Arkansas SClence		Light Independent	Activity				
Lesson Overview							
Unit Title: Photosynthesis							
of carbohydra dependent re steps in the lig	ates a actio ght in	Photosynthesis is a complex nd/or other compounds in ns and light independent re dependent reactions/Calvi d Grade Levels: Click box(s	photosynthetic organism eactions/Calvin Cycle. Th n Cycle.	is. Photosyntl is is a hands-o	nesis occurs i n activity to o	n two stages: light demonstrate the	
🛛 Life Scien	ce	Physical Science	Earth Science	🗌 5th	🗌 7th	🛛 Biology	
Arkansas Framework: http://arkansased.org/education/word/biology_9-12_06.doc SLE – Student Learning Expectation Details Science Standards • MC.3.B.4 Describe and model the conversion of light energy to chemical energy by photosynthetic organisms: light dependent reactions light independent reactions 							
Math Integration	Con	structed responses					
National Standards: http://www.education-world.com/standards/national/index.shtml							

National Standards Details:

• Standard C: Develop an understanding of the cell.

Student Objectives and Procedures: (All 7-E's may not be present in a single lesson)					
Objective:	 Identify the major events involved in the light independent reactions. Construct and modify models of carbon compounds involved in the light independent reactions of photosynthesis. Know the role of carbon dioxide in photosynthesis. Calculate the amount of energy (ATP) needed in the light independent reactions. Relate the energy sources for the light independent reactions to their formation. Understand that manufacturing glucose is a complex process. 				
Focus Question:	How do cells obtain and use energy?				



Prerequisites / Background Information:

- Photosynthesis is a complex process that converts light energy into chemical energy in the form of carbohydrates and/or other compounds in photosynthetic organisms.
- Photosynthesis occurs in two stages: light dependent reactions and light independent reactions/Calvin Cycle.
- The amounts listed in the materials section provide extra beads and checks so that students will have to keep track of what they use as the reaction proceeds. Have extra beads on hand in case any are lost. Determine the total numbers of beads and checks necessary according to the number of student groups in your class. The molecules constructed can be taken apart and used again in other classes, although you may need to replace chenille stems if they become misshapen.
- This lesson requires students to work with partners, follow directions, and work through the process in a collaborative effort.

Timeline: 1 class period

Preparation: Elicit/Engage:	• 1 st time 1 hour, materials will be reusable
Explore:	• Model on overhead 10 min, Student construction of model 20 min
Explain:	• 10 min
Cleanup:	• 5 min

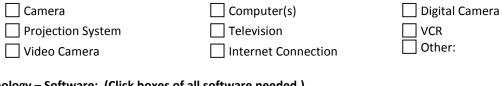
Teacher Preparation:

• Gather materials, photocopy templates and lab sheets, assemble bags of materials

Materials:

• 46 black "pony" beads, 26 yellow beads, 16 white beads, 24 ATP "checks", 16 NADPH "checks", 2 small zipper bags, 2 copies of the lab, text or descriptive information.

Technology – Hardware: (Click boxes of all equipment needed)



Technology – Software: (Click boxes of all software needed.)

Database/Spreadsheet
Internet Web Browser

Multimedia

Other:

Internet Resources:

Procedures:	Teacher's Notes:
Safety	
appropriate classroom behavior required	



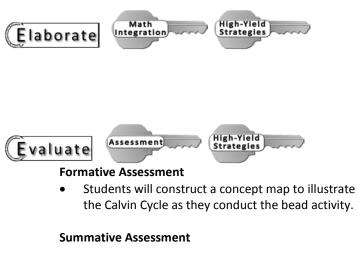
Elicit

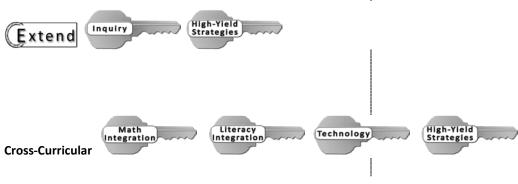
Engage

Explore

- Prior to doing this assignment, they should already have completed a study of the structure of chloroplasts and the processes that produce energy carriers during the light dependent reactions.
- Students will construct models of the basic compounds involved in the Calvin Cycle, focusing on the role of carbon and the amount of energy utilized during the process.

Èxplain





Notes:

