

<p>85. Explain why it is an advantage for a chloroplast to have its photosynthetic pigments arranged in photosystems.</p>	<p>86. Where does the H⁺ used in chemiosmosis come from?</p>	<p>87. As light strikes chlorophyll, electrons are excited and are given to electron acceptors. Where do the chlorophyll molecules get replacement electrons from?</p>
<p>88. Briefly describe the process of chemiosmosis.</p>	<p>89. How many cycles of the Calvin Cycle (LIR) must occur in order to create one glucose molecule?</p> <p>a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 6</p>	<p>90. Why is ATP needed in the steps between the 3-C PGAL and 5-C RuBP during the Calvin Cycle?</p>
<p>91. List the names of the 2 main sets of light dependent reactions.</p> <p>a) Glycolysis & Krebs Cycle b) Noncyclic Photophosphorylation & Calvin Cycle c) Noncyclic Photophosphorylation & Cyclic Photophosphorylation</p>	<p>92. The Light Independent Reactions don't need direct light to occur. But what 2 products does the LIR still need from the LDR?</p> <p>a) ADP & NADP b) ATP & NADPH c) water & carbon dioxide d) oxygen & water</p>	<p>93. During the Calvin Cycle, CO₂ is converted to glucose by addition of electrons, energy & hydrogens. This is an example of the process of:</p> <p>a) reduction b) oxidation c) activation d) photolysis</p>
<p>94. Why is ATP so important to all cells?</p>	<p>95. Why is NADPH so important to photosynthetic plant cells?</p>	<p>96. From which molecule do the oxygen atoms found in glucose come from?</p> <p>a) oxygen (in air) b) water c) carbon dioxide d) RuBP</p>