Exam

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) What is the term for metabolic pathways that release stored energy by breaking down complex molecules? 1) _____
   A) catabolic pathways
   B) bioenergetic pathways
   C) fermentation pathways
   D) thermodynamic pathways
   E) anabolic pathways

2) The molecule that functions as the reducing agent (electron donor) in a redox or oxidation-reduction reaction 2) _____
   A) neither gains nor loses electrons, but gains or loses potential energy.
   B) gains electrons and loses potential energy.
   C) gains electrons and gains potential energy.
   D) loses electrons and gains potential energy.
   E) loses electrons and loses potential energy.

3) When electrons move closer to a more electronegative atom, what happens? 3) _____
   A) The more electronegative atom is reduced, and energy is released.
   B) The more electronegative atom is reduced, and entropy decreases.
   C) The more electronegative atom is oxidized, and energy is consumed.
   D) The more electronegative atom is oxidized, and energy is released.
   E) The more electronegative atom is reduced, and energy is consumed.

4) Why does the oxidation of organic compounds by molecular oxygen to produce CO_2 and water release free energy? 4) _____
   A) The covalent bonds in organic molecules and molecular oxygen have more kinetic energy than the covalent bonds in water and carbon dioxide.
   B) The covalent bond in O_2 is unstable and easily broken by electrons from organic molecules.
   C) Electrons are being moved from atoms that have a lower affinity for electrons (such as C) to atoms with a higher affinity for electrons (such as O).
   D) The oxidation of organic compounds can be used to make ATP.
   E) The electrons have a higher potential energy when associated with water and CO_2 than they do in organic compounds.

5) Which of the following statements describes the results of this reaction? 5) _____
   $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6\ O_2 \rightarrow 6\ CO_2 + 6\ H_2O$ + Energy
   A) CO_2 is reduced and O_2 is oxidized.
   B) O_2 is reduced and CO_2 is oxidized.
   C) $C_6H_{12}O_6$ is reduced and CO_2 is oxidized.
   D) O_2 is oxidized and H_2O is reduced.
   E) $C_6H_{12}O_6$ is oxidized and O_2 is reduced.

6) When a glucose molecule loses a hydrogen atom as the result of an oxidation-reduction reaction, the molecule becomes 6) _____
A) reduced.
B) hydrogenated.
C) hydrolyzed.
D) an oxidizing agent.
E) oxidized.

7) When a molecule of NAD^+ (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) gains a hydrogen atom (not a proton), the molecule becomes 7) _____
A) oxidized.
B) redoxed.
C) reduced.
D) dehydrogenated.
E) hydrolyzed.

8) Which of the following statements describes NAD^+? 8) _____
A) NAD^+ is oxidized by the action of hydrogenases.
B) NAD^+ can donate electrons for use in oxidative phosphorylation.
C) NAD^+ has more chemical energy than NADH.
D) In the absence of NAD+, glycolysis can still function.
E) NAD+ is reduced to NADH during glycolysis, pyruvate oxidation, and the citric acid cycle.

9) Where does glycolysis take place in eukaryotic cells? 9) _____
A) mitochondrial intermembrane space
B) mitochondrial matrix
C) mitochondrial inner membrane
D) cytosol
E) mitochondrial outer membrane

10) The ATP made during glycolysis is generated by 10) _____
A) chemiosmosis.
B) photophosphorylation.
C) electron transport.
D) substrate-level phosphorylation.
E) oxidation of NADH to NAD^+.

11) The oxygen consumed during cellular respiration is involved directly in which process or event? 11) _____
A) accepting electrons at the end of the electron transport chain
B) the phosphorylation of ADP to form ATP
C) the oxidation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA
D) glycolysis
E) the citric acid cycle

12) Which process in eukaryotic cells will proceed normally whether oxygen (O_2) is present or absent? 12) _____
A) chemiosmosis
B) electron transport
C) glycolysis
D) oxidative phosphorylation
E) the citric acid cycle

13) An electron loses potential energy when it 13) _____
A) increases its activity as an oxidizing agent.
B) shifts to a more electronegative atom.
C) moves further away from the nucleus of the atom.
D) shifts to a less electronegative atom.
E) increases its kinetic energy.

14) Why are carbohydrates and fats considered high energy foods? 14) _____
A) They have no nitrogen in their makeup.
B) They are easily reduced.
C) They can have very long carbon skeletons.
D) They have a lot of electrons associated with hydrogen.
E) They have a lot of oxygen atoms.

15) Substrate-level phosphorylation accounts for approximately what percentage of the ATP formed by the reactions of glycolysis? 15) _____
A) 2% B) 10% C) 0% D) 100% E) 38%

16) During glycolysis, when each molecule of glucose is catabolized to two molecules of pyruvate, most of the potential energy contained in glucose is 16) _____
A) transferred directly to ATP.
B) used to phosphorylate fructose to form fructose 6-phosphate.
C) retained in the two pyruvates.
D) transferred to ADP, forming ATP.
E) stored in the NADH produced.

17) In addition to ATP, what are the end products of glycolysis? 17) _____
A) CO_2 and H_2O
B) CO_2 and pyruvate
C) H_2O, $FADH_2$, and citrate
D) CO_2 and NADH
E) NADH and pyruvate

18) The free energy for the oxidation of glucose to CO_2 and water is -686 kcal/mol and the free energy for the reduction of NAD^+ to NADH is +53 kcal/mol. Why are only two molecules of NADH formed during glycolysis when it appears that as many as a dozen could be formed? 18) _____
A) Most of the free energy available from the oxidation of glucose remains in pyruvate, one of the products of glycolysis.
B) There is no CO_2 or water produced as products of glycolysis.
C) Glycolysis is a very inefficient reaction, with much of the energy of glucose released as heat.
D) Glycolysis consists of many enzymatic reactions, each of which extracts some energy from the glucose molecule.
E) Most of the free energy available from the oxidation of glucose is used in the production of ATP in glycolysis.

19) Starting with one molecule of glucose, the energy-containing products of glycolysis are 19) _____
A) 6 CO_2, 30 ATP, and 2 pyruvate.
B) 2 NADH, 2 pyruvate, and 2 ATP.
C) 2 NAD^+, 2 pyruvate, and 2 ATP.
D) 2 $FADH_2$, 2 pyruvate, and 4 ATP.
E) 6 CO_2, 2 ATP, and 2 pyruvate.

20) In glycolysis, for each molecule of glucose oxidized to pyruvate 20) _____
A) two molecules of ATP are used and four molecules of ATP are produced.
B) two molecules of ATP are used and two molecules of ATP are produced.
C) four molecules of ATP are used and two molecules of ATP are produced.
D) six molecules of ATP are used and six molecules of ATP are produced.
E) two molecules of ATP are used and six molecules of ATP are produced.

21) A molecule that is phosphorylated 21) _____
A) has a decreased chemical reactivity; it is less likely to provide energy for cellular work.
B) has been reduced as a result of a redox reaction involving the loss of an inorganic phosphate.
C) has been oxidized as a result of a redox reaction involving the gain of an inorganic phosphate.
D) has less energy than before its phosphorylation and therefore less energy for cellular work.
E) has an increased chemical potential energy; it is primed to do cellular work.

22) Which kind of metabolic poison would most directly interfere with glycolysis? 22) _____
A) an agent that closely mimics the structure of glucose but is not metabolized
B) an agent that reacts with oxygen and depletes its concentration in the cell
C) an agent that blocks the passage of electrons along the electron transport chain
D) an agent that binds to pyruvate and inactivates it
E) an agent that reacts with NADH and oxidizes it to NAD^+

23) Why is glycolysis described as having an investment phase and a payoff phase? 23) _____
A) It attaches and detaches phosphate groups.
B) It uses glucose and generates pyruvate.
C) It uses stored ATP and then forms a net increase in ATP.
D) It both splits molecules and assembles molecules.
E) It shifts molecules from cytosol to mitochondrion.

24) The transport of pyruvate into mitochondria depends on the proton-motive force across the inner mitochondrial membrane. How does pyruvate enter the mitochondrion? 24) _____
A) diffusion
B) facilitated diffusion
C) through a channel
D) active transport
E) through a pore

25) Which of the following intermediary metabolites enters the citric acid cycle and is formed, in part, by the removal of a carbon (CO_2) from one molecule of pyruvate? 25) _____
A) oxaloacetate
B) citrate
C) acetyl CoA
D) glyceraldehydes-3-phosphate
E) lactate

26) During cellular respiration, acetyl CoA accumulates in which location? 26) _____
A) mitochondrial outer membrane
B) mitochondrial inner membrane
C) mitochondrial matrix
D) mitochondrial intermembrane space
E) cytosol

27) How many carbon atoms are fed into the citric acid cycle as a result of the oxidation of one molecule of pyruvate? 27) _____
A) ten B) two C) six D) eight E) four

28) Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is released during which of the following stages of cellular respiration? 28) _____
A) fermentation and glycolysis
B) the citric acid cycle and oxidative phosphorylation
C) oxidative phosphorylation and fermentation
D) oxidation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA and the citric acid cycle
E) glycolysis and the oxidation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA

29) A young animal has never had much energy. He is brought to a veterinarian for help and is sent to the animal hospital for some tests. There they discover his mitochondria can use only fatty acids and amino acids for respiration, and his cells produce more lactate than normal. Of the following, which is the best explanation of his condition? 29) _____
A) His mitochondria lack the transport protein that moves pyruvate across the outer mitochondrial membrane.
B) His cells lack the enzyme in glycolysis that forms pyruvate.
C) His cells cannot move NADH from glycolysis into the mitochondria.
D) His cells have a defective electron transport chain, so glucose goes to lactate instead of to acetyl CoA.
E) His cells contain something that inhibits oxygen use in his mitochondria.

30) During aerobic respiration, electrons travel downhill in which sequence? 30) _____
A) food → glycolysis → citric acid cycle → NADH → ATP
B) food → citric acid cycle → ATP → NAD^+
C) food → NADH → electron transport chain → oxygen
D) glucose → pyruvate → ATP → oxygen
E) glucose → ATP → electron transport chain → NADH

31) What fraction of the carbon dioxide exhaled by animals is generated by the reactions of the citric acid cycle, if glucose is the sole energy source? 31) _____
A) 2/3 B) 1/2 C) 1/3 D) 100/100 E) 1/6

32) Where are the proteins of the electron transport chain located? 32) _____
A) mitochondrial inner membrane
B) mitochondrial outer membrane
C) mitochondrial matrix
D) mitochondrial intermembrane space
E) cytosol

33) In cellular respiration, the energy for most ATP synthesis is supplied by 33) _____
A) generating carbon dioxide and oxygen in the electron transport chain.
B) a proton gradient across a membrane.
C) transferring electrons from organic molecules to pyruvate.
D) high energy phosphate bonds in organic molecules.
E) converting oxygen to ATP.

34) During aerobic respiration, which of the following directly donates electrons to the electron transport chain at the lowest energy level? 34) _____
A) NADH B) ATP C) ADP + $\textcircled{P}_i$ D) NAD^+ E) $FADH_2$

35) The primary role of oxygen in cellular respiration is to 35) _____
A) yield energy in the form of ATP as it is passed down the respiratory chain.
B) combine with carbon, forming CO_2.
C) act as an acceptor for electrons and hydrogen, forming water.
D) catalyze the reactions of glycolysis.
E) combine with lactate, forming pyruvate.

36) Inside an active mitochondrion, most electrons follow which pathway? 36) _____
A) citric acid cycle → NADH → electron transport chain → oxygen
B) glycolysis → NADH → oxidative phosphorylation → ATP → oxygen
C) electron transport chain → citric acid cycle → ATP → oxygen
D) pyruvate → citric acid cycle → ATP → NADH → oxygen
E) citric acid cycle → $FADH_2$ → electron transport chain → ATP

37) During aerobic respiration, H_2O is formed. Where does the oxygen atom for the formation of the water come from? 37) _____
A) carbon dioxide (CO_2)
B) glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$)
C) molecular oxygen (O_2)
D) lactate ($C_3H_5O_3^-$)
E) pyruvate ($C_3H_3O_3^-$)

38) In chemiosmotic phosphorylation, what is the most direct source of energy that is used to convert ADP + $\textcircled{P}_i$ to ATP? 38) _____
A) energy released from substrate-level phosphorylation
B) energy released from movement of protons through ATP synthase, against the electrochemical gradient
C) energy released from movement of protons through ATP synthase, down the electrochemical gradient
D) No external source of energy is required because the reaction is exergonic.
E) energy released as electrons flow through the electron transport system

39) Energy released by the electron transport chain is used to pump H^+ into which location in eukaryotic cells? 39) _____

A) mitochondrial intermembrane space
B) mitochondrial matrix
C) mitochondrial outer membrane
D) mitochondrial inner membrane
E) cytosol

40) The direct energy source that drives ATP synthesis during respiratory oxidative phosphorylation in eukaryotic cells is 40) _____

A) the thermodynamically favorable transfer of phosphate from glycolysis and the citric acid cycle intermediate molecules of ADP.
B) the thermodynamically favorable flow of electrons from NADH to the mitochondrial electron transport carriers.
C) the proton-motive force across the inner mitochondrial membrane.
D) the final transfer of electrons to oxygen.
E) oxidation of glucose to CO_2 and water.

41) When hydrogen ions are pumped from the mitochondrial matrix across the inner membrane and into the intermembrane space, the result is the 41) _____

A) reduction of NAD^+.
B) lowering of pH in the mitochondrial matrix.
C) formation of ATP.
D) creation of a proton-motive force.
E) restoration of the Na^+/K^+ balance across the membrane.

42) Where is ATP synthase located in the mitochondrion? 42) _____

A) mitochondrial matrix
B) cytosol
C) electron transport chain
D) outer membrane
E) inner membrane

43) It is possible to prepare vesicles from portions of the inner mitochondrial membrane. Which one of the following processes could still be carried on by this isolated inner membrane? 43) _____

A) oxidative phosphorylation
B) glycolysis and fermentation
C) the citric acid cycle
D) both the citric acid cycle and oxidative phosphorylation
E) reduction of NAD^+

44) How many oxygen molecules (O_2) are required each time a molecule of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) is completely oxidized to carbon dioxide and water via aerobic respiration,? 44) _____

A) 12 B) 1 C) 30 D) 3 E) 6

45) Which of the following produces the most ATP when glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) is completely oxidized to carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water? 45) _____

A) fermentation
B) oxidation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA
C) glycolysis
D) citric acid cycle
E) oxidative phosphorylation (chemiosmosis)

46) Approximately how many molecules of ATP are produced from the complete oxidation of two molecules of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) in aerobic cellular respiration? 46) _____

A) 60—64 B) 4 C) 2 D) 30—32 E) 15

47) The synthesis of ATP by oxidative phosphorylation, using the energy released by movement of protons across the membrane down their electrochemical gradient, is an example of 47) _____

A) allosteric regulation.
B) an endergonic reaction coupled to an exergonic reaction.
C) active transport.
D) a reaction with a positive ΔG.
E) osmosis.

48) Chemiosmotic ATP synthesis (oxidative phosphorylation) occurs in 48) _____

A) all respiring cells, both prokaryotic and eukaryotic, using either oxygen or other electron acceptors.
B) only eukaryotic cells, in the presence of oxygen.
C) all cells, but only in the presence of oxygen.
D) only in mitochondria, using either oxygen or other electron acceptors.
E) all cells, in the absence of respiration.

49) If a cell is able to synthesize 30 ATP molecules for each molecule of glucose completely oxidized by carbon dioxide and water, how many ATP molecules can the cell synthesize for each molecule of pyruvate oxidized to carbon dioxide and water? 49) _____

A) 14 B) 1 C) 0 D) 15 E) 12

50) What is proton-motive force? 50) _____

A) the force required to remove an electron from hydrogen
B) the force exerted on a proton by a transmembrane proton concentration gradient
C) the force that moves hydrogen into the mitochondrion
D) the force that moves hydrogen to NAD^+
E) the force that moves hydrogen into the intermembrane space

51) In liver cells, the inner mitochondrial membranes are about five times the area of the outer mitochondrial membranes. What purpose must this serve? 51) _____

A) It increases the surface for oxidative phosphorylation.
B) It allows the liver cell to have fewer mitochondria.
C) It allows for an increased rate of glycolysis.
D) It allows for an increased rate of the citric acid cycle.
E) It increases the surface for substrate-level phosphorylation.

52) Brown fat cells produce a protein called thermogenin in their mitochondrial inner membrane. Thermogenin is a channel for facilitated transport of protons across the membrane. What will occur in the brown fat cells when they produce thermogenin? 52) _____
A) ATP synthesis and heat generation will both decrease.
B) ATP synthesis will increase, and heat generation will decrease.
C) ATP synthesis and heat generation will both increase.
D) ATP synthesis will decrease, and heat generation will increase.
E) ATP synthesis and heat generation will stay the same.

53) In a mitochondrion, if the matrix ATP concentration is high, and the intermembrane space proton concentration is too low to generate sufficient proton-motive force, then 53) _____
A) ATP synthase will increase the rate of ATP synthesis.
B) ATP synthase will hydrolyze ATP and pump protons into the matrix.
C) ATP synthase will stop working.
D) ATP synthase will hydrolyze ATP and pump protons into the intermembrane space.

54) In prokaryotes, the respiratory electron transport chain is located 54) _____
A) in the mitochondrial outer membrane.
B) in the plasma membrane.
C) in the bacterial outer membrane.
D) in the cytoplasm.
E) in the mitochondrial inner membrane.

55) Which catabolic processes may have been used by cells on ancient Earth before free oxygen became available? 55) _____
A) glycolysis, pyruvate oxidation, and the citric acid cycle
B) glycolysis and the citric acid cycle only
C) glycolysis, pyruvate oxidation, the citric acid cycle, and oxidative phosphorylation, using an electron acceptor other than oxygen
D) glycolysis and fermentation only
E) oxidative phosphorylation only

56) Which of the following normally occurs regardless of whether or not oxygen (O_2) is present? 56) _____
A) citric acid cycle
B) glycolysis
C) oxidation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA
D) oxidative phosphorylation (chemiosmosis)
E) fermentation

57) Which of the following occurs in the cytosol of a eukaryotic cell? 57) _____
A) glycolysis and fermentation
B) oxidation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA
C) oxidative phosphorylation
D) citric acid cycle
E) fermentation and chemiosmosis

58) Which metabolic pathway is common to both cellular respiration and fermentation? 58) _____
A) oxidative phosphorylation
B) the oxidation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA
C) chemiosmosis
D) the citric acid cycle
E) glycolysis

59) The ATP made during fermentation is generated by which of the following? 59) _____
A) the electron transport chain
B) oxidative phosphorylation
C) aerobic respiration
D) substrate-level phosphorylation
E) chemiosmosis

60) In the absence of oxygen, yeast cells can obtain energy by fermentation, resulting in the production of 60) _____
A) ATP, CO_2, and ethanol (ethyl alcohol).
B) ATP, CO_2, and lactate.
C) ATP, NADH, and pyruvate.
D) ATP, pyruvate, and acetyl CoA.
E) ATP, pyruvate, and oxygen.

61) In alcohol fermentation, NAD^+ is regenerated from NADH by 61) _____
A) reduction of pyruvate to form lactate.
B) reduction of ethanol to pyruvate.
C) oxidation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA.
D) reduction of acetaldehyde to ethanol (ethyl alcohol).
E) oxidation of ethanol to acetyl CoA.

62) One function of both alcohol fermentation and lactic acid fermentation is to 62) _____
A) reduce FAD^+ to $FADH_2$.
B) reduce $FADH_2$ to FAD^+.
C) oxidize NADH to NAD^+.
D) reduce NAD^+ to NADH.
E) do none of the above.

63) An organism is discovered that thrives both in the presence and absence of oxygen in the air. Curiously, the consumption of sugar increases as oxygen is removed from the organism's environment, even though the organism does not gain much weight. This organism 63) _____
A) must use a molecule other than oxygen to accept electrons from the electron transport chain.
B) is a normal eukaryotic organism.
C) is a facultative anaerobe.
D) is photosynthetic.
E) is an anaerobic organism.

64) Which statement best supports the hypothesis that glycolysis is an ancient metabolic pathway that originated before the last universal common ancestor of life on Earth? 64) _____

A) Glycolysis is widespread and is found in the domains Bacteria, Archaea, and Eukarya.
B) Glycolysis is found in all eukaryotic cells.
C) The enzymes of glycolysis are found in the cytosol rather than in a membrane-enclosed organelle.
D) Glycolysis neither uses nor needs O_2.
E) Ancient prokaryotic cells, the most primitive of cells, made extensive use of glycolysis long before oxygen was present in Earth's atmosphere.

65) Why is glycolysis considered to be one of the first metabolic pathways to have evolved? 65) _____

A) It produces much less ATP than does oxidative phosphorylation.
B) It relies on chemiosmosis, which is a metabolic mechanism present only in the first cells' prokaryotic cells.
C) It is found in prokaryotic cells but not in eukaryotic cells.
D) It does not involve organelles or specialized structures, does not require oxygen, and is present in most organisms.
E) It requires the presence of membrane-enclosed cell organelles found only in eukaryotic cells.

66) When an individual is exercising heavily and when the muscle becomes oxygen-deprived, muscle cells convert pyruvate to lactate. What happens to the lactate in skeletal muscle cells? 66) _____

A) It is converted to NAD^+.
B) It is taken to the liver and converted back to pyruvate.
C) It reduces $FADH_2$ to FAD^+.
D) It produces CO_2 and water.
E) It is converted to alcohol.

67) When skeletal muscle cells are oxygen-deprived, the heart still pumps. What must the heart muscle cells be able to do? 67) _____

A) derive sufficient energy from fermentation
B) remove lactate from the blood
C) remove oxygen from lactate
D) continue aerobic metabolism when skeletal muscle cannot
E) transform lactate to pyruvate again

68) When skeletal muscle cells undergo anaerobic respiration, they become fatigued and painful. This is now known to be caused by 68) _____

A) buildup of lactate.
B) increase in potassium ions.
C) increase in ethanol.
D) buildup of pyruvate.
E) increase in sodium ions.

69) A mutation in yeast makes it unable to convert pyruvate to ethanol. How will this mutation affect these yeast cells? 69) _____

A) The mutant yeast will be unable to grow anaerobically.
B) The mutant yeast will die because they cannot regenerate NAD^+ from NAD.
C) The mutant yeast will metabolize only fatty acids.
D) The mutant yeast will be unable to metabolize glucose.
E) The mutant yeast will grow anaerobically only when given glucose.

70) You have a friend who lost 7 kg (about 15 pounds) of fat on a regimen of strict diet and exercise. How did the fat leave her body? 70) _____
A) It was broken down to amino acids and eliminated from the body.
B) It was converted to urine and eliminated from the body.
C) It was converted to heat and then released.
D) It was converted to ATP, which weighs much less than fat.
E) It was released as CO_2 and H_2O.

71) Phosphofructokinase is an important control enzyme in the regulation of cellular respiration. Which of the following statements correctly describes phosphofructokinase activity? 71) _____
A) It is activated by citrate, an intermediate of the citric acid cycle.
B) It catalyzes the conversion of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose 6-phosphate, an early step of glycolysis.
C) It is inhibited by AMP.
D) It is activated by ATP.
E) It is an allosteric enzyme.

72) Phosphofructokinase is an allosteric enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate, an early step of glycolysis. In the presence of oxygen, an increase in the amount of ATP in a cell would be expected to 72) _____
A) activate the enzyme and thus slow the rates of glycolysis and the citric acid cycle.
B) activate the enzyme and increase the rates of glycolysis and the citric acid cycle.
C) inhibit the enzyme and thus increase the rate of glycolysis and the concentration of citrate.
D) inhibit the enzyme and thus increase the rates of glycolysis and the citric acid cycle.
E) inhibit the enzyme and thus slow the rates of glycolysis and the citric acid cycle.

73) Even though plants carry on photosynthesis, plant cells still use their mitochondria for oxidation of pyruvate. When and where will this occur? 73) _____
A) in photosynthesizing cells in the light and in other tissues in the dark
B) in photosynthetic cells in the light, while photosynthesis occurs concurrently
C) in nonphotosynthesizing cells only
D) in all cells all the time
E) in cells that are storing glucose only

74) In vertebrate animals, brown fat tissue's color is due to abundant blood vessels and capillaries. White fat tissue, on the other hand, is specialized for fat storage and contains relatively few blood vessels or capillaries. Brown fat cells have a specialized protein that dissipates the proton-motive force across the mitochondrial membranes. Which of the following might be the function of the brown fat tissue? 74) _____
A) to allow the animals to regulate their metabolic rate when it is especially hot
B) to regulate temperature by converting most of the energy from NADH oxidation to heat
C) to increase the rate of oxidative phosphorylation from its few mitochondria
D) to allow other membranes of the cell to perform mitochondrial functions
E) to increase the production of ATP

75) What is the purpose of beta oxidation in respiration? 75) _____
A) feedback regulation
B) oxidation of glucose
C) breakdown of fatty acids
D) control of ATP accumulation
E) oxidation of pyruvate

76) Where do the catabolic products of fatty acid breakdown enter into the citric acid cycle? 76) _____
A) pyruvate
B) acetyl CoA
C) α-ketoglutarate
D) malate or fumarate
E) succinyl CoA

77) What carbon sources can yeast cells metabolize to make ATP from ADP under anaerobic conditions? 77) _____
A) ethanol
B) pyruvate
C) either ethanol or lactic acid
D) lactic acid
E) glucose

78) High levels of citric acid inhibit the enzyme phosphofructokinase, a key enzyme in glycolysis. Citric acid binds to the enzyme at a different location from the active site. This is an example of 78) _____
A) competitive inhibition.
B) positive feedback regulation.
C) the specificity of enzymes for their substrates.
D) an enzyme requiring a cofactor.
E) allosteric regulation.

79) During intense exercise, as skeletal muscle cells go into anaerobiosis, the human body will increase its catabolism of 79) _____
A) carbohydrates only.
B) fats only.
C) fats and proteins only.
D) proteins only.
E) fats, carbohydrates, and proteins.

80) Yeast cells that have defective mitochondria incapable of respiration will be able to grow by catabolizing which of the following carbon sources for energy? 80) _____
A) fatty acids
B) glucose, proteins, and fatty acids
C) Such yeast cells will not be capable of catabolizing any food molecules, and will therefore die.
D) proteins
E) glucose

Figure 9.1 illustrates some of the steps (reactions) of glycolysis in their proper sequence. Each step is lettered. Use these letters to answer the questions.

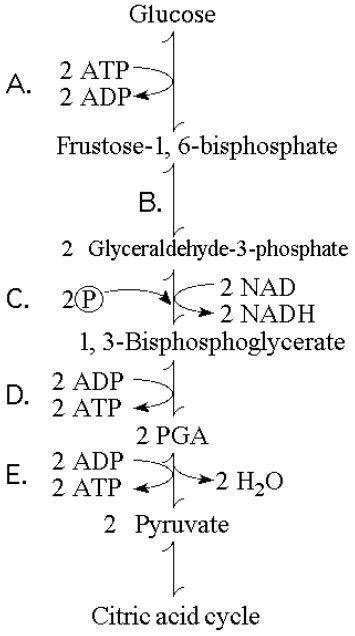

Figure 9.1

81) Which step in Figure 9.1 shows a split of one molecule into two smaller molecules? 81) _____
A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

82) In which step in Figure 9.1 is an inorganic phosphate added to the reactant? 82) _____
A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

83) Which step in Figure 9.1 is a redox reaction? 83) _____
A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

84) Which portion of the pathway in Figure 9.1 involves an endergonic reaction? 84) _____
A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

85) Which portion of the pathway in Figure 9.1 contains a phosphorylation reaction in which ATP is the phosphate source? 85) _____
A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

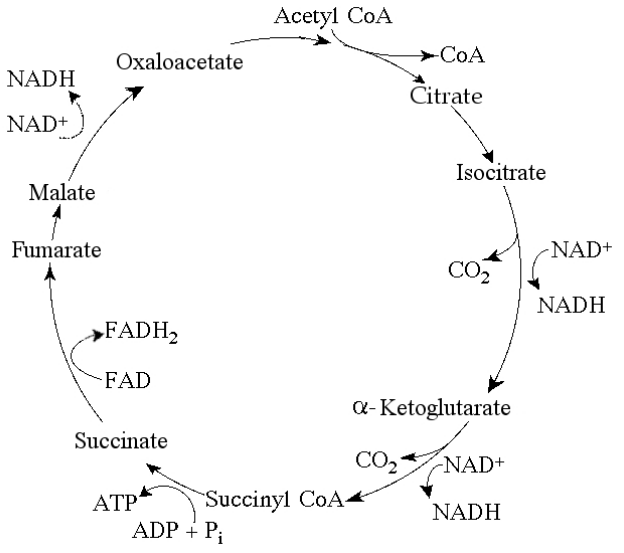

Figure 9.2 The citric acid cycle.

86) Starting with one molecule of isocitrate and ending with fumarate, how many ATP molecules can be made through substrate-level phosphorylation (see Figure 9.2)? 86) _____

A) 12 B) 11 C) 24 D) 2 E) 1

87) Carbon skeletons for amino acid biosynthesis are supplied by intermediates of the citric acid cycle. Which intermediate would supply the carbon skeleton for synthesis of a five-carbon amino acid (see Figure 9.2)? 87) _____

A) citrate
B) isocitrate
C) succinate
D) malate
E) α-ketoglutarate

88) For each mole of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) oxidized by cellular respiration, how many moles of CO_2 are released in the citric acid cycle (see Figure 9.2)? 88) _____

A) 2 B) 3 C) 12 D) 6 E) 4

89) If pyruvate oxidation is blocked, what will happen to the levels of oxaloacetate and citric acid in the citric acid cycle shown in Figure 9.2? 89) _____

A) Oxaloacetate will accumulate and citric acid will decrease.
B) Both oxaloacetate and citric acid will accumulate.
C) Oxaloacetate will decrease and citric acid will accumulate.
D) Both oxaloacetate and citric acid will decrease.
E) There will be no change in the levels of oxaloacetate and citric acid.

90) Starting with citrate, which of the following combinations of products would result from three acetyl CoA molecules entering the citric acid cycle (see Figure 9.2)? 90) _____

A) 3 ATP, 6 CO_2, 9 NADH, and 3 $FADH_2$

B) 3 ATP, 3 CO_2, 3 NADH, and 3 $FADH_2$

C) 1 ATP, 2 CO_2, 3 NADH, and 1 $FADH_2$

D) 2 ATP, 2 CO_2, 3 NADH, and 3 $FADH_2$

E) 38 ATP, 6 CO_2, 3 NADH, and 12 $FADH_2$

91) For each molecule of glucose that is metabolized by glycolysis and the citric acid cycle (see Figure 9.2), what is the total number of NADH + $FADH_2$ molecules produced? 91) _____

A) 10 B) 5 C) 12 D) 4 E) 6

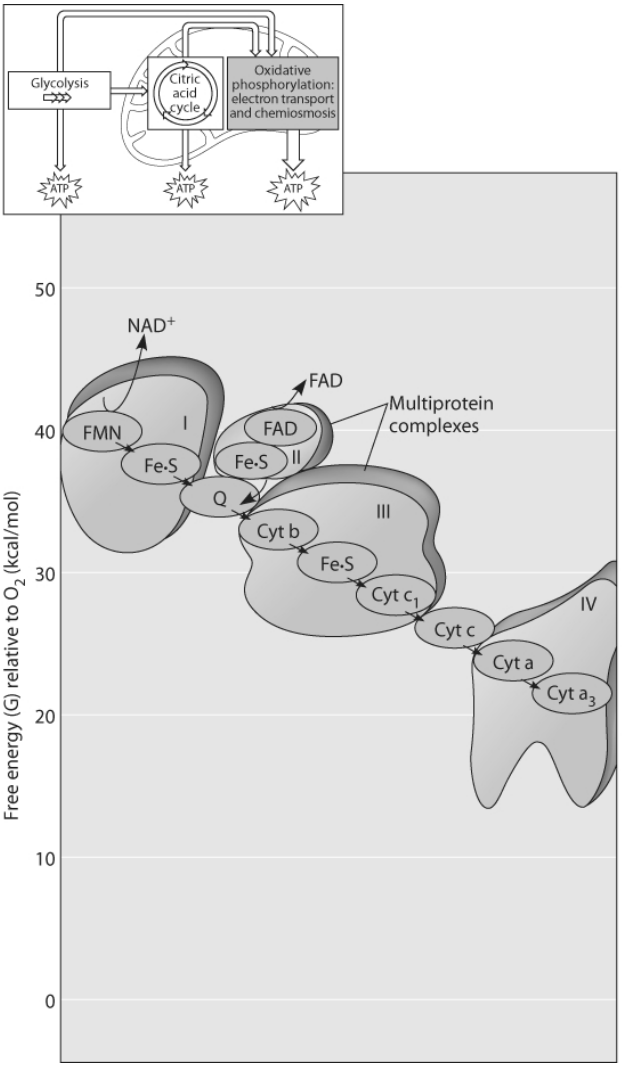

Figure 9.3

92) Figure 9.3 shows the electron transport chain. Which of the following is the combination of substances that is initially added to the chain? 92) _____

A) NADH, $FADH_2$, and O_2
B) oxygen and protons
C) NAD^+, FAD, and electrons
D) NADH, $FADH_2$, and protons
E) oxygen, carbon dioxide, and water

93) Which of the following most accurately describes what is happening along the electron transport chain in Figure 9.3? 93) _____

A) Chemiosmosis is coupled with electron transfer.
B) Each electron carrier alternates between being reduced and being oxidized.
C) Energy of the electrons increases at each step.
D) Molecules in the chain give up some of their potential energy.
E) ATP is generated at each step.

94) Which of the protein complexes labeled with Roman numerals in Figure 9.3 will transfer electrons to O_2? 94) _____

A) complex I
B) complex II
C) complex III
D) complex IV
E) All of the complexes can transfer electrons to O_2.

95) What happens at the end of the chain in Figure 9.3? 95) _____

A) 2 electrons combine with a molecule of oxygen and two hydrogen atoms.
B) 4 electrons combine with a molecule of oxygen and 4 protons.
C) 4 electrons combine with four hydrogen and two oxygen atoms.
D) 1 electron combines with a molecule of oxygen and a hydrogen atom.
E) 2 electrons combine with a proton and a molecule of NAD^+.

In the presence of oxygen, the three-carbon compound pyruvate can be catabolized in the citric acid cycle. First, however, the pyruvate (1) loses a carbon, which is given off as a molecule of CO_2, (2) is oxidized to form a two-carbon compound called acetate, and (3) is bonded to coenzyme A.

96) These three steps result in the formation of 96) _____

A) acetyl CoA, FAD, H_2, and CO_2.
B) acetyl CoA, O_2, and ATP.
C) acetyl CoA, $FADH_2$, and CO_2.
D) acetyl CoA, NADH, H^+, and CO_2.
E) acetyl CoA, NAD^+, ATP, and CO_2.

97) Why is coenzyme A, a sulfur-containing molecule derived from a B vitamin, added? 97) _____

A) in order to remove one molecule of CO_2
B) because sulfur is needed for the molecule to enter the mitochondrion
C) to provide a relatively unstable molecule whose acetyl portion can be readily transferred to a compound in the citric acid cycle
D) in order to utilize this portion of a B vitamin which would otherwise be a waste product from another pathway
E) because it drives the reaction that regenerates NAD^+

Exposing inner mitochondrial membranes to ultrasonic vibrations will disrupt the membranes. However, the fragments will reseal "inside out." These little vesicles that result can still transfer electrons from NADH to oxygen and synthesize ATP. If the membranes are agitated further, however, the ability to synthesize ATP is lost.

98) After the first disruption, when electron transfer and ATP synthesis still occur, what must be present? 98) _____

A) the electron transport system
B) all of the electron transport system and the ability to add CoA to acetyl groups
C) the ATP synthase system
D) all of the electron transport proteins as well as ATP synthase
E) plasma membranes like those bacteria use for respiration

99) After the further agitation of the membrane vesicles, what must be lost from the membrane? 99) _____
A) the ability of NADH to transfer electrons to the first acceptor in the electron transport chain
B) ATP synthase, in whole or in part
C) cytochromes
D) the contact required between inner and outer membrane surfaces
E) the prosthetic groups like heme from the transport system

100) These inside-out membrane vesicles 100) _____
A) will make ATP from ADP and $\textcircled{P}_i$ if transferred to a pH 4 buffered solution after incubation in a pH 7 buffered solution.
B) will reverse electron flow to generate NADH from NAD^+ in the absence of oxygen.
C) will hydrolyze ATP to pump protons out of the interior of the vesicle to the exterior.
D) will become alkaline inside the vesicles when NADH is added.
E) will become acidic inside the vesicles when NADH is added.

101) The *immediate* energy source that drives ATP synthesis by ATP synthase during oxidative phosphorylation is the 101) _____
A) H^+ concentration across the membrane holding ATP synthase.
B) transfer of phosphate to ADP.
C) flow of electrons down the electron transport chain.
D) oxidation of glucose and other organic compounds.
E) affinity of oxygen for electrons.

102) Which metabolic pathway is common to both fermentation and cellular respiration of a glucose molecule? 102) _____
A) the citric acid cycle
B) synthesis of acetyl CoA from pyruvate
C) the electron transport chain
D) glycolysis
E) reduction of pyruvate to lactate

103) In mitochondria, exergonic redox reactions 103) _____
A) are the source of energy driving prokaryotic ATP synthesis.
B) provide the energy that establishes the proton gradient.
C) are directly coupled to substrate-level phosphorylation.
D) reduce carbon atoms to carbon dioxide.
E) are coupled via phosphorylated intermediates to endergonic processes.

104) The final electron acceptor of the electron transport chain that functions in aerobic oxidative phosphorylation is 104) _____
A) water. B) oxygen. C) ADP. D) pyruvate. E) NAD^+.

105) What is the oxidizing agent in the following reaction? 105) _____
Pyruvate + NADH + $H^+ \rightarrow$ Lactate + NAD^+
A) lactate B) NADH C) pyruvate D) oxygen E) NAD^+

106) When electrons flow along the electron transport chains of mitochondria, which of the following changes occurs? 106) _____

A) ATP synthase pumps protons by active transport.
B) The pH of the matrix increases.
C) NAD^+ is oxidized.
D) The electrons gain free energy.
E) The cytochromes phosphorylate ADP to form ATP.

107) Most CO_2 from catabolism is released during 107) _____

A) oxidative phosphorylation.
B) glycolysis.
C) the citric acid cycle.
D) lactate fermentation.
E) electron transport.