

### **CHAPTER 6.1—6.2: Plasma Membrane Structure**

1. Describe the structure of a phospholipid molecule. Be sure to describe their behavior in relationship to water.

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2. What happens when a collection of phospholipids molecules are placed in water?

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3. Explain the significance of this behavior in relationship to the evolution of life.

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4. What is meant by the phrase “the plasma membrane is fluid”?

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5. Explain the fluid mosaic model.

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6. How is the fluidity of the cell membrane altered?

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7. Describe components of the cell membrane. Explain the function of each.

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8. Describe how the structure of membrane proteins allows some proteins to be permanently anchored within the cell membrane as a transmembrane protein whereas other proteins can move freely about the surface of the membrane.

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9. What are the two types of membrane carbohydrates and describe their functions.

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10. Describe the three types of cell junctions and describe the function of each.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

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b. \_\_\_\_\_

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c. \_\_\_\_\_

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**CHAPTER 6.3—6.5: Transport Across the Plasma Membrane**

11. The cell membrane is selectively permeable. Explain what that means. Which molecules can easily cross the membrane? How are molecules transported that do not easily cross the membrane?

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12. Define the following

a. Diffusion \_\_\_\_\_

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b. Facilitated Diffusion \_\_\_\_\_

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c. Osmosis \_\_\_\_\_

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d. Hypotonic \_\_\_\_\_

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e. Hypertonic \_\_\_\_\_

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f. Isotonic \_\_\_\_\_

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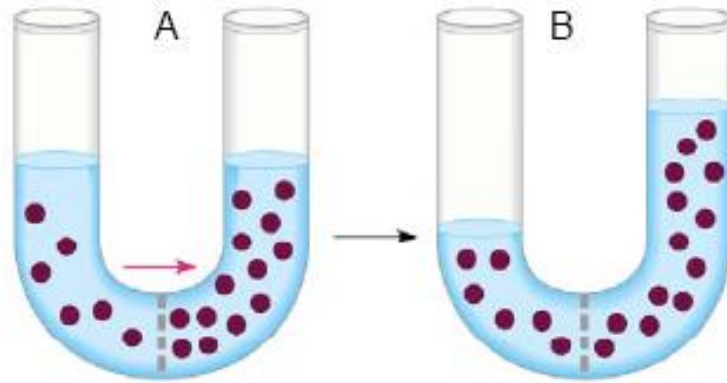
13. Explain how facilitated diffusion works and give an example.

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14. What is happening in the diagram below?



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15. What is the function of aquaporins? Why are they necessary?

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16. What do animal & plant cells do when placed in solutions that are:

a. Hypotonic \_\_\_\_\_

b. Hypertonic \_\_\_\_\_

c. Isotonic \_\_\_\_\_

17. How does the *Paramecium* maintain osmoregulation?

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18. What is the difference between exocytosis and endocytosis?

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19. Distinguish between pinocytosis and phagocytosis.

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20. Describe an example of receptor-mediated endocytosis.

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21. How do active and passive transport differ?

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22. The sodium-potassium pump uses \_\_\_\_\_ to pump \_\_\_\_\_  
out of the cell and \_\_\_\_\_ into the cell.

23. Define a type of 'coupled' transport and give an example.

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24. Define a type of 'counter' transport and give an example

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25. What are other jobs of the cell membrane proteins besides transport?

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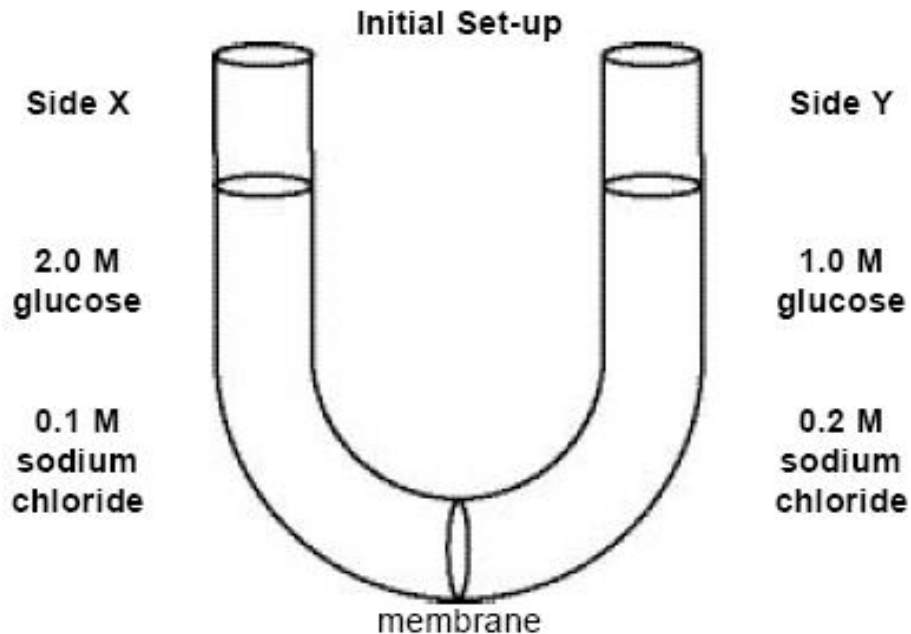
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## **THE OSMOSIS CHALLENGE!!!**

The following questions refer to the diagram below.

The solutions in the two arms of the U-tube are separated at the bottom of the tube by a selectively permeable membrane. At the beginning of the experiment the volumes in both arms are the same, and the level of the liquid is therefore at the same height. The membrane is permeable to water and to sodium and chloride ions, but **not** to glucose. The apparatus is allowed to stand for three days.



For each of the next 10 questions, select the most appropriate phrase using the following key.

- Both the **statement** and the **reason** are correct.
- The **statement** is correct, but the **reason** is incorrect.
- The **statement** is incorrect, but the **reason** is a fact or a principle.
- Both the **statement** and the **reason** are incorrect.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The sodium chloride solution on Side X will become more concentrated and that on Side Y less concentrated **because** a substance tends to diffuse from regions of lower concentration to regions of higher concentration of that substance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The concentrations of the glucose solutions on Sides X & Y will remain unchanged **because** the membrane is impermeable to glucose and so glucose cannot diffuse from one side to the other.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The concentration of sodium chloride on Side X will eventually equal that on Side Y **because** sodium and chloride ions will move by diffusion from one side to the other, gradually reaching a uniform density, and then the net movement of ions will stop.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The concentrations of glucose on Side X will decrease and that on Side Y increase **because** water molecules will diffuse through the membrane from Side Y to Side X by osmosis, thus lowering the glucose concentration on Side X.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The fluid level will increase on Side Y and decrease on Side X **because** water molecules will move through the membrane from regions of higher to regions of lower concentration of water molecules.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The fluid level on Side X will rise **because** the water molecules on that side at the beginning of the experiment have more free energy than those on Side Y.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The net movement of water molecules will be from Side X to Side Y **because** water molecules will move from the solution with the lower osmotic potential to the solution with the higher osmotic potential when the two are separated by a selectively permeable membrane.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Water molecule will move only from Side Y to Side X and not from Side X to Side Y **because** water molecules move only from regions of higher to regions of lower concentration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The fluid on Side X will rise **because** the solution in Side X had lower osmotic potential than the solution in Side Y.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Water molecules will tend to move from Side Y to Side X **because** the net movement of water molecules will be from the solution with the lower to the solution with the higher osmotic potential.