

# 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