

SECTION 6-1 REVIEW**CAPTURING THE ENERGY IN LIGHT**

VOCABULARY REVIEW Explain the relationship between the terms in each of the following pairs of terms.

1. granum, stroma _____

2. chlorophyll *a*, accessory pigment _____

3. chemiosmosis, ATP synthase _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the correct letter in the blank.

- _____ 1. Chlorophyll *a*
 - a. absorbs mostly orange-red and blue-violet light.
 - b. absorbs mostly green light.
 - c. is an accessory pigment.
 - d. is responsible for the red color of many autumn leaves.
- _____ 2. The photosystems and electron transport chains are located in the
 - a. outer chloroplast membrane.
 - b. inner chloroplast membrane.
 - c. thylakoid membrane.
 - d. stroma.
- _____ 3. Both photosystem I and photosystem II
 - a. receive electrons from other photosystems.
 - b. donate electrons to a transport chain that generates NADPH.
 - c. donate protons to each other.
 - d. contain chlorophyll *a* molecules.
- _____ 4. Water participates directly in the light reactions of photosynthesis by
 - a. donating electrons to NADPH.
 - b. donating electrons to photosystem II.
 - c. accepting electrons from the electron transport chains.
 - d. accepting electrons from ADP.
- _____ 5. The energy that is used to establish the proton gradient across the thylakoid membrane comes from the
 - a. synthesis of ATP.
 - b. synthesis of NADPH.
 - c. passage of electrons along the electron transport chain of photosystem II.
 - d. splitting of water.

SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

1. Why is photosynthesis referred to as a biochemical pathway? _____

2. How does the structure of a chloroplast enable it to build up a concentration gradient of protons? _____

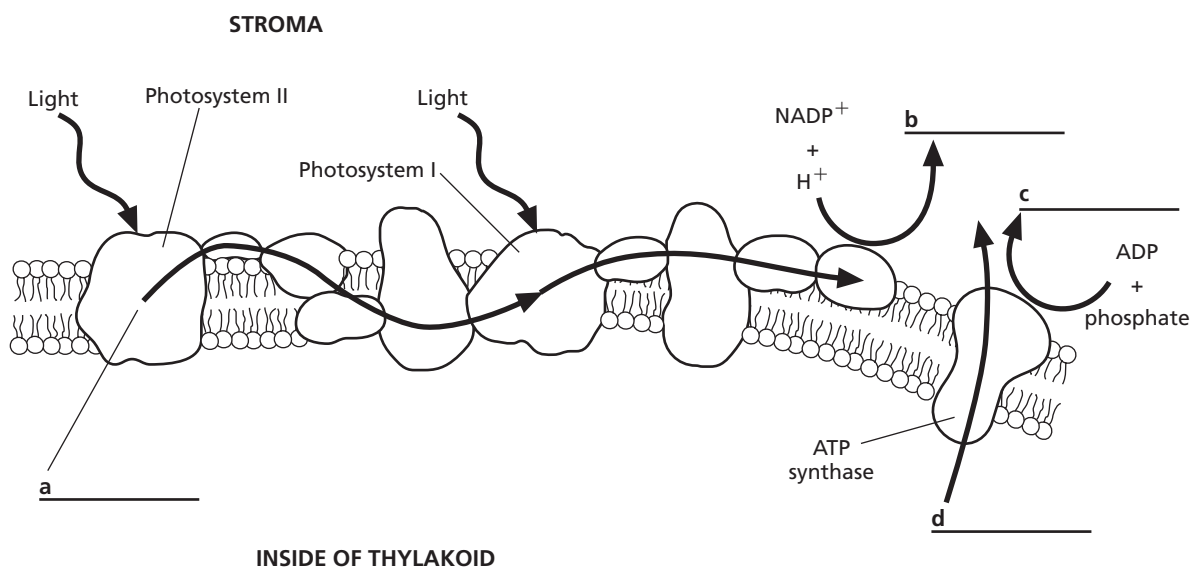
3. What are the energy-carrying end products of the light harvesting reactions? _____

4. Explain the function of accessory pigments. _____

5. **Critical Thinking** Which photosystem—I or II—most likely evolved first? Explain your reasoning.

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS Label the substances represented by the letters *a–d* below.

The diagram below summarizes the light reactions of photosynthesis.



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SECTION 6-2 REVIEW

THE CALVIN CYCLE

VOCABULARY REVIEW Define the following terms.

1. Calvin cycle _____

2. carbon fixation _____

3. stoma _____

4. C₄ pathway _____

5. CAM _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the correct letter in the blank.

- _____ 1. The Calvin cycle begins when CO₂ combines with a five-carbon carbohydrate called

a. RuBP.	b. PGA.	c. PGAL.	d. NADPH.
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- _____ 2. For every three molecules of CO₂ that enter the Calvin cycle, the cycle produces one molecule of

a. RuBP.	b. PGA.	c. PGAL.	d. NADPH.
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- _____ 3. Organic compounds that can be made from the products of the Calvin cycle include

a. only carbohydrates.	c. only lipids.
b. only amino acids.	d. carbohydrates, amino acids, and lipids.
- _____ 4. C₃ and C₄ plants differ in terms of the number of

a. steps in the Calvin cycle.	c. carbon atoms in the end product of the Calvin cycle.
b. carbon atoms in the compound that CO ₂ is initially incorporated into.	d. ATP molecules used in the Calvin cycle.
- _____ 5. As light intensity increases, the rate of photosynthesis

a. continues to decrease.	c. initially decreases and then levels off.
b. continues to increase.	d. initially increases and then levels off.

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SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

- How many molecules of ATP and NADPH are used in each turn of the Calvin cycle?

- Using (CH_2O) as the general formula for a carbohydrate, write the simplest overall equation for photosynthesis. _____
- How do CAM plants differ from both C_3 and C_4 plants? _____
- Why does the rate of photosynthesis increase, peak, and then decrease as temperature increases?

- Critical Thinking** Stomata can open and close in response to changes in the CO_2 concentration inside the leaf. Would you expect stomata to open or close if the CO_2 concentration decreased?
Explain. _____

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS In the blank spaces provided in the diagram, indicate the number of molecules of each substance that are involved in each turn of the cycle.

The diagram below summarizes the Calvin cycle.

