-dependent phase

5. The two compounds released (numbers 2 and 3) during phase B are: \*

- ATP and carbon dioxide
- carbon dioxide and water
- carbon dioxide and hydrogen
- carbon dioxide and NAD

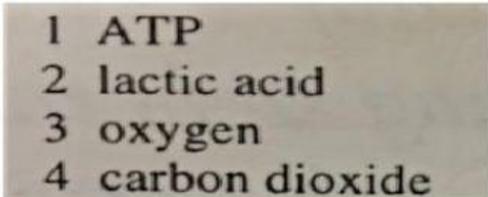
6. In phase C two products are formed, numbers 4 and 5. These are: \*

- oxygen and ADP
- water and ATP
- water and oxygen
- ATP and oxygen

7. The final hydrogen acceptor during oxidative phosphorylation is: \*

- oxygen
- ADP
- ATP
- water

8. During strenuous exercise which of the following substances are depleted (become less) from the muscle cells? \*



1 ATP  
2 lactic acid  
3 oxygen  
4 carbon dioxide

- 1 and 2
- 3 and 4
- 1 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3

9. Aerobic and anaerobic respiration have which one of the following statements in common? \*

- carbon dioxide is used
- carbon dioxide and water are released
- energy is released by oxidation of organic compounds
- oxygen is necessary for all the reactions

10. The muscles of a tennis player get tired at the end of a match. Which of the following chemical substances have increased in concentration in the muscles to cause this feeling? \*

- ethanol
- ATP
- glycogen
- lactic acid