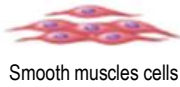


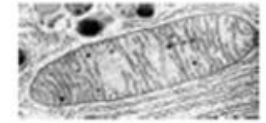
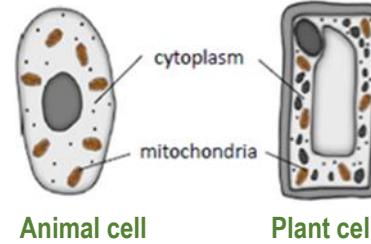


An organism will receive all the energy it needs for living processes as a result of the energy transferred from respiration	For movement	 Smooth muscle cells	To enable muscles to contract in animals
	For keeping warm		To keep a steady body temperature in a cold environment
	For chemical reactions		To build larger molecules from smaller one



Electron micrograph of a mitochondrion

During long periods of vigorous activity muscles become fatigued and stop contracting efficiently

During exercise the human body reacts to increased demand for energy	Heart rate increases	Top pump oxygenated blood faster to the muscle tissues and cells
	Breathing rate and breath volume increase	This increases the amount of oxygen entering the blood stream

Response to exercise

Respiration

AQA GCSE Respiration

Respiration is an exothermic reaction. It occurs continuously, to supply cells with ATP

Cellular respiration is an exothermic reaction which is continuously occurring in all living cells

Anaerobic Respiration

Respiration when oxygen is in short supply. Occurs during intensive exercise

During hard exercise, muscle cells are respiring so fast that blood cannot transport enough oxygen to meet their needs.

Glucose is partially oxidised to produce lactic acid which builds up in muscle tissue causing them to become painful and fatigued.

glucose → lactic acid

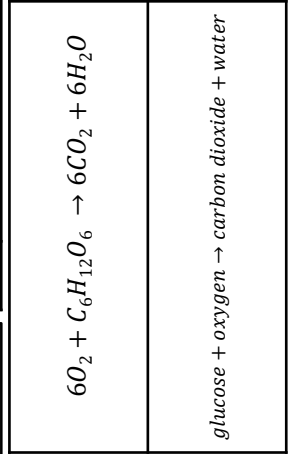
Anaerobic respiration releases a much smaller amount of energy per glucose molecule than aerobic respiration

The incomplete oxidation of glucose causes a build up of lactic acid and creates an oxygen debt

Aerobic Respiration

Respiration with oxygen. Occurs inside the mitochondria continuously

Glucose is oxidised by oxygen to transfer the energy the organism needs to perform its function.



Aerobic respiration releases a large amount of energy from each glucose molecule

Anaerobic Respiration in Plant and Yeast Cells

The end products are ethanol and carbon dioxide. Anaerobic respiration in yeast cells is called fermentation

glucose → ethanol + carbon dioxide

This process is economically important in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks and bread

