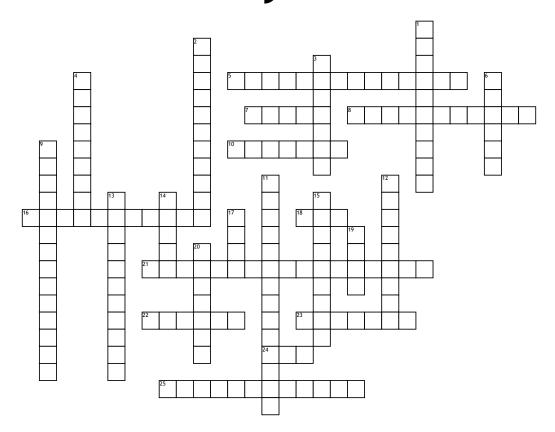
Name:	Date:	

Photosynthesis



Across

- **5.** ATP and NADP+ can return to the......
- 7. is needed for the light reactions
- **8.** a pigment in the chloroplasts, will absorb the suns energy
- 10. photosynthesis is an _____ cycle
- **16.** enzyme produced by the movement of protons
- **18.** this enters from the atmosphere during the calvin cycle
- **21.** the absorption of the sun's energy occurs here
- **22.** the calvin cycle occurs in this part of the chloroplast
- 23. autotrophs use photosynthesis to make this

- **24.** energy comes from the.....
- **25.** organisms that can't make their own organic compounds

Down

- 1. organisms that make their own organic
- 2. carbon dioxide and the energy created in the light reactions are used to form organic compounds (like glucose)
- **3.** are moved into the thylakoid membrane when the energy from the electrons is lost
- 4. increased light intensity excites more.....
- **6.** given off during photosynthesis that is useful to us as humans
- **9.** energy is absorbed from sunlight and converted into chemical energy which is temporarily stored

- **11.** factor for the rate of photosynthesis increases as light intensity increases
- **12.** when enzymes fail, the rate of photosynthesis....
- **13.** with too high of a temperature, the enzymes become......
- **14.** ATP and _____ move to the calvin cycle together
- **15.** factor for increased CO2 would increase the rate of photosynthesis to a point, then level off
- 17. the calvin cycle can occur in the
- 19. CO2 combines with this to form 3-PGA
- **20.** plants use ATP and NADPH to make organic compounds in the form of sugar

Word Bank

7,7 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -				
ineffective	thylakoid membrane	dark	NADPH	calvin cycle
CO2	CO2 levels	ATP synthase	oxygen	decreases
RuBP	sun	light reactions	glucose	glucose
stroma	light reactions	heterotrophs	light	ongoing
autotrophs	electrons	light intensity	chlorophyll	protons