

Knowledge: Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis is a chemical reaction which takes place in plants

- 1 It converts carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen
- 2 It uses light energy to power the chemical reaction, which is absorbed by the green pigment chlorophyll
- 3 This means that photosynthesis is an example of an endothermic reaction
- 4 The whole reaction takes place inside the chloroplasts which are small organelles found in plant cells

Knowledge: Rate of photosynthesis/ Limiting factors

- 1 A limiting factor is something which stops the photosynthesis reaction from occurring at a faster rate
- 2 Temperature, light intensity and carbon dioxide level are all limiting factors
- 3 Increasing the temperature of the surroundings will increase the rate of reaction, but only up to around 45°C

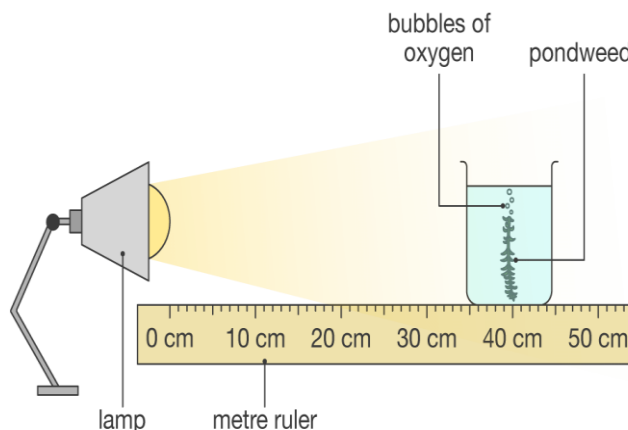
Knowledge: The Effect of Light intensity (Required practical)

The amount of light a plant receives affects the rate of photosynthesis.

- 1 If a plant receives lots of light, lots of photosynthesis will occur
- 2 If there is very little or no light, photosynthesis will stop

IV : light intensity
DV: amount of bubbles produced
CV: same amount of time/pondweed

Investigating the Effect of Light Intensity on the Rate of Photosynthesis



Key Vocabulary

1	Respiration	Is the chemical reaction which occurs inside the mitochondria Aerobic – Using oxygen Anaerobic – Without using oxygen
2	Exothermic	Meaning that energy is released to the surroundings.
3	Metabolism	Is the combination of all the reactions in a cell or in the body
4	Fermentation	In plants/yeast cells, anaerobic respiration makes different products. This is called fermentation.

Knowledge: key word + symbol equations

1	Photosynthesis: carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$
2	Aerobic : glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
3	Anaerobic: glucose → lactic acid $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \rightarrow 2\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ Fermentation: glucose → ethanol + carbon dioxide $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \rightarrow 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 2\text{CO}_2$

Knowledge: Effect of Exercise

When a person exercises, their body (muscles) need much more energy

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | To release more energy, the amount of respiration reactions occurring has to increase |
| 2 | The heart pumps faster and the breathing rate and breath volume all increase |
| 3 | Muscles not receiving enough oxygen then anaerobic respiration begins to occur |
| 4 | This incomplete oxidation of the glucose produces lactic acid |

Knowledge: Oxygen Debt (HT only)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | During vigorous exercise, the body can begin to carry out anaerobic respiration and produces lactic acid |
| 2 | Lactic acid is transported via blood stream to the liver which converts it into glucose |
| 3 | The oxygen debt is the amount of oxygen required by the body |

Knowledge: Interaction of Limiting factors (HT only)

The limiting factors for the reaction will depend on the environmental conditions

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | At night, light intensity is the limiting factor |
| 2 | In winter, temperature is the limiting factor |
| 3 | In other conditions, carbon dioxide is usually the limiting factor |

Knowledge: Inverse Square Law and Light Intensity (HT only)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The inverse square law is used to describe the light intensity at different distances from the source |
| 2 | The intensity of light is inversely proportional to the square distance from the source |
| 3 | <p>intensity</p> $\text{intensity} \propto \frac{1}{\text{distance}^2}$ |

