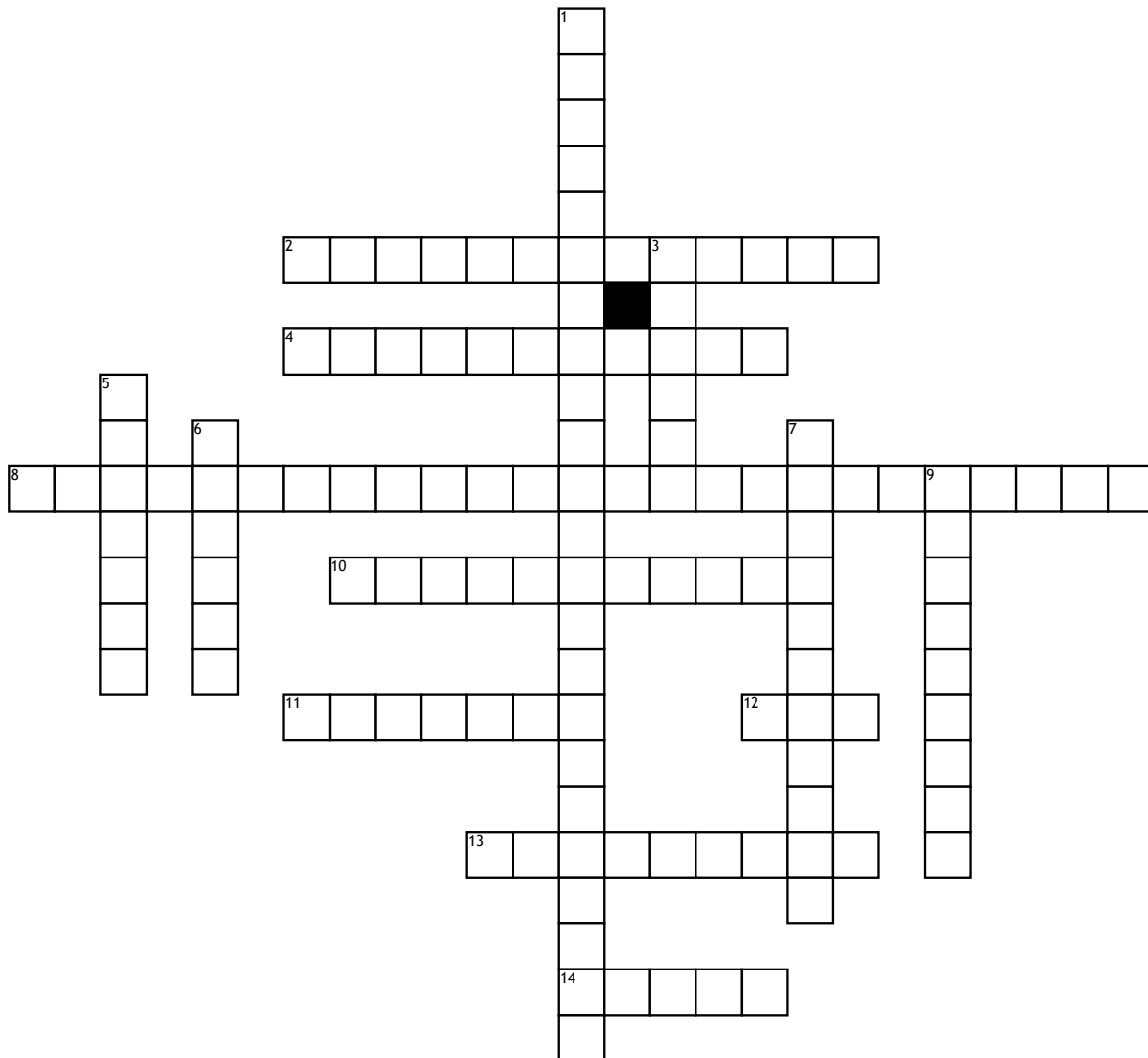


Cellular Energy



Across

- 2. a colorless, odorless gas found in our atmosphere.
- 4. the green pigment used to capture the sun's energy
- 8. dark reactions, of photosynthesis are chemical reactions that convert carbon dioxide and other compounds into glucose.
- 10. biochemical reactions that occur in the stroma of chloroplasts during photosynthesis.
- 11. a simple sugar that is an important energy source in living organisms and is a component of many carbohydrates.
- 12. often referred to as the "molecular unit of currency"

- 13. any organism capable of self-nourishment by using inorganic materials as a source of nutrients and using photosynthesis or chemosynthesis as a source of energy, as most plants and certain bacteria and protists.
- 14. in the light-dependent reactions, and used in the light-independent reactions as a reducing agent in the Calvin cycle to reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) producing monosaccharides for use by the plant for structure and energy.

Down

- 1. biochemical reactions in photosynthesis that require light energy that is captured by light-absorbing pigments
- 3. a colorless, odorless reactive gas, the chemical element of atomic number 8 and the life-supporting component of the air.
- 5. molecule that absorbs light
- 6. region outside the thylakoid membranes in chloroplasts
- 7. an organism requiring organic compounds for its principal source of food.
- 9. each of a number of flattened sacs inside a chloroplast, bounded by pigmented membranes on which the light reactions of photosynthesis take place,