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Class:

WORKSHEET

6.1 Cellular respiration

Read pages 66–9 of *Human Perspectives Units 1 & 2* and fill in the missing words to complete this summary of cellular respiration.

Glucose metabolism

Cellular respiration = glucose oxidation

Glucose + oxygen \rightarrow carbon dioxide + water + energy (ATP)

This reaction does not occur in one simple reaction, but involves over ______ individual reactions, each controlled by specific enzymes.

What is an enzyme?

Explain why each step in the complete breakdown of glucose to carbon dioxide and water requires a different enzyme.

Approximately 60	0% of the energy is released as	This is important in keeping	
the	constant.		
ATP, or	is a compound formed when an inorganic		

_____ group is joined to a molecule of ______, or ADP.

This cycle of energy release and storage can be illustrated using a flow diagram. Draw this in the space below. (Referring to Figure 6.5 in your textbook may be helpful.)

The first phase in the breakdown of glucose is called	l
When oxygen is in short supply or absent	(without oxygen)
takes place.	
This occurs in the of the	cell. For example, in times of intense exercise, an
debt may be incurred. Complex compounds are broken down to release er	ergy, but are not completely broken down.
Glucose <u>enzymes</u>	→ lactic acid + energy
The energy released is only $\frac{1}{16}$ that of	respiration.
Lactic acid must be removed from cells and taken to	the where it is
converted into	
Too much lactic acid may cause pain and muscle cra	amps. Intense exercise incurs an oxygen debt which is
'repaid' by	
The complete breakdown of glucose to $CO_2 + H_2O$	requires oxygen and is referred to as
It occurs in the o	f the cell.
From one molecule of glucose, there is a maximum	yield of ATP molecules.
Mitochondria are known as the '	' of the cells because
Mitochondria have a folded inner membrane. This i	s important because