Respiration

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 2: Biological processes | Exploring Science 8C

Q	Answer	Remember
1	respiration	Respiration is not the same as breathing. It happens in every living cell.
2	aerobic respiration	Aero means air, so aerobic means with oxygen from the air.
3	glucose	Glucose comes from the carbohydrates you eat.
4	water	Respiration makes water inside your cells, along with carbon dioxide.
5	carbon dioxide	Limewater is the test for carbon dioxide.
6	mitochondria	Muscle cells are packed with mitochondria because they use lots of energy.
7	blood	Red blood cells carry oxygen. Glucose travels dissolved in the plasma.
8	anaerobic respiration	An- means without, so anaerobic means without oxygen.
9	lactic acid	Lactic acid helps cause the burning feeling and cramp in tired muscles.
10	aerobic	Anaerobic respiration is a quick emergency boost that runs out fast.
11	fermentation	Fermentation is used to make bread and some drinks.
12	carbon dioxide	The holes in a slice of bread are bubbles of carbon dioxide.
13	ethanol	The alcohol in bread dough evaporates when it is baked.
14	yes	Plants respire all the time, day and night, just like animals.
15	increases	A faster heart delivers more oxygen and glucose to the muscles.
16	oxygen debt	You pay back the debt by breathing hard after you stop.
17	glucose → lactic acid	In muscles there is only one product. Yeast makes two: ethanol and carbon dioxide.
18	35 °C	More bubbles means more carbon dioxide, so faster respiration.
19	Muscles switch to anaerobic respiration, which makes lactic acid that tires them quickly.	Long-distance runners keep a slower pace so their muscles stay aerobic.
20	photosynthesis	Photosynthesis uses carbon dioxide and water, respiration makes them.

Free for classroom and home use: print, photocopy and share. Not for resale or re-hosting.