

Name: _____ Date: _____

Photosynthesis Matching Quiz

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| 1. This light is a mixture of wavelengths. S | A. sugar and oxygen |
| 2. Molecules that capture energy from sunlight. C | B. Electron Carrier |
| 3. Main pigment used in plants for photosynthesis. L | C. Pigments |
| 4. Sack-like photosynthetic membranes T | D. Water |
| 5. Stack of thycakoids. J | E. NADP+ |
| 6. Chloroplast outside the thylakoid. Q | F. Light Independent Reactions |
| 7. Compounds that accept high energy electrons and transfers them. B | G. ATP Synthase |
| 8. Primary electron carrier E | H. Photosystems |
| 9. Use water and energy from sunlight to produce oxygen and energy carriers. P | I. Calvin Cycle |
| 10. Uses ATP, NADPH, and CO ₂ to make sugars. F | J. Granum |
| 11. Clusters of chlorophyll and protein found in the thylakoids. H | K. Low Temperatures |
| 12. First to capture light energy at the 680nm wavelengths. N | L. Chlorophyll |
| 13. Proteins that carry high-energy electrons from one photosystem to another. O | M. Photosystem I |
| 14. Second to capture light at 700nm wavelength. M | N. Photosystem II |
| 15. Proteins that creates ATP. G | O. Electron Transport Chain |
| 16. Process utilized that turns ATP,NADPH and Carbon Dioxide into sugars. I | P. Light Dependent Reaction |
| 17. Shortages that can slow or stop photosynthesis. D | Q. Stroma |
| 18. Slows down or stop photosynthesis. K | R. Light |
| 19. This intensity increases the rate of photosynthesis. R | S. White Light |
| 20. Photosynthesis uses sunlight to convert water and carbon dioxide into. A | T. Thylakoids |