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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%	% of the energy is released a	This is important in keeping		
the	constant.			
ATP, or		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	·
When oxygen is in short supply or absent	(without oxygen)
takes place.	
This occurs in the of the cell	l. For example, in times of intense exercise, an
debt may be incurred. Complex compounds are broken down to release energ Glucose	
The energy released is only $\frac{1}{16}$ that of	respiration.
Lactic acid must be removed from cells and taken to th	e where it is
converted into	
Too much lactic acid may cause pain and muscle cramp	ps. Intense exercise incurs an oxygen debt which is
'repaid' by	
The complete breakdown of glucose to $CO_2 + H_2O$ req	uires oxygen and is referred to as
It occurs in the of the	e cell.
From one molecule of glucose, there is a maximum yield	d of ATP molecules.
Mitochondria are known as the '	' of the cells because
Mitochondria have a folded inner membrane. This is in	nportant because