Photosynthesis

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 2: Biological processes | Exploring Science 9B

Q	Answer	Remember
1	photosynthesis	Photo means light and synthesis means making.
2	carbon dioxide	Plants use the very gas that animals breathe out.
3	oxygen	Pondweed gives off visible bubbles of oxygen in bright light.
4	glucose	Light energy is needed, so it goes above the arrow.
5	roots	Root hairs give a huge surface area for taking in water.
6	chlorophyll	Chlorophyll reflects green light, which is why leaves look green.
7	stomata	Guard cells either side of each stoma open and close it.
8	surface area	A bigger area facing the sun catches more light.
9	starch	Starch does not dissolve, so it stays put until it is needed.
10	iodine	Iodine starts orange-brown and turns blue-black with starch.
11	no	With no light, the plant uses up its starch and cannot make more.
12	nitrates	Without nitrates, plants grow small with yellow older leaves.
13	magnesium	Plants short of magnesium have yellow leaves.
14	producers	Tiny algae in the sea make much of the world's oxygen.
15	light	Plants under grow lights can photosynthesise without the sun.
16	increases	More light means faster photosynthesis, until something else runs short.
17	10	Far: 30 / 2 = 15 per minute. Close: 75 / 3 = 25 per minute. 25 - 15 = 10.
18	carbon dioxide	More carbon dioxide means faster photosynthesis, so more glucose for growth.
19	green parts	Only the green parts have chlorophyll, so only they photosynthesise.
20	The plant photosynthesises faster than it respires, so it uses up more carbon dioxide than it makes.	In the dark the opposite happens: carbon dioxide builds up.

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