

Photosynthesis Vocabulary And Facts Colouring Page

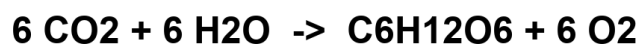
KS4 / GCSE / Year 10 - Biology

Colour-code the balanced equation, leaf structures and three limiting-factor graphs, then annotate their functions.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

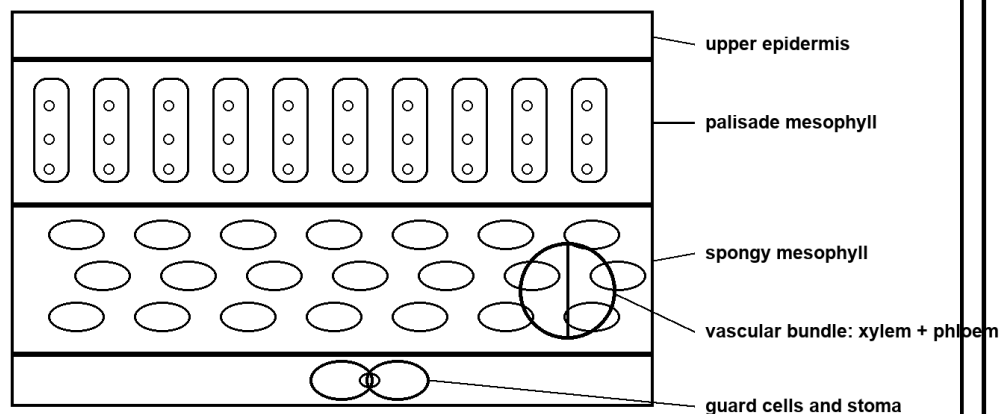
Annotate structures, inputs, products and limiting factors

BALANCED EQUATION



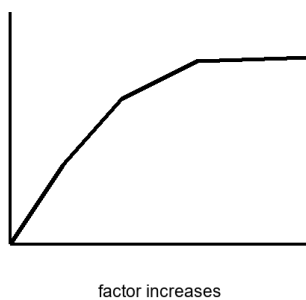
light energy absorbed by chlorophyll

LEAF CROSS-SECTION

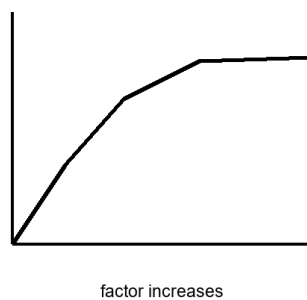


LIMITING-FACTOR GRAPHS

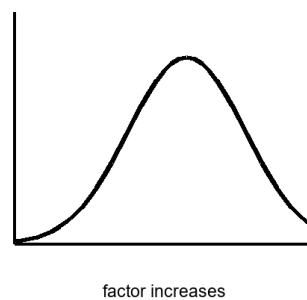
LIGHT INTENSITY



CARBON DIOXIDE



TEMPERATURE



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Colour-code the balanced equation, leaf structures and three limiting-factor graphs, then annotate their functions.

Parent & Teacher Guidance

Curriculum focus

Topic: Photosynthesis. Develop accurate observation, subject vocabulary and evidence-based explanation. Mapped scope: DfE GCSE subject content and key stage 4 curriculum entitlement.

Before you begin

Review the picture together and ask the learner what they already notice about Photosynthesis. Read the activity aloud, explain unfamiliar vocabulary, and agree which details need special attention.

Solo activity

The learner can complete the colouring independently, then use the finished page to explain three details linked to Photosynthesis. Encourage accurate colour choices where they carry meaning, but allow creative choices elsewhere.

Group activity

Give pairs or small groups different areas to inspect. Ask them to agree on evidence before colouring, compare their findings, and present one curriculum fact to the class. Finish with a whole-group check against the guidance below.

Questions to guide discussion

What evidence can you see? Which feature is most important and why? How does one part connect to another? What new fact about Photosynthesis can you explain using the picture?

Answers and checking

$6\text{ CO}_2 + 6\text{ H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{ O}_2$ using light absorbed by chlorophyll. Palisade cells contain many chloroplasts; xylem supplies water, phloem transports sugars, and stomata allow gas exchange. Light and carbon dioxide curves plateau when another factor limits rate; temperature rises to an optimum then falls as enzymes lose function.

Learning record and next steps

☐ Completed the colouring

☐ Explained key vocabulary

☐ Completed the activity

☐ Used visible evidence

Evidence noticed / vocabulary used

Next step:
