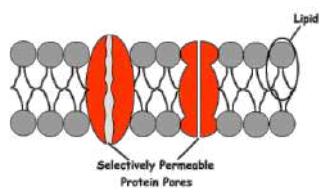


## Cell Membrane



## How do cells maintain homeostasis?

- The cell membrane is selectively permeable as it allows certain materials in and out of the cell as needed to maintain homeostasis or balance.
- Example: The cell membrane uses active and passive transport to move materials in and out of the cell.



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## What is Active transport?

- The movement of materials from **low to high** concentration which **requires energy** to transport materials.
- Example: endocytosis and exocytosis



## What are the two types of active transport?



Endocytosis and Exocytosis



Example: Entrance and Exit Signs

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**What is endocytosis?**

Process that moves materials **into** a cell

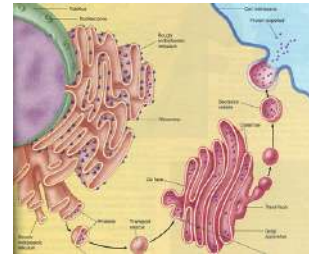
**Example:** Example: Amoebas feeding



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**What is exocytosis?**

- Exocytosis is the process of transporting substances out of the cell that are too large to pass through the membrane.
- Example: The export of packaged proteins out of the cell. The ribosome makes proteins which the golgi pick up to form a form a bubble or vesicle. These vesicles move to the membrane, fuse with it, and release the protein from the cell.



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**What is Passive Transport?**

- This movement from an area of higher to lesser concentration is called passive transport which does not require energy to transport materials.
- Examples: Diffusion and Osmosis



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**What is Diffusion?**

- THE MOVEMENT OF MOLECULES FROM AN AREA OF HIGHER CONCENTRATION TO AN AREA OF LOWER CONCENTRATIONS.
- Diffusion is driven by the KINETIC ENERGY the molecules possess

Example: Beaker with ink added



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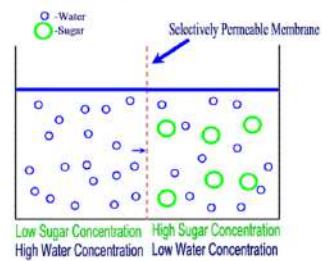
## What is osmosis?

- This diffusion of water through a cell's selectively permeable membrane is termed osmosis.
- Example: Cells of a plant that are drying out (a) will absorb water from the soil when it rains or plants are watered



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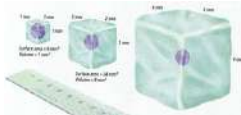
## Osmosis



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## Why are smaller cells better?

- Can move materials in and out of the cell more efficiently
- Example: Large cells need to divide by mitosis to make smaller cells to be better at transporting stuff



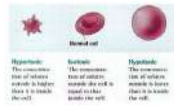
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## What are the three types of solutions?

- hypotonic = low solute
- hypertonic = high solute
- isotonic = equal solute
- Example: Solutions are named by comparison with another solution across a membrane)

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## Compare the types of solutions using osmosis



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