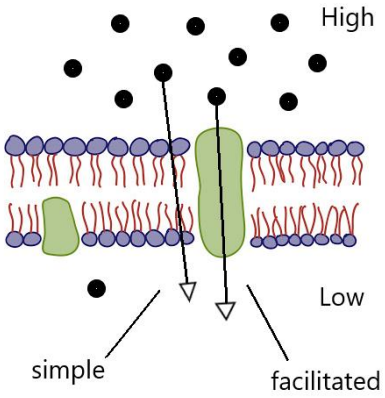
Cell Transport Review

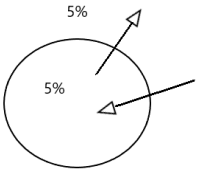
1. How could you to demonstrate diffusion at home tonight to your family? (2 ways)
2. Draw a small section of the bilipid membrane with an embedded protein.
3. In the above diagram, draw some particles on 1 side of the membrane only. Label one side the HIGH concentration side and the other the LOW concentration side.
4. In the above diagram use an arrow to show a particle using simple diffusion to move across the membrane.
5. In the above diagram use an arrow to show a particle using facilitated diffusion to move across the membrane.
6. Diffusion moves particles from _____ to _____ concentration and no _____ is used by the cell. A type of diffusion that refers to the diffusion of water across a membrane is called _____.
7. Draw a simple animal cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an isotonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.
8. Draw a simple animal cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an hypertonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.
9. Draw a simple animal cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an hypotonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.
10. Draw a simple plant cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an isotonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.
11. Draw a simple plant cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an hypertonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.
12. Draw a simple plant cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an hypotonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.
13. Active transport moves particles from _____ to _____ concentration and _____ is used by the cell.
14. Draw a simple animal cell. Draw a simple protein in the membrane of the cell. Draw in some particles creating a high and a low concentration side. Draw an arrow showing the direction of the movement of the particles.
15. Draw a 3 stage diagram representing endocytosis of food particles.
16. Draw a 3 stage diagram representing exocytosis of waste products.
17. Explain the difference between pinocytosis and phagocytosis.
18. Draw a diagram representing plasmolysis of a plant cell.
19. An animal cell with a salt concentration of 1% is placed into a solution with a salt concentration of 15%. The solution is said to be (hypertonic/hypotonic/isotonic) to the cell. In time the cell will (shrivel/expand/remain the same size).
20. An animal cell with a salt concentration of 0.5% is placed into a solution with a salt concentration of 0.5%. The solution is said to be (hypertonic/hypotonic/isotonic) to the cell. In time the cell will (shrivel/expand/remain the same size).
21. An animal cell with a salt concentration of 4% is placed into distilled (pure) water. The solution is said to be (hypertonic/hypotonic/isotonic) to the cell. In time the cell will (shrivel/expand/remain the same size).

1. How could you to demonstrate diffusion at home tonight to your family? (2 ways)
   add food coloring to water, blow out a candle and watch the smoke diffuse, pour perfume on table and allow to diffuse

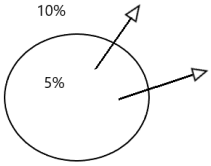
2. Draw a small section of the bilipid membrane with an embedded protein.
3. In the above diagram, draw some particles on 1 side of the membrane only. Label one side the HIGH concentration side and the other the LOW concentration side.
4. In the above diagram use an arrow to show a particle using simple diffusion to move across the membrane.
5. In the above diagram use an arrow to show a particle using facilitated diffusion to move across the membrane.



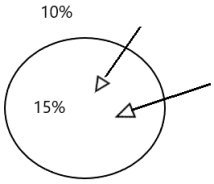
6. Diffusion moves particles from HIGH to LOW concentration and no ENERGY is used by the cell. A type of diffusion that refers to the diffusion of water across a membrane is called OSMOSIS.
7. Draw a simple animal cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an isotonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.



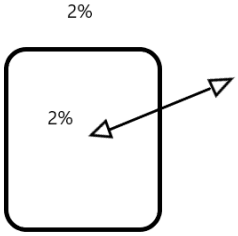
8. Draw a simple animal cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an hypertonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.



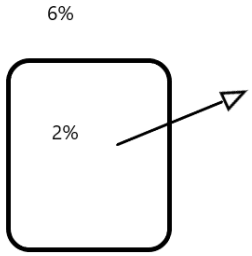
9. Draw a simple animal cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an hypotonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.



10. Draw a simple plant cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an isotonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.



11. Draw a simple plant cell. Write in the salt % inside and outside the cell such that the cell is in an hypertonic solution. Draw an arrow representing the net flow of water.



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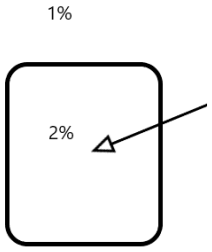
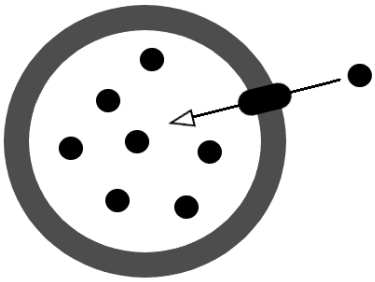
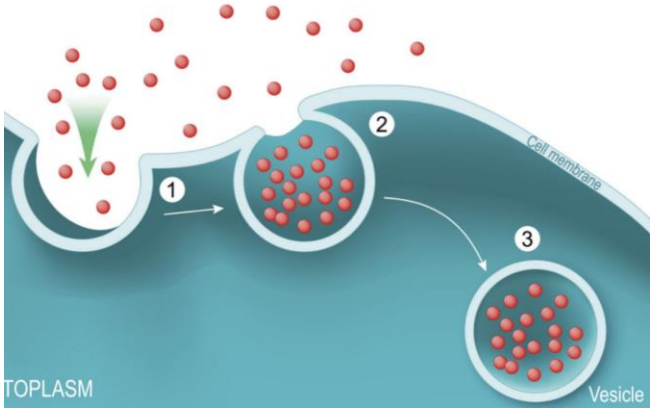


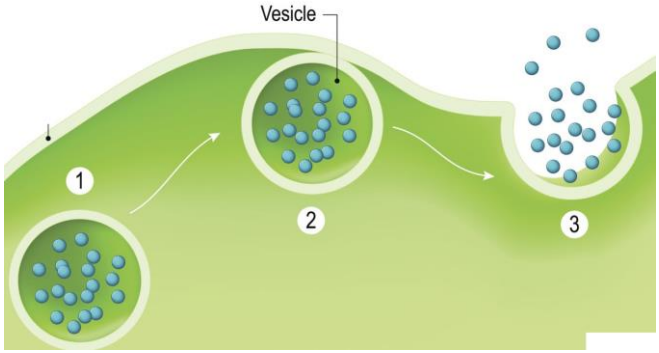
13. Active transport moves particles from LOW to HIGH concentration and ENERGY is used by the cell.
14. Draw a simple animal cell. Draw a simple protein in the membrane of the cell. Draw in some particles creating a high and a low concentration side. Draw an arrow showing the direction of the movement of the particles.



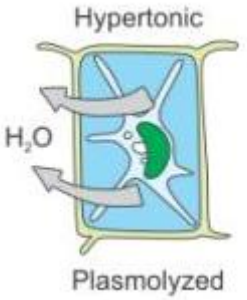
15. Draw a 3 stage diagram representing endocytosis of food particles.



16. Draw a 3 stage diagram representing exocytosis of waste products.



17. Explain the difference between pinocytosis and phagocytosis.
    pinocytosis - cell takes in small particles often dissolved in water
    phagocytosis – cell takes in large particles often food
18. Draw a diagram representing plasmolysis of a plant cell.



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