

The stage of cellular respiration with maximum yield of ATP is 1. 2 forms the basic structure of cell membrane and 3 is responsible for its fluidity. The simultaneous movement of two different molecules in the same direction is termed 4. The enzymes associated with the kreb's cycle in animals are found in 5. Chemiosmosis is accomplished in the presence of the protein complex called 6. The catalytic breakdown of a molecule of glucose into two molecules of 3-carbon compound occurs in 7. The most abundant membrane lipids are 8. 9 is the mechanism used by cells for the movement of large molecules. The glycolytic stage where the second phosphate group is added involves the catalytic conversion of 10 into 11. Osmoregulation in 12 is achieved by drinking water. 13 is a measure of the stability of enzyme-substrate complex and 14 is equal to the sum of the rate of breakdown of enzyme-substrate complex over its rate of formation. The upper epidermis of a leaf have fewer 15 than the lower epidermis and these are bordered by 16 which can open or close the pores. A specific example of prosthetic group is 17. The characteristic that distinguishes enzymes from all other types of catalysts is its 18. Triose phosphate isomerase catalyses the conversion of 19 into 20 during glycolysis. Membrane lipids of animals adapted to cold environment are enriched in 21 at the expense of reduction in 22. Chloroplast is an 23 in plant cells that performs photosynthesis. 24 is a tubular organ in thylakoid while 25 is the fluid content of the organelle in plant chloroplast. 26 is a blue-green pigment while 27 is a yellow-green pigment. The inactive form of an enzyme is called 28. Over 90% of enzymes are 29 while the remainder are 30. Marine snakes use their 31 to excrete excess salts from their body while marine birds use their 32 for similar function. The glycolytic step that generates the first two molecules of ATP is catalysed by an enzyme 33 which convert 34 into 35. The dark reaction of a photosynthesis is also known as 36 cycle and carbon dioxide is converted into 37 through a series of reactions involving ATP and 38. 39 is when enzymes act upon structurally similar molecules having the same functional groups. Kreb's cycle begins immediately after the formation of 40. Chloride cells found in the 41 of marine teleost bring about the active transportation of 42 out of their body and passively followed by 43. Most of the specific functions of the membrane are performed by 44. Protein damage by urea in sharks is prevented through the action of 45. The name given to fishes that migrate from fresh water to sea water environment for the purpose of spawning is 46. 47 is important in providing valuable clue to the mode of action of an enzyme-catalysed reactions. 48 is when the inhibitor exerts its effects upon a group of related enzymes. Kreb's cycle is in cyclic form because it begins and ends with 49. The only marine vertebrate to be isoosmotic to its environment is 50.

E.T.S = 32 A 1 P

lipids

cholesterol

a)

b) fructose 6 phosphate

c) fructose 1,6-bisphosphate

d) substrate specific

e) dihydroxy acetone

f) glyceraldehyde