

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

6352

6352

6352. Series of reactions which can convert fatty acids to sugars in plants but not in animals is (A) Krebs cycle (B) Glyoxylate cycle (C) Ornithine cycle (D) Glycolysis.

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

6352

B

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19638

19638

19638 . In glycolysis, enzyme Enolase produces (A)  
Phosphoglyceric acid  
(B) Phospho enol pyruvate(C) Phosphoglyceraldehyde(D) Pyruvate.

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19638

B

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19656

19656

19656 . Site of glycolysis/EMP is (A) Chloroplast (B) Chromosome  
(C) Cytoplasm (D) Nucleus..

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19656

C

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19664

19664

19664. Glycolysis is part of (A) Only anaerobic respiration(B) Krebs cycle  
(C) Only aerobic respiration(D) Both aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19664

D



## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19681

19681

19681. Product of glycolysis is (A) Citric acid(B) Dihydroxy acetone(C) Pyruvic acid(D) Phosphoenol pyruvate.

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19681

C

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19692

19692

19692. For two molecules of glucose, glycolysis uses and produces ATP molecules (A) 4 and 8 (B) 2 and 4 (C) 2 and 8 (D) 2 and 2.

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19692

A

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19693

19693

19693. In glycolysis, glucose splits into compounds which are (A) 5-C (B) 4-C (C) 2-C (D) 3-C

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19693

D

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19747

19747

19747. End product of glycolysis is (A) Acetyl CoA(B) Pyruvic Acid  
(C) Glucose I-phosphate(D) Fructose 1-phosphate

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19747

B



## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19770

19770

19770. The number of molecules of pyruvic acid formed from one molecule of glucose at the end of glycolysis is (A) 1(B) 2(C) 3(D) 4

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19770

B

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19772

19772

19772. The other name of glycolysis is(A) EMP-pathway (B) TCA-pathway (C) HMS-pathway (D) Carbon-pathway

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19772

A

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19820

19820

19820. Which one is removed from substrate during glycolysis (A) Hydrogen (B) Electrons(C) Both A and B (D) Oxygen.

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19820

C

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19837

19837

19837. Glycolysis occurs in (A) Anaerobic organisms(B) Muscle cells  
(C) Procaryotic cells(D) Almost all cells.

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19837

D



## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19839

19839

19839 . Site of glycolysis or EMP is (A) Mitochondria (B) Cytoplasm (C) E.R.(D) Ribosomes.

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19839

B

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19840

19840

19840. The intermediate of glycolysis which undergoes lysis or splitting is . (A) Dihydroxyacetone 3-phosphate(B) Fructose 1,6-diphosphate(C) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate(D) Glucose 6-phosphate

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19840

B

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19843

19843

19843-- Which is formed alongwith ATP in glycolysis (A)  
NADH(B) NADPH(C) FAD (D) FADH<sub>2</sub>

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19843

A

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19854

19854

19854. Enzymes taking part in glycolysis are present (A) Mitochondria (B) Cytoplasm (C) Both mitochondria and cytoplasm (D) Vacuole.

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19854

**B**



## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19864

19864

19864. Net gain of ATP in glycolysis (A) 6 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 8,

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

19864

D

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19950

19950

19950. In glycolysis ultimately (or end product of glycolysis is)  
(A) Protein is converted into glucose (B) Glucose is converted into glycogen (C) Starch is converted into glucose (D) Glucose is converted into pyruvic acid.

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19950

D

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

19982

19982

19982. Which one is a product of glycolysis, besides 2 ATP? (A) FAD (C) NAD(B) NADH (D) NADP.

## **Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1**

*checked found correct*

19982

B

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

24392

24392

24392. The most common substrate in glycolysis is (a) glucose (b) fructose  
(c) galactose (d) sucrose

## Respiration(11-Ch14)11--Glycolysis-Steps1

*checked found correct*

24392

A