**Cellular Respiration**

**Name: ____________________________  Class: ____________________________**

1. The kind of molecule used to drive cellular respiration is:
   - A amino acid
   - B glucose
   - C fatty acid
   - D protein

2. The organelle where cellular respiration takes place is the:
   - A nucleus
   - B endoplasmic reticulum
   - C ribosome
   - D mitochondria

3. In addition to glucose the cell needs ___ to drive cellular respiration:
   - A oxygen
   - B carbon dioxide
   - C water
   - D hydrogen

4. The three phases of cellular respiration include all of the following except:
   - A Glycolysis
   - B Photosynthesis
   - C Kreb’s Cycle
   - D The Electron Transport Chain

5. Which formula for cellular respiration is correct?
   - A \(1 \text{ glucose } + 6 \text{ } O_2 = 6 \text{ } CO_2 + 6 \text{ } H_2O + 1 \text{ ATP}\)
   - B \(1 \text{ glucose } + 1 \text{ } O_2 = 1 \text{ } CO_2 + 1 \text{ } H_2O + 36 \text{ ATP}\)
   - C \(1 \text{ glucose } + 6 \text{ } O_2 = 6 \text{ } CO_2 + 6 \text{ } H_2O + 36 \text{ ATP}\)
   - D \(1 \text{ glucose } = 6 \text{ } CO_2 + 6 \text{ } H_2O + 36 \text{ ATP}\)

6. Another process of making ATP without oxygen is called:
   - A fermentation
   - B breathing
   - C glycolysis
   - D eating

7. Cellular respiration is how we:
   - A breath in \(O_2\) and exhale \(CO_2\)
   - B break down ATP into \(O_2\)
   - C break down glucose (and \(O_2\)) into ATP
   - D do photosynthesis

8. How much ATP is created through cellular respiration with 1 molecule of glucose?
   - A 1 ATP
   - B 100 ATP
   - C 36 ATP
   - D 0 ATP

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