**Biology Senior 2**

**Unit 3: Passive movement of substances across a cell membrane**

**Remember:**

* Passive movement of substances into and out of cells involves **diffusion** and **osmosis**. These processes involve kinetic energy of the molecules involved.
* Diffusion is the movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration along a concentration gradient. These particles move by their natural kinetic energy.
* A concentration gradient is the difference in solute concentration between two points separated by a distance.

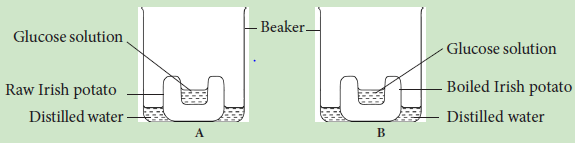
**Revision questions**

**Section A: Multiple choice**

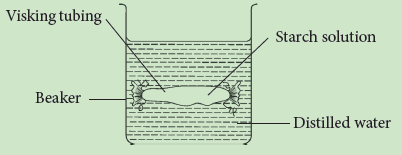
1. During the diffusion and osmosis:
2. Molecules or ions do no move at any direction
3. Molecules or ions move randomly at any direction
4. Involve kinetic energy of the molecules involved.
5. Occur in both living and dead cells
6. A solution X is said to be **hypertonic** than solution Y when:
   1. Solution X has high concentration of solute than solution Y
   2. Solution X has low concentration of solute than solution Y
   3. Solution X has the same concentration of solute as solution Y
   4. Solution X has large volume of solvent than solution Y
7. Container S contains a 5% salt solution while container T contains a 20% salt solution. If the solutions are separated by a partially permeable membrane; net movement of water will occur from to:
8. S to T
9. T to S
10. Both ways
11. None of the above
12. Which factor among the following does not influence the rate of diffusion?
    1. Concentration gradient
    2. The temperature
    3. The surface area.
    4. The color of the solvent
13. Which of the statements below about osmosis is true?
    1. Osmosis occurs due to hydrostatic pressure outside the cell.
    2. The higher the osmotic pressure of a solution, the greater the tendency of water to move into the solution.
    3. The greater the solute concentration, the smaller the osmotic pressure.
    4. Osmosis moves water molecules from a greater solute solution to a lesser solute concentration.

**Section B: Structured questions**

1. Complete the following statements:
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the movement of the molecules of gas, liquid or solute from a region of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a region of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and which results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distribution.
3. When two solutions are separated from one another by a special selectively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or semi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ membrane, there is net flow of water molecules from a solution in which water molecules are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a solution in which water molecules are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the special membrane. This process is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is described as a special type of diffusion in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ molecules move from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_solution into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solution.
4. Two potatoes were peeled. One of them was boiled. A cavity was made in each of the potatoes and the experiment was set up as shown below. The experiment was left undisturbed for 24 hours.



1. Draw a diagram to illustrate the result in each figure.
2. Give reasons to support your answer in (a) above.
3. The following apparatus were set up and the experiment left for hours.



1. (i) What observation would you make after one hour?

(ii) Account for your observation in (a) i above.

1. (i) If the starch solution was replaced with 10% glucose solution, and the distilled water replaced with iodine solution, what observation would you make?

(ii) Account for your observation in (b) i.