

# SI A&P - Full Discipline Demo - Digital

## Diffusion and Osmosis - No Materials

### Final Report - Answer Guide

<b>Institution</b>	Science Interactive University
<b>Session</b>	SI A&P - Full Discipline Demo - Digital
<b>Course</b>	SI A&P - Full Discipline Demo - Digital
<b>Instructor</b>	Sales SI Demo

### Test Your Knowledge

Match each term with the best description.

Terms:

- ☒ Solute
- ☒ Osmosis
- ☒ Solvent
- ☒ Diffusion

Descriptions:

- 1 The net movement of molecules from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration
- 2 A substance into which a particle can be dissolved to create a solution
- 3 The movement of water across a selectively permeable membrane
- 4 A substance that can be dissolved into a liquid to create a solution

Correct answers:

1 Diffusion    2 Solvent    3 Osmosis    4 Solute

**Categorize each statement as true or false.**

⚡ The plasma membrane is composed of a bilayer of phospholipids.	
⚡ The polarity of phospholipids results in a plasma membrane that has selective permeability.	
⚡ Cells swell and eventually hemolyze when placed in isotonic solutions.	
⚡ In a hypertonic solution, the concentration of solutes inside the cell equals the concentration of solutes outside the cell.	
<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>
1	2

Correct answers:

1 The plasma membrane is composed of a bilayer of phospholipids.

The polarity of phospholipids results in a plasma membrane that has selective permeability.

2 Cells swell and eventually hemolyze when placed in isotonic solutions.

In a hypertonic solution, the concentration of solutes inside the cell equals the concentration of solutes outside the cell.

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## Exploration

**In general, molecules move from areas with a higher concentration to areas with a lower concentration.**

- True
- False



The \_\_\_\_ are arranged on the inside of the plasma membrane.

- hydrophobic heads
- hydrophobic tails ✓
- hydrophilic heads
- hydrophilic tails

Cells \_\_\_\_ when placed in hypertonic solutions.

- crenate ✓
- hemolyze
- swell
- burst

## Exercise 1

**How did the blood cells appear in each of the different sodium concentrations? What causes these differences in appearance?**

**Why do intravenous (IV) solutions need to have the same tonicity as blood?**

**Is the movement of substances in this exercise active or passive? Include the definition of osmosis in your explanation.**

**Photo 1: 0% Salt Solution**  
(SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

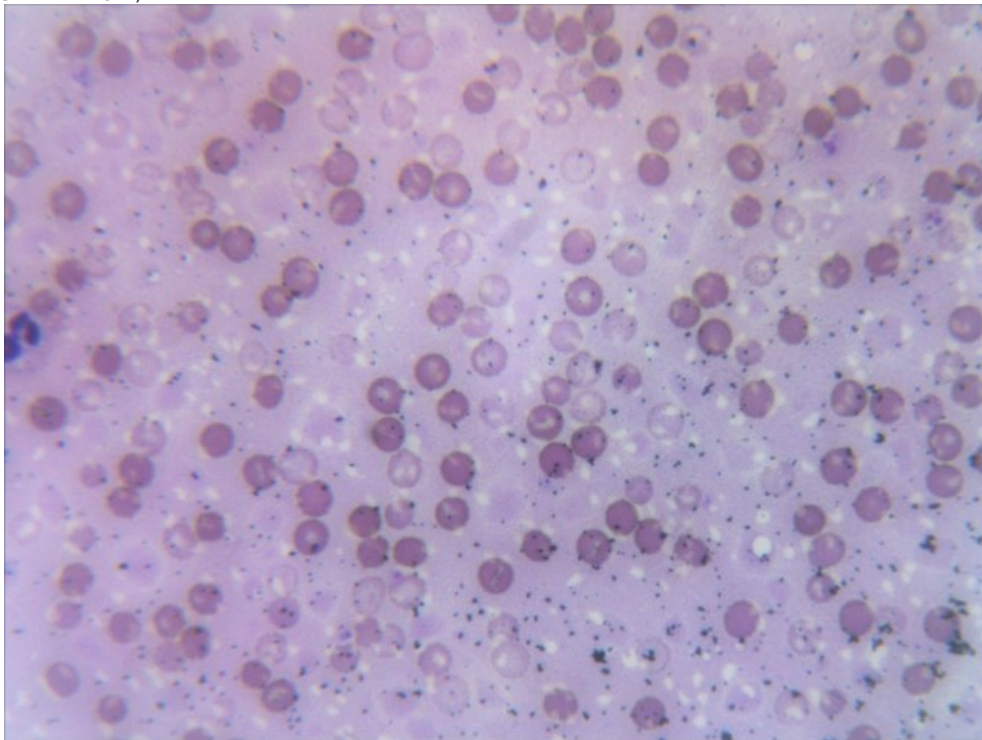
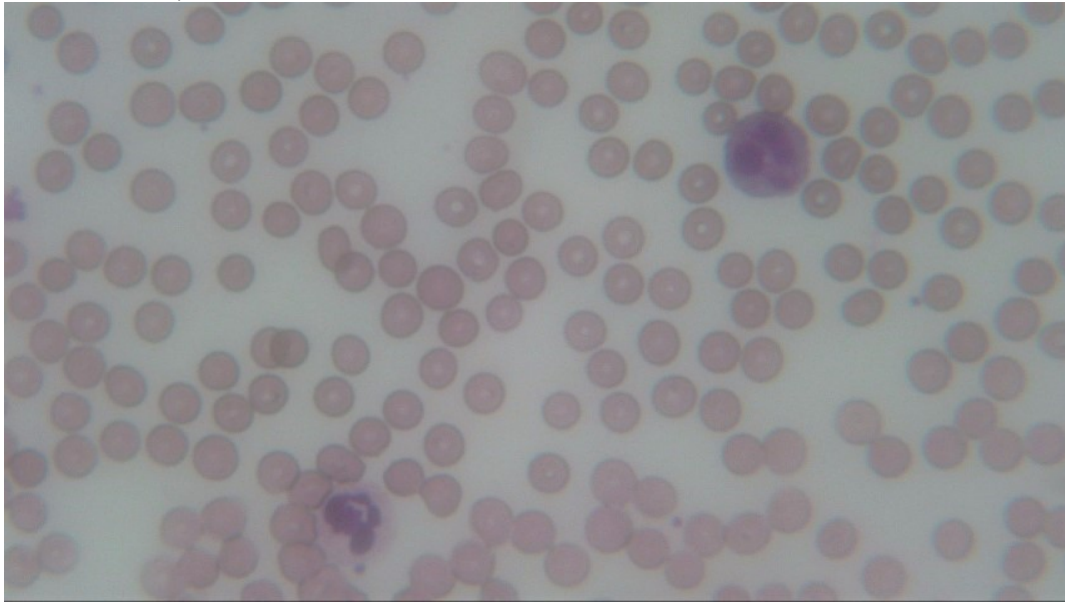
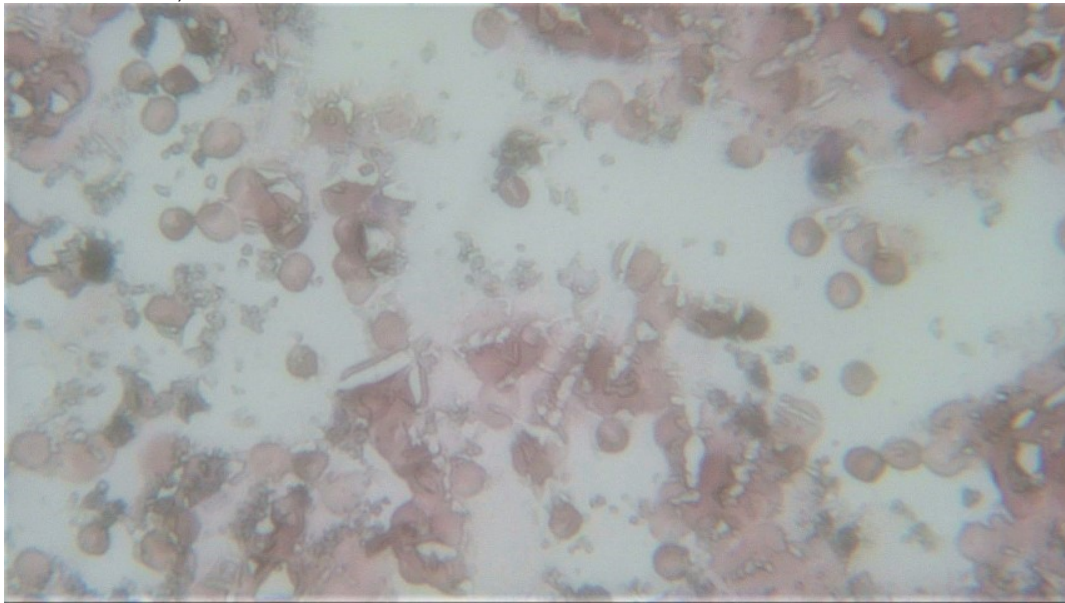


Photo 2: 0.9% Salt Solution  
(SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)



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Photo 3: 12.5% Salt Solution  
(SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)



Data Table 1: Blood Smears  
(SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

Treatment	Magnification	Characteristics	Tonicity
0% Salt Solution	600X	Blood cells are round in shape and some seem to have burst.	Hypotonic
0.9% Salt Solution	600X	Blood cells have a concave shape.	Isotonic
12.5% Salt Solution	600X	Blood cells have crenated.	Hypertonic

## Competency Review

\_\_\_\_\_ is the net movement of molecules from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration.

- Diffusion ✓
- Equilibrium
- Hydrolysis
- Crenation

If uninhibited, diffusion will continue until equilibrium is reached.

- True ✓
- False

\_\_\_\_\_ is the diffusion of water across a selectively permeable membrane.

- Solvent
- Solute
- Osmosis ✓
- Hypotonic

**The plasma membrane is a semi-permeable membrane that acts as a selective barrier.**

- True ✓
- False
- 

**Molecules that are large and charged are able to move freely through the plasma membrane in a process called simple diffusion.**

- True
- False ✓
- 

**In a(n) \_\_\_\_ solution, the concentration of solutes outside the cell is greater than the concentration of solutes inside the cell.**

- hypertonic ✓
- hypotonic
- isotonic
- equilibrium
- 

**Cells eventually hemolyze when placed in hypotonic solutions.**

- True ✓
- False
-



The red blood cells in the micrograph below appear \_\_\_\_.



- crenated
- swollen
- hemolyzed
- normal ✓

A 0% salt solution is considered isotonic to red blood cells.

- True
- False ✓

## Extension Questions

**Apply your knowledge of diffusion and osmosis to explain why drinking seawater, which has 3.5% salt concentration, is often fatal to those stranded at sea.** (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

Seawater is hypertonic compared to cells of the human body. As a result of drinking seawater, osmosis will move water out of the human cells into the seawater ingested, resulting in cell dehydration, shrinkage, and eventual crenation.