
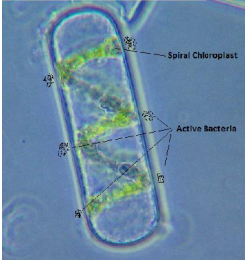
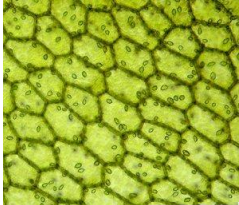

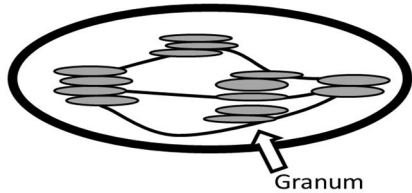
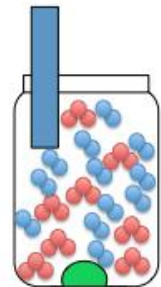


Evidence	Experiment	Conclusion
<p>Evidence 1: Elodea Experiment</p> 	<p>Elodea leaves were observed under the microscope at 40X and 100X.</p>	<p>Remember the observations you made about the size, shape, colors, and patterns you saw in the cells.</p>
<p>Evidence 2: Bacteria Experiment</p> 	<p>Engelmann wanted to see if oxygen was produced in a cell and where. He placed plant cells from a plant called <i>Spirogyra</i> on a microscope slide. He put bacteria that are attracted to oxygen on the slide and exposed it to light.</p>	<p>Engelmann found that the bacteria went to the places around the edge of the cells next to the chloroplasts.</p>
<p>Evidence 3: Where are chloroplasts found?</p> 	<p>You saw slides of animal and plant cell tissues under the microscope to see if they had chloroplasts.</p>	<p>Animal cells had no chloroplasts. Cactus root and oak tree trunk cells had few chloroplasts. Oak tree leaves, moss, tulips, cactus and algae cells had many chloroplasts.</p>
<p>Evidence 4: Starch Experiment</p> 	<p>Scientists took a leaf a white stripe and covered part of it with black paper. They removed the paper and put iodine on the leaf to see where starch is stored.</p>	<p>The green parts of the leaf turned dark blue and contained starch. The white parts of the leaf turned brown and contained no starch. The covered-up parts of the leaf turned brown and contained no starch.</p>
<p>Evidence 5: What makes chloroplasts work?</p> 	<p>We looked at barley plants with normal chloroplasts, mutated chloroplasts, and very mutated chloroplasts through microscopes. We also measured how much glucose is produced in each kind of barley plant.</p>	<p>Barley plants with normal chloroplasts make large amounts of glucose. Barley plants with mutated chloroplasts make small amounts of glucose. Barley plants with very mutated chloroplasts make no glucose.</p>
<p>Evidence 6: Chloroplasts and Gases</p> 	<p>Scientists wanted to find out whether chloroplasts use or produce carbon dioxide (CO₂) and oxygen (O₂). They put chloroplasts in jars in the dark and light. Then they used meters to measure the amount of CO₂ and O₂ in each jar.</p>	<p>In the light, the amount of oxygen in the jar got bigger, and the amount of carbon dioxide got smaller. In the dark, the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide did not change.</p>

