

Water potential

How do ions dissolve in water?

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Hypertonic, hypotonic, isotonic?

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Direction of osmosis in terms of solute concentration?

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What happens to water in an isotonic environment?

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How do you deduce the isotonic concentration of plant tissue?

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What does standard error show?

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Cell without a wall in hypotonic vs hypertonic medium?

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What is the role of a contractile vacuole?

Higher, lower or the same solute concentration compared with another solution.

Cations attract the δ^- oxygen ends and anions the δ^+ hydrogen ends of polar water molecules, which surround them.

Dynamic equilibrium: water moves in and out at equal rates, so there is no net movement.

From the less concentrated (hypotonic) solution to the more concentrated (hypertonic) solution.

How precisely the mean is known from the repeats; shown as error bars, used to compare reliability.

Plot mean percentage change in mass or length against solute concentration; read where the line crosses zero.

Collects and expels water that enters freshwater unicellular organisms by osmosis, so they do not burst.

Hypotonic: swells and bursts. Hypertonic: shrinks and crenates.

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Turgor pressure vs plasmolysis?

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Two medical uses of isotonic solutions?

Intravenous fluids and bathing organs ready for transplantation.

Turgor: pressure on the wall in a hypotonic medium. Plasmolysis: membrane pulls away from the wall in a hypertonic medium.