

Photosynthesis

1. If light intensity increases in an atmosphere of excess carbon dioxide, the limiting factor on the rate of photosynthesis is most likely to be:
 - temperature
 - carbon dioxide concentration
 - light intensity
 - chlorophyll type
2. The first stable product of the Calvin Cycle is:
 - PGA
 - ADP
 - NADP
 - ATP
3. The greenhouse effect is likely to:
 - decrease the rate of photosynthesis globally
 - increase the rate of photosynthesis globally
 - reduce the rate at which carbon is incorporated into carbohydrate globally
 - have no effect on the rate of photosynthesis globally
4. Phosphoglyceric acid (PGA) is formed when carbon dioxide is fixed onto the 5C compound:
 - adenosine monophosphate
 - nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
 - ribulose biphosphate
 - adenosine triphosphate
5. In the light-independent stage carbohydrate is synthesized from:
 - NADP
 - ATP
 - PGA
 - ADP
6. In photosynthesis, excited electrons leave a chlorophyll molecule during:
 - the light-independent stage
 - the light-dependent stage
 - non-cyclic phosphorylation
 - cyclic phosphorylation
7. In photosynthesis, oxygen is produced during:
 - non-cyclic phosphorylation
 - cyclic phosphorylation
 - the light reactions
 - the light-dependent stage
8. In photosynthesis, carbon dioxide is fixed during:
 - the light-independent stage
 - the light-dependent stage
 - cyclic phosphorylation
 - non-cyclic phosphorylation
9. In photosynthesis, carbohydrates are produced during:
 - non-cyclic phosphorylation
 - cyclic phosphorylation
 - the light-independent stage
 - the light-dependent stage
10. The two principal stages of photosynthesis are:
 - photosystem I and photosystem II
 - photolysis and ATP synthesis
 - cyclic and non-cyclic phosphorylation
 - the light-dependent and light-independent reactions