Photosynthesis 3

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Time: **71 minutes**

Marks: **70 marks**

Comments:

1. Plants absorb light to photosynthesise.

(a) What is the correct word equation for photosynthesis?

Tick **one** box.

carbon dioxide + glucose ⟶ oxygen + water ☐

glucose + oxygen ⟶ carbon dioxide + water ☐

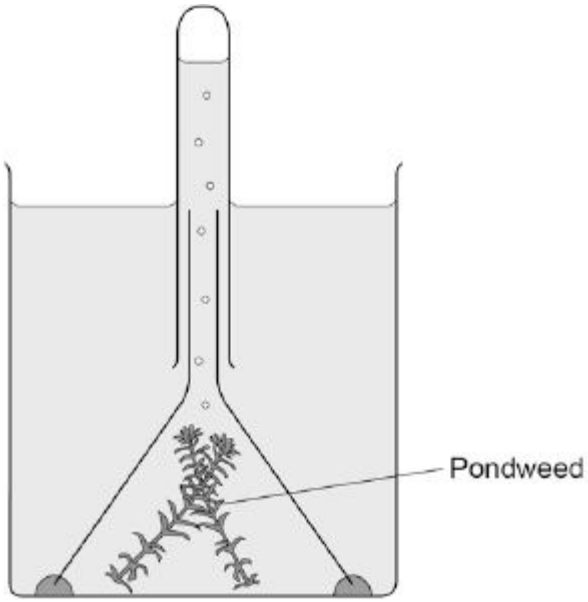
oxygen + water ⟶ carbon dioxide + glucose ☐

water + carbon dioxide ⟶ oxygen + glucose ☐

(1)

(b) **Figure 1** shows some of the apparatus that can be used to measure the rate of photosynthesis.

Figure 1



The rate of photosynthesis in the pondweed is affected by different colours of light.

Describe a method you could use to investigate this.

You should include:

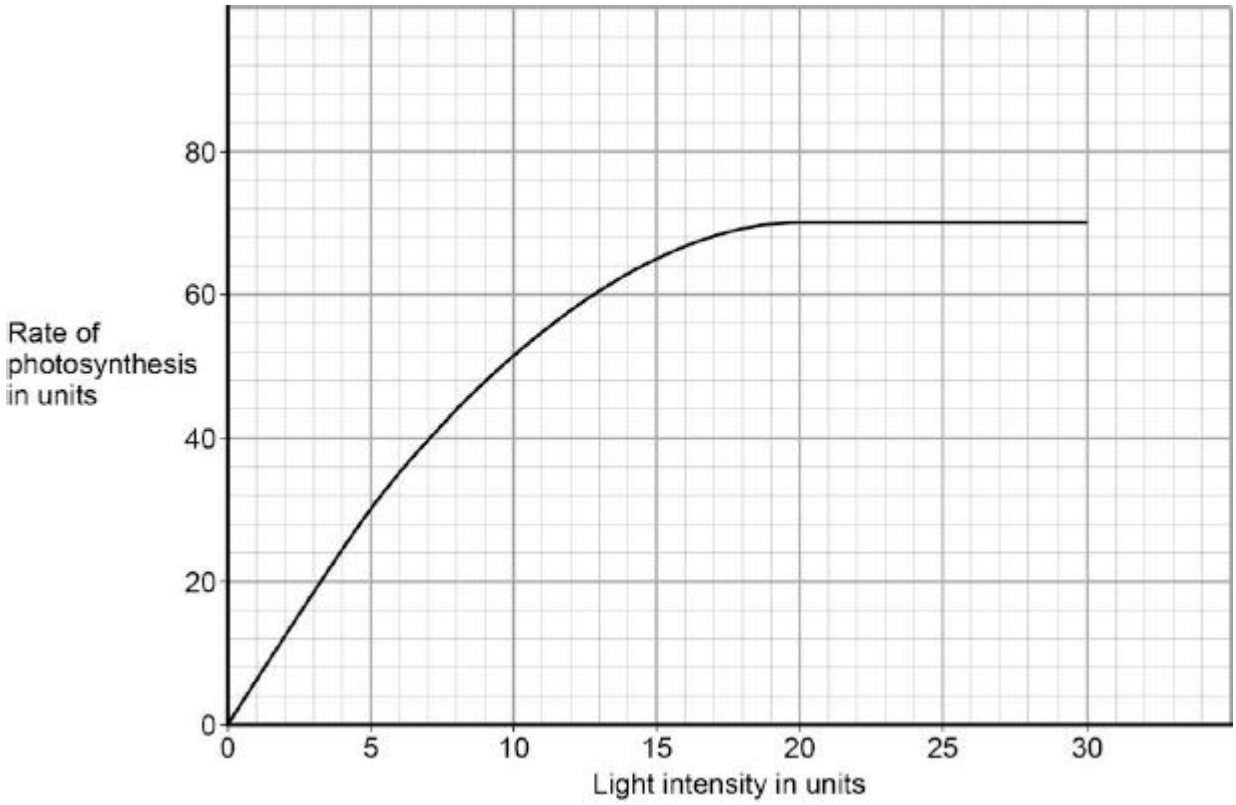
- what you would measure
- variables you would control.

(6)

(c) A scientist carried out a similar investigation.

Her results are shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2



The scientist said:

'Light stops being a limiting factor at a light intensity of 20 units.'

Give evidence from **Figure 2** to support this statement.

_____

_____

(1)

(d) What could be limiting the rate of photosynthesis at a light intensity of 25 units?

Give **one** factor.

_____

(1)

(Total 9 marks)

2. A student investigated the effect of pond organisms on the amount of carbon dioxide in their surroundings.

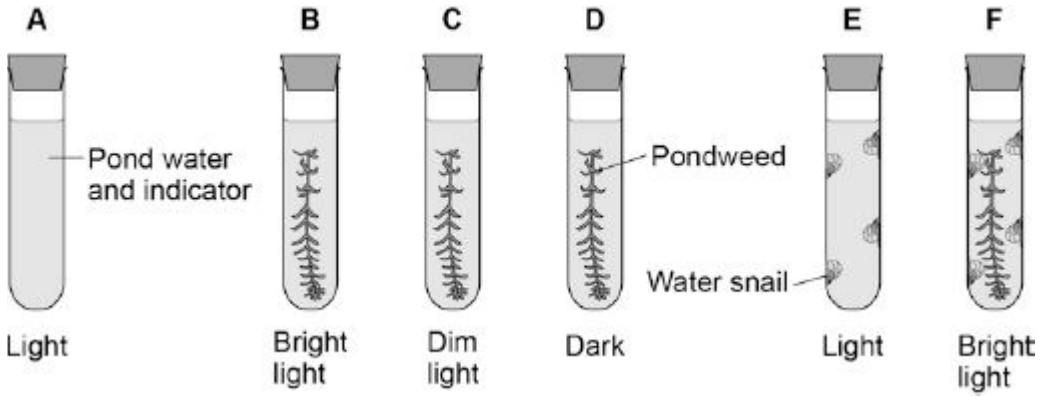
The student set up six boiling tubes as shown in the figure below.

They were left for 2 days.

Each boiling tube contained pond water with an indicator.

The indicator was pink at the start of the investigation.

- If the amount of carbon dioxide in the water increased the indicator turned yellow.
- If the amount of carbon dioxide in the water decreased the indicator turned purple.



(a) What is the purpose of boiling tube **A**?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) In which boiling tube would the indicator be the **most yellow** after 2 days?

Explain your answer.

Boiling tube _____

Explanation _____

_____

_____

(3)

(c) The colour of the indicator in boiling tube **C** had not changed after 2 days.

Suggest why.

_____

_____

(1)

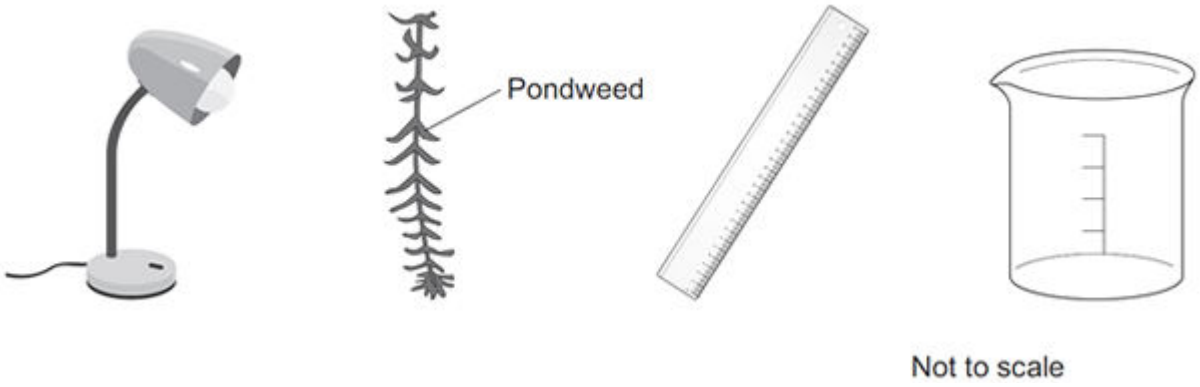
(Total 6 marks)

3. **In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.**

Light intensity, carbon dioxide concentration and temperature are three factors that affect the rate of photosynthesis.

How would you investigate the effect of **light intensity** on the rate of photosynthesis?

The image below shows some of the apparatus you might use.



Not to scale

You should include details of:

- how you would set up the apparatus and the materials you would use
- the measurements you would make
- how you could make this a fair test.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 6 marks)

4. Photosynthesis uses carbon dioxide to make glucose.

(a) (i) Complete the equation for photosynthesis.

carbon dioxide + _____ $\xrightarrow{\text{energy}}$ glucose + _____

(2)

(ii) What type of energy does a plant use in photosynthesis?

_____

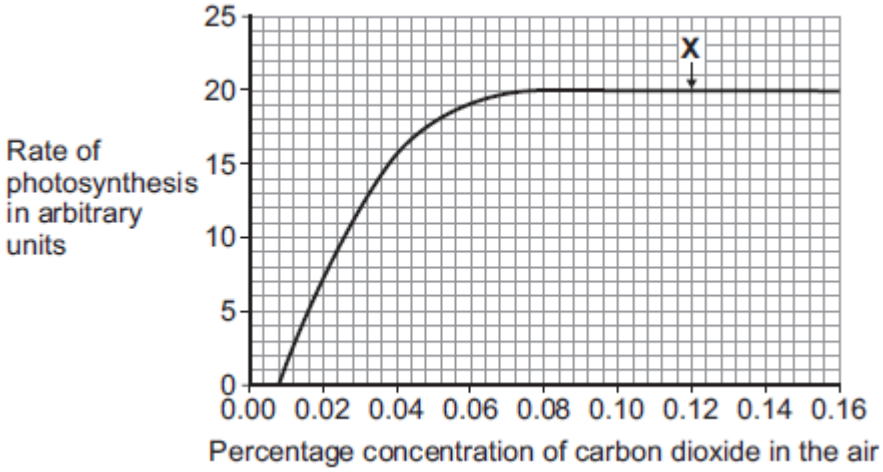
(1)

(iii) Which part of a plant cell absorbs the energy needed for photosynthesis?

_____

(1)

(b) The graph shows the effect of the concentration of carbon dioxide on the rate of photosynthesis in tomato plants at 20 °C.



(i) What is the maximum rate of photosynthesis of the tomato plants shown in the graph?

_____ arbitrary units

(1)

(ii) At point **X**, carbon dioxide is **not** a limiting factor of photosynthesis.

Suggest **one** factor that is limiting the rate of photosynthesis at point **X**.

_____

(1)

(c) A farmer plans to grow tomatoes in a large greenhouse.

The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is 0.04%.
The farmer adds carbon dioxide to the greenhouse so that its concentration is 0.08%.

(i) Why does the farmer use 0.08% carbon dioxide?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

To increase the rate of growth of the tomato plants ☐

To increase the rate of respiration of the tomato plants ☐

To increase water uptake by the tomato plants ☐

(1)

(ii) Why does the farmer **not** use a concentration of carbon dioxide higher than 0.08%?

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Because it would cost more money than using 0.08% ☐

Because it would decrease the temperature of the greenhouse ☐

Because it would not increase the rate of photosynthesis of the tomato plants any further ☐

Because it would increase water loss from the tomato plants ☐

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

5. Photosynthesis needs light.

(a) Complete the **balanced symbol** equation for photosynthesis.

$$6CO_2 + \_\_\_\_\_ \xrightarrow{\text{light}} \_\_\_\_\_ + 6O_2$$

(2)

(b) A green chemical indicator shows changes in the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in a solution.

The indicator solution is **green** when the concentration of CO_2 is normal.

The indicator solution turns **yellow** when the concentration of CO_2 is high.

The indicator solution turns **blue** when the concentration of CO_2 is very low or when there is no CO_2.

The indicator solution does not harm aquatic organisms.

Students investigated the balance of respiration and photosynthesis using an aquatic snail and some pondweed.

The students set up four tubes, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, as shown in the table below.

The colour change in each tube, after 24 hours in the light, is recorded.

Tube A	**Tube B**	**Tube C**	**Tube D**
			
Indicator solution only	Indicator solution + pondweed	Indicator solution + snail	Indicator solution + pondweed + snail
Stays green	Turns blue	Turns yellow	Stays green

(i) What is the purpose of **Tube A**?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Explain why the indicator solution in **Tube C** turns yellow.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(iii) Predict the result for **Tube D** if it had been placed in the dark for 24 hours and **not** in the light.

Explain your prediction.

Prediction _____

_____

Explanation _____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 8 marks)

6. Green plants can make glucose.

(a) Plants need energy to make glucose.

How do plants get this energy?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Plants can use the glucose they have made to supply them with energy.

Give **four** other ways in which plants use the glucose they have made.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

(Total 6 marks)

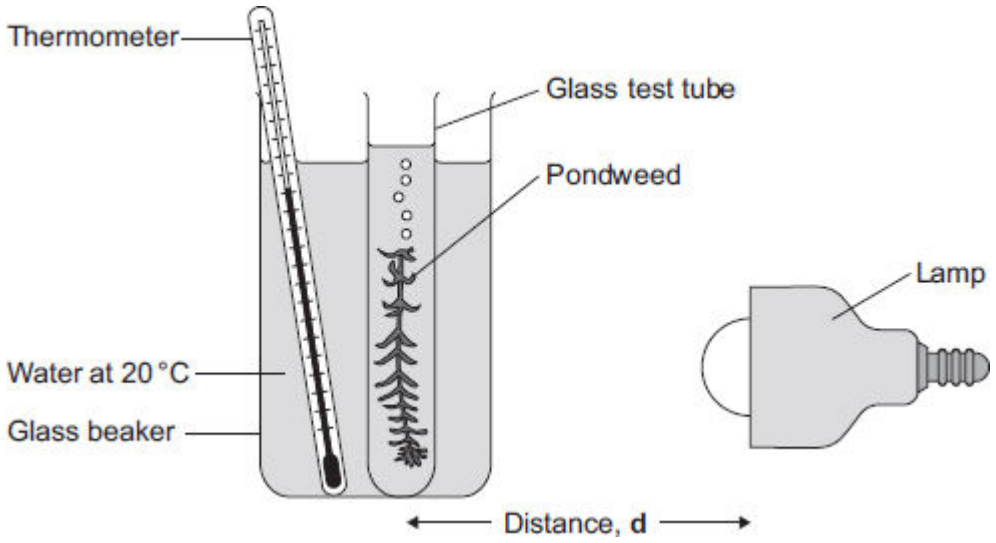
7. (a) Complete the equation for photosynthesis. Draw a ring around each correct answer.

Carbon dioxide	+	hydrogen nitrogen water	light energy →	alcohol glucose methane	+	oxygen

(2)

Some students investigated the effect of light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis in pondweed.

The diagram shows the apparatus the students used.



The closer the lamp is to the pondweed, the more light the pondweed receives.

The students placed the lamp at different distances, **d**, from the pondweed.

They counted the number of bubbles of gas released from the pondweed in 1 minute for each distance.

(b) A thermometer was placed in the glass beaker.

Why was it important to use a thermometer in this investigation?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(c) The students counted the bubbles four times at each distance and calculated the correct mean value of their results.

The table shows the students' results.

Distance d in cm	**Number of bubbles per minute**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**Mean**
10	52	52	54	54	53
20	49	51	48	52	50
30	32	30	27	31	30
40	30	10	9	11	

(i) Calculate the mean number of bubbles released per minute when the lamp was 40 cm from the pondweed.

_____

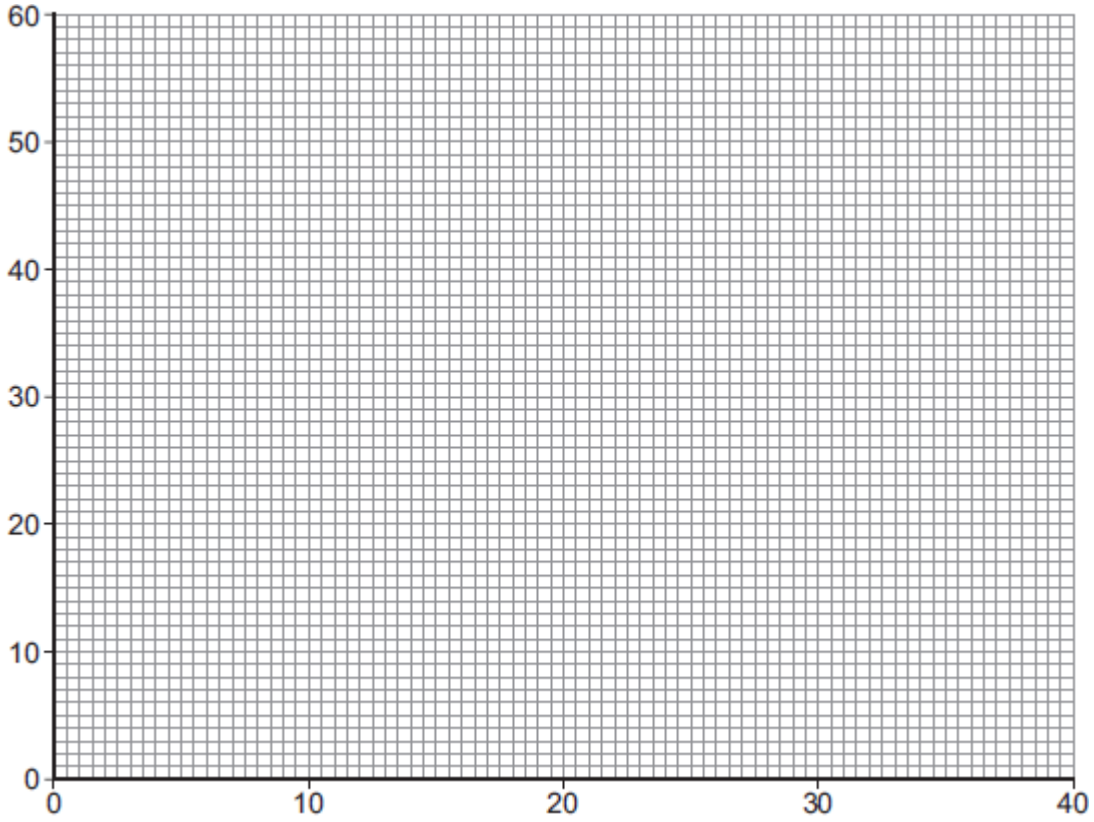
_____

Mean number of bubbles at 40 cm = _____

(2)

(ii) On the graph paper below, draw a graph to show the students' results:

- add a label to the vertical axis
- plot the **mean values** of the number of bubbles
- draw a line of best fit.



(4)

(iii) One student concluded that the rate of photosynthesis was inversely proportional to the distance of the lamp from the plant.

Does the data support this conclusion?

Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

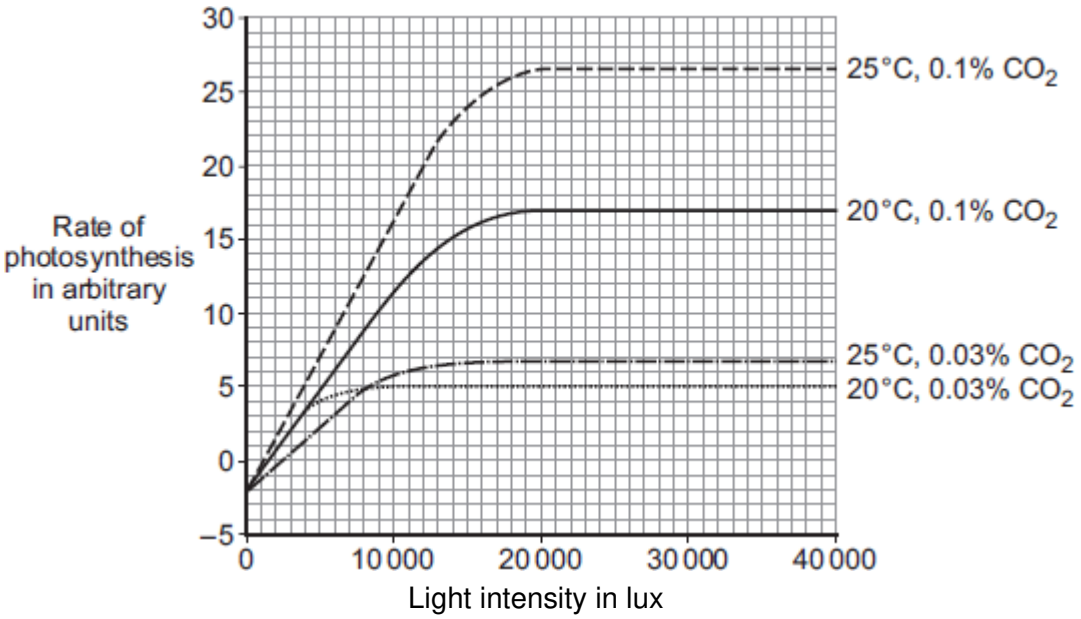
_____

(2)

(d) Light intensity, temperature and concentration of carbon dioxide are factors that affect the rate of photosynthesis.

Scientists investigated the effects of these three factors on the rate of photosynthesis in tomato plants growing in a greenhouse.

The graph below shows the scientists' results.



A farmer in the UK wants to grow tomatoes commercially in a greenhouse.

The farmer read about the scientists' investigation.

During the growing season for tomatoes in the UK, natural daylight has an intensity higher than 30 000 lux.

The farmer therefore decided to use the following conditions in his greenhouse during the day:

- 20°C
- 0.1% CO_2
- no extra lighting.

Suggest why the farmer decided to use these conditions for growing the tomatoes.

You should use information from the scientists' graph in your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

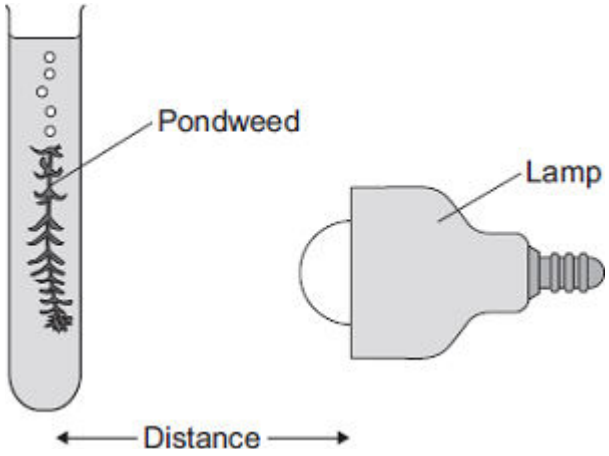
(4)

(Total 17 marks)

8. Some students investigated the effect of light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis.

They used the apparatus shown in **Diagram 1**.

Diagram 1



The students:

- placed the lamp 10 cm from the pondweed
- counted the number of bubbles of gas released from the pondweed in 1 minute
- repeated this for different distances between the lamp and the pondweed.

(a) The lamp gives out heat as well as light.

What could the students do to make sure that heat from the lamp did **not** affect the rate of photosynthesis?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The table shows the students' results.

Distance in cm	Number of bubbles per minute
10	84
15	84
20	76
40	52
50	26

(i) At distances between 15 cm and 50 cm, light was a limiting factor for photosynthesis.

What evidence is there for this in the table?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Give **one** factor that could have limited the rate of photosynthesis when the distance was between 10 cm and 15 cm.

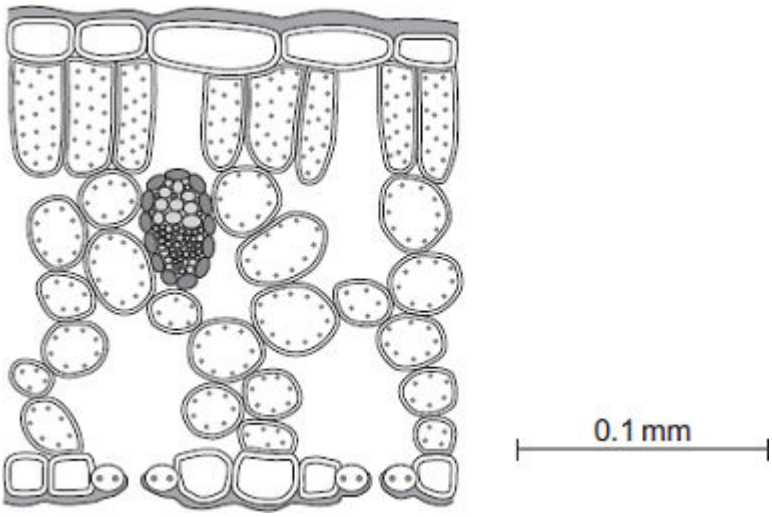
_____

(1)

(c) *In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.*

Diagram 2 shows a section through a plant leaf.

Diagram 2



Describe the structure of the leaf and the functions of the tissues in the leaf.

You should use the names of the tissues in your answer.

(6)

(Total 9 marks)

Mark schemes

1.

(a) water + carbon dioxide → oxygen + glucose

extra box ticked negates mark

1

(b) **Level 3 (5–6 marks):**
A coherent method is described with relevant detail, which demonstrates a broad understanding of the relevant techniques and procedures. The steps in the method are logically ordered. The method would lead to the production of valid results.

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
The bulk of the method is described with mostly relevant detail, which demonstrates a reasonable understanding of the relevant scientific techniques and procedures. The method may not be in a completely logical order and may be missing some detail.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Simple statements are made which demonstrate some understanding of some of the relevant scientific techniques and procedures. The response may lack a logical structure and would not lead to the production of valid results.

0 marks:
No relevant content

Indicative content

- description of how the apparatus would be used
- reference to control intensity of light / brightness
- use of ruler to measure distance of light from beaker / pondweed
- reference to varying colour of light or use of different filters
- plant releases gas / oxygen
- measure number of bubbles / volume of gas produced
- same length of time
- reference to control of temperature
- reference to control / supply of carbon dioxide in water
- do repeats and calculate a mean

6

(c) rate does not increase further if light intensity increased beyond 20

allow graph levels off after 20

1

(d) any **one** from:

- temperature
- carbon dioxide (concentration)
- amount of chlorophyll

allow number of chloroplasts

1

[9]

2.

(a) control

1

to check that the indicator colour does not change on its own
or
to check any changes in colour are due to the organisms

1

(b) (tube) **E**

1

most carbon dioxide

1

(due to) only respiration occurring

allow no carbon dioxide used for photosynthesis

*allow **1** mark **max** if chose tube **D** and give a correct reason*

1

(c) the amount of carbon dioxide produced by respiration equalled amount absorbed for photosynthesis

1

[6]

3. Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

Level 3 (5–6 marks):
A description of how the apparatus is used to measure the **rate** of photosynthesis at different light **intensities** is given.

For full marks reference must be made to a control variable
or
repeats

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
A description of how the apparatus is set up
and
a description of how photosynthesis can be measured.
or
a description of how light intensity is varied
or
a control variable **or** any other relevant point

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
A partial description of how the apparatus is set up
or
a description of how light is supplied
or
a simple description of how photosynthesis can be measured.
or
a control variable

0 marks:
No relevant content.

examples of the points made in the response:
- apparatus set up:
  – weed in water in beaker
  – light shining on beaker
- method of varying the light intensity–eg changing distance of lamp from plant
- method of controlling other variables
  – use same pond weed **or** same length of pond weed
  – temperature: water bath or heat screen
  – CO_2
- leave sufficient time at each new light intensity before measurements taken
- method of measuring photosynthesis – eg counting bubbles of gas released or collecting gas and measuring volume in a syringe
- measuring **rate of photosynthesis** by counting bubbles for set period of time
- repetitions

extra information:

allow information in the form of a diagram

[6]

4. (a) (i) LHS = water

accept H_2O

*do **not** accept H^2O / H2O*

1

RHS = oxygen

accept O_2

*do **not** accept O / O^2 / O2*

1

(ii) light / sunlight

ignore solar / sun / sunshine

*do **not** allow thermal / heat*

1

(iii) chloroplasts

allow chlorophyll

1

(b) (i) 20

1

(ii) any **one** from:

- light (intensity)
- temperature.

1

(c) (i) To increase the rate of growth of the tomato plants

1

(ii) Because it would cost more money than using 0.08%

1

Because it would not increase the rate of photosynthesis of the tomato plants any further

1

[9]

5. (a) $6H_2O$

in the correct order

1

$C_6H_{12}O_6$

1

(b) (i) control

do not accept *'control variable'*

allow:

to show the effect of the organisms

or

to allow comparison

or

to show the indicator doesn't change on its own

1

(ii) snail respires

1

releases CO_2

1

(iii) turns yellow

1

plant can't photosynthesise so CO_2 not used up

1

but the snail (and plant) still respires so CO_2 produced

1

[8]

6. (a) <u>light</u> is trapped / absorbed / used

extra answers cancel mark

ignore solar / sunshine

1

by chlorophyll / chloroplasts

if no other marks awarded, allow 1 mark for photosynthesis / equation for photosynthesis

1

(b) (to make) starch (for storage)

ignore 'for growth' unqualified

ignore respiration

1

(to make) fat / oil (for storage)

1

(to make) amino acids / proteins / enzymes

1

(to make) cellulose / cell walls

allow for active transport

allow any other correct, named organic substances (eg DNA / ATP / chlorophyll / hormone)

*if no named examples, allow 'to make **named** cell structures' for max. 1 mark*

1

[6]

7. (a) LHS = water

1

RHS = glucose

1

(b) any **three** from:

- (measure) temperature

  ignore reference to fair test
- to check that the temperature isn't changing
- rate of reaction changes with temperature
- temperature is a variable that needs to be controlled

  allow lamp gives out heat

3

(c) (i) 10

*correct answer = **2** marks*

*allow **1** mark for:* $\frac{(10+9+11)}{3}$

*allow **1** mark for correct calculation without removal of anomalous result ie 15*

2

(ii) graph:

*allow ecf from **(c)(i)***

label on y-axis as 'number of bubbles per minute'

1

three points correct = **1** mark

allow ± 1 mm

four points correct = **2** marks

2

line of best fit = smooth curve

1

(iii) as distance increases, rate decreases – pro

allow yes between 20 – 40

1

but should be a straight line / but line curves – con / not quite pro

allow not between 10 – 20

if line of best fit is straight line, allow idea of poor fit

1

(d) any **four** from:

- make more profit / cost effective
- raising temp. to 25 °C makes very little difference at 0.03% CO_2
- (at 20 °C) with CO_2 at 0.1%, raises rate
- (at 20 °C with CO_2 at 0.1%) → >3x rate / rises from 5 to 17
- although 25 °C → higher rate, cost of heating not economical
- extra light does not increase rate / already max. rate with daylight

accept ref to profits c.f. costs must be favourable

4

[17]

8. (a) any **one** from:

ignore 'check temperature'

- add a water bath
- heat screen
- use LED
- low energy bulb / described

1

(b) (i) rate / number of bubbles decreases

*accept converse with reference to increasing light **or** shorter distance*

or

less oxygen / gas released

ignore reference to rate of photosynthesis

1

(ii) temperature / CO_2 (concentration)

*accept 'it was too cool' **or** not enough CO_2*

accept number of chloroplasts / amount of chlorophyll

allow heat

allow CO2

*do **not** allow CO^2*

1

(c) Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information in the Marking guidance, and apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

0 marks
No relevant content.

Level 1 (1-2 marks)
There is a brief description of at least 1 tissue **or** at least 1 function of an indicated part of the leaf.

The account lacks clarity or detail.

Level 2 (3-4 marks)
There is a clear description which includes at least 1 named tissue and at least 1 correct function described for an indicated part of the leaf.

Level 3 (5-6 marks)
There is a detailed description of most of the structures and their functions.

Examples of responses:

- epidermis
- cover the plant
- mesophyll / palisade
- photosynthesises
- phloem
- xylem
- transport.

The following points are all acceptable but beyond the scope of the specification:

- (waxy) cuticle – reduce water loss
- epidermis – no chloroplasts so allows light to penetrate
- stomata / guard cells – allow CO_2 in (and O_2 out) **or** controls water loss
- palisade (mesophyll) – many chloroplasts to trap light

  – near top of leaf for receiving more light
- spongy (mesophyll) – air spaces for rapid movement of gases

6

[9]