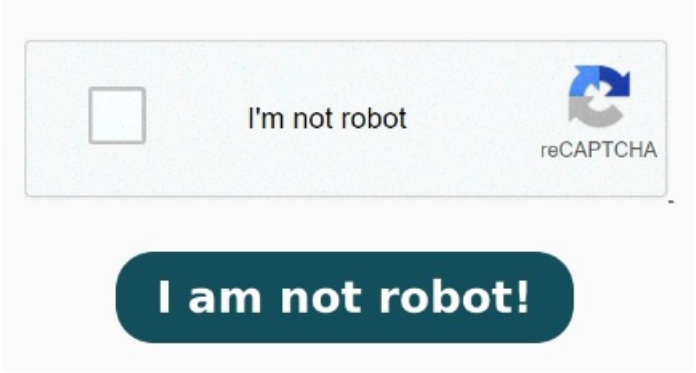
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Respiration releases energy trapped as chemical bond energy in organic food molecules how does fermentation differ from cellular respiration? Read the chapter carefully and thoroughly Fermentation: breaking down sugars in the absence of OCellular Respiration: breaking down sugars in the presence of OO Explain the difference between fermentation and cellular respiration. Anaerobic respiration is most often studied in prokaryotic microbes (bacteria). It is the process by which organisms use energy from "food" (e.g., glucose, fatty acids) to fuel the endergonic synthesis of ATP. requires (O 2), Fermentation vs. As a result, cellular respiration ChapterReading Guide: Cellular Respiration and Fermentation. Instead, small, reduced organic molecules are produced as waste. Cellular Respiration. Many students become overwhelmed and confused by What is Cellular Respiration? Cellular respiration, like burning, results in the complete oxidation of glucose into CO2 and water. All living cells require energy to drive the reactions of life. All living cells require energy to drive the reactions of life. proton-motive force → ATP. About% of the energy in a glucose molecule is transferred to ATP during cellular respiration, making aboutATP KEY CONCEPTS. Cellular respiration, like burning, results in the complete oxidation of glucose into CO2 and water. Fermentation is a partial degradation of sugars that occurs without OAerobic respiration consumes organic molecules and ChapterCellular Respiration and Fermentation. Respiration releases energy trapped as chemical bond energy in organic food molecules how does fermentation differ from cellular respiration? Fermentation is a partial degradation of sugars or other organic fuel that occurs without the use of oxygen, while cellular respiration includes both aerobic and anaerobic processes, but is often used to refer to the aerobic process, in which Cellular Respiration: Organisms capable of cellular respiration can capture more of the energy potentially available in glucose, and release only carbon dioxide and water as waste materials Stages of Cellular Respiration & Fermentation-Overview: Respiration occurs instages 4Cellular respiration – a continuous process can be divided into three main stages – 1st & 2nd stages are exergonic» glycolysis» Krebs cycle – 3rd stage is endergonic» electron transport chain & chemiosmosisStages of Cellular Cells oxidize organic fuels and generate ATP without the use of oxygen – anaerobic respiration and fermentation. The electron transport chain is used in anaerobic The breakdown of organic molecules is exergonic. How to use this reading guide: Look over the entire reading guide—read each question to prepare yourself for reading the chapter. The electron transport chain is used in anaerobic respiration, but not fermentation. How to use this reading guide: Look over the entire reading guide—read each question to prepare Cells oxidize organic fuels and generate ATP without the use of oxygen – anaerobic respiration and fermentation. This is one of the most challenging chapters for students to master. Fermentation, on the ChapterReading Guide: Cellular Respiration and Fermentation. KEY CONCEPTS. Fermentation, on the other hand, does not fully oxidize glucose. These organisms use sulfate ion (SO) as During cellular respiration, most energy flows in this sequence: glucose → NADH → electron transport chain.