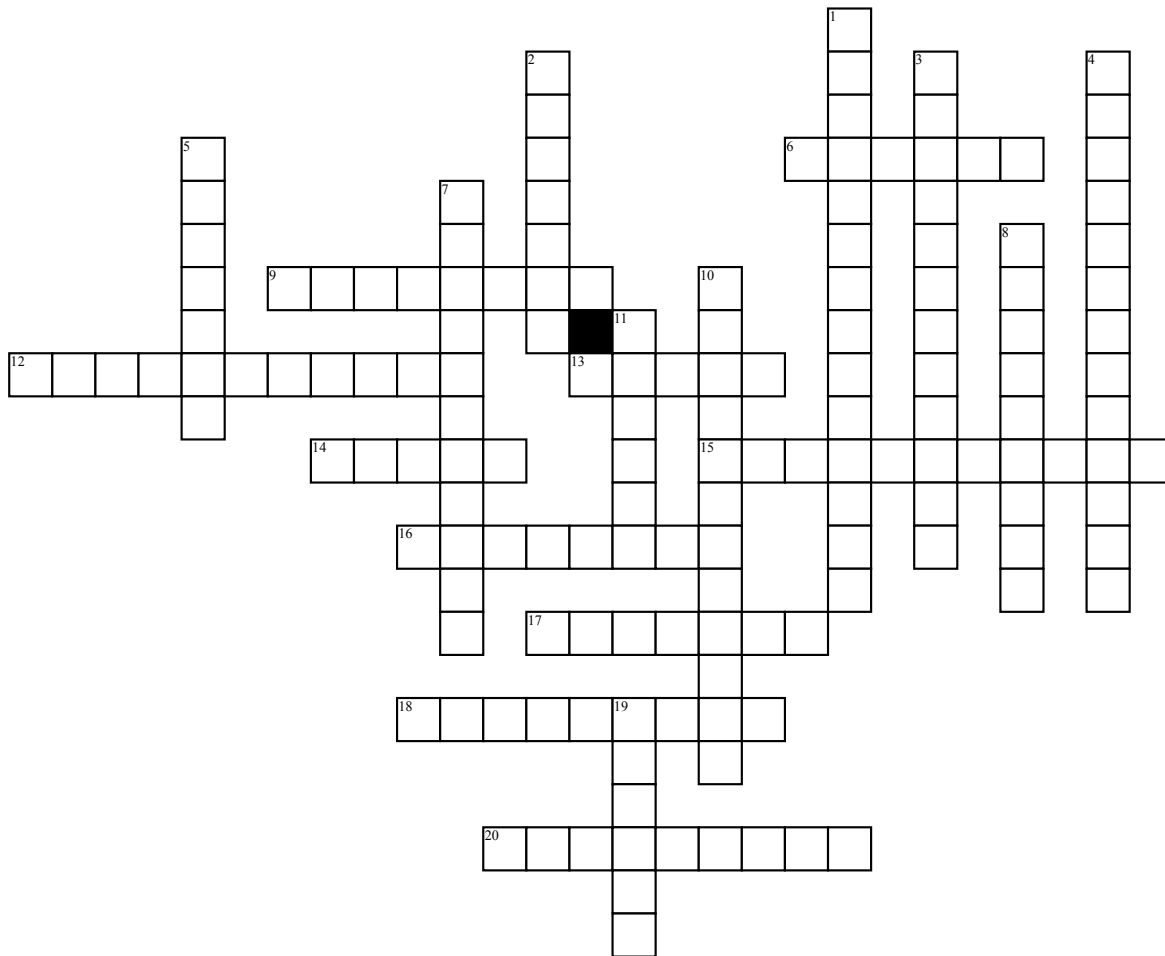


# Photosynthesis



## Across

6. A semi-liquid substance surrounding thylakoids.  
 9. This kind of light is important for photosynthesis  
 12. Composed of 2 membranes- inner and outer  
 13. The constant supply of electrons come from the splitting of \_\_\_\_\_?  
 14. Thylakoids stack to form \_\_\_\_\_?  
 15. This type of light reaction uses ATP and NADPH to power synthesis of organic molecules from carbon dioxide in air  
 16. Molecules that are good absorbers of light in the visible range  
 17. Packets of energy from the sun

18. This type of electron flow requires two photosystems, and the electron does not return to photosystem but goes to NADPH. ATP and NADPH are generated  
 20. This kind of light is the color the objects appear

## Down

1. Occurs in the chloroplast of eukaryotic cells and plasma membrane of prokaryotic cells; consists of three stages  
 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ the wavelengths of light, the more energy they have.  
 3. Cluster of chlorophylls and accessory pigments that capture light energy  
 4. When quinone accepts electron, it is reduced to \_\_\_\_\_?  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Photo Event is when a photon captured by pigment- results in excitation of electron in pigment.

7. Assist chlorophyll by capturing energy in a wavelength not efficiently absorbed by chlorophylls  
 8. This type of light reaction captures energy from sunlight  
 10. Protons accumulate then flow back across membrane through specific protein complexes.  
 11. A series of chemical reactions that occur in which carbon is broken away from gaseous carbon dioxide and fixed as organic carbon in compounds that are ultimately converted into sugars. \_\_\_\_\_ Cycle.  
 19. In this type of electron flow. the electron returns to the photosystem. Net yield is only ATP.