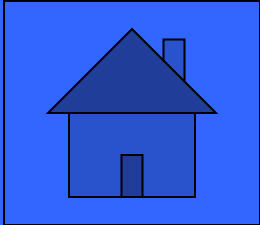


Calvin Cycle	More Organelles	More Macro-Molecules	More Transport	Light Reactions
<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>
<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>
<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>

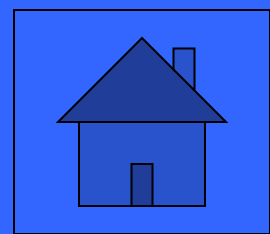
**What is the main
product of the
Calvin Cycle**

glucose



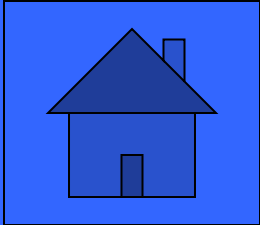
**Where does the
Calvin Cycle get
its carbon to make
sugars and
starches?**

Carbon Dioxide in the air



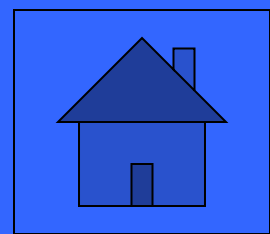
What comes first,
Light dependent
Reactions or the
Calvin Cycle?

The Light dependent reactions



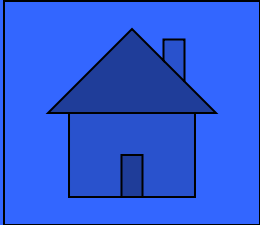
**What is another
name for the Calvin
Cycle**

**Light independent
reactions or dark
reactions**



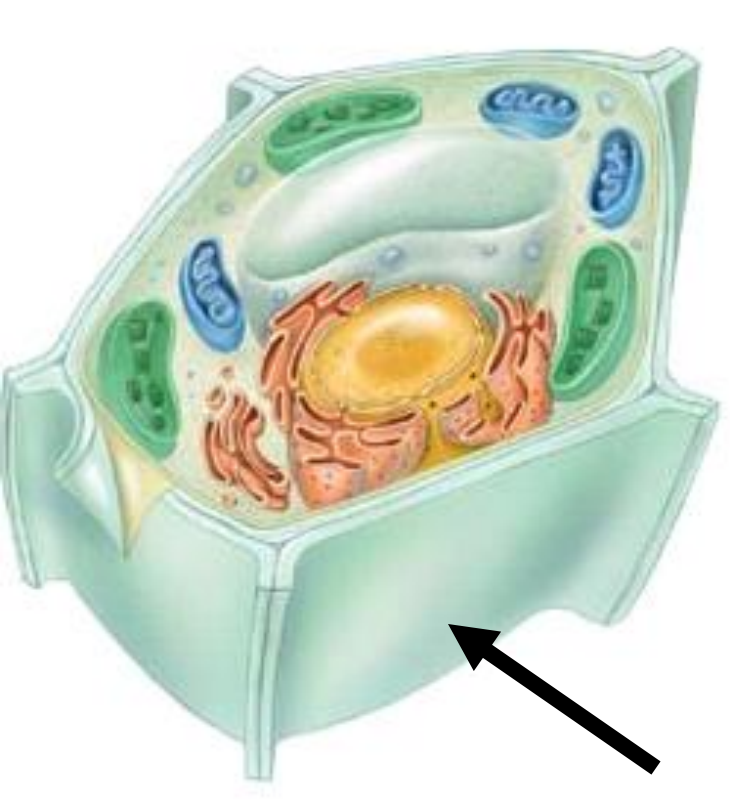
**When is energy
released from ATP?**

**By breaking the
bond between the
2nd and 3rd
phosphate group**



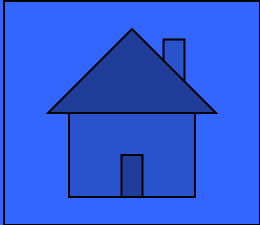
What is the name of the structure in a cell that captures sunlight energy for photosynthesis?

chloroplasts



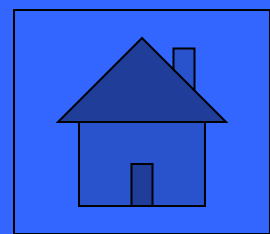
What structure is
the arrow pointing
to?

Cell wall



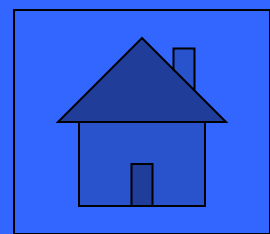
The process of energy production or conversion is carried out in which cellular structure?

Mitochondria



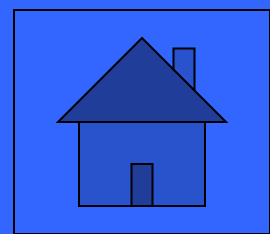
This structure is where lysosomes
are formed.

Golgi Apparatus.



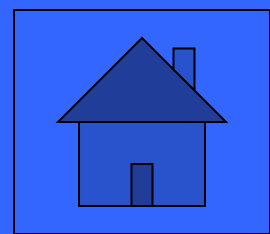
Ribosomes are made in this structure

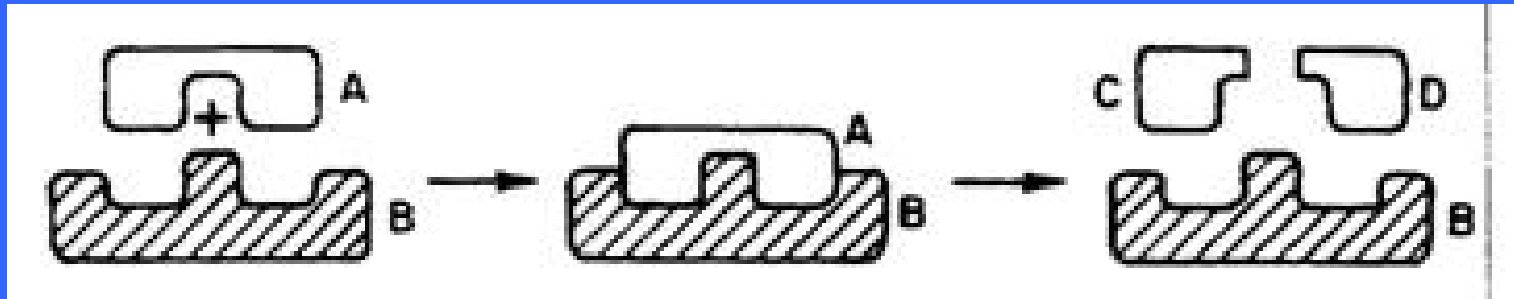
Nucleolus.



What do enzymes do?

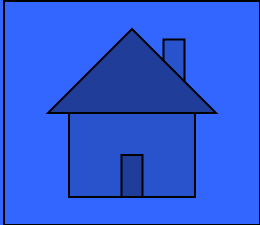
Speed up chemical reactions by lowering the activation energy.





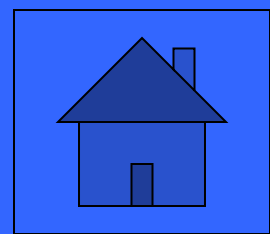
Which letters in the diagram
represents the products?

C and D



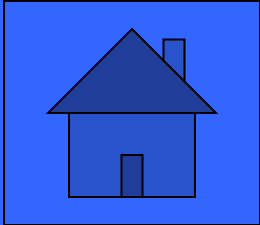
What causes tomatoes to ripen much more slowly in a refrigerator than they do if left on a table at room temperature?

Low temperatures reduce the action of ripening enzymes.



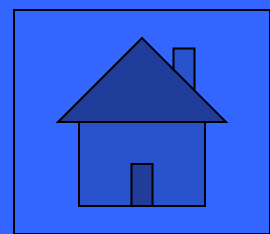
These macromolecules are important
for their role as biological
membranes.

Lipids.



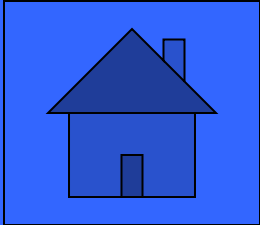
There are many different enzymes located in the cytoplasm of a single cell. How is a specific enzyme able to catalyze a specific reaction?

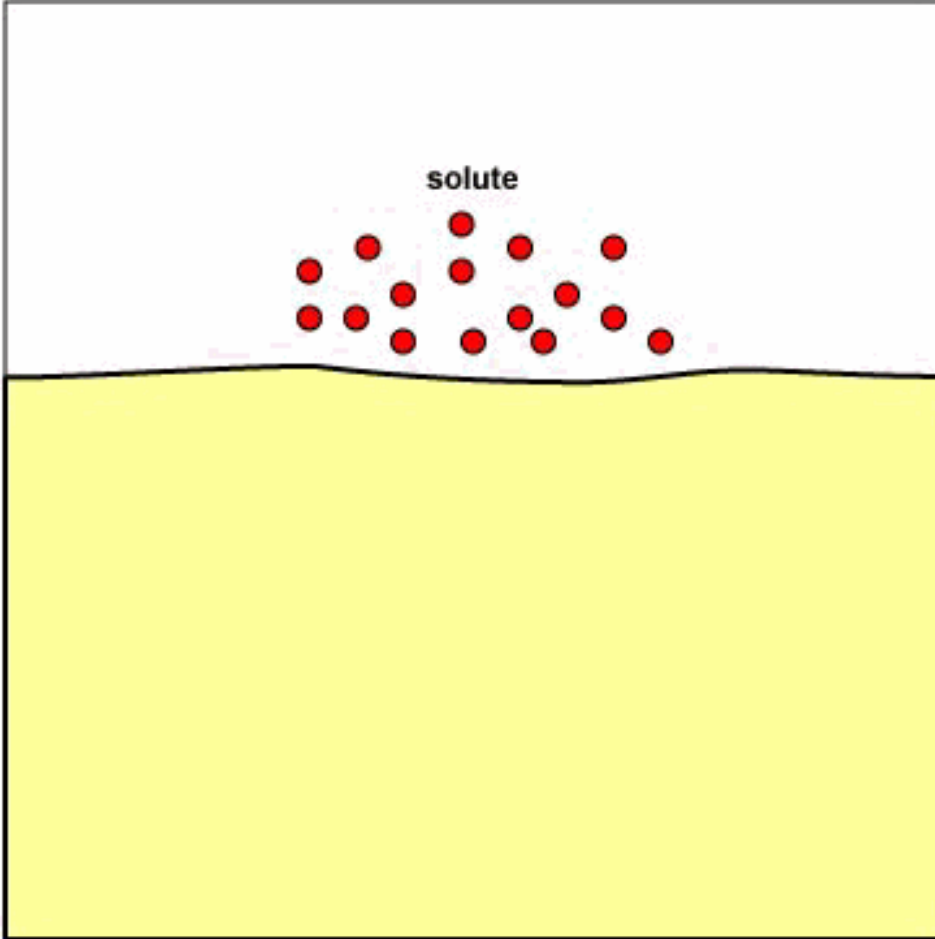
An enzyme binds to a specific substrate (reactant) for the reaction catalyzed.



In diffusion, random motion of molecules tends to move the molecules in what direction?

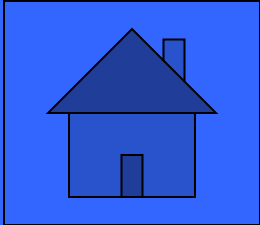
from where they are more concentrated to where they are less concentrated.



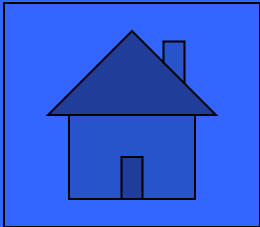


This animation
shows a kind
of endocytosis
called

pinocytosis

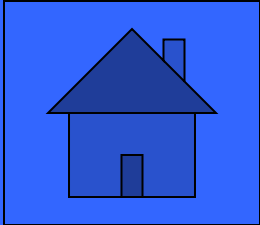


Water from solutions of different concentrations moves across a membrane. This is called
osmosis



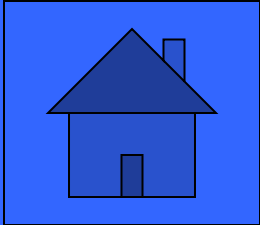
This is the process by which large amounts of material are transported into a cell

Endocytosis.



Substances can be moved from low concentrations to high concentrations across a cell membrane by this process.

Active transport.



**Plants take in
energy by
absorbing. . .**

Sunlight

**Plants appear
green because**

Chlorophyll
reflects green light

**What are light
absorbing
molecules called?**

Pigments

**Where do the light
dependent
reactions take
place?**

Thylakoid membranes

**What are the
products of the
light dependent
reactions?**

Oxygen

ATP

NADPH