

Download File PDF Nys Regents Diffusion Lab Answer Key

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#Markus Jensen



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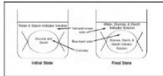
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Review Short NYS Regents Lab Activity
Diffusion Through a Membrane
See also: https://www.nysregents.org/12.ars.nys/regents/required_labs.html

Important Terms
Diffusion
Selectively permeable
Indicators
Dialysis tubing
Starch
Glucose
Starch indicator
Glucose indicator
Controls
Cyttoplasm
Cell membrane
Cell wall
Osmosis
Wet mount
Cover slip

Key Points
1. Molecules tend to move from high to low concentration without the use of energy (diffusion).
2. Membranes may allow some molecules to pass through while not allowing others (selectively permeable).
3. Indicators are used to show the presence of certain kinds of molecules.

Procedure
1. A model cell is made using a plastic membrane (usually dialysis tubing) containing starch and glucose. The bag is sealed with string.
2. Starch indicator (iodine) is placed in solution outside the 'cell'.
3. Because of the differences in concentration, starch indicator diffuses in and glucose diffuses out. Starch 'wants' to diffuse out, but cannot because the molecule is too large to pass through the membrane.



4. Starch (milky white) + starch indicator (brown) = blue-black color
5. The inside of the bag turns blue-black while the outside stays brown, proving that indicator went in, but starch did not leave.
6. Glucose indicator (blue) + glucose (clear) + HEAT = green, brown, red, or orange
7. Testing the fluid outside the 'cell' shows glucose has left. This is tested by placing fluid from outside into a test tube, adding indicator solution, and heating the mixture.
8. You may prove that it is true by testing (heating) indicator alone and also testing indicator + starch. Both of these controls result in a blue color (no change).

Analyze
1. Glucose and starch indicator may pass through the membrane. Starch may not. This is because starch is a much larger molecule than glucose or starch indicator.
2. This shows the importance of breaking down large molecules inside the digestive system in order for nutrients to enter the bloodstream.

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