

## Helping Grade Nines with Photosynthesis

Imagine some grade 9 kids are doing a science fair project to investigate the role of the chloroplast in photosynthesis but they're in over their heads and need your help. They've set up four tubes as described in Table 1. The blue dye is a chemical called DPIP (2,6-dichlorophenol-indophenol) and was added to show when photosynthesis occurred. When DPIP is reduced by accepting electrons, it changes from blue to colorless.

Table 1: Preparation of first set of test tubes

Tube 1	Tube 2	Tube 3	Tube 4
Solution of fresh chloroplasts Buffer* Blue dye Placed in the dark	Solution of fresh chloroplasts Buffer* Blue dye Placed in the light	Solution of boiled chloroplasts Buffer* Blue dye Placed in the light	No chloroplasts Buffer DPIP

\* A *buffer* is a chemical that helps a solution maintain a constant pH

1. Before reading any further, predict in which tube(s) photosynthesis should occur and justify your choice.

The students used an instrument called a spectrophotometer to measure how much light passes through the sample in each tube (called the transmittance). The data they collected are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Transmittance of light through each tube

Tube	Time (min)			
	0	5	10	15
1	32.3	33.5	35.5	34.8
2	32.7	54.5	63.7	65.1
3	32.7	32.9	33.7	32.5
4	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3

2. State the purpose of each of the four tubes.
3. In which tube does photosynthesis occur? How can you tell?
4. a) State and explain the effect boiling the chloroplasts had on photosynthesis.  
b) How can you tell?
5. What molecule found in chloroplasts does DPIP replace in the experiment?
6. What is the source of the electrons that will reduce DPIP?
7. Why can the increase in transmittance be taken as a sign that photosynthesis has occurred?
8. Account for the difference between the transmittance in tubes 1 and 2.

The minor niners were so excited by how awesome you were they asked you to help some friends who were also struggling. The second group of students were investigating the gas exchange that occurs during photosynthesis. They know that carbon dioxide is soluble in water at room temperature and oxygen is not very soluble in water at room temperature. They found out by using Google that the pH of water decreases as carbon dioxide dissolves in it. Their teacher also told them that the pH indicator phenol red is yellow below pH 6.4 and red above pH 8.0. It goes through shades of orange in between those two. For their experiment they used a little aquatic plant called Elodea. They prepared 3 test tubes as described in Table 3 and recorded their observations in Table 4.

Table 3: Preparation of Elodea tubes

<b>Tube 1</b>	<b>Tube 2</b>	<b>Tube 3</b>
Phenol red Water Elodea placed in the light	Phenol red Water Elodea placed in the dark	Phenol red Water Placed in the dark

Table 4: Color change and bubble formation in Elodea tubes

<b>Time (min)</b>	<b>Tube 1</b>		<b>Tube 2</b>		<b>Tube 3</b>	
	<b>Color</b>	<b>Bubbles</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Bubbles</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Bubbles</b>
<b>0</b>	Orange-red	No	Orange-red	No	Orange-red	No
<b>120</b>	Dark red	Yes	Yellow	No	Orange-red	No

9. a) Relate the color changes in Tubes 1 and 2 to changes in the carbon dioxide concentration?
- b) What caused the changes in carbon dioxide concentration?
10. Account for presence of bubbles in Tube 1.
11. The students realized nothing happened in Tube 3 so they wondered why it was even necessary. What would you say?