

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VIKRAM PUBLICATION (ANDHRA PUBLICATION)

RESPIRATION IN PLANTS

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Different substrates get oxidised during respiration. How does respiratory quotient

(RQ). indicate which type of substrate (i.e) carbohydrate, fat or protein is getting oxidised?

RQ = A/B. What do A & B stand for ?

What type of substrates have RQ of 1,



<1, >1?

from

2. Energy formed at F_1 particle is obtained

3. What is anaerobic respiration?



Watch Video Solution

4. What are the end products of Aerobic and Anaerobic Respirations?



5. What cellular organic substances are never used as respiratory substrates?



Watch Video Solution

6. Higher respiratory quotient is in which among the following?



Watch Video Solution

7. What is meant by Amphibolic pathway?



8. In mitochondria, electron transport occurs in the



9. What are the end products of aerobic respiration?



10. Main source of ATP in a cell is by oxidative phosphorylation is



Watch Video Solution

Short Answer Questions

1. Why does respiration considered as an exothermic reaction? Explain.



2. Write about two ATP yielding reactions of glycolysis.



Watch Video Solution

3. What is the net gain of ATP molecules in Glucolysis?



Watch Video Solution

4. Define RQ. Write a short note on RQ.



5. Fermentation is



Watch Video Solution

6. The correct sequence of electron carriers (Cytochromes) in Respiratory electron transport system is



7. The end product of oxidative phosphorylation is



Watch Video Solution

Long Answer Questions

1. What are the end products of Aerobic and Anaerobic Respirations?



2. In Krebs cycle



Watch Video Solution

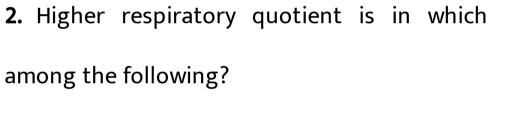
Important Questions

1. Different substrates get oxidised during respiration. How does respiratory quotient (RQ). indicate which type of substrate (i.e) carbohydrate, fat or protein is getting oxidised?

RQ = A/B. What do A & B stand for ?

What type of substrates have RQ of 1, <1,>1?

Watch Video Solution







3. What is meant by Amphibolic pathway?

4. Write about two ATP yielding reactions of glycolysis.



Watch Video Solution

5. The net gain of ATP for the complete aerobic oxidation of glucose is 36. Explain.



6. What are the end products of aerobic respiration?



Watch Video Solution

7. In Krebs cycle



Watch Video Solution

Exercises

1. Distinguish between Respiration and Combustion



2. Instant source of energy/most common respiratory substrate is



3. Give the schematic representation of. glycolysis.



4. What are the end products of aerobic respiration?



5. Give the schematic representation of an overall view of Krebs cycle.



Watch Video Solution

6. Explain ETS.



Watch Video Solution

7. Distinguish between Aerobic and Anaerobic respiration



8. One of the following is not true about ATP



Watch Video Solution

9. What is meant by Amphibolic pathway?



10. Higher respiratory quotient is in which among the following?



Watch Video Solution

11. Main source of ATP in a cell is by oxidative phosphorylation is



Watch Video Solution

12. What is respiration?

- **13.** Find the correct-ascending sequence of the following, on the basis of energy released in respiratory oxidation.
 - a) 1 gm of fat
 - b) 1 gm of protein
 - c) 1 gm of glucose
 - d) 0.5 gm of protein + 0.5 gm of glucose



14. Glycolysis occurs in



Watch Video Solution

15. If a person is feeling, dizzy, glucose or fruit juice is given immediately but not a cheese sandwich, which- might have more energy. Why?



16. If a person is feeling, dizzy, glucose or fruit juice is given immediately but not a cheese sandwich, which- might have more energy. Why?



Watch Video Solution

17. It is known that red muscle fibres in animals can work for longer periods of time continuously. How is this possible ?



