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