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
   - NAPD
   - 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 bisphosphate
   - edenosine triphosphate

5. In the light-independent stage carbohydrate is synthesized from:
   - NAPD
   - 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