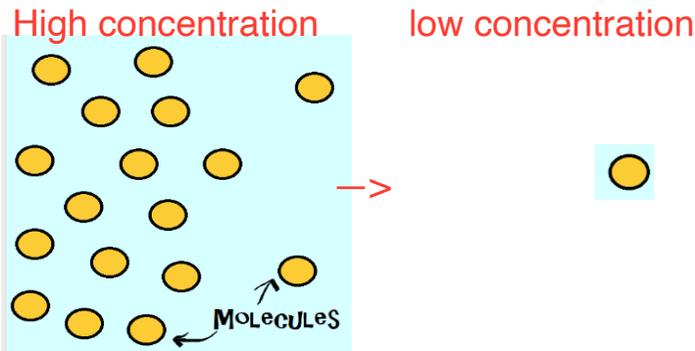


Amoeba Sisters Video Recap of *Osmosis*

1. The below picture represents **diffusion** of molecules. Place the following labels in the diagram: **high concentration**, **low concentration**, and **an arrow** showing the direction that the molecules would travel before equilibrium is reached.



2. **Osmosis** is a type of diffusion, but it involves the movement of water. Similar to diffusion, osmosis is the movement of molecules (water molecules if osmosis) from a high concentration to a low concentration.

The video clip explains that you can also look at water as moving to a higher concentration of **solute** molecules.

Why can it also be viewed this way?

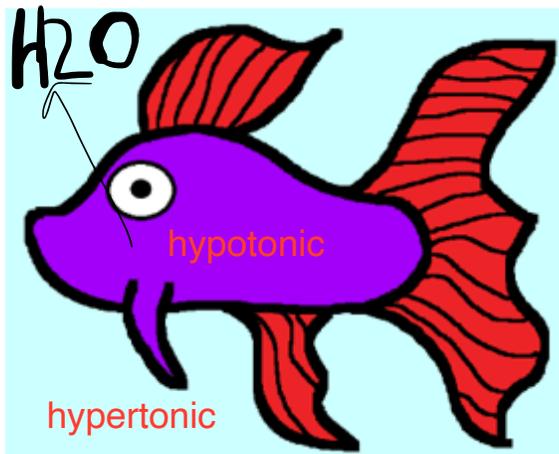
Because salt and sugar (solutes), can be dissolved within a solvent (water), and water tends to move where there is a higher solute concentration

3. **Osmosis Scenario:** The video clip mentioned a disaster scenario of a saltwater fish being placed in fresh water.

What would occur if, instead, a freshwater fish was placed in saltwater?

Your answer needs to have an **arrow** indicating the direction of water flow in osmosis, a label for “**hypertonic**,” and a label for “**hypotonic**.”

water flow in osmosis is out of the fish and into the salt water



4. **Osmosis Scenario:** Fluid movement into the brain after traumatic brain injury can result in dangerous brain swelling.

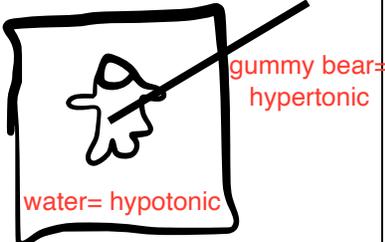
One treatment that can be used in some of these cases is adding a Hypertonic saline. You need to decide whether this blank should be the word hypertonic or hypotonic. Remember, you are trying to reduce the excessive fluid in the brain.

Explain your answer:

A hypertonic solution has a higher solute concentration than the swollen brain cells. In order to draw the water out of the brain cells to reduce swelling you need hypertonic saline so that the water leaves the cells and goes into the bloodstream



The Gummy Bear Mystery

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Do you like gummy bears? We do! They are one of our favorite snacks, though we (try to) eat them in moderation because they are high in sugar. Consider that your sister is in a foul mood and decides to dump your gummy bears in your ice water about 30 minutes before you get home.</p> <p>The gummy bears are greatly enlarged by the time you get home! Your sister and some friends have different viewpoints for what happened. Draw a diagram below showing the enlarged gummy bears in a cup of water. Place the labels "hypertonic" and "hypotonic" in your diagram. One label should be for the gummy bears and one label should be for the water.</p> | Viewpoints: | <p>6. Whose viewpoint is correct in the viewpoint column? A good answer has a good defense! Defend your answer, and also give reasons why the other explanations are incorrect.</p> <p><u>The correct answer is B, that the bear is hypertonic compared to the water because the gummy bear has a higher solute concentration than the glass of water. This cause the water to move inside of the bear which caused it to swell. Unlike answer C which stated that the bear was hypo tonic to the water is incorrect. If that was the case the bear would shrink because water would flow out of the bear. A is wrong because sugar is not what osmosis is, it is the movement of water, not the solutes</u></p> |
| | A) Your sister said that the sugar left the gummy bears, because the gummy bears were hypertonic compared to the water. | |
| | B) Your friend Joe said that water traveled into the gummy bears, because the gummy bears were hypertonic compared to the water. | |
| | C) Your friend Suzy said the sugar went into the gummy bears, because the gummy bears were hypotonic compared to the water. | |
| <p>5.</p>  | D) Your friend Will said that water traveled into the gummy bears by osmosis, because the gummy bears were hypotonic compared to the water. | |

Hypertonic, Hypotonic, or Isotonic? Oh My!

These red blood cells have all been placed in different solutions! Based on their appearance after being placed in these solutions for a period of time, place on each line (A) for **hypertonic**, (B) for **hypotonic**, or (C) for **isotonic**.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>7. The cells are <u>hypertonic</u> compared to the <u>hypotonic</u> solution.</p>  | <p>8. The cells are <u>hypotonic</u> compared to the <u>hypertonic</u> solution.</p>  | <p>9. The cells are <u>isotonic</u> compared to the <u>isotonic</u> solution.</p>  |
|--|---|---|

