

<p>37. Explain the effect of light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis.</p>	<p>38. The light dependent reactions make what two energy carrying compounds which later provide energy for making glucose in the light independent reactions?</p> <p>a) ATP & NADH b) ATP & NADPH c) ADP & NAD d) ADP & NADP</p>	<p>39. How many carbon atoms are in a molecule of glucose?</p> <p>A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 6</p>
<p>40. Give the chemical formula of glucose.</p> <p>A) CO_2 B) CH_4 C) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ D) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$</p>	<p>41. How many carbon atoms does a PGAL molecule from the light independent reactions contain?</p> <p>a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 6</p>	<p>42. List the two main reactants of photosynthesis.</p> <p>a) ATP + NADPH b) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ c) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{O}_2$ d) $\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2$</p>
<p>43. List the two main products of photosynthesis.</p> <p>a) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ b) ATP + NADPH c) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{O}_2$ d) $\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2$</p>	<p>44. Plants use light of wavelengths approximately between what 2 numbers.</p> <p>a) 400–740 nm b) 300–680 nm c) 400–850 nm 580–740 nm</p>	<p>45. Briefly explain what light energy does what to the electrons in chlorophyll.</p>
<p>46. Why does a plant have other plant pigments besides chlorophyll?</p>	<p>47. Which contains more energy, AMP (adenosine monophosphate), ADP (adenosine diphosphate), or ATP (Adenosine triphosphate)?</p>	<p>48. Which of the following contains the most high-energy phosphate bonds, AMP (adenosine monophosphate), ADP (adenosine diphosphate), or ATP (Adenosine triphosphate)?</p>