BIO 201

Which statement about cyclic AMP (cAMP) is NOT true?

A. cAMP is formed from ATP.

B. The enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cAMP is adenylate cyclase.

C. The enzyme that catalyzes cAMP formation is generally located in the cytoplasm.

D. Membrane receptors are capable of activating the enzyme that forms cAMP.

E. cAMP is regarded as a second messenger, since it can trigger a cascade of intracellular reactions after a hormone binds to the cell membrane.

All of the following about the Krebs cycle are true EXCEPT

A. the Krebs cycle occurs in the matrix of the mitochondrion.

B. the Krebs cycle is linked to glycolysis by pyruvate.

C. the Krebs cycle is the single greatest direct source of ATP in the cell.

D. citrate is an intermediate in the Krebs cycle.

E. the Krebs cycle produces nucleotides such as NADH and FADH2.

Which statement about glycolysis is NOT true?

A. Glycolysis converts a single molecule of glucose into two molecules of pyruvate.

B. Glycolysis can produce a net total of two ATPs.

C. The end-product of glycolysis can form ethanol, CO2 lactate, and pyruvic acid.

D. During glycolysis FADH2 is produced.

E. During glycolysis NADH is produced.

Which of the following statements about oxidative phosphorylation is NOT correct?

A. It occurs on the inner membrane of the mitochondrion.

- B. It involves O2 as the final electron acceptor.
- C. It produces two ATPs for the FADH2.
- D. It can occur under anaerobic conditions.
- E. It involves a cytochrome electron transport chain

Which of the following statements about enzymes is NOT true?

A. Their activity is unaffected by genetic mutation.

B. Enzymes may interact with non-protein molecules in order to have biological activity.

C. Enzymes optimally operate at a particular pH.

D. Enzymes optimally operate at a particular temperature.

E. Enzymes are almost always proteins.

Which of the following is not characteristic of fermentation?

- A. Anaerobic
- B. Glucose requiring
- C. Energy producing
- D. Oxygen requiring
- E. Produces pyruvic acid

If 18O-labeled glucose is given to a rat, where will the label first appear?

A. Exhaled O2

- B. Exhaled CO2
- C. Exhaled H2O
- D. Plasma H2O
- E. Intracellular H2O

Cells that are involved in active transport, such as cells of the intestinal epithelium, utilize large quantities of ATP. In such cells there are

- A. high levels of adenylate cyclase activity.
- B. many polyribosomes.
- C. many mitochondria.
- D. high levels of DNA synthesis.
- E. many lysosomes.

Glycolysis takes place in the cytoplasm of an animal cell. Which of the following is NOT a product or reactant in glycolysis?

- A. glucose
- B. pyruvate
- C. ATP
- **D.** O₂

What is the net ATP production from fermentation?

- **A.** 0 ATP
- **B.** 2 ATP
- **C.** 4 ATP
- **D.** 8 ATP

Heart and liver cells can produce more ATP for each molecule of glucose than other cells in the body. This is most likely results of:

- **A.** a more efficient ATP synthase on the outer mitochondrial membrane.
- **B.** an additional turn of the Kreb's cycle for each glucose molecule.
- **C.** a more efficient mechanism for moving NADH produced in glycolysis into the mitochondrial matrix.
- **D.** production of additional NADH by the citric acid cycle.

In aerobic respiration, the energy from the oxidation of NADH:

- A. directly synthesizes ATP.
- **B.** passively diffuses protons from the intermembrane space into the matrix.
- **C.** establishes a proton gradient between the intermembrane space and the mitochondrial matrix.
- **D.** pumps protons through ATP synthase.

Which of the following processes occurs under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions?

- A. Fermentation
- **B.** Krebs cycle
- C. Glycolysis
- **D.** Oxidative phosphorylation

In a human renal cortical cell, the Krebs cycle occurs in the:

- A. cytosol.
- **B.** mitochondrial matrix.
- C. inner mitochondrial membrane.
- **D.** intermembrane space.