

- A. 2 NADH<sub>2</sub>, 2 ATP, and 2 pyruvate.  
B. 2 NADH<sub>2</sub>, 2 CO<sub>2</sub>, 2 ATP, and 2 pyruvate  
C. 2 NADH<sub>2</sub>, 2 CO<sub>2</sub>, 2 ATP, and 2 Acetyl-Co-A  
D. 6 NADH<sub>2</sub>, 2 FADH<sub>2</sub>, 4 CO<sub>2</sub>, and 2 ATP  
E. 10 NAD<sup>+</sup>, 2 FAD<sup>+</sup>, 12 H<sub>2</sub>O, and 30 ATP.  
F. 10 NADH<sub>2</sub>, 2 FADH<sub>2</sub>, 12 H<sub>2</sub>O, and 30 ATP.  
G. 2 NADH<sub>2</sub>, 2 CO<sub>2</sub>, and 2 Acetyl Co-A

10. Which of the following is a product of 10 NADH<sub>2</sub> and 2 FADH<sub>2</sub> entering the electron transport chain?

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|--|--|
| A. 2 NADH <sub>2</sub> , 2 ATP, and 2 pyruvate.                              | E. 10 NAD <sup>+</sup> , 2 FAD <sup>+</sup> , 12 H <sub>2</sub> O, and 30 ATP.   |
| B. 2 NADH <sub>2</sub> , 2 FADH <sub>2</sub> , 4 CO <sub>2</sub> , and 2 ATP | F. 10 NADH <sub>2</sub> , 2 FADH <sub>2</sub> , 12 H <sub>2</sub> O, and 30 ATP. |
| C. 3 NADH <sub>2</sub> , 1 FADH <sub>2</sub> , 2 CO <sub>2</sub> , and 1 ATP | G. 2 NADH <sub>2</sub> , 2 CO <sub>2</sub> , and 2 Acetyl Co-A                   |
| D. 6 NADH <sub>2</sub> , 2 FADH <sub>2</sub> , 4 CO <sub>2</sub> , and 2 ATP |  |

11. The hormonal stimulus for glycogenesis in the liver or skeletal muscles.

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|------------|-----------------------|
| A. GHRH    | E. Glycogen           |
| B. GnRH    | F. Glucagon           |
| C. GH      | G. Glycogen synthase. |
| D. Insulin |                       |

12. The hormonal stimulus for glycogenolysis.

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|------------|-----------------------|
| A. GHRH    | E. Glucagon           |
| B. GnRH    | F. Glycogen           |
| C. GH      | G. Glycogen synthase. |
| D. Insulin |                       |

13. The importance of the Krebs cycle in energy production is the formation of significant amounts of

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|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. ATP.         | C. NADH.           |
| B. lactic acid. | D. carbon dioxide. |

14. Excess amino acids are converted into \_\_\_\_\_ for excretion by the kidneys.

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|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Fatty acids. | D. Glucose. |
| B. Urea.        | E. Ketones. |
| C. Pyruvate.    |             |

15. Metabolic acidosis can be caused by excessive metabolism of

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|--------------|-----------------|
| A. protein.  | E. fatty acids. |
| B. ketones.  | F. A & E.       |
| C. glucose.  | G. C & D.       |
| D. glycogen. | H. A, B, and E. |

**Ch 2. Answers:**

1. B updated

2. A

3. D

4. A updated

5. C

6. F

7. E

8. D

9. G

10. E

11. D

12. E

13. C

14. B

15. H

***How did you do?***