



**SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

**BIOLOGY ASSESSMENT FOR CLASS IX**

**Q.1 to Q.10 – 1 mark each**

**Q.11 to Q.16 – 2 mark each**

**Q.17 to Q.18 – 4 marks each**

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**1. Location of glycolysis is**

- a) Cytoplasm
- b) Mitochondria
- c) Nucleus
- d) Ribosome

**2. Pyruvate conversion to Acetyl CoA happens in**

- a) Cytoplasm
- b) Mitochondrial matrix
- c) Golgi apparatus
- d) Ribosome

**3. Krebs cycle takes place in**

- a) Mitochondrial matrix
- b) Cytoplasm
- c) Inner membrane
- d) Ribosome

**4. Electron transport chain occurs at**

- a) Cytoplasm
- b) Inner mitochondrial membrane
- c) Ribosome
- d) Nucleus

**5. ATP production in glycolysis (net gain) is**

- a) 1 ATP
- b) 2 ATP
- c) 3 ATP

d) 4 ATP

**6. Final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration is**

a)  $\text{NAD}^+$

b) FAD

c) Oxygen

d) Carbon dioxide

**7. End products of aerobic respiration are**

a) Glucose and water

b) Carbon dioxide and water

c) Oxygen and ATP

d) Lactic acid and ethanol

**8. Energy currency of the cell is**

a) DNA

b) RNA

c) ATP

d) Protein

**9. Total ATP molecules from complete oxidation of one glucose molecule are**

a) 2

b) 4

c) 38

d) 100

**10. Coenzymes carrying electrons to the electron transport chain are**

a)  $\text{NADH}$  and  $\text{FADH}_2$

b) ATP and ADP

c) DNA and RNA

d) Glucose and pyruvate

11. Name the molecule produced from pyruvate during anaerobic respiration in skeletal muscles.
  12. State the immediate energy molecule generated during this process.
  13. Mention the cellular site where anaerobic respiration occurs in skeletal myocytes.
  14. Write the condition that triggers anaerobic respiration in muscles.
  15. Give one effect of lactic acid accumulation in muscle tissue.
  16. Mention one advantage of anaerobic respiration in skeletal muscles.
  17. State the main reason for muscular fatigueness during anaerobic respiration.
  18. Mention the protective role of muscular fatigue for muscle cells.
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