

1. Photosynthesis Keywords

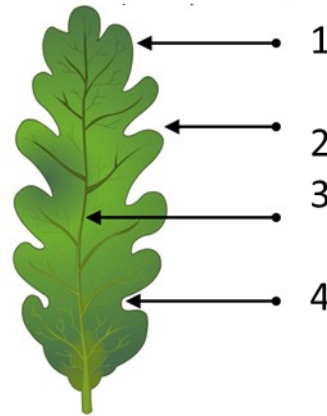
Photosynthesis	The process by which plants make food using carbon dioxide, water and light.
Starch	Type of carbohydrate found in plants made from glucose. Used for storage.
Stomata	Openings in the leaves of plants. Opened and closed by guard cells allowing gases to enter and leave the leaf.
Diffusion	The spreading out of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.
Chloroplast	The organelles in which photosynthesis takes place.
Biomass	The amount of biological material in an organism.
Glucose	A simple sugar
Carbon dioxide	A reactant used by plants during photosynthesis
Xylem	Non living cells in plants that transport water from the roots to the leaves.
Palisade cells	Contain lots of chloroplasts
Fertilisers	Contains minerals that help plants grow.
Minerals	Needed by plants and animals for growth and development
Producer	An organism that is able to make its own food
Consumer	An organism that has to eat other organisms to survive.

2. Photosynthesis

Carbon dioxide + Water → Glucose + Oxygen

3. Testing for starch

Iodine solution will turn from brown to blue/black in colour.



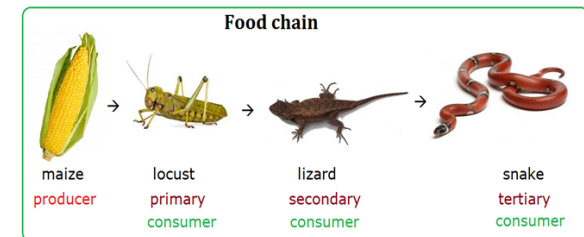
- 1. thin** – this allows gases to reach cells easily
- 2. wide and flat** – this create a large surface area to absorb as much light as possible
- 3. veins** – these carry water to the cells and carry glucose away and also support leaves
- 4. stomata** – these are pores on the underside of leaves through which gases move in and out. –

4. Leaf Adaptations

Chloroplasts (containing Chlorophyll)	Chlorophyll absorbs light for use in photosynthesis. Photosynthesis takes place in the chloroplasts
Veins	Contains a xylem to carry water. Phloem takes away the products of photosynthesis
Air spaces	To allow diffusion of gases in and out of the palisade cells

5. Food Chains and webs

Food chains and Food Webs show who eats what in an ecosystem. Arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy



Keywords	Meaning
Food chain	A way of showing what eats what in a habitat.
Food web	Many food chains linked together.
Producer	Organism, usually a plant, that makes its own food through Photosynthesis.
Consumer	Organism that eats producers or other consumers.
Carnivore	Organism that only eats other consumers (always at least a 2 nd consumer)
Herbivore	Organism that eats only producers (always a 1 st consumer).
Omnivore	Organism that eats both producers and consumers.
Predator	Organism that hunts and eats other animals.
Prey	Organism that is hunted and eaten by a predator.