Synthetic section 1: Cellular respiration study text - page 1
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 03: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 03: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 04: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 04: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 04: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 05: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 03: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 03: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 04: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 04: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 07: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 11: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose

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Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 05: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 06: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 07: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 07: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 09: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 10: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 11: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 11: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 12: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in

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Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 01: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 04: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 05: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 05: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 06: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 06: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 07: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 07: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 09: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 10: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 10: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 11: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 11: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 11: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 12: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one

Synthetic section 1: Cellular respiration study text - page 5
Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 01: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 04: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 04: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 05: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 05: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 05: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 06: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 06: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 07: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 08: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 09: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 09: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 10: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 10: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 11: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 11: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 12: The electron transport chain is located in the inner

Synthetic section 1: Cellular respiration study text - page 6
Practice statement 01: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 04: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 04: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 04: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 05: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 05: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 06: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 07: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 08: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 08: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 09: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 09: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 12: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase

Synthetic section 1: Cellular respiration study text - page 7
Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 04: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 04: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 05: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 06: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 07: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 08: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 08: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.

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Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 04: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 05: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 06: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 06: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.

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Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 04: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 05: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 05: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 06: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 06: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 03: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 04: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 04: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 05: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 05: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 06: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 03: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 03: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 04: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 04: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 04: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 05: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 03: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 03: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 04: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 04: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 07: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 11: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose

Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 05: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 06: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 07: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
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Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 10: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
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Practice statement 11: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 12: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in

Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 04: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 07: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 07: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 11: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 11: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 12: The electron transport chain is located in the inner

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Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 04: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 04: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 06: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
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Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 12: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase

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Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 04: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 07: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 08: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 08: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.

Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 04: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 05: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 06: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 06: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.

Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 04: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 05: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 05: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 06: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 06: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
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Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 03: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 11: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose

Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 05: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 06: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 07: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 07: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 09: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 10: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
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Practice statement 12: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.

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Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
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Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 03: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
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Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
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Practice statement 01: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 04: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 05: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 05: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 06: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 06: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 07: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 07: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 09: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
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Practice statement 12: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase

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Practice statement 12: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.

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Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 04: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 04: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 05: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 05: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 05: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 06: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 06: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 07: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 08: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 09: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 09: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 12: The electron transport chain is located in the inner

Practice statement 01: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 12: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase

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Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.

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Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
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Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.

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Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 04: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 04: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 05: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 06: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 06: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 03: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 04: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 04: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 05: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 05: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 06: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
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Practice statement 03: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 04: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 05: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 11: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose

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Practice statement 11: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 12: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one

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Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 01: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 12: The electron transport chain is located in the inner

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Practice statement 01: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 04: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 04: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 04: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 05: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 05: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 06: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 07: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 08: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 08: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 08: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 09: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 09: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 12: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase

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Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.

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Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
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Practice statement 04: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.

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Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 06: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 09: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 03: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
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Practice statement 04: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
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Practice statement 06: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 08: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 09: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 10: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 12: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 02: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
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Practice statement 06: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
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Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.

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Practice statement 01: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 01: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
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Practice statement 02: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 04: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 04: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 05: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 06: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 07: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 07: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 08: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 08: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 08: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 09: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 09: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 09: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 10: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 10: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 11: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 12: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose

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Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 04: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 05: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 06: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 07: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
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Practice statement 11: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
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Practice statement 11: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 12: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in

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Practice statement 01: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 01: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 01: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
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Practice statement 02: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 03: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 03: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
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Practice statement 11: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 12: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase

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Practice statement 01: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
Practice statement 01: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 01: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 02: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 02: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 03: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 03: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 04: Ribosomes synthesize proteins by translating messenger RNA.
Practice statement 04: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 04: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 05: The plasma membrane is a selectively permeable boundary.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 05: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis occurs in the cytosol and converts one glucose into two pyruvate molecules.
Practice statement 06: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 06: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 07: Glycolysis yields a net two ATP and two NADH per glucose molecule.
Practice statement 07: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 07: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 08: The citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix in eukaryotic cells.
Practice statement 08: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
Practice statement 08: The electron transport chain is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.
Practice statement 09: Each turn per acetyl-CoA yields three NADH, one FADH2, and one GTP or ATP.
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Practice statement 10: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.
Practice statement 11: Electron transport builds a proton gradient that ATP synthase uses to make ATP.
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Practice statement 11: The nucleus contains most of a eukaryotic cell’s DNA.
Practice statement 12: Oxygen is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration and is reduced to water.

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