

Chapter 7-1: Glycolysis and Fermentation Bio Honors Notes

	<p>*Breaking down of _____ molecules to produce _____.</p> <p>-Process begins with glycolysis, and then goes to _____ or _____ respiration.</p>
Overview of Cellular Resp.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ - Organic compounds converted to _____ producing small amount of _____ and _____ (an electron carrier similar to NADPH). _____ required. 2. _____ - If _____ is present, pyruvic acid broken down & NADH used to make _____ of _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ (Alternative Pathway) - Happens when _____ present. Recycles _____ from NADH to keep glycolysis going. _____ produced.
	<p>*A 6 C _____ is oxidized (loses electrons) into 2 three C _____ acids.</p> <p>-Takes place in _____ of cell</p> <p>-4 steps</p>
Overall process of Glycolysis	
Step 1	<p>-2 _____ groups from 2 _____ attach to molecule of _____</p> <p>-Forms a _____ C molecule (Fructose 1, 6-bisphosphate)</p> <p>-Turns 2 _____ into 2 _____.</p>
Step 2	<p>-6 C molecule just formed is _____ into two 3 C PGAL (_____) molecules.</p>
Step 3	<p>-2 molecules of _____ are each oxidized (lose e-) & receive a P molecule (from inorganic _____ present in _____).</p> <p>-To do this, 2 molecules of _____ (1per PGAL) are changed to _____ + H⁺</p>
Step 4	<p>- _____ groups are broken off to transform 4 _____ into 4 _____</p> <p>-This leaves 2 molecules of _____</p>
Fermentation	<p>-If glycolysis occurs in an _____ (no oxygen) environment, then fermentation follows.</p> <p>-Does _____ make _____, but regenerates NAD⁺ (_____ ↔ _____) to keep _____ going.</p> <p>-Occurs in _____</p> <p>-2 types of fermentation - _____ & _____</p> <p>-They differ in _____ used & _____ made.</p>
	<p>* _____ is converted into _____ (a 3C compound), using enzymes.</p> <p>-This will form _____, the oxidation and reduction (gain electrons) of NAD⁺ with H⁺ (NADH ↔ NAD⁺) keeps glycolysis going.</p> <p>-Used to manufacture _____ products.</p>