



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

WORK SHEET – 35

Class: IX

Sub: Life Science

Date: 13.06.2020



Topic: Cellular Respiration and Glycolysis

F.M. : 15

Choose the correct option:

(1x15=15)

- The process in which exchange of gases takes place between blood and environment is called :-
a) External Respiration b) Glycolysis c) Internal respiration d) Krebs' cycle
- The process in which exchange of gases takes place between body fluid and body cells is called :-
a) External respiration b) Internal respiration c) Glycolysis d) None of these
- The following is not a characteristic of respiration :-
a) Breaking down of complex food to simple food b) Release of ATP c) Large amount of heat produced d) Slower process
- Combustion is a _____ process.
a) Physiological b) Physical c) Chemical d) Physiochemical
- The following is not a characteristic of combustion :-
a) ATP is produced b) Slow process c) Involvement of enzymes d) All of these
- The following is the common pathway for aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration :-
a) Glycolysis b) Krebs' cycle c) Fermentation d) Electron transport chain
- The site for Glycolysis is :-
a) Mitochondria b) Ribosome c) Cytoplasm d) Ribosome
- The following is an important aspect of Glycolysis :-
a) Absence of O₂ b) Presence of O₂ is important c) Presence of O₂ inhibits Glycolysis
d) Both (b) and (c)
- EMP pathway is the other name for :-
a) Fermentation b) Glycolysis c) Krebs' cycle d) ETC
- The letter 'P' in the EMP pathway stands for the following scientist's name :-
a) Pavlov b) Peter Mitchell c) Parnas d) None of these
- In glycolysis glucose breaks down into two molecules of _____.
a) Carbon dioxide b) Pyruvic acid c) Water d) Ethanol
- The first five steps of building up phase are also known as :-
a) Preparatory b) Pay off phase c) Intermediate phase d) None of these

13. The net gain of ATP at the end of Glycolysis is :-
a) 8 ATP molecules b) 10 ATP molecules c) 36 ATP molecules d) 38 ATP molecules
14. The following is not an intermediate product in the last five steps of Glycolysis.
a) Phosphoglyceric acid b) Fructose 1,6 Diphosphate c) Phosphoenol pyruvic acid
d) Diphosphoglyceric acid
15. The following is the characteristic of Glycolysis.
a) Takes place in cytoplasm b) 8 ATP molecules are produced c) Incomplete breakdown of glucose to pyruvic acid d) All of these

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