

## The National Orthodox School / Shmaisani

Subject: Biology Worksheet: Osmosis

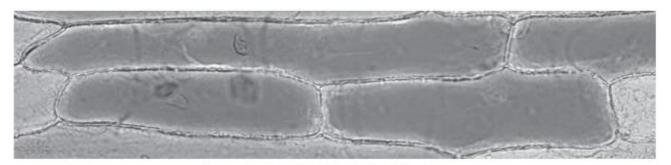
Name:

Date: Grade 9 IB

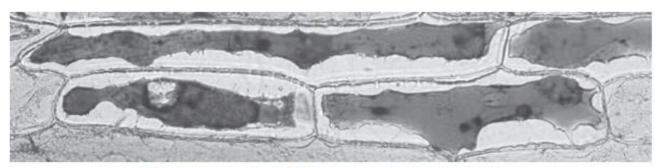
## **Question 1**:

A student prepared some plant cells taken from an onion. She placed the cells in a few drops of distilled water. She then used a camera attached to a microscope to photograph the cells.

She then added a few drops of concentrated salt solution to the cells and waited a few minutes. She then took another photograph of the same cells.



photograph of cells in distilled water



photograph of cells in concentrated salt solution















	plain what happens to the cells in concentrated salt solution to change their opearance.	(3)
	osmosis is the movement of water molecules from a solution with a high concentration of water molecules to a solution with a lower concentration molecules, through a cell's partially permeable membrane.	
	What is meant by the term osmosis?	(2)
	The cell becomes turgid  (b) The student thought that the differences in the cells were caused by osmosis.	
	In distilled water :	
-	The cell becomes plasmolysed as the cell membrane peels away from the cell wall	
	In concentrated salt solution :	(2)
	solution compared with the cells in distilled water.	(2)















(c)

(d) Another student investigated the appearance of red blood cells in distilled water and in concentrated salt solution.

Use your knowledge of osmosis and the structure of red blood cells to describe and explain what the red blood cells would look like

(i) in distilled water

(2)

Distilled water on the other hand is hypotonic to red blood cells. The red blood cell will therefore become lysed

(ii) in concentrated salt solution.

(2)

Red blood cells placed in a solution with a lower water concentration compared to their contents will become shrivelled.

## Question 2:

A student wants to investigate osmosis using potato tissue.

The student puts 90 cm<sup>3</sup> of glucose solution of different concentrations into six different plastic cups. He then puts one raw potato chip into each cup. The diagram shows one of the plastic cups.



The potato chips were all the same mass and shape at the start of the investigation. After 12 hours the chips are removed and the volume of solution in the plastic cups is measured. The table shows the results.













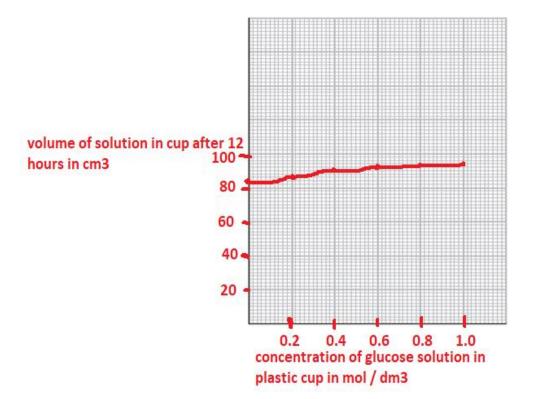




Cup	Concentration of glucose solution in plastic cup in mol/dm³	Volume of solution at start in cm <sup>3</sup>	Volume of solution in cup after 12 hours in cm <sup>3</sup>
1	0.0	90	84
2	0.2	90	88
3	0.4	90	93
4	0.6	90	95
5	0.8	90	95
6	1.0	90	95

Use the information in the table to plot a graph on the grid to show the volume of solution remaining in the cup after 12 hours in each concentration of glucose. Use a ruler to join your points with straight lines.

(5)















(ii) Use your graph to estimate the concentration of the cytoplasm in the potato cells.										
				со	ncentrati	on O.	.28	(1) mol/dm³		
(iii) Complete the table by ticking the boxes to show the cups in which the potato chips lost water.										
	Cup	1	2	3	4	5	6			
	Tick			~	سما	~	~			
(c) (i) Name the independent variable in this investigation.  concentration of glucose;										
(ii) Name a controlled variable in this investigation.										
volume of solution / mass/shape/size/surface area of chip / variety of potato temperature / time /										
	Suggest two may not be a		vhy the v	olume of	solution I	measured	by the st	udent		
1. w	ater left on	chip;								
2. w	ater left in	cup / wa	ater spill	ed;						



3. evaporation from cup;









