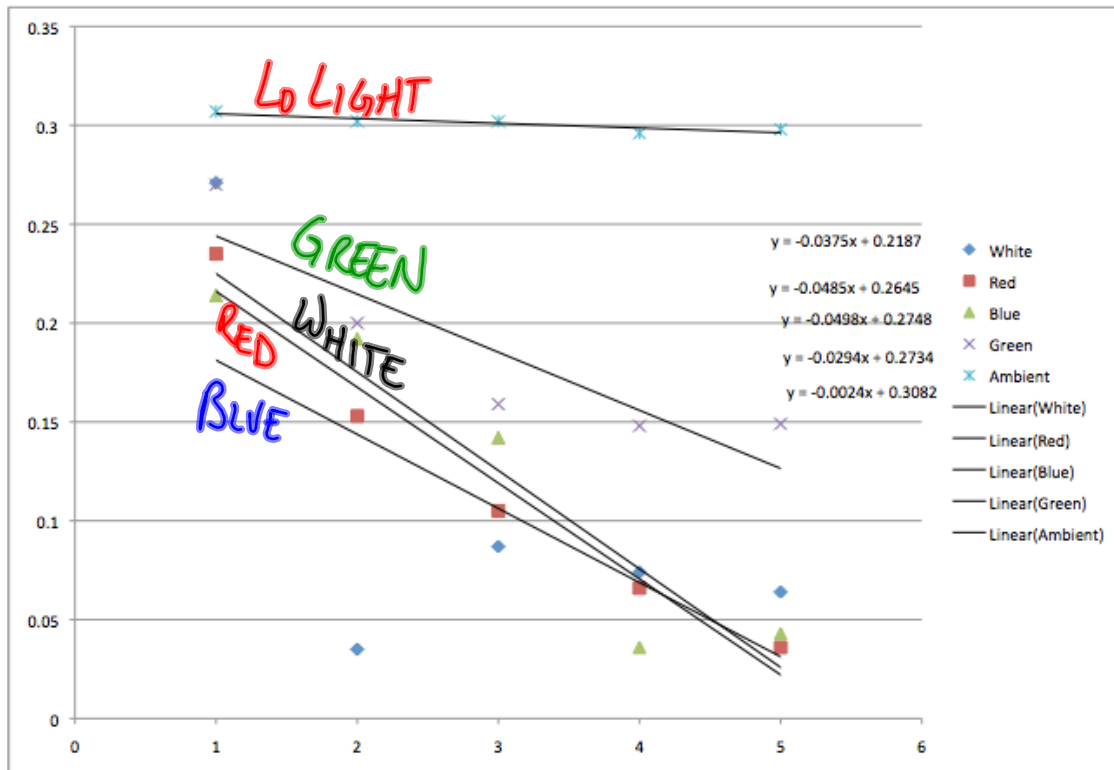




BACKGROUND : EST. OUR QUESTION

background Accurately describes the anatomical relationship of thylakoid membranes and chlorophyll	How IS RATE OF PHOTOSYN AFFECTED BY FREQ. OF LT. INSIDE OF CHLOROPLASTS THYLAKOID MEM. RINGS, GREEN PIGMENT CHLOROPHYLL ATTACHED TO THOSE MEMBRANES
Describe the destination of the 3 products of the breakdown of water in photosynthesis "PHOTOLYSIS"	1.) $O_2 \rightarrow$ RELEASED TO AIR 2.) $H^+ \rightarrow$ FLOWING THROUGH MEMBRANE 3.) $e^- \rightarrow$ REPLACE THOSE LOST BY CHLOROPHYLL.
Describe which frequencies of light chlorophyll can absorb and the resulting effect	RED / BLUE ABSORBED, WE SEE GREEN.... REFLECTED.... THIS RESULTS IN HIGH e^- LEAVING
Describe the role of DPIP and how it changes as it does its job	DPIP NORMALLY BLUE, ACCEPT e^- CHANGES TO COLORLESS WHEN IT DOES. * CHLOROPHYLL * *
Relates the color of the solution with absorbance readings	USED COLORIMETER TO MEASURE COLOR CHANGE BEC DARK SOLNS $\uparrow$ ABS, LT. SOLNS $\downarrow$ ABS
Data Rate of reaction for each experimental color group is indicated with proper units.	BLUE .05 ABS/MIN. RED .05 " WHITE .04 " GREEN .02 " LT. .002 "

Conclusion
Uses information discussed in the background to compare the relative rates of photosynthesis among blue, green, red and white light. (Be sure to address light absorbed vs light reflected.)

PARAGRAPH RELATE TO QUESTION

↳ THE DATA SHOWED

HIGHEST RATES WERE

GREEN LT. LOWER / LOW LIGHT LOWEST.

LOW LT. LOW ↓ RATE NO USABLE

FREQ. EXCITE α - FROM CHLOROPHYLL
RUN RXN.

RATES ↑ IN RED & BLUE

& WHITE BEC. / AS EST. BACKGROUND

RED & BLUE USABLE FREQ.

GREEN LT. HAS SURPRISINGLY
HIGH RATE, THIS IS BEC. / OTHER
PHOTOSYN. THAN CHLOROPHYLL

IN PLANTS THAT CAN USE GREEN
FREQ.

