

Name: _____

Date: _____

OSMOSIS, DIFFUSION

1. A "steady state or equilibrium that cells maintain internally is:
A. homeostasis B. osmosis C. diffusion D. active transport
2. If a red blood cell is placed in a hypotonic solution, it will eventually:
A. shrink up B. swell and burst C. no change will occur D. swell and not burst
3. An example of an indicator is:
A. Lugol's solution B. phenolphthalein C. universal indicator solution D. all of the above
4. All matter is composed of very small particles called:
A. molecules B. ions C. solutes D. isotopes
5. If a red blood cell is placed in a solution that has a concentration gradient higher than the red blood cell, this type of solution is called:
A. isotonic B. hypotonic C. hypertonic D. homeotonic
6. An example of an indicator is:
A. Lugol's solution B. phenolphthalein C. universal indicator solution D. all of the above
7. A selectively permeable membrane:
A. allows all substances to enter and leave
B. prevents all substances from entering or leaving
C. allows certain size substances to enter and leave
D. allows only waste materials to leave
8. The difference in the concentration of a substance across a space is called:
A kinetic energy gradient B. solvent gradient C. concentration gradient D. dynamic equilibrium
9. The diffusion of water molecules through a selectively permeable membrane is:
A homeostasis B. osmosis C. active transport D. equilibrium
10. The openings in selectively permeable membranes are called
A. homeostatic openings B. perforation C. diffusion holes D. pores