**F.4 Biology Ch.11 Transport of substances and Support in Plants**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( ) F. 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Video task sheet**

**Title: Studying the transpiration rate of a leafy shoot using a bubble potometer**

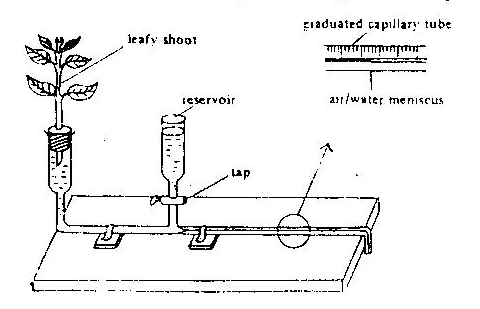
**1. Objective**: To find out the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a leafy shoot using a bubble photometer.

1. **Principle:**

A bubble potometer is an apparatus used to measure the rate of water uptake by a cut shoot or young seedlings, by measuring the rate at which an air bubble moves along a capillary tube. Actually, it does not measure the transpiration rate directly, but since most of the water taken up is lost by **\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with the **assumption** that rate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equals to the rate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the rate of movement of the air bubble can be used to represent the approximate transpiration rate of the plant.

Transpiration from the plant surface is mainly due to two physical processes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, therefore any change in the environment affecting the rates of these two processes will also affect the rate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In addition, transpiration mainly takes place through stomata, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of stomata, which is in term affected by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will also affect the transpiration rate. Therefore the transpiration rates of a leafy shoot under different environmental conditions can be measured and compared using a bubble potometer.

Graduated capillary tube



Leafy shoot

1. **Set-up**

Water meniscus

reservoir

1. **Results**

Distance moved by the bubble = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm

Time taken = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ min

Rate of movement of air bubble = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Rate of transpiration **in terms of** bubble movement = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Discussion**
2. **Explain the movement of air bubble in the capillary tube**.

As water is lost from the leaves, a pulling force known as \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is set up. This force draws water up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vessels of the stem, inducing water absorption. When water is absorbed by the leafy shoot, the air bubble is moved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the plant.

(ii) **State three necessary *precautions* in setting up the potometer**.

- The leafy shoot should be cut and fitted into the potometer under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to prevent air from entering the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vessels and block the upward movement of water.

- All junctions should be air tight or sealed with vaseline to prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- The bubble introduced should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to prevent movement of it being slowed down / breakage of the continuous water column.

(iii) It is **not necessary to add a layer of oil on the surface of water inside the reservoir** because the water in the reservoir is used to refill the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and move the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the starting point. Any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does not affect the movement of the air bubble.

(iv) State four **environmental factors** that may affect the rate of transpiration of a plant.

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|  |

(v) Under what conditions will the bubble potometer fail to measure the transpiration rate accurately?

- If a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is used, the rate of water absorption will be higher than transpiration rate.

- Under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions, the transpiration rate of the plant may exceed its rate of water absorption

1. **Conclusion:**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the leafy shoot in terms of the rate of bubble movement was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….**

**Title: Studying the transpiration rate of a leafy shoot using a weight potometer**

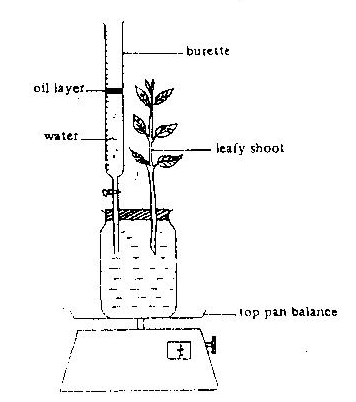
1. **Objective**: To find out the rate of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the rate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**of a leafy shoot using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_potometer

1. **Principle:**

A weight potometer is an apparatus used to measure the rate of transpiration of a cut shoot or young seedlings. The volume of water loss from the plant can be obtained by measuring the change in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the whole set-up. The rate of transpiration can then be measured by calculating the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water loss per unit time.

In this investigation, the volume of water absorbed by the plant can also be found by measuring the change in water level in the burette of the set-up. The rate of water loss and rate of transpiration can then be compared.

1. **Procedure:**

Oil layer

burette

(i) Cut a leafy shoot from a plant under water and fitted the shoot

into the weight photometer under water as shown in the following diagram.

water

Leafy shoot

(ii) Put a layer of oil on the water surface in the burette.

(iii) Note down the initial water level in the burette and

the weight of the whole apparatus

(iv) After one hour, record the water level and the weight of

Top pan balance

the whole apparatus again

***Precautions:***

- Make sure that the leafy shoot and the wall of the apparatus are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- Cut the leafy shoot under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- Fit the leafy shoot into the weight potometer under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- All junctions should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or sealed with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to prevent leakage.

[refer to the precautions for the bubble photometer for the reason behind each precaution]

1. **Results**

Title: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Water level in the burette (cm3) | Weight of the whole set-up (g) |
| At the start | V1 |  |
| After the experiment | V2 |  |

Rate of water uptake =

Rate of transpiration =

1. **Discussion**

(i) Compare the volume of water loss and water uptake of the leafy shoot. Give an explanation for such difference.

The volume of water uptake is slightly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the volume of water loss.

This is because not all water absorbed by a plant is transpired or lost. A certain amount of water is retained by the plant for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_ etc.

(ii) Why is it necessary to add a layer of oil on the water surface in the burette?

To reduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the burette which may cause an overestimation on the amount of water uptake and amount of water transpired.

(iii) Compare the use of weight potometer and the bubble potometer to measure the rate of transpiration, which method is better? Explain your answer.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_potometer is more accurate.

Because the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_potometer can measure the transpiration rate of a leafy shoot directly, but the bubble potometer can only measure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

of the leafy shoot.

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| 1. **Conclusion:** The rate of transpiration of the leafy shoot is |

**Practical Task Sheet**

**Measuring transpiration rate using different potometer**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Potometers | Calculation of transpiration rate |
| ppt_10_09  Principle: measuring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water absorbed by the plant and assume \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Initial reading of the potometer  =  Final reading of the potometer  =  Time taken to carry out transpiration =  Rate of transpiration in terms of rate of bubble movement  = |
| http://www.lascells.com/perch/resources/la70-350potometer-w870h600.jpg  Principle: measuring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water absorbed by the plant and assume \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Initial reading of the potometer  =  Final reading of the potometer  =  Time taken to carry out transpiration =  Rate of transpiration  = |
| http://www.phschool.com/science/biology_place/labbench/lab9/images/potomete.gif  Principle: measuring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water absorbed by the plant and assume \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | Initial reading of the pipette  =  Final reading of the pipette  =  Time taken to carry out transpiration =  Rate of transpiration  = |
| ppt_10_10  Principle: a direct measurement of the rate of water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the plant through transpiration and the rate of water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Initial reading of the burette =  Final reading of the burette =  Initial mass of the potometer =  Final mass of the potometer =  Time taken =  Rate of transpiration =  Rate of water absorption =  Which rate is higher? Why? |

