**Vocabulary:** **Cell Energy Cycle**



**Vocabulary**

* Aerobic – a chemical process in which oxygen is used.
	+ The aerobic phase of cellular respiration produces much more energy than the anaerobic phase. Aerobic respiration results in the formation of 30 to 38 ATP molecules per molecule of glucose.
* Anaerobic – a chemical process that does not use oxygen.
	+ During the anaerobic phase of cellular respiration, carbohydrates are partially broken down without using oxygen, producing a small amount of energy.
	+ Anaerobic respiration produces much less energy than aerobic respiration, resulting in the formation of 2 ATP molecules per molecule of glucose.
* ATP – adenosine triphosphate, a molecule that provides energy for cellular processes.
	+ Energy is released when an ATP molecule is converted to an *ADP* (adenosine diphosphate) molecule.
* Cellular respiration – a process by which energy is released from food.
	+ When oxygen is present, oxygen and glucose combine to produce energy in the form of ATP molecules. The by-products of cellular respiration in the presence of oxygen are carbon dioxide and water.
	+ When oxygen is not present, a smaller amount of energy is produced from the breakdown of glucose. Possible by-products include lactic acid and alcohol.

* Chemical energy – energy that is released or absorbed in chemical reactions.
	+ In the cell, chemical energy is stored in glucose molecules and ATP molecules.
	+ Chemical energy is released when glucose molecules are broken down and when ATP molecules are converted to ADP.
* Chlorophyll – a green pigment inside chloroplasts that converts light energy into a chemical form the plant can use.
* Chloroplast – an organelle found in the cells of plants and algae that contains chlorophyll and is the site of photosynthesis.
* Cytoplasm – a jelly-like substance composed mainly of water and found between the cell membrane and the nucleus.
* Glucose – a simple sugar that serves as the major energy source for all cellular processes. The chemical formula of glucose is C6H12O6.
* Glycolysis – a process by which glucose is partially broken down into pyruvic acid without the use of oxygen.
	+ Glycolysis occurs in the cytoplasm of the cell.
* Mitochondria – organelles found in eukaryotic cells that are the site of aerobic respiration.
* Photosynthesis – the process by which light energy is used to combine water and carbon dioxide into glucose and oxygen.
* Radiant energy – energy in the form of *electromagnetic radiation*.
	+ Light and heat are examples of radiant energy.