

SECTION 7-1 REVIEW**GLYCOLYSIS AND FERMENTATION****VOCABULARY REVIEW** Define the following terms.

1. cellular respiration _____

2. glycolysis _____

3. lactic-acid fermentation _____

4. alcoholic fermentation _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the correct letter in the blank.

- _____ 1. Glycolysis takes place
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. in the cytosol. | c. only if oxygen is present. |
| b. in the mitochondria. | d. only if oxygen is absent. |
- _____ 2. During glycolysis, glucose is
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. produced from two molecules of pyruvic acid. | c. partially broken down and some of its stored energy is released. |
| b. converted into two molecules of ATP. | d. partially broken down and its stored energy is increased. |
- _____ 3. Both lactic-acid fermentation and alcoholic fermentation produce
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. a two-carbon molecule from a six-carbon molecule. | c. ATP from ADP and phosphate. |
| b. CO ₂ from a three-carbon molecule. | d. NAD ⁺ from NADH and H ⁺ . |
- _____ 4. The efficiency of glycolysis is approximately
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| a. 0.35%. | b. 3.5%. | c. 35%. | d. 350%. |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
- _____ 5. The anaerobic pathways provide enough energy to meet all of the energy needs of
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. all organisms. | c. many unicellular and some multi-cellular organisms. |
| b. all unicellular and most multi-cellular organisms. | d. no organisms. |

SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

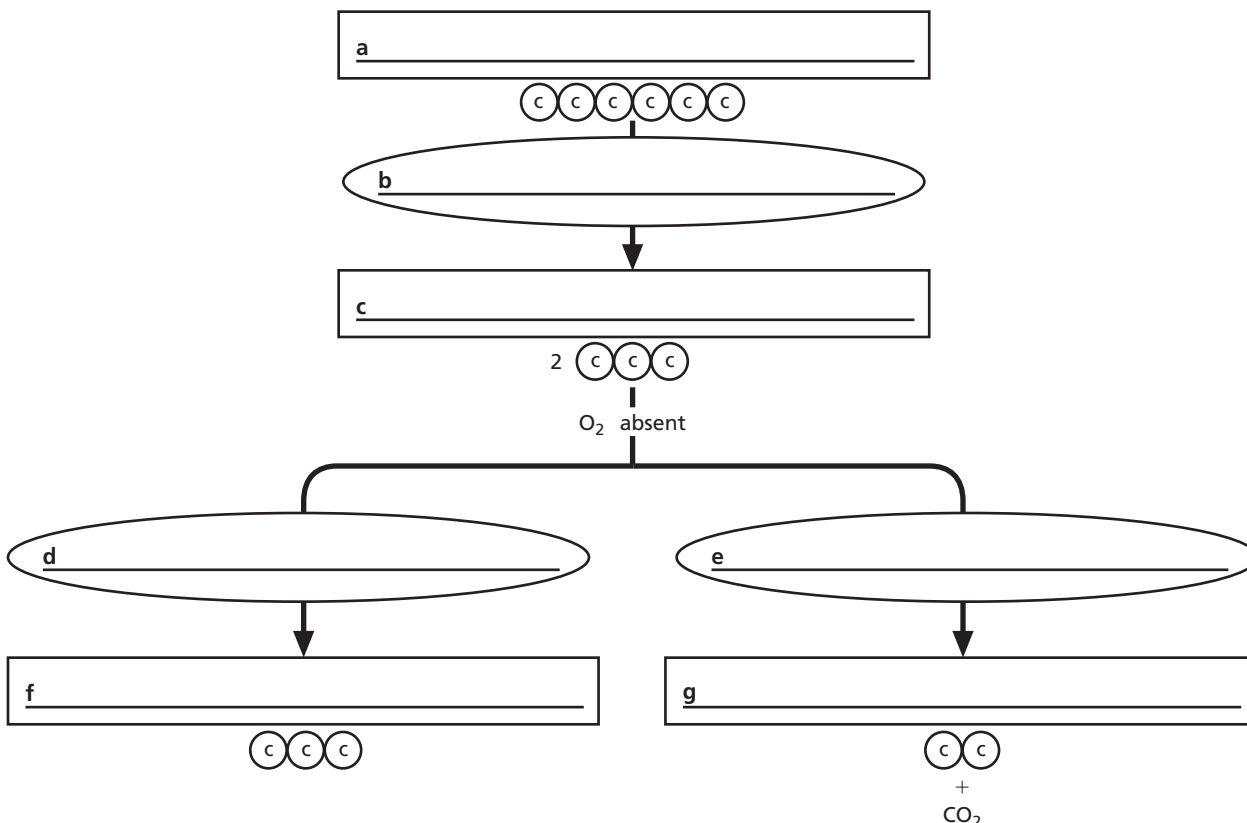
- Why are the fermentation pathways referred to as “anaerobic” pathways? _____

- What are the energy-containing products of glycolysis? _____

- Of what importance are lactic-acid fermentation and alcoholic fermentation to the cells that use these pathways? _____

- Critical Thinking** The vitamin niacin is an essential component of NAD^+ . Niacin can be consumed in food or manufactured in the body from tryptophan, an amino acid. How would a person’s ability to break down glucose through glycolysis be affected if the person’s diet were deficient in both niacin and tryptophan? Explain your answer. _____

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS The diagram below depicts the stages of glycolysis and fermentation. Complete the diagram by writing the names of the pathways in the ovals and the names of the molecules in the boxes.



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Section 7-1

VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. Cellular respiration is the process in which cells make ATP by breaking down organic compounds.
2. Glycolysis is a biochemical pathway in which one molecule of glucose is oxidized to two molecules of pyruvic acid.
3. Lactic acid fermentation is an anaerobic pathway in which pyruvic acid is converted into lactic acid.
4. Alcoholic fermentation is an anaerobic pathway in which pyruvic acid is converted into ethyl alcohol and CO₂.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c

SHORT ANSWER

1. The fermentation pathways can operate in the absence of oxygen.
2. The energy-containing products are NADH, ATP, and pyruvic acid.
3. These pathways regenerate NAD⁺, which the cells can use to keep glycolysis going to make more ATP in the absence of oxygen.
4. Without niacin or the ability to make it, the person would be deficient in NAD⁺. Since NAD⁺ is used in Step 3 of glycolysis, glycolysis would be inhibited.

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

a, glucose; b, glycolysis; c, pyruvic acid; d, lactic acid fermentation; e, alcoholic fermentation; f, lactic acid; g, ethanol

Section 7-2

VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. Aerobic respiration is the set of pathways in cellular respiration that require oxygen.
2. The mitochondrial matrix is the space inside the inner membrane of a mitochondrion.
3. The Krebs cycle is a biochemical pathway that breaks down acetyl coenzyme A, producing CO₂, hydrogen atoms, and ATP.
4. FAD, or flavine adenine dinucleotide, is a molecule that accepts electrons during redox reactions.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c

SHORT ANSWER

1. Most of the energy is acquired by NADH; three molecules are produced during each turn of the cycle.
2. The reactions of the electron transport chain occur in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
3. $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O + \text{energy}$
4. The mitochondrial membranes segregate the enzymes and reactants of the Krebs cycle, facilitating the reactions they participate in. The folding of the inner mitochondrial membrane provides a large surface area for the molecules of the electron transport chain. The area between the inner and outer mitochondrial membranes provides a confined space in which protons can accumulate, driving chemiosmosis.

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

a, protons; b, protons; c, protons; d, NAD⁺; e, FADH₂; f, O₂; g, ADP + phosphate

Section 8-1

VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. Histones help maintain the shape of a chromosome and aid in the tight packing of DNA; nonhistones control the activity of specific regions of DNA.
2. A chromatid is one-half of a chromosome; a centromere is the constricted area of a chromatid that holds the two chromatids in a chromosome together.
3. A sex chromosome is a chromosome that determines the sex of an organism; an autosome is any other chromosome.
4. A diploid cell has both chromosomes in each homologous pair; a haploid cell has only one chromosome in each homologous pair.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a

SHORT ANSWER

1. Histones help coil and package the DNA into a very small volume.
2. Homologous chromosomes are the same size and shape and carry genes for the same traits.
3. The picture is called a karyotype. If it shows two X chromosomes, the person is a female; if it shows one X and one Y chromosome, the person is a male.
4. Relatively simple organisms with more chromosomes might have smaller chromosomes containing less DNA. Also, some of the DNA in an organism's chromosomes may not carry information that is actually used by the organism.

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

a, chromosome; b, centromere; c, chromatids; d, homologous chromosomes, or homologues

Section 8-2

VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. *Telophase* does not belong; it is a phase of mitosis, and the other three are phases of interphase.
2. *Interphase* does not belong; it is a phase of the cell cycle, and the other three are phases of mitosis.
3. *Binary fission* does not belong; it pertains to prokaryotes, and the other three pertain to eukaryotes.
4. *Spindle fiber* does not belong; it pertains to nuclear division, and the other three pertain to cytoplasmic division.
5. *Vesicles* does not belong; vesicles are organelles, some of which participate in cytoplasmic division, and the other three are involved in nuclear division.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c

SHORT ANSWER

1. G₁ phase: the cell grows. S phase: DNA is copied. G₂ phase: the cell prepares for cell division. M phase: the nucleus divides. Cytokinesis: the cytoplasm divides.
2. Prophase: the chromatin coils and forms chromosomes, the nucleolus and nuclear envelope disappear, and the mitotic spindle forms. Metaphase: kinetochores move the chromosomes to the cell equator. Anaphase: the chromatids in each chromosome divide and move toward opposite poles of the cell. Telophase: the mitotic spindle