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## Onion cell plasmolysis lab answers

Exploratory activity: Osmosis Elodea cells or onion cells Introduction: One of the functions of the cell membrane is to control the flow of substances in and out of the cell. In this study, you can observe the effects of placing plant cells in solutions of different concentrations. Materials: Elodea leaves or onions, microscope slides, cover slips, microscope, distilled water or tap water, 2% salt solution, paper towels, Methods: Prepare a wet mount with an Elodea leaf or onion skin with tap water. Observe the letter 40X and record the observations. Increase the magnification to 100X, observe and record your observations. Remove the slide from the microscope stage. Place 2 drops of 5% saline solution on the edge of the slide. Tear off a small paper towel and place the torn edge of the slide on the edge of the cover slide, which is opposite to the side where the saline solution was placed. The piece of towel should start to absorb the water, drawing the salt solution from the lid to slide as it does. Methods (continued): Return the slide to the microscope point and repeat the cell observations at 40X and 100X. Make a note of your comments. It may be even more dramatic to watch 400x. Repeat the above procedure with the other plant pattern (Elodea or onion). Make a note of your comments. Remove the slide from the stage, clean it and slide the cover and put it away. Put the microscope on a low energy intake and put it away. Observations: Prepare sketches of a group of Elodea cells or onion cells in all conditions. Tag the outlines to record the identifiable cell structures. Be sure to take into account any changes in the color, size and shape of the cells. Create your sketches as accurately as possible. Conclusions: Answer the following questions. What is the shape of the typical Elodea cell or onion cell? What are the small green spots found inside the cells? What's their function? What happens to the cells as the salt water flows under the lid? What happens to cells when salt water is washed out with distilled water? Elodea usually lives in fresh water. What changes would you notice in the cells of an Elodea plant, which was suddenly transferred from fresh water to saltwater? Why? When you cut onions, your eyes will cry. What's in the onion that makes you cry? Would salt do anything to make you cry? 1. propose a general research question.2. proposes a specific research question.3. identification of the independent variable; is the range sufficient?4. identify the dependent variable; sufficient repetition?5. what other variables can influence the results? How can they be checked? 1. where do the values of the x axis come from?2. where do the y-axis values come from? A. what positive change means Mean? B. what does a negative change in weight mean?3. What can you learn from finding an x-intercept?4. how to make mistakes represented on each axis? EquipmentTweezersMicroscope SlidesOnionLight MicroscopeSucrose solutionStilled waterWatches glassWeezeerand scalpel peeled 6 layers of onion cells and placed them on 6 different watch glassesOn each slide at a concentration of 5cm3 sodium chloride solution 0,1-0,6 with a pipette. After 15 minutes, we took the onion out of the solution with tweezers and placed 25 cells randomly on a microscopic slide, recording how many anamited. ResultsI found that the plates that were placed in weaker solutions had a higher number of cells left unchanged and the cytoplasm did not come to the cell wall. This is because there is a higher concentration of water outside the cell, and because the water moves down the concentration gradient through diffusion into the cell, it remains turgid. However, the cells on the slide containing a more concentrated solution have higher concentrations of water in the cell than outside. As a result, the water diffuse down to the concentration gradient, so the water leaves the cell through etosmosis causing it to become flaccid and the cytoplasm peels away from the cell wall. It is a cell that has been through plasmalysis. We can tell which solution is isotonic, when the cells suspended in the solution are initial plasmasis. This is when the cytoplasm is being pulled away from the cell wall. However, since this is very difficult to see, we can say that this happens when 50% of the cells are plasmolysed. As we see in the graph of the solution isotonic to the cell 0.375 mol / dm3, because this is where 50% of the cells pazmolysed. 1 Onion Cell Plasmolysis Lab 2 Notes / Bellwork: Thu., October 6, 2016: write:Plasmolysis: process in plant cells, where the plasma membrane pulls the cell wall by osmosis due to water. Turgor pressure (turgidity): the main pressure is the cell content against the cell wall of plant cells and bacteria cells. Osmotic pressure: pressure, which should be applied to prevent osmotic movement of a selectively (semi) permeable membrane on 3 4 Plants: Due to cell wall.... Turgor pressure (turgidity): the main pressure of cell content against the cell wall of plant cells and bacteria cells, determines the water content of the flash, resulting from osmotic pressure, 5 When this happens, cells are no longer rigid, and the plant loses its structure, resulting in the appearance of wilting. 6 Saline solutions affect cells. When a cell is in a hypotonic solution, the water enters the cell and increases the osmosis onion cell. When the cell is in a hypertensive solution, the water leaves the cell and may shrink or through a plasmasis. 7 Materials: onion epidermis tweezers drip drip distilled water,5% or higher NaCl (table salt) solution paper towel microscope slide slip 8 9 The substitute: The Friday to start the slideshow after this slideThe students describe the bell work, then show them the answer slide Click on the link and show youtube videos oon the subject line 10 Bellwork: P. October 7, 2016 1. \_\_\_\_ = onion cells distilled in H2O2. \_\_\_\_ = onion cells in H2O 3 salt. \_\_\_\_ = the highest turgor pressure cells 4. \_\_\_\_ = plasmolyzed cells in the lab: A: indicate the relative proportion of salt & water inside & outside the onion cells when placed distilled water solution - use arrows to determine which direction the water moves. B:enter the relative ratio of salt to water in the saline solution (salt) in the saline solution using arrows. THE B 11 Bellwork: Fri. October 7, 2016 LABEL THIS LAB:1. \_\_\_\_A \_\_\_\_ = onion cells distilled in H2O 2. \_\_\_\_B \_\_\_\_ = onion cells in h2O 3 salt. \_\_\_\_A \_\_\_\_ = cells with the highest turgor pressure 4. \_\_\_\_B \_\_\_\_ = plasmolyzed cells label EZ THE LAB: A: indicate relative proportions of salt & water inside & outside the onion cells when placed in distilled water solution - use arrow keys to determine which direction water moves. B:enter the relative ratio of salt to water in the saline solution (salt) in the saline solution using arrows. In B 12 13 Now finish in the lab, ready forget to label the cell:A cell wall (all six circles) The cell membrane (all 6 circles) The direction of water moves (all six circles) Make sure shade the purple cell as you see it. 14 15 16 END Friday 17 Label and put into your notebook ... nucleolus 18 19 20 Physical changes in potato seeds0% sucrose 10% sucrose 20% sucrose day 1 day 2 Change length 3cm 3.2cm +0.2cm ----- 2.7cm -0.7cm Diameter 1.5cm 1.6cm ++ 0.6cm 1.4 cm -0.1 cm Mass 1.2g 1.4g +0.2g 1g -0.2g Volume 1mL 1.2mL +0.2mL .98mL -0.2ml Which solution was hypertensive to potatoes? How did you know? Which solution was hypotonic to potatoes? Which solution was isotonic to potatoes? 21 be Thank you for participating! Reading version 3 of the free preview page does not appear in this preview. Preview.

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