Reading Guide Packet: Ch 10: Cellular Respiration Biology A

Name	Period

Ch 10.1: Cellular Respiration: An Overview

- 1. Where do organisms get energy?
- 2. What is *cellular respiration*?
- 3. Write the equation for cellular respiration in words and symbols.

4. What are the 3 stages of cellular respiration?

- 5. What is the difference between *aerobic* and *anaerobic* processes?
- 6. Why do *photosynthesis* and *cellular respiration* have opposite effects on gases in the atmosphere?

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Ch 10.2: The Process of Cellular Respiration

7. What happens during the process of *glycolysis*?

- 8. What is the net production of ATP molecules when 1 glucose molecule undergoes *glycolysis*?
- 9. What is the *electron carrier molecule* that is a reactant of *glycolysis*?
- 10. What are 2 advantages of glycolysis?
- 11. Where does glycolysis take place?
- 12. What happens during the Krebs cycle?
- 13. Where does the *Krebs cycle* take place?
- 14. How many ATP molecules are produced in the *Krebs cycle* from each molecule of glucose?

15. What happens during the *electron transport chain* process?

- 16. What is the total number of ATP molecules produced by *glycolysis,* the *Krebs Cycle,* and the *electron transport chain* from each glucose molecule?
- 17. Use your answers to questions 8, 14 and 16 to determine how many ATP molecules are produced by the *electron transport chain* from each glucose molecule.

Ch 10.3: Fermentation

- 18. What happens during the process of *fermentation*?
- 19. What organism carries out alcoholic fermentation?
- 20. In humans, what cell type is best adapted for carrying out *lactic acid fermentation*?
- 21. For a short, quick burst of energy at the beginning of a race, what would be an athlete's sources of this energy?
- 22. What is the only way for this athlete to continue to generate a supply of ATP for a longer race? Approximately how much time elapses before this process needs to begin supplying the ATP?