

Grade Nines and 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	Solution of fresh chloroplasts	Solution of boiled chloroplasts	No chloroplasts
Buffer*	Buffer*	Buffer*	Buffer
Blue dye	Blue dye	Blue dye	DPIP
Placed in the dark	Placed in the light	Placed in the light	

* 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 is absorbed as it passes through the sample in each tube. The data they collected are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Absorbance of light by each tube

Tube	Time (min)			
	0	5	10	15
1	68.7	67.5	64.5	65.2
2	67.3	45.5	36.3	34.9
3	67.3	67.1	66.3	67.5
4	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7

2. State the purpose of each of the four tubes.
3. In which tube does photosynthesis occur? How can you tell?
4. What effect did boiling the chloroplasts have on photosynthesis? How can you tell?
5. Why did boiling the chloroplasts have this effect?
6. What molecule found in chloroplasts does DPIP replace in the experiment?
7. What is the source of the electrons that will reduce DPIP?
8. Why can the decrease in absorption be taken as a sign that photosynthesis has occurred?
9. Account for the difference between the absorption 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

Tube 1	Tube 2	Tube 3
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

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

10. Why did the color change in Tubes 1 and 2?

11. Account for presence of bubbles in Tube 1.

12. The students realized nothing happened in Tube 3 so they wondered why it was even necessary. What would you say?