

## 14. Respiration in Plants

**Question 1. Differentiate between**

**(a) Respiration and Combustion**

**(b) Glycolysis and Krebs' cycle**

**(c) Aerobic respiration and Fermentation**

Answer:

(a) Respiration and combustion

<b>Respiration</b>	<b>Combustion</b>
Respiration is a process in which breaking down of C-C bonds of the complex compounds takes place through oxidation in cells order to release energy.	Combustion is process in which substance reacts with oxygen present in the air and liberate the energy to the surroundings in form of heat and light.
It is a biochemical process.	It is a physio-chemical process
ATP in form of energy is produced at the end of the reaction	No energy is produced at the end of the reaction.
It is an enzyme driven process as it is a biological process	It does not require enzymes as it is a physical process.
It is a slow process.	It is a quick reaction.

(b) Glycolysis and Kreb's cycle

<b>Glycolysis</b>	<b>Kreb's cycle</b>
Glycolysis is the process of breakdown of glucose(6C) to produce 3C pyruvic acid and energy is glycolysis	Kreb's cycle is the series of the reactions which occurs during the aerobic respiration to produce carbon di oxide and and energy.
It occurs in the "cytoplasm" of the cell	It occurs in the "mitochondrial matrix" of the cell
It is a common step in both aerobic and anaerobic respiration.	It occurs only in aerobic respiration.
It is a catabolic reaction.	It is an amphibolic reaction.

(c) Aerobic respiration and fermentation

Aerobic respiration	Fermentation
Aerobic respiration is the process in which complete oxidation of organic substances in the presence of oxygen, to release CO <sub>2</sub> , water and a large amount of energy stored in the substrate.	Fermentation is a process in which breakdown of sugar occurs by the microorganism in the absence of oxygen to produce ethanol.
Complete breakdown of glucose occurs in aerobic respiration.	Partial breakdown of glucose occurs in fermentation.
Net gain in aerobic respiration is 38 ATP	Net gain in fermentation is 2ATP.
Oxidation of NADH to NAD <sup>+</sup> is very quick and vigorous in aerobic respiration.	Slow oxidation of NADH to NAD <sup>+</sup> occurs in fermentation.

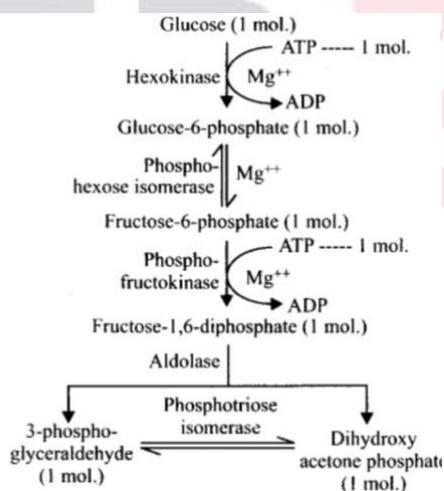
**Question 2. What are respiratory substrates? Name the most common respiratory substrate.**

Answer: The compounds that are oxidized during the process of aerobic and anaerobic respiration are referred to as respiratory substrates.

Glucose, fats, proteins and organic acids forms respiratory substrates, but Glucose forms the most common respiratory substrate.

**Question 3. Give the schematic representation of glycolysis?**

Answer: Schematic representation of glycolysis:



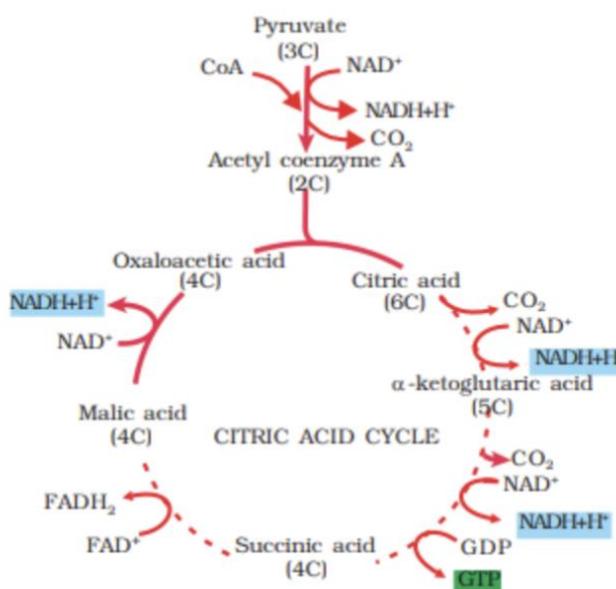
**Question 4. What are the main steps in aerobic respiration? Where does it take place?**

Answer: The main steps of aerobic respiration are as follows:

1. Glycolysis- Cytoplasm
2. Krebs cycle- Matrix of mitochondria
3. Electron transport system- Inner mitochondrial membrane
4. Oxidative phosphorylation- Oxysome in the inner mitochondrial membrane.

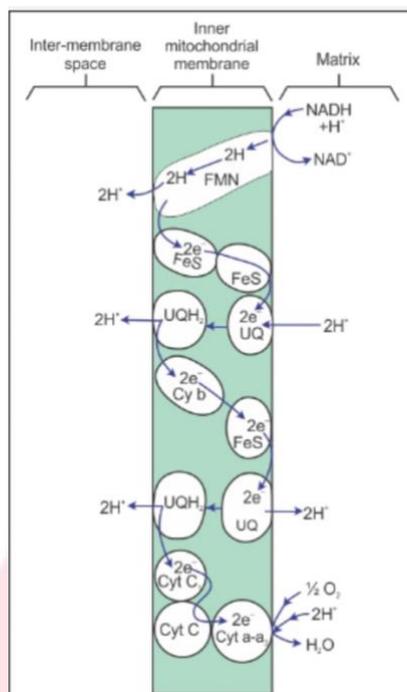
**Question 5. Give the schematic representation of an overall view of Krebs' cycle**

Answer: The schematic representation of the Krebs' cycle is as follows:



**Question 6. Explain ETS.**

Answer: Electron transport system (ETS) is the metabolic pathway through which the electron passes from one carrier to another. It is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane.



- (i) Electrons from NADH that produced in the mitochondrial matrix during citric acid cycle, are oxidized by an NADH dehydrogenase (Complex I). These electrons are then transferred to ubiquinone which is located within the inner membrane.
- (ii) Ubiquinone also receives reducing equivalents via FADH<sub>2</sub> (Complex II). FADH<sub>2</sub> is generated during oxidation of succinate in the citric acid cycle.
- (iii) The reduced ubiquinone (ubiquinol) is then oxidised with the transfer of electrons to cytochrome-c via cytochrome-bc<sub>1</sub> complex (complex III).
- (iv) The outer surface of the inner membrane has a small protein, cytochrome-c attached to it that acts as a mobile carrier for transfer of electrons between complex III and IV.
- (v) Complex IV refers to cytochrome c oxidase complex containing cytochromes a and a<sub>3</sub>, along with two copper centres.
- (vi) When the electrons pass from one carrier to another via complex I to IV in the electron transport chain, they are coupled to ATP synthase (complex V). This coupling is necessary for the production of ATP from ADP and inorganic phosphate. The amount of ATP produced depends on the molecule, which has been oxidised.

**Question 7. Distinguish between the following:**

**(a) Aerobic respiration and Anaerobic respiration**

**(b) Glycolysis and Fermentation**

**(c) Glycolysis and Citric acid Cycle**

Answer:

**a) Aerobic respiration and Anaerobic respiration**

<b>Aerobic respiration</b>	<b>Anaerobic respiration</b>
It uses oxygen for deriving energy.	It occurs in the absence of oxygen.
It occurs in cytoplasm and mitochondria.	It occurs in cytoplasm.
The end products of aerobic respiration are carbon dioxide and water.	The end products of fermentation are ethyl alcohol and carbon-dioxide.
Complete oxidation of respiratory substrate takes place.	Incomplete oxidation of respiratory substrate takes place.
36-38 ATP molecules are produced.	Only 2 ATP molecules are produced.

**(b) Glycolysis and Fermentation**

<b>Glycolysis</b>	<b>Fermentation</b>
Glycolysis occurs during aerobic and anaerobic respiration.	Fermentation is a type of anaerobic respiration.
Pyruvic acid is produced as its end product.	Ethanol or lactic acid is produced as its end product.

**(c) Glycolysis and citric acid cycle**

<b>Glycolysis</b>	<b>Citric acid cycle</b>
It is a linear pathway.	It is a cyclic pathway.
It occurs in the cell cytoplasm.	It occurs in the mitochondrial matrix.

It occurs in both aerobic and anaerobic respiration.	It occurs in aerobic respiration.
One glucose molecule breaks down to generate 2 NADH <sub>2</sub> and 2 ATP molecules.	It produces 6 NADH <sub>2</sub> , 2 FADH <sub>2</sub> , and 2 ATP molecules on breakdown of two acetyl-coA molecules.

**Question 8. What are the assumptions made during the calculation of net gain of ATP?**

**Answer:** The calculations of net gain of ATP can be made only on certain assumptions

(i) There is a sequential, orderly pathway functioning, with one substrate forming the next and with glycolysis, TCA cycle and ETS pathway following one after another.

(ii) The NADH synthesised in glycolysis is transferred into the mitochondria and undergoes oxidative phosphorylation.

(iii) None of the intermediates in the pathway are utilized to synthesise any other compound.

(iv) Only glucose is being respired-no other alternative substrates are entering in the pathway at any of the intermediary stages. But this kind of assumptions are not really valid in a living system. All pathways work simultaneously and do not take place one after another. Substrates enter the pathways and are withdrawn from it as and when necessary; ATP is utilized as and when needed; enzymatic rates are controlled by multiple means. In overall steps, there is a net gain of 36 ATP molecules during aerobic respiration of one molecule of glucose.

**Question 9. Discuss “The respiratory pathway is an amphibolic pathway.”**

**Answer:** The respiratory pathway is an amphibolic pathway

An amphibolic pathway refers to a pathway in which both catabolic and anabolic reactions take place. The products of some reactions are used to synthesise other products. Carbohydrates are broken down to glucose before entering respiratory pathways. Fats get converted into fatty acids and glycerol whereas fatty acids get converted into acetyl CoA before entering the respiration. In a similar manner, proteins are converted into amino acids, which enter respiration after deamination. During the synthesis of fatty acids, acetyl CoA is withdrawn from the respiratory pathway. Also, in the synthesis of proteins, respiratory substrates get withdrawn. Thus, respiration involves both anabolism and catabolism in anabolism. Therefore, respiration can be termed as an amphibolic pathway as it involves both anabolism and catabolism.

**Question 10. Define RQ. What is its value for fats?**

Answer: RQ is respiratory quotient or respiratory ratio. It is defined as the ratio of the volume of  $\text{CO}_2$  evolved to the volume of  $\text{O}_2$  consumed during respiration. The value of respiratory quotient depends on the type of respiratory substrate. Its value is one for carbohydrates. However, it is always less than one for fats as fats consume more oxygen for respiration than carbohydrates. It can be illustrated through the example of tripalmitin fatty acid, which consumes 145 molecules of  $\text{O}_2$  for respiration while 102 molecules of  $\text{CO}_2$  are evolved. The RQ value for tripalmitin is 0.7.

### **Question 11. What is oxidative phosphorylation?**

Answer: The transfer of electrons from reduced coenzyme NADH to oxygen via complexes I to IV is coupled to the synthesis of ATP from ADP and inorganic phosphate ( $\text{P}_i$ ) which is called Oxidative phosphorylation.

### **Question 12. What is the significance of step-wise release of energy in respiration?**

Answer: The process of aerobic respiration is divided into four phases – glycolysis, TCA cycle, ETS, and oxidative phosphorylation. It is generally assumed that the process of respiration and production of ATP in each phase takes place in a step-wise manner. The product of one pathway forms the substrate of the other pathway. Various molecules produced during respiration are involved in other biochemical processes. The respiratory substrates enter and withdraw from pathway on necessity. ATP gets utilized wherever required and enzymatic rates are generally controlled. Thus, the step-wise release of energy makes the system more efficient in extracting and storing energy.