
1. adenosine triphosphate (ATP)	a biological molecule that provides the basic unit of chemical energy
2. aerobic process	any metabolic process that requires oxygen
3. anaerobic process	any metabolic process that does not require oxygen
4. Calvin cycle	light-independent reactions where carbon dioxide is used to produce glucose
5. cellular respiration	the catabolic pathway in which organic molecules (glucose) are broken down to release ATP energy for the cell
6. chlorophyll	pigment in chloroplast that is used to trap sunlight in photosynthesis
7. chloroplast	the organelle in which photosynthesis takes place
8. electron transport chain	final step of aerobic cellular respiration where oxygen is used to create 32 ATP
9. energy	the ability to do work
10. fermentation	process that occurs after Glycolysis when NO oxygen is available, occurs in the cytoplasm to regenerate NAD ⁺ for Glycolysis
11. glycolysis	the process of breaking down glucose to produce ATP and pyruvic acid (pyruvate)
12. grana	stacks of thylakoids
13. Krebs cycle	the breakdown of pyruvate into carbon dioxide releasing further energy
14. light dependent reaction	first step of photosynthesis where sunlight and water are used to produce oxygen
15. photosynthesis	the anabolic pathway in which light energy from the sun is converted into chemical energy (food) for the cell
16. pigments	light-absorbing molecules found in the thylakoids
17. stroma	the fluid filled space outside the grana where the Calvin Cycle/Light independent reaction of photosynthesis takes place
18. thermodynamics	energy cannot be created or destroyed, energy is converted to different forms
19. thylakoids	flattened, saclike membranes arranged in stacks where the light dependent reactions of photosynthesis takes place
