

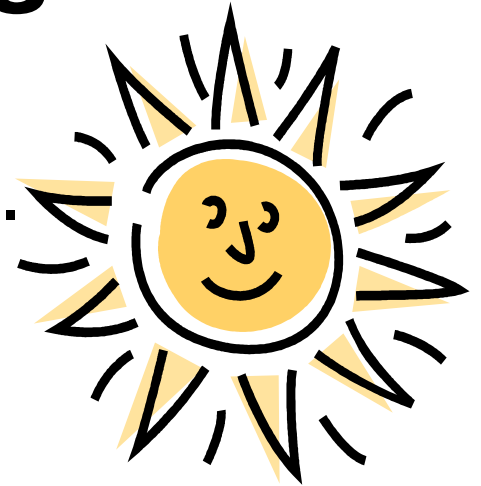
Photosynthesis

ALL living things need energy!

- Energy comes in different forms...
 - Light
 - Heat
 - Electricity...
- Where do we (heterotrophs) get our energy?
- Where do plants (autotrophs) get their energy?

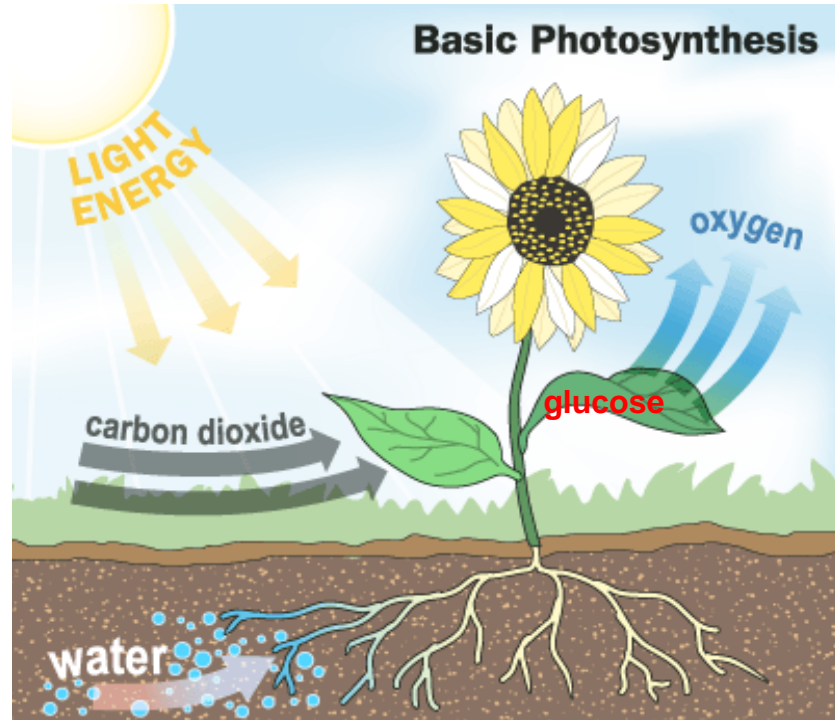
Photosynthesis

- Plants get energy from the sun.



- **Purpose of photosynthesis**
 - Converts light energy into chemical energy in the form of glucose
 - Energy is stored in glucose

What does photosynthesis require?



What does photosynthesis produce?

Photosynthesis Equation



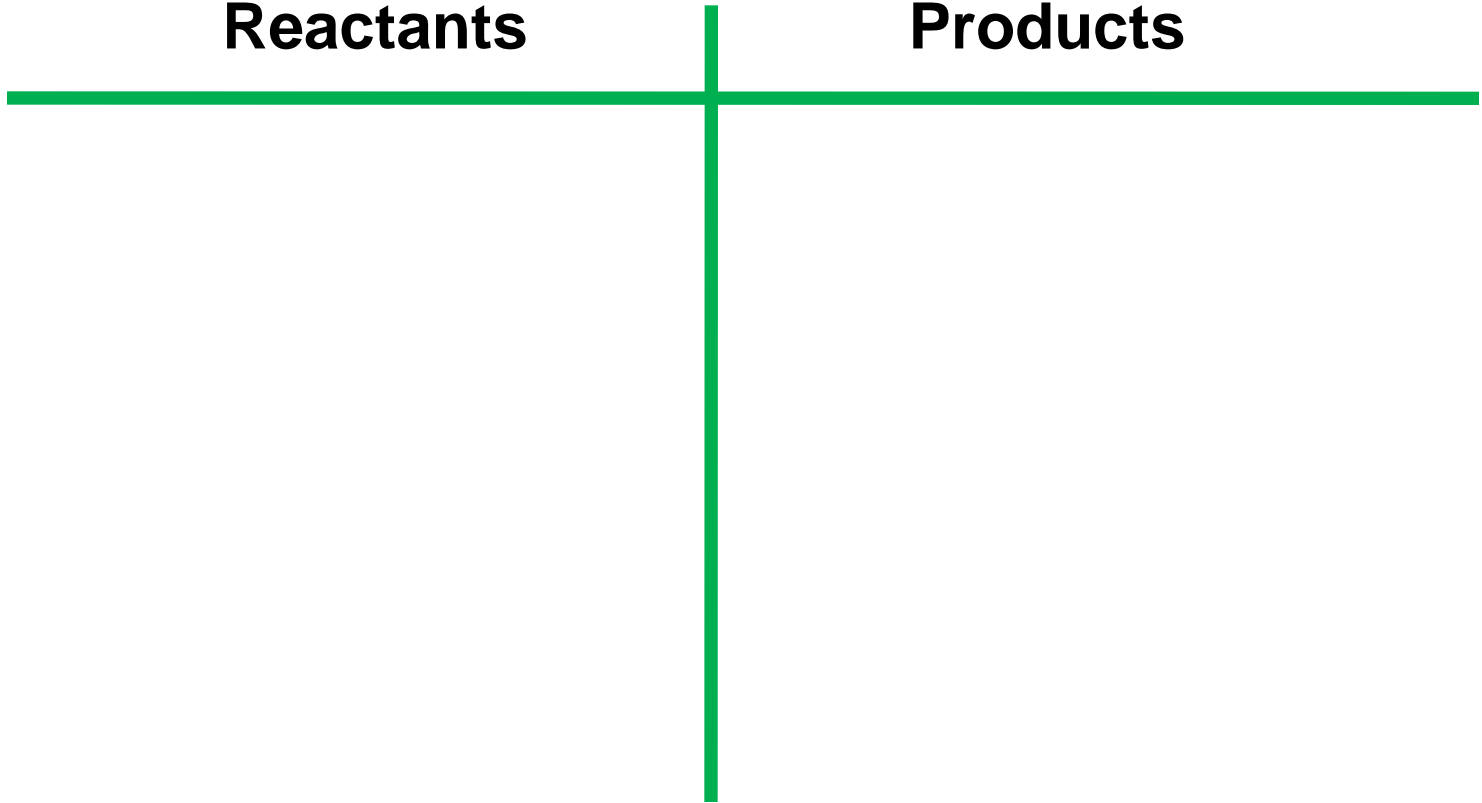
Remember the **reactants** are at the **beginning** of the chemical reaction and undergo a change and the **products are created at the end** of a chemical reaction.

Photosynthesis Equation



Reactants

Products



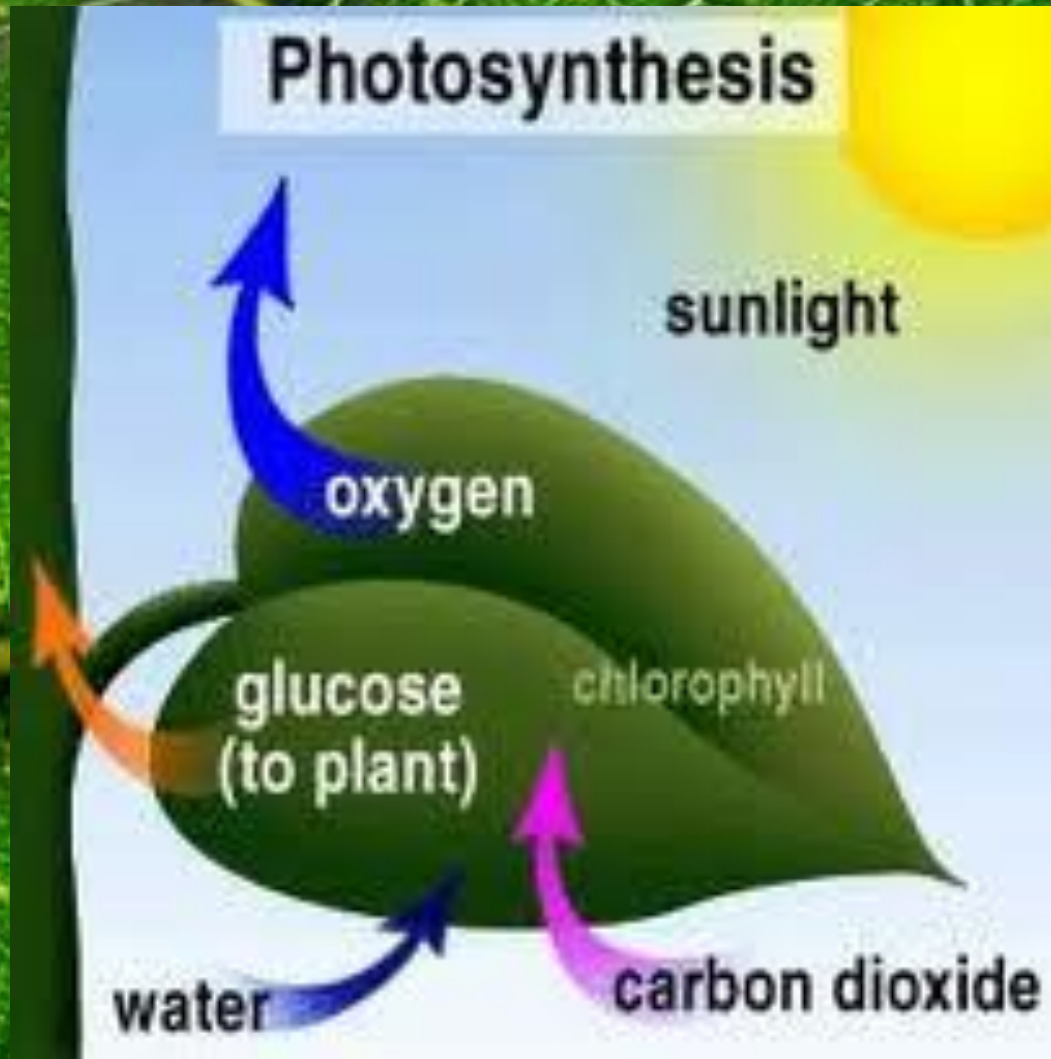
Photosynthesis

- Photosynthesis takes place in...
 - Autotrophs (like plants)
 - Leaves
 - Cells
 - Chloroplasts





Photosynthesis



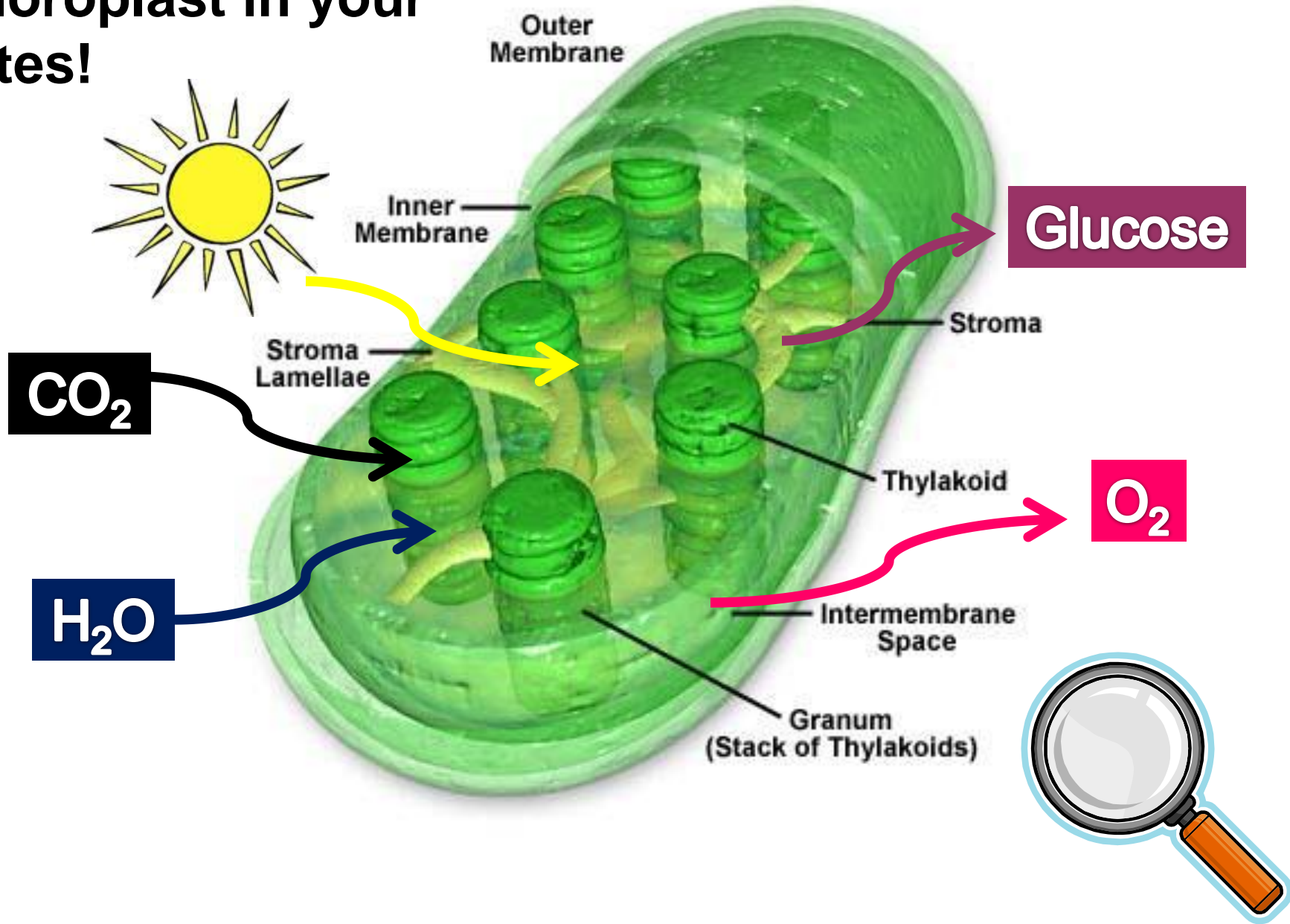


Hope & Paige

400x



Draw a picture of the chloroplast in your notes!



Chloroplasts = site of photosynthesis

- Chloroplast contain chlorophyll
 - **Chlorophyll**: green pigment that absorbs most light but reflects green light



Factors affecting Photosynthesis

- **What are some things that could affect the rate of photosynthesis?**



- **How can we measure the rate of photosynthesis?**

Factors affecting Photosynthesis

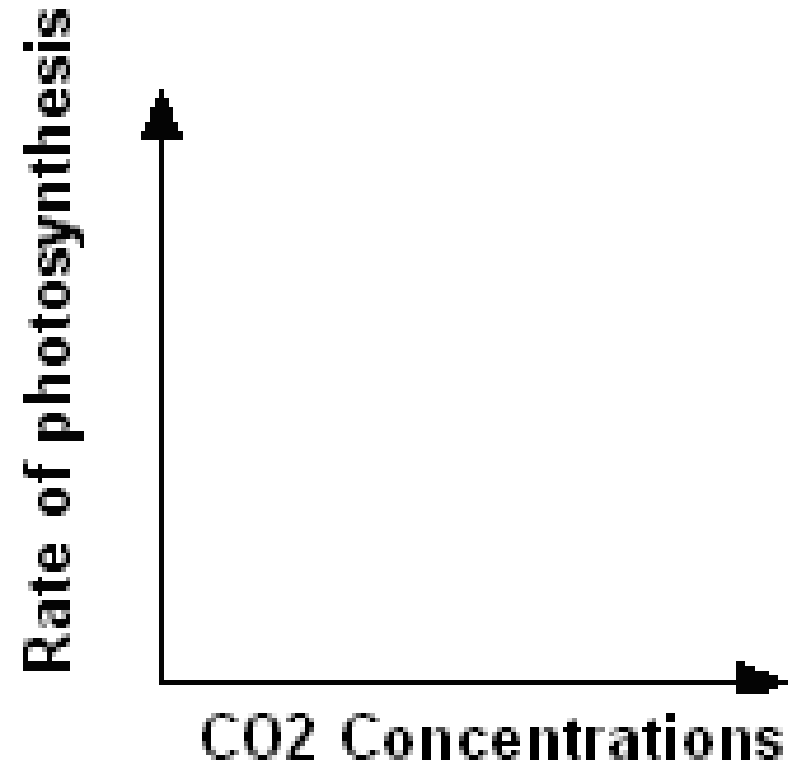
- **Availability of Reactants**

- Dehydration causes photosynthesis to stop.
- If light and CO₂ are not available, photosynthesis will stop.



Factors affecting Photosynthesis

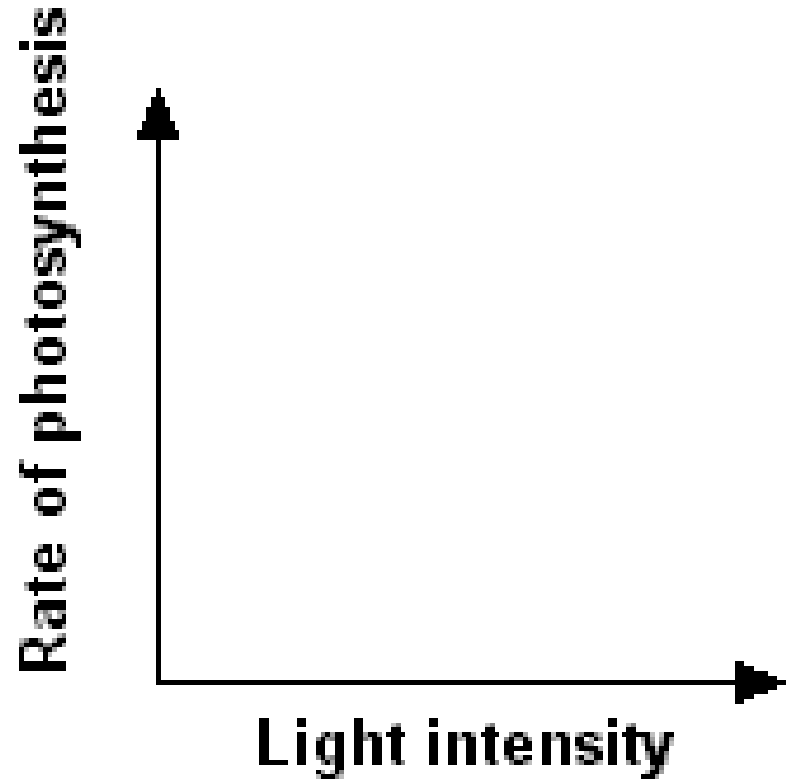
- **Amount of CO₂**
 - As CO₂ concentration increases, the rate of photosynthesis _____.



Factors affecting Photosynthesis

- **Intensity of light**

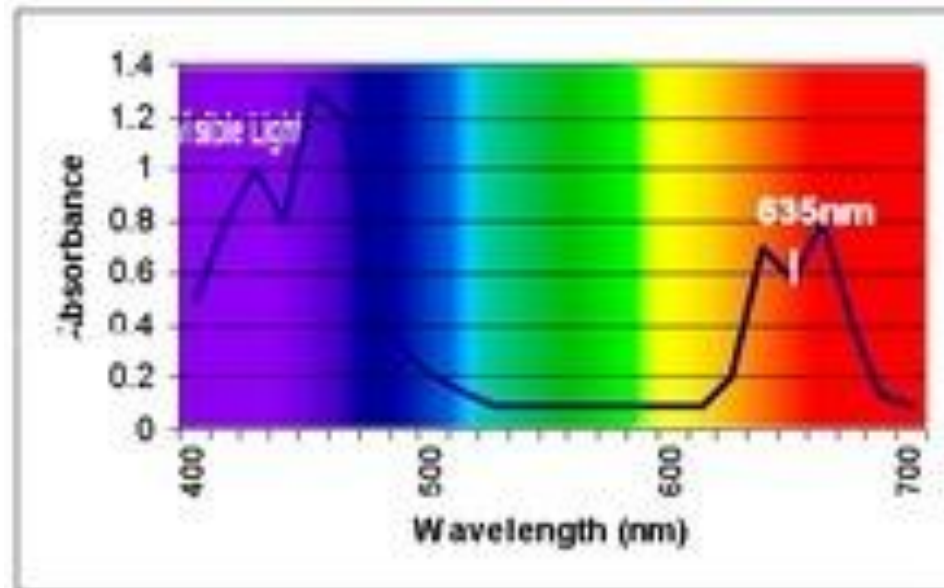
- As the intensity of light increases, the rate of photosynthesis



Factors affecting Photosynthesis

- **Color of Light**

- White light contains ALL colors of the visible spectrum.
- Chlorophyll absorbs most light but reflects green light



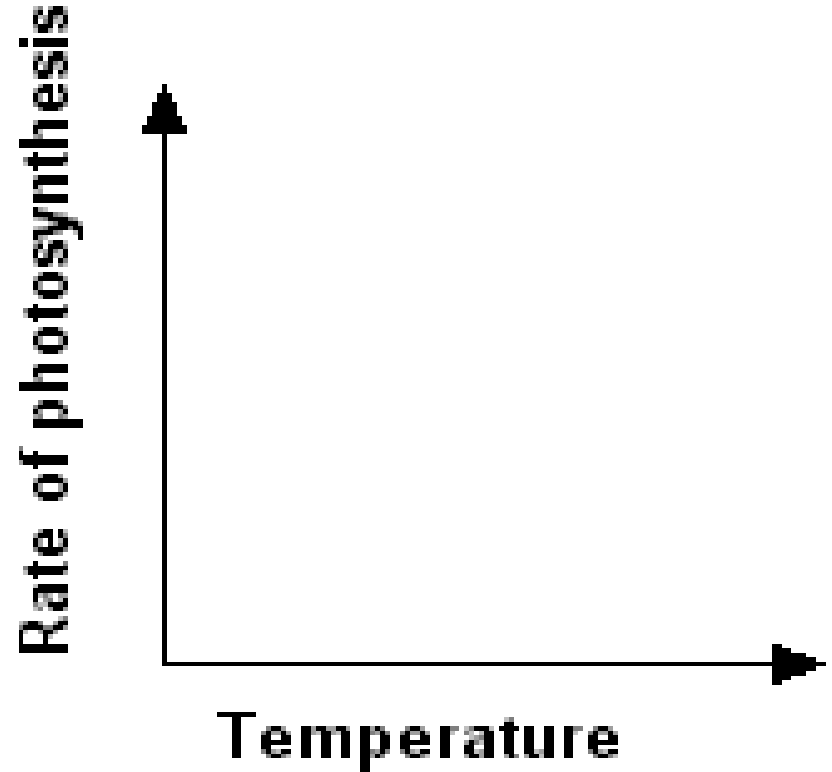
Factors affecting Photosynthesis

- **Temperature**

- As temperature increases, rate of photosynthesis

- _____ , but
_____ at
higher temperatures

- due to enzymes being denatured



Factors affecting Photosynthesis

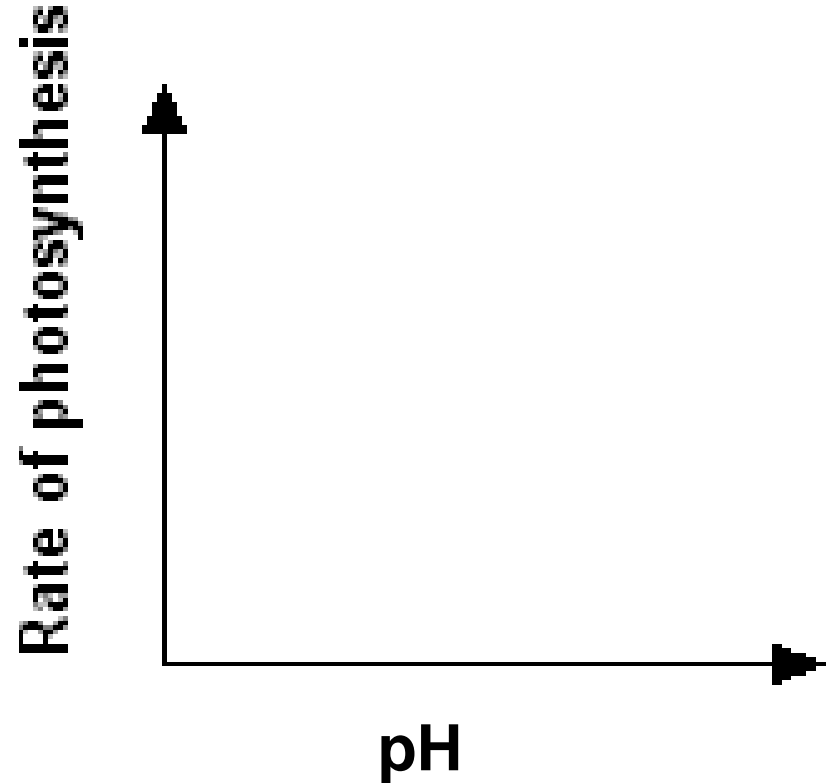
- **pH**

- As pH increases, rate of photosynthesis

- _____ , but
 - _____ at

- higher pH

- due to enzymes being denatured



Cellular Respiration

How do heterotrophs get energy?



Cellular Respiration

- Heterotrophs get energy from glucose stored in food.



- **Purpose of cellular respiration**

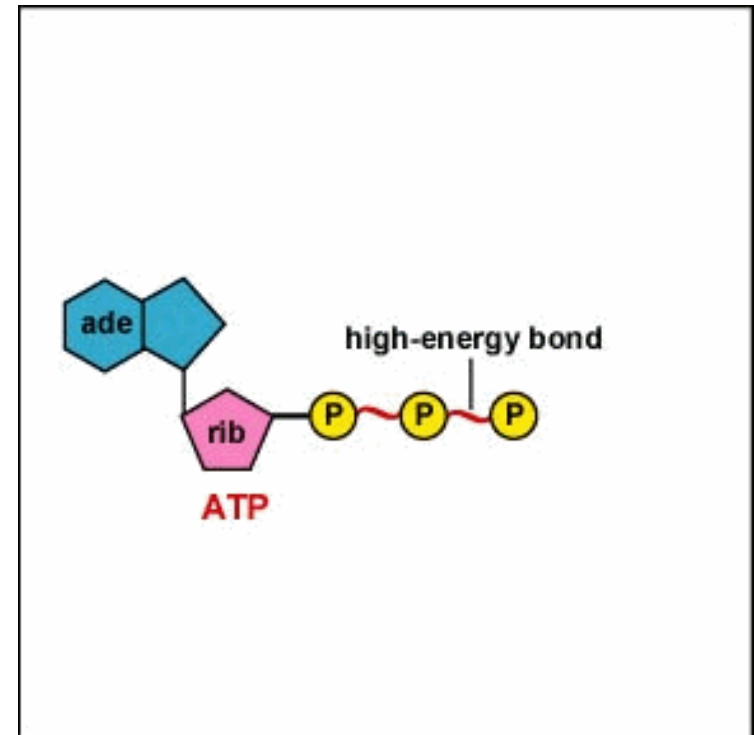
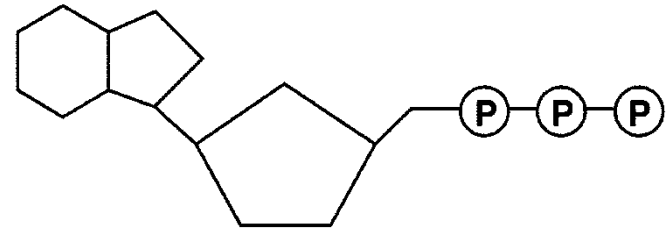
- Makes ATP =



- Releases chemical energy from glucose and converts it into ATP

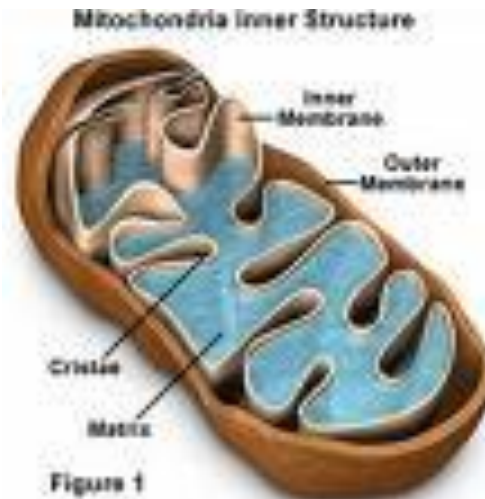
ATP = Usable Energy

- **ATP = adenosine triphosphate**
 - Energy is released when bonds are broken.
 - This energy can be used for cell processes.



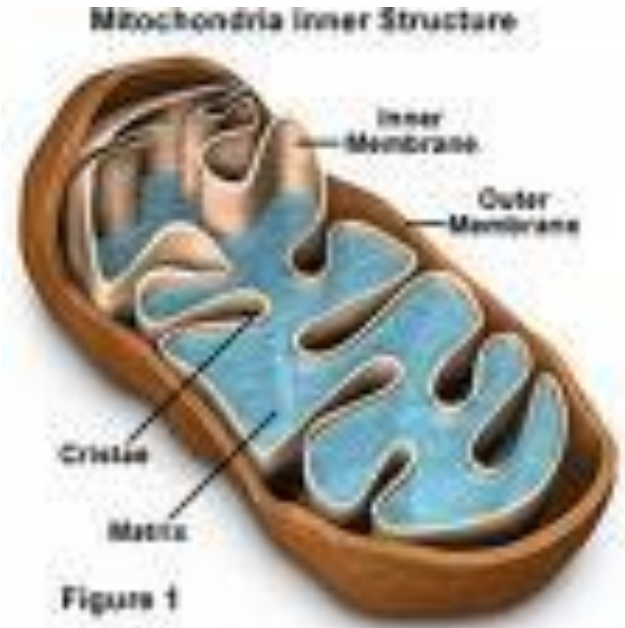
Cellular Respiration

- Cellular respiration takes place in...



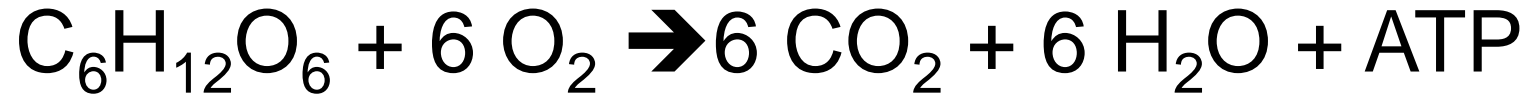
MITOCHONDRIA of PLANT AND ANIMAL CELLS!

What does respiration require?

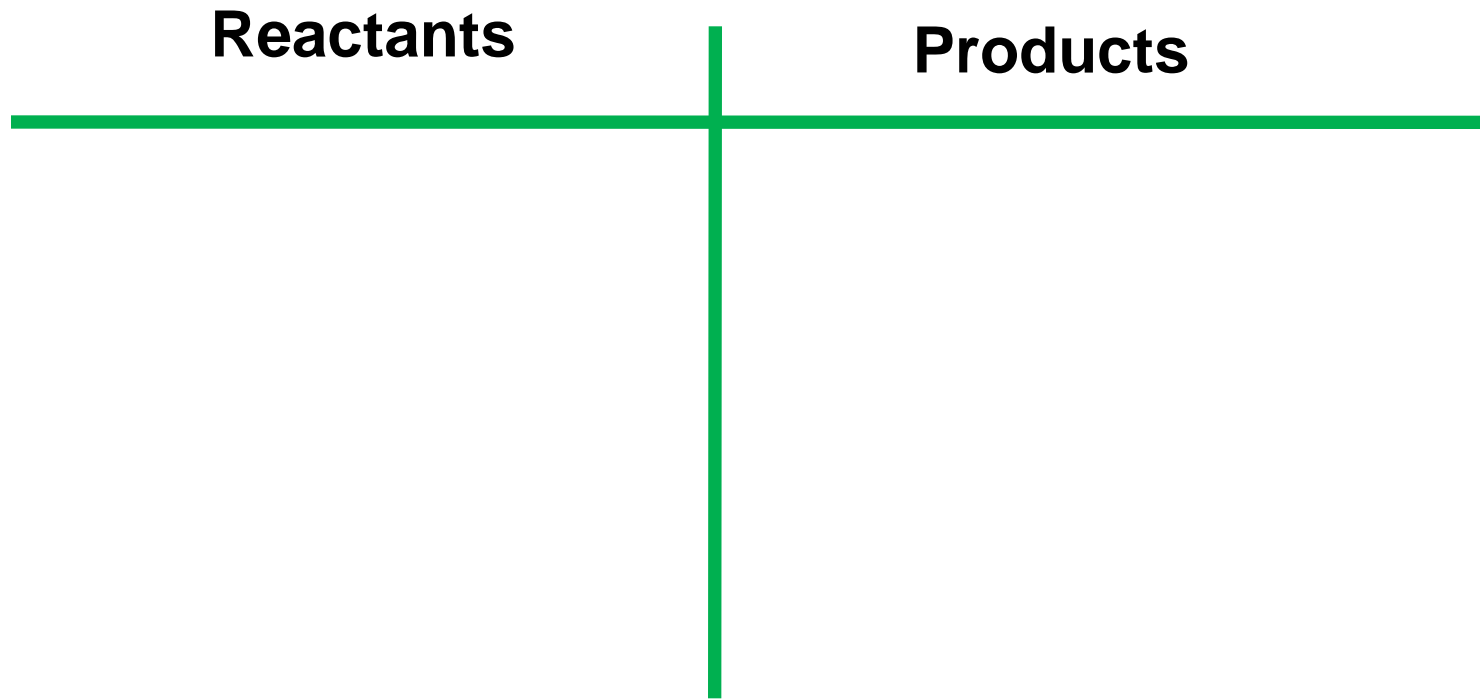


What does respiration produce?

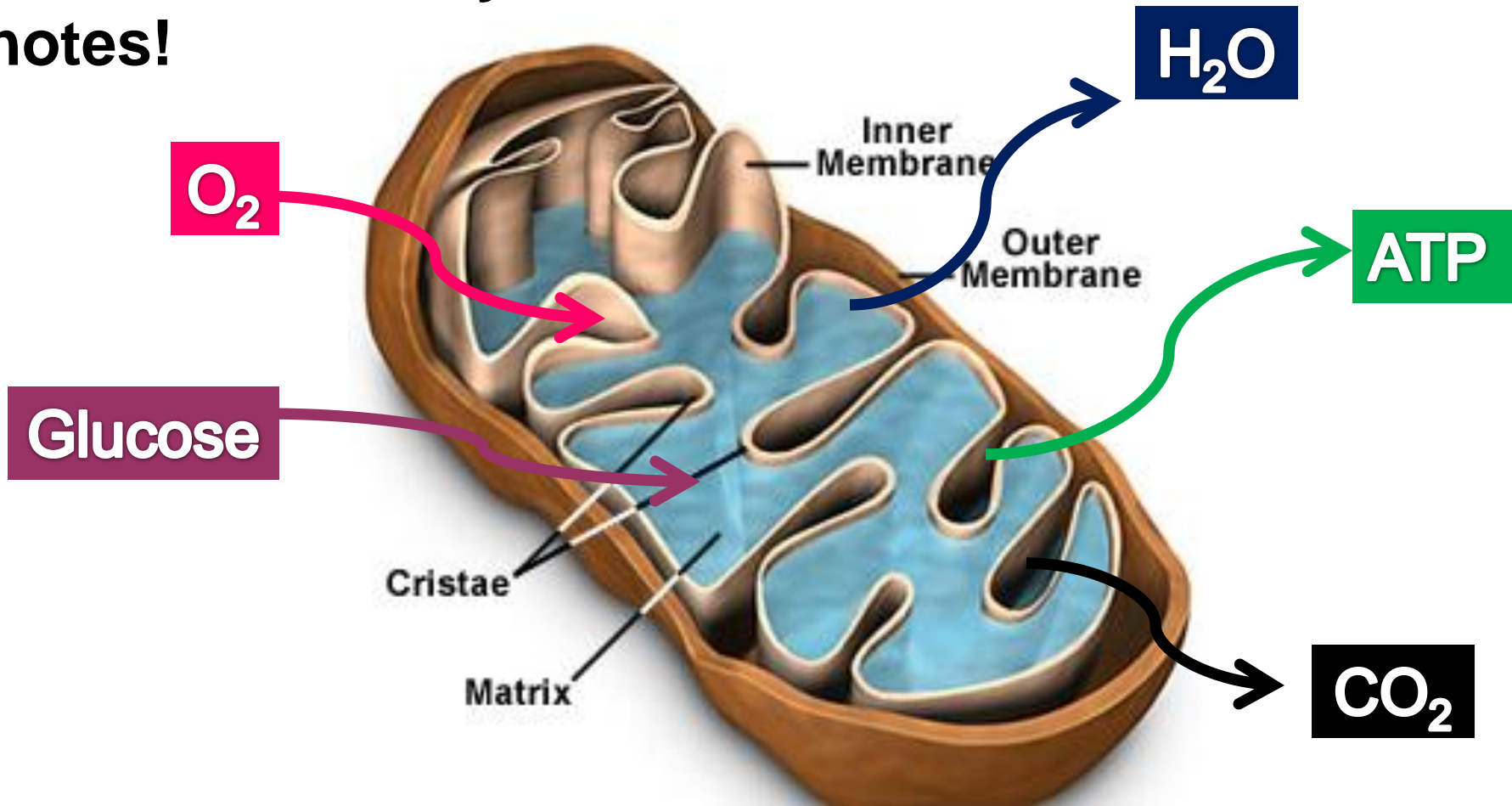
Cellular Respiration Equation



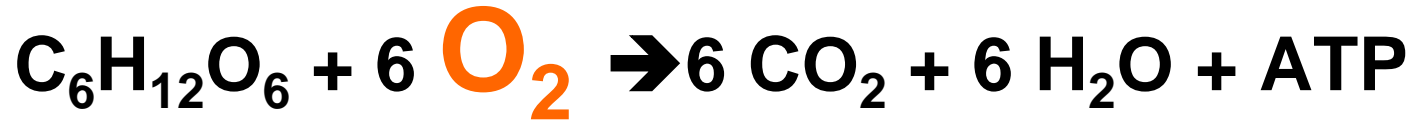
Glucose + Oxygen → Carbon Dioxide + Water + ATP



Draw a picture of the mitochondria in your notes!



2 Types of Respiration



Aerobic Respiration

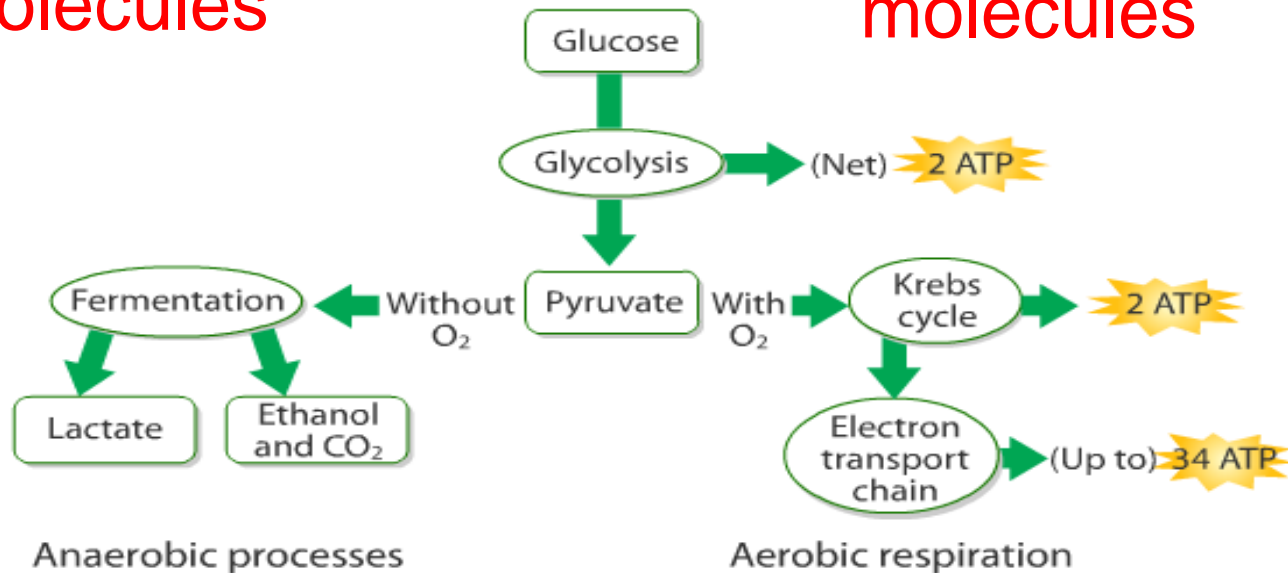
= with oxygen

- Produces 36 ATP molecules

Anaerobic Respiration

= without oxygen

- Produces 2 ATP molecules



What happens when there is no oxygen?

- **Anaerobic respiration is also called fermentation.**
 - Two types of fermentation
 - Lactic Acid fermentation
 - Alcoholic fermentation

Factors affecting Cellular Respiration

- **What are some things that could affect the rate of cellular respiration?**



- **How can we measure the rate of cellular respiration?**

Factors affecting Cellular Respiration

- **ATP IS NECESSARY FOR LIFE so cells have a PLAN B.**

- No glucose → cell will break down fats and proteins

- No oxygen → cell goes through fermentation

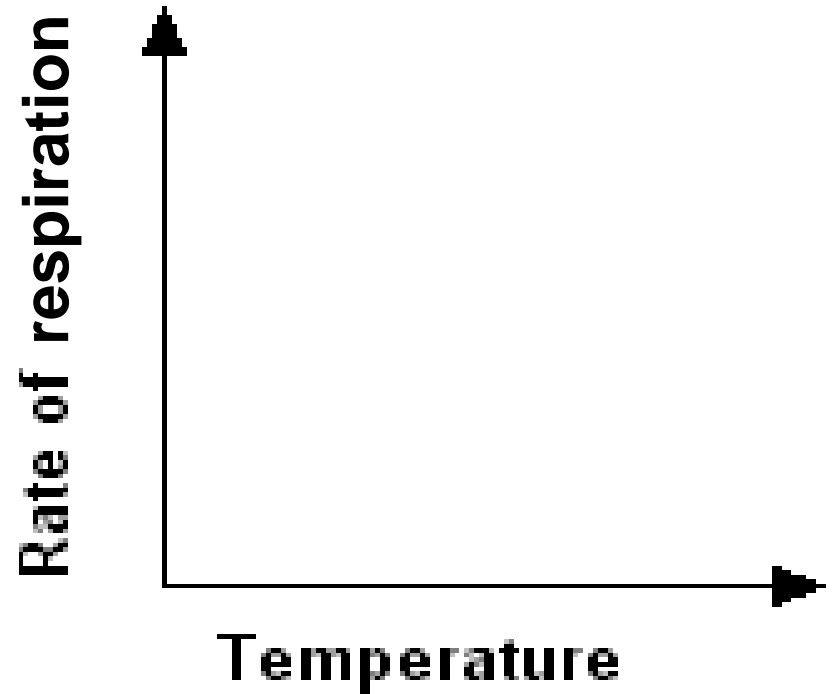


Factors affecting Cellular Respiration

- **Temperature**

- As temperature increases, rate of cellular respiration _____, but _____ at higher temperatures

- due to enzymes being denatured



Factors affecting Cellular Respiration

- **pH**

- As pH increases, rate of cellular respiration _____, but _____ at a higher pH
 - due to enzymes being denatured

