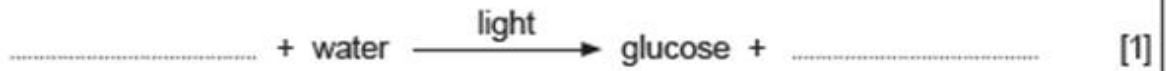


Higher tier Plants and Photosynthesis

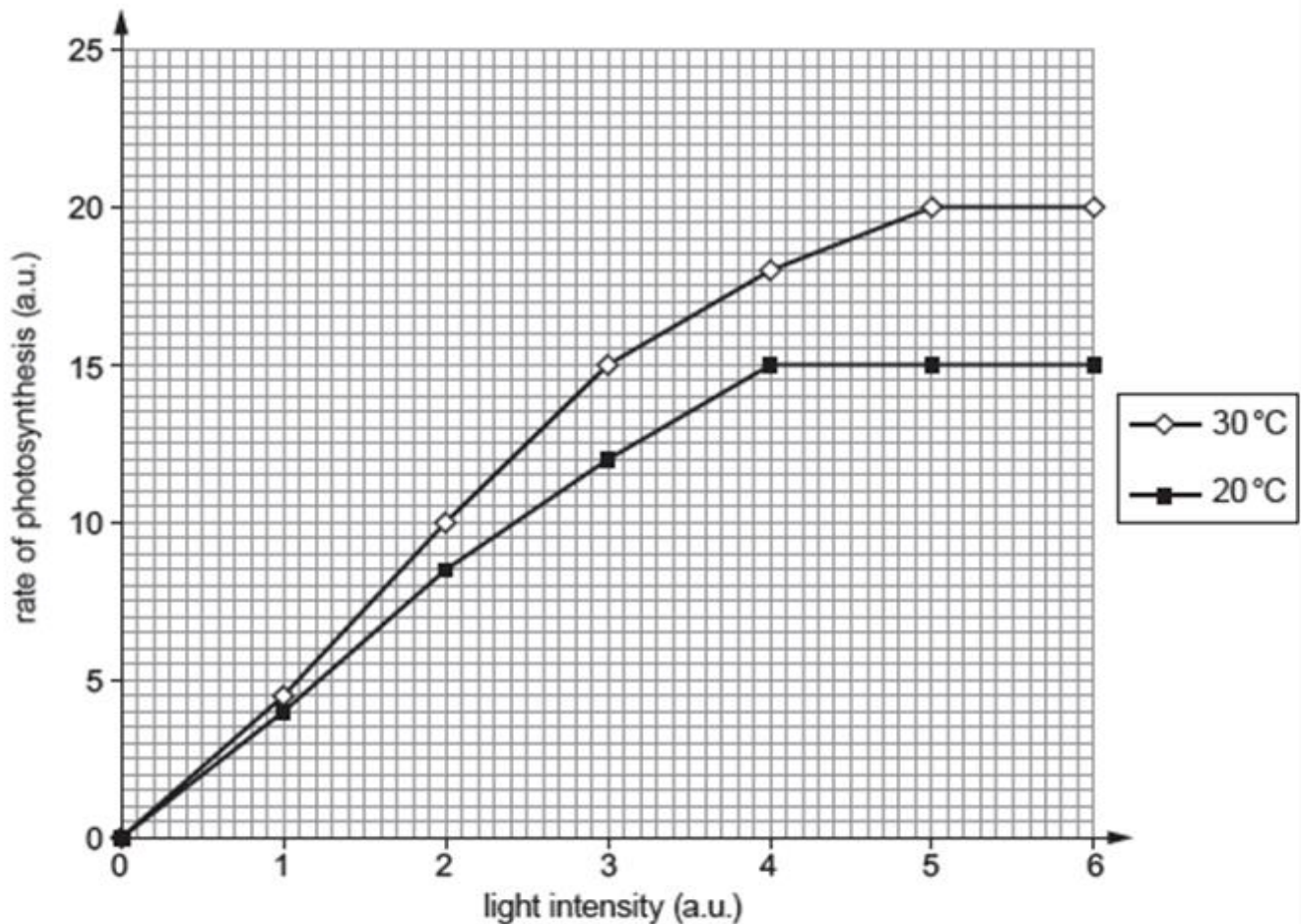
- 1 (a) (i) Complete the following equation for photosynthesis in green plants.



- (ii) Name the chemical substance which absorbs the light needed for photosynthesis. [1]

.....

- (b) A scientist investigated the rate of photosynthesis at different light intensities and temperatures. The results are shown in the graph.



Use the graph to:

- (i) Describe in detail how light intensity affected the rate of photosynthesis at 20°C. [2]

.....
.....

(ii) Calculate the difference in the rate of photosynthesis between 20°C and 30°C at a light intensity of 3.5 a.u. [2]

difference in rate of photosynthesis a.u.

(iii) Name **one other** environmental factor which can affect the rate of photosynthesis. [1]

.....

(c) Complete the table to show **two** ways in which plants use the glucose produced in photosynthesis. [2]

substance produced from glucose	how the substance is used in a green plant
.....	storage
cellulose

3. A plant was destarched. A leaf on the plant was treated as shown in diagram M below. The plant was then placed in bright sunlight for 6 hours. The leaf was removed and tested for starch. The result is shown in diagram N.

Diagram M

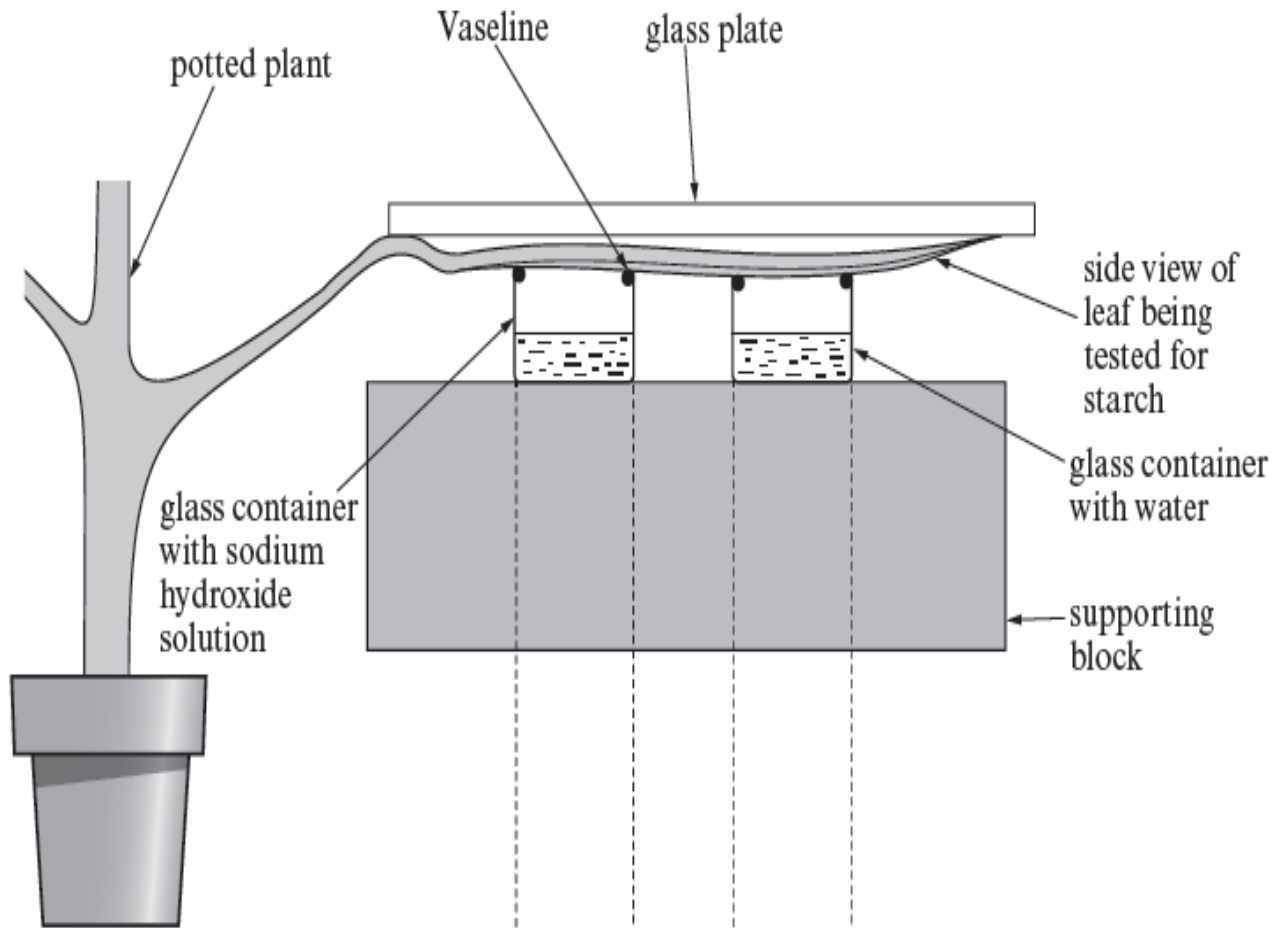
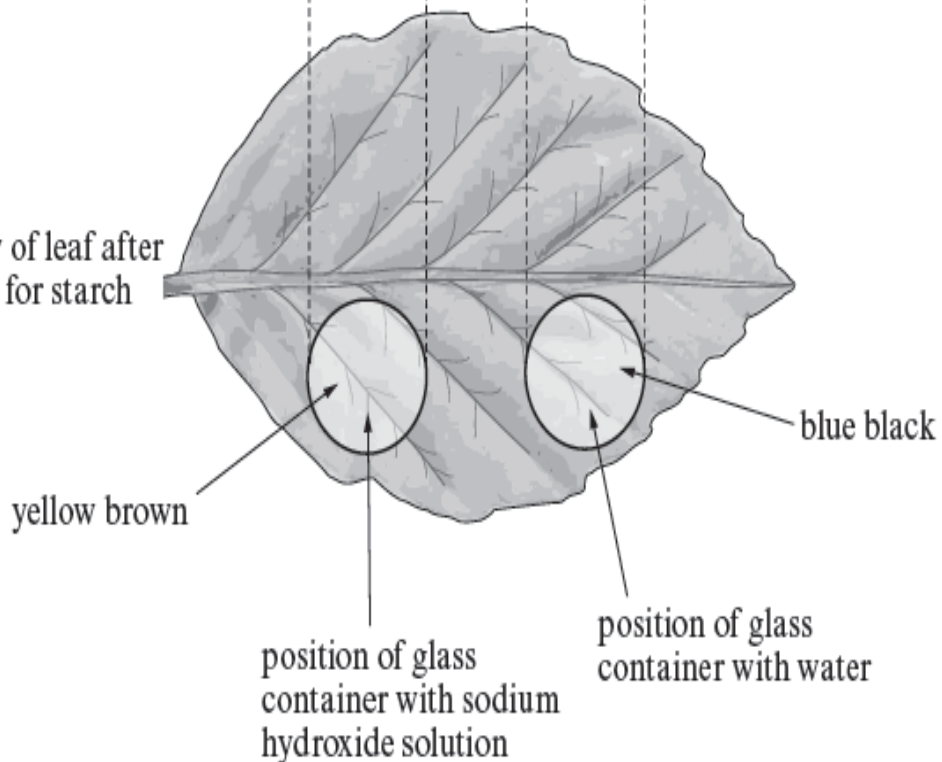


Diagram N

surface view of leaf after being tested for starch



(a) State what the investigation shown opposite demonstrates. [1]

.....

.....

(b) (i) How would you completely remove all the chlorophyll from the leaf before testing for starch? [1]

.....

.....

(ii) Name the chemical used to test for starch. [1]

.....

(iii) Explain why part of the leaf in diagram N is yellow-brown in colour. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) What was the purpose of the glass container with water? [1]

.....

(d) Why is it only possible to form a valid conclusion for this investigation if the glass plate and containers allow light through? [1]

.....

.....

