A PLANT CELL IN A HYPOTONIC SOLUTION

A Plant Cell in a Hypotonic Solution: A Journey into Osmosis

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Abstract: This article delves into the fascinating world of osmosis and its impact on plant cells, specifically focusing on the behavior of a plant cell in a hypotonic solution. Through a blend of scientific explanation, personal anecdotes from my research career, and relevant case studies, we'll explore the dynamic processes involved and the crucial role this plays in plant health and survival.

1. Introduction: The World of a Plant Cell in a Hypotonic Solution

My fascination with plant cells began during a summer internship at the University of California, Berkeley, where I first witnessed the remarkable resilience of a plant cell in a hypotonic solution under a microscope. Observing the cell's expansion as water rushed in, driven by the osmotic gradient, was a truly mesmerizing experience. This sparked a lifelong interest in the intricate mechanisms governing plant cellular responses to different environments. This article aims to unravel the intricate dance between a plant cell and its surroundings, particularly when submerged in a hypotonic solution – a solution with a lower solute concentration than the cell's cytoplasm.

2. Understanding Osmosis: The Driving Force Behind Cellular Changes

Osmosis, the passive movement of water across a semi-permeable membrane from an area of high water concentration (low solute concentration) to an area of low water concentration (high solute concentration), is fundamental to the survival of all living cells, including plant cells. When a plant cell is placed in a hypotonic solution, water flows into the cell, driven by the osmotic gradient. This influx of water increases the cell's internal pressure, a phenomenon known as turgor pressure.

3. Turgor Pressure: The Lifeblood of Plant Cells

Turgor pressure is essential for maintaining the structural integrity and overall health of plant cells. It provides rigidity to plant tissues, allowing stems and leaves to stand upright. Without sufficient turgor pressure, plants wilt and become vulnerable to disease and environmental stresses. The cell wall, a rigid outer layer unique to plant cells, plays a crucial role in regulating turgor pressure. It prevents the cell from bursting even when significantly inflated. This is a key difference between animal and plant cells in hypotonic solutions; animal cells lack the protective cell wall and can lyse (burst) in hypotonic conditions.

4. Case Study 1: The Impact of Salinity on Agricultural Crops

One of the most significant challenges faced by agriculture is salinity. High salt concentrations in soil water create a hypertonic environment for plant roots, hindering water uptake and potentially leading to crop failure. Understanding how a plant cell behaves in a hypotonic solution, conversely, helps us devise strategies to mitigate salinity stress. For example, certain salt-tolerant crops possess mechanisms to regulate their internal solute concentration, helping them maintain turgor pressure even under hypertonic conditions. Research into these mechanisms provides valuable insights for developing drought- and salt-tolerant crop varieties.

5. Case Study 2: The Role of a Plant Cell in a Hypotonic Solution in Plant Growth and Development

The ability of a plant cell to respond appropriately to changes in its osmotic environment is vital for growth and development. During seed germination, the imbibition of water into the seed creates a hypotonic environment within the embryo, triggering the activation of metabolic processes and subsequent growth. Conversely, during periods of water scarcity, plants may experience plasmolysis—a shrinking of the cytoplasm away from the cell wall due to water loss in a hypertonic environment. Understanding how a plant cell in a hypotonic solution influences these processes is key to improving agricultural practices and preserving biodiversity.

6. Personal Anecdotes: Microscopic Marvels and Unexpected Findings

During my doctoral research, I conducted experiments on the effects of various osmotic solutions on different plant species. One particularly memorable experiment involved observing the behavior of Arabidopsis thaliana (a model plant) cells in a hypotonic solution. I was surprised to find that even with a relatively high concentration of the solution, the cells exhibited remarkable resilience, maintaining their turgor pressure for a longer period than initially anticipated. This highlighted the complexity of osmotic regulation within plant cells and prompted further investigation into the underlying mechanisms.

7. Beyond the Basics: Advanced Concepts in Osmotic Regulation

The regulation of osmotic balance within plant cells involves intricate molecular mechanisms involving ion channels, aquaporins (water channels), and various signaling pathways. These pathways intricately sense and respond to changes in the external osmotic environment. A plant cell in a hypotonic solution activates these systems to prevent excessive water uptake. Furthermore, the vacuole, a large central organelle in plant cells, plays a significant role in maintaining osmotic balance by storing water and solutes. The vacuole's size and solute concentration significantly contribute to the overall turgor pressure of the cell.

8. A Plant Cell in a Hypotonic Solution: Implications for Conservation and Biotechnology

Understanding the behavior of a plant cell in a hypotonic solution has important implications beyond basic research. It is crucial for developing strategies for conserving endangered plant species and for improving agricultural practices in arid and semi-arid regions. Biotechnology offers further avenues for enhancing plant tolerance to osmotic stress through genetic modification and targeted manipulation of key genes involved in osmotic regulation.

9. Conclusion

The study of a plant cell in a hypotonic solution provides invaluable insights into fundamental cellular processes and their implications for plant health, growth, and adaptation. From understanding the mechanics of osmosis and turgor pressure to appreciating the intricate regulatory mechanisms within plant cells, the behavior of a plant cell in a hypotonic solution remains a fascinating area of ongoing research. This knowledge holds the key to addressing crucial challenges in agriculture, conservation, and biotechnology.

FAQs

1. What happens if a plant cell is placed in a hypertonic solution? In a hypertonic solution (higher solute concentration than the cell), water moves out of the cell causing plasmolysis, where the cell membrane shrinks away from the cell wall.

1. What role do aquaporins play in osmotic regulation? Aquaporins are water channels that facilitate rapid water movement across cell membranes, playing a crucial role in regulating the rate of water influx and efflux.

1. How do plants adapt to hypotonic environments? Plants adapt by regulating their internal solute concentration and adjusting the permeability of their cell membranes.

1. What is the difference between turgid and flaccid cells? A turgid cell is firm and swollen due to high turgor pressure, whereas a flaccid cell is limp and lacking turgor pressure.

1. Can a plant cell burst in a hypotonic solution? While the cell wall usually prevents bursting, excessive water uptake can still damage the cell if not properly regulated.

1. How does salt stress affect plant cells? Salt stress creates a hypertonic environment, inhibiting water uptake and leading to plasmolysis.

1. What is the role of the vacuole in osmotic regulation? The vacuole acts as a storage organelle, maintaining osmotic balance by storing water and solutes.

1. How does understanding a plant cell in a hypotonic solution help in agriculture? This understanding allows development of drought and salt-tolerant crops and improved irrigation techniques.

1. What are some techniques used to study plant cell responses to osmotic stress? Microscopy, micro-electrode techniques, and gene expression analysis are common methods used.

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a plant cell in a hypotonic solution: The Osmosis of Potato Strips Gibson Lewa, 2018-09-25 Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Biology - General, Basics, language: English, abstract: The aim of this paper is to investigate the change in mass potato strips over a period of two hours when immersed in distilled water (hypotonic solution) and salty water (hypertonic solution). Research Question: How does the size of potato strips when immersed in both distilled water and salty water change over a period of 2 and half hours measured at 30 minutes intervals? Background Information: Osmosis is one of the physiological processes in living organisms, among them active transport and diffusion. Osmosis is the movement of water molecules from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration across the semi-permeable membrane. In plants it makes cells to be turgid while in animals it offsets the osmotic pressures in the cell. Plant cells are hypertonic because they have a cell sap, so when they are pout in distilled water (hypotonic solution), it absorbs water by osmosis, swells up and become turgid. They do not burst because they have a cell wall that develops a wall pressure that balances the turgor pressure exerted by turgid cells. As the plant gains turgidity, its volume increases until it achieves maximum turgidity, water will then start moving out of the cell to balance the pressure in the cells and outside environment.

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ity. Non-Mendelian inheritance was considered a research sideline~ifnot a freak~by most geneticists, which becomes evident when one consults common textbooks. For instance, these have usually impeccable accounts of photosynthetic and respiratory energy conversion in chloroplasts and mitochondria, of metabolism and global circulation of the biological key elements C, N, and S, as well as of the organization, maintenance, and function of nuclear genetic information. In contrast, the heredity and molecular biology of organelles are generally treated as an adjunct, and neither goes as far as to describe the impact of the integrated genetic system.

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concepts so derived are being also rapidly put into applications in crop physiology. Novel molecules, such nanourea, nitric oxide, gaseous signalling molecules like hydrogen sulphide, are rapidly finding significant applications among crop plants. This textbook, therefore, brings forth an inclusive coverage of the field contained in 35 chapters, divided into five major units. It serves as essential reading material for post-graduate and undergraduate students of botany, plant sciences, plant physiology, agriculture, forestry, ecology, soil science, and environmental sciences. This textbook is also of interest to teachers, researchers, scientists, and policymakers.

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organisms, derives from the Latin physiologia, which in turn comes from the Greek physi- or physio-, a prefix meaning natural, and logos, meaning reason or thought. Thus physiology suggests natural science and is now a branch of biology dealing with processes and activities that are characteristic of living things. Physicochemical relates to physical and chemical properties, and Environmental refers to topics such as solar irradiation and wind. Plant indicates the main focus of this book, but the approach, equations developed, and appendices apply equalIy welI to animaIs and other organisms. We wilI specificalIy consider water relations, solute transport, photosynthesis, transpiration, respiration, and environmental interactions. A physiologist endeavors to understand such topics in physical and chemical terms; accurate models can then be constructed and responses to the internal and the external environment can be predicted. Elementary chemistry, physics, and mathematics are used to develop concepts that are key to under-standing biology -the intent is to provide a rigorous development, not a compendium of facts. References provide further details, although in some cases the enunciated principIes carry the reader to the forefront of current research. Calculations are used to indicate the physiological consequences of the various equations, and problems at the end of chapters provide further such exercises. Solutions to alI of the problems are provided, and the appendixes have a large tist of values for constants and conversion factors at various temperatures.

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a plant cell in a hypotonic solution: Cell and Molecular Biology Gerald Karp, 2009-10-19 Karp continues to help biologists make important connections between key concepts and experimentation. The sixth edition explores core concepts in considerable depth and presents experimental detail when it helps to explain and reinforce the concepts. The majority of discussions have been modified to reflect the latest changes in the field. The book also builds on its strong illustration program by opening each chapter with "VIP" art that serves as a visual summary for the chapter. Over 60 new micrographs and computer-derived images have been added to enhance the material. Biologists benefit from these changes as they build their skills in making the connection.

a plant cell in a hypotonic solution: *Concepts in Biology' 2007 Ed.2007 Edition* ,

a plant cell in a hypotonic solution: SELF-HELP TO ICSE CANDID BIOLOGY 10 (SOLUTIONS OF EVERGREEN PUB.) Priya Minhas, Baljinder Kaur K., This book is written strictly in accordance with the latest syllabus prescribed by the Council for the I.C.S.E. Examinations in and after 2023. This book includes the Answers to the Questions given in the Textbook Candid Biology Class 10 published by Evergreen Publications Pvt. Ltd. This book is written by Priya Minhas.

a plant cell in a hypotonic solution: Chapterwise Topicwise Solved Papers Biology for NEET + AIIMS , JIPMER , MANIPAL , BVP UPCPMT ,BHU 2022 Neha Newar Mohta, Panchali Saha, 2021-11-25 1. Chapterwise and Topicwise medical Entrance is a master collection of questions 2. The book contains last 17 years of question from various medical entrances 3. Chapterwise division and Topical Categorization is done according NCERT NEET Syllabus 4. Previous Years Solved Papers (2021-2005) are given in a Chapterwise manner. With ever changing pattern of examinations, it has become a paramount importance for students to be aware of the recent pattern and changes that are being made by the examination Board/Body. For an exam like NEET, it's even more important for an aspirant to stay updated with every little detail announced by the Board. The current edition of "NEET+ Biology Chapterwise – Topicwise Solved Papers [2021 – 2005]" serves as an effective question bank providing abundance of previous year's questions asked in last 17 years along with excellent answer quality. Arranged in Chapterwise – Topicwise format, this book divides the syllabus in two Parts where; Part I is based on Class XI NCERT syllabus whereas, Part II serves for Class XII NCERT syllabus. It also helps aspirants by giving clear idea regarding the chapter weightage from the beginning of their preparation. Besides benefitting for NEET, it is highly helpful for AIIMS, JIPER, Manipal, BVP, UPCPPMT, BHU examination. TOC Part 1 Based on Class XI NCERT, UNIT I: Diversity in the Living World, UNIT II: Structural Organization in Plants and Animals, UNIT III: Cell: Structure and Functions, UNIT IV: Plant Physiology, UNIT V: Human Physiology, Part 2: Based on XII NCERT, UNIT VI: Reproduction, UNIT VII: Genetics and Evolution, UNIT VIII: Biology in Human Welfare, UNIT IX: Biotechnology and Its Applications, UNIT X: Ecology and Environment, NEET Solved Paper 2021, NEET Solved Paper 2022.

a plant cell in a hypotonic solution: 2024-25 NEET/AIPMT Biology Solved Papers YCT Expert Team , 2024-25 NEET/AIPMT Biology Solved Papers 880 1595. This book contains 48 sets and 4550 objective questions with chapter-wise solution in Hindi and English bilingual.

Additional Resources

Plant - Wikipedia

Plants are the eukaryotes that form the kingdom Plantae; they are predominantly photosynthetic. This means that they obtain their energy from sunlight, using chloroplasts ...

Plant | Definition, Evolution, Ecology, & Taxonomy | Britan...

May 26, 2025 · Plant, any multicellular, eukaryotic, usually photosynthetic life-form in the kingdom Plantae. There are an estimated 390,900 different species of plants known to science. Learn ...

Plant - Definition, Characteristics and Types | Bi...

Apr 28, 2017 · Plant Definition. Plants are multicellular organisms in the kingdom Plantae that use

photosynthesis to make their own food. There are over 300,000 species of ...

Plants A to Z: Find Plant Names by Letter - The Spruce
From Aloe to Zebra Grass—and with over 1,000 plants to explore—find every plant in the alphabet within our ...

Plant - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclope...
Plants are one of six big groups (kingdoms) of living things. They are autotrophic eukaryotes, this means they have complex cells, and make their own food. Usually, they cannot move ...

Membrane Transport and Cell Signaling - anderson.k12.ky.us
A plant cell in a hypotonic solution swells until the wall opposes uptake; the cell is now turgid (very firm) If a plant cell and its surroundings are isotonic, there is no net movement of water into the ...

NAME DATE PERIOD Cell Membrane & Tonicity Worksheet
4 Solution A, we would expect no change in the cells, because Solution A is _____ to the cytoplasm of each cell. 2. Let's put both cells into Solution B.Because Solution B is hypertonic ...

Diffusion across Biological Membranes - Buffalo State College
In the first panel, the cell is in a hypotonic solution (the concentration of solutes in the solution is lower that that in the cell). Under these conditions there is a net movement of water into the ...

ABSORPTION, TRANSPORT AND WATER LOSS ...
deplasmolysed depending upon the concntration of the outer solution in which the cell is placed. No chemical change is caused to the cell. Plasmolysis is a kind of defense mechanism against ...

CELL TRANSPORT WORKSHEET - Mrs. Slovacek's Science

1. Plant cell after being over-watered. a. Water rushes into the plant cell's vacuole. Is this diffusion or osmosis? Osmosis b. Is this passive or active transport? Passive c. Is the plant cell ...

Diffusion and Osmosis - EDVOTEK
cell placed in a hypotonic solution will gain water by osmosis and swell in size. This results in an internal pressure. An animal cell, lacking a cell wall, will swell and may lyse, or burst, in a ...

Osmosis in potato cells - IB Free Resources
In plant cells, the presence of a cell wall prevents the cells from bursting, ... Prepare the Hypotonic solution by adding to the 100 ml of water, 10 grams of sugar. Do the same for the Hypertonic ...

Osmosis Combined Science - Biology - KS4 Cell Biology
Inside the cell Isotonic solution Hypotonic solution Hypertonic solution Image created by Miss C. Wong. Pause the video to complete your task Resume once you're □ nished ... and cell wall ...

OSMOSIS STUDY GUIDE - Denton ISD
_____tonic solution. 7. Placing plant cells in a HYPOTONIC solution causes the osmotic pressure to increase decrease (Circle ONE) 8. The SHRINKING of plant cells when water leaves so the ...

Osmosis Definition - drklbcollege.ac.in
In fact, a hypotonic solution is ideal for a plant cell. An animal cell survives only in an isotonic solution. In an isotonic solution, the plant cells are no longer turgid and the leaves of the plant ...

Isosmotic is not always isotonic: the five-minute version
May 26, 2016 · solution would do to a cell's volume at equilibrium if the cell was placed in the solution. A cell placed in a hypotonic solution will gain volume and swell. A cell placed in a ...

OBSERVING PLASMOLYSIS IN ELODEA THROUGH DIGITAL ...
cell to the outside causing the cell to shrink. Hypotonic A solution that has a lower concentration of dissolved material than the cytoplasm of the cell. This means it will have a greater ...

Unit 2 Test Review - Houston Independent School District

1. What happens to a plant cell when placed in a hypotonic solution? Why? (think about structure & function) Water moves into the cell, the vacuole size increases, presses against the cell wall, ...

Biology 12 - The Cell Membrane and Cell Wall Function
cell to shrink ix. hypotonic solution solution that has lesser concentration of solute as the cells it surrounds. Will cause cells to burst x. plasmolysis shrinking of a plant cell (wilting) due to being ...

AP Biology Lab 4: Diffusion and Osmosis
Figures 1a-b. Plant cell in pure water. The water potential was calculated at the beginning of the experiment (a) and after water movement reached dynamic equilibrium and the net water ...

Biology 12 - The Cell – REVIEW WORKSHEET
hypotonic solution solution that has lesser concentration of solute as the cells it surrounds. Will cause cells to burst plasmolysis shrinking of a plant cell (wilting) due to being place in a ...

Kanaan Global School Jakarta Indonesia ...
Effect of osmosis in plant cell Hypotonic solution (placed in pure water) Cell become turgid Cytoplasm is pressed against the wall Cell is prevented from bursting by the cell wall Isotonic ...

Chapter 5: Homeostasis and Transport Lesson 5.2: Cell ...
placed in a hypotonic solution, but once the cell is turgid (firm), the tough cell wall prevents any more water from entering the cell. When placed in a hypertonic solution, a cell without a cell ...

NOT FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION Plant Cells - Jones
The cell wall is the outermost part of a plant cell. It provides support to the cell and helps prevent osmotic lysis, as you will see later in this lab. Inside the cell wall is a plasma membrane, which ...

Why? Model 1 – Movement of Water In and Out of Cells
Jun 11, 2014 · A hypertonic extracellular solution is _____. b. A hypotonic extracellular solution is _____. c. An isotonic extracellular solution is _____. 16. Consider the cells in Model 2 that are ...

Demonstrating Osmotic Potential: One Factor in the Plant ...
in hypotonic solutions and the cytoplasm to shrink (plasmol - ysis) with the loss of water in hypertonic solutions. Terms like . hypotonic, isotonic, and . hypertonic. are introduced to ex - ...

The Plant Cell - Cornell University
The Plant Cell ORGANIZATION Objectives After studying this topic, you should be able to perform the following: 1. describe "the cell" as the unit of construction of multicellular plants. 2. ...

AP Biology Water Potential Basics Worksheet Fun with Water ...

1. A plant cell has a solute potential of -4.0 and a pressure potential of 1.0. It is then placed in a solution with a water potential of -5.0. What will happen to this plant cell? 6. A plant cell has a ...

B Fluid Mosaic Membrane right - Weebly
when a plant cell is placed in a hypotonic solution they will gain water until they are full or turgid. When plant cells are placed in hypertonic solutions they will lose water and go through ...

Estimating the Osmolarity of Plant Cells by Change in Weight
hypotonic solution has a lower concentration of OAS, or a lower osmolarity, than the solution on the other side of the membrane. When the two solutions are in equilibrium, the concentration of ...

Hypertonic, Hypotonic, and Isotonic Solutions Impact on Cells
cell membrane to burst and die. Cells hypotonic to their surrounding solutions cause water to move out of the

cell and cause it to shrink. The cell has a smaller number of solutes than the ...

Chapter 8. Movement across the Cell Membrane
Hypotonic animal cell in hypotonic solution will gain water, swell & burst Paramecium vs. pond water Paramecium is hypertonic H2O continually enters cell to solve problem, specialized ...

Chapter 8: Cellular Transport and the Cell Cycle - Mr. Benner's ...
Cells in a hypotonic solution In the hypotonic solution in Figure 8.3A,the concentration of dissolved substances is lower in the solution outside the cell than the concentration inside the ...

Plant Cells Hypotonic Solution - interactive.cornish.edu
Plant Cells Hypotonic Solution J Pridham The Osmosis of Potato Strips Gibson Lewa,2018-09-25 Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Biology - General, Basics, language: English, abstract: ...

Hypotonic, Hypertonic and Isotonic Solution Virtual Lab ...
If the concentration of water molecules is grater outside a cell, then the solution is hypotonic to the cell. Water will move into the cell by osmosis. The pressure against the inside of the ...

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 12 Biology Chapter 6 Plant ...
water diffusing into a plant cell. 4. Which type of solution will bring about deplasmolysis? Ans: Determination of DE plasmolysis. The higher concentration of water outside the cell causes ...

Case Study: From Gummy Bears to Celery Stalks: Diffusion and ...
composition and the presence of cell walls in plant cells but not animal cells), as well as access to informa- ... selectively permeable, hypertonic, hypotonic, and . isotonic; • explain and identify ...

BigIdea2 Cellular Processes: Energy and Communication
A hypotonic solution has a lower solute concentration and a higher water potential than the solution on the other side of the membrane; water will move down its concentration gradient ...

Biology 12 - The Cell Membrane and Cell Wall Function
Turgor pressure is best exemplified by placing a plant cell in a hypotonic solution. 6. Give an example: a. of diffusion in the body the movement of O2 from the air sacs into the blood b. of ...

Cells - lakeshorecsd.org
Osmosis – the diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane Isotonic – the concentration is the same inside and outside the cell Hypotonic – the outside solution has a ...

Transport in Cells - Exam Papers Practice
The photographs show the same cells of a common pond plant. Photograph A shows the cells in a hypotonic solution. Photograph B shows the same cells in a hypertonic solution. Photograph ...

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE: CELL - Atomic Energy ...
Such a dilute solution is called hypotonic solution. Isotonic Solution: If the medium surrounding a cell has exactly the same water concentration as the cell, there will be no net movement of ...

Plant Cell Hypotonic Solution (PDF) - interactive.cornish.edu
Plant Cell Hypotonic Solution: The R le of Diffusion and Osmotic Pressure in Plants Burton Edward Livingston,1903 The Osmosis of Potato Strips Gibson Lewa,2018-09-25 Essay from ...

What Happens To A Cell In Hypotonic Solution
What Happens To A Cell In Hypotonic Solution Cell Volume RegulationConcepts of BiologyMolecular Biology of the CellPrinciples of ... plant cell structure and function gene ...

All About Cells - Byju's
cellulose and gives a rigid structure to the plant cell. It provides structural support to plants. Due to cell walls, cells of plants, fungi and bacteria can withstand greater changes in surrounding ...

Cellular Transport Worksheet

away from the cell wall or shrinking of animal cells happens when a plant cell is placed into a _____tonic solution. 10. Cells stay the same size when placed in an _____tonic solution ...

Cell Membrane and Cell Transport WebQuest

hypotonic solution. Make your own sketch of a cell in a hypotonic solution: Select "A Closer Look" to see plant and animal cells in hypotonic environments on the bottom of the page. Compare ...

Cell Membrane Coloring Worksheet - Denton ISD

4 Match the description or picture with the osmotic condition: A. Isotonic _____ solution with a lower solute concentration _____ solution in which the solute concentration is the same B. ...

Federal Board SSC-I Examination Biology Model Question Paper

iii. Plasma membrane pushes against the rigid cell wall. So cell will become turgid in this situation cell will not burst because cell wall does not give away Cell in the hypertonic solution: In the ...

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY - Rama University

the protoplasm of a plant cell and is caused due to the loss of water in the cell. Plasmolysis is an example of the results of osmosis and rarely occurs in nature. • In this process cells lose water ...

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Concentration of a solute in a solution Kinetic energy Diffusion Osmosis Selectively permeable membrane Plasma membrane Plant vacuoles Tonicity: hypertonic, isotonic and hypotonic ...

The weight change over time of the plasma membrane using ...

Most animal and plant cells are isotonic. Hypotonic solution is when water can move into the cell and potentially burst the cell. This solution has a higher concentration of water and a low ...

B1 : Cell structure and transport - StudyLast

concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane If conc. outside is same as inside, solution is isotonic to the cell If conc. outside is higher than inside, solution is hypertonic If ...

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