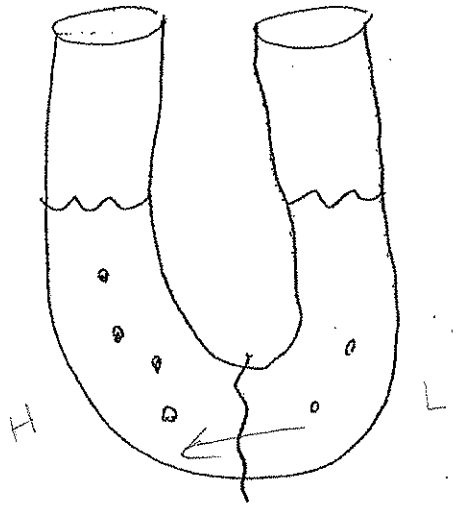
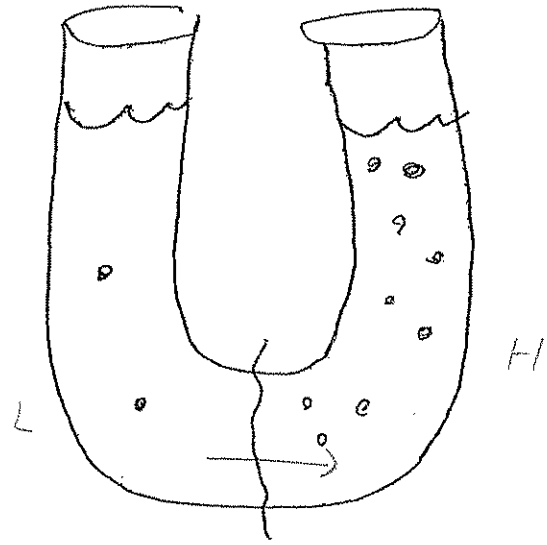
Name Ia H Date _____

According to osmosis, where will water move (Draw an arrow). Label which side is high concentration and low concentration.

1

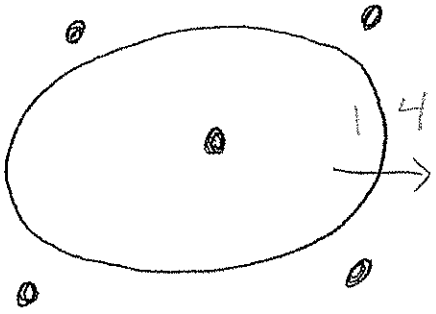


2



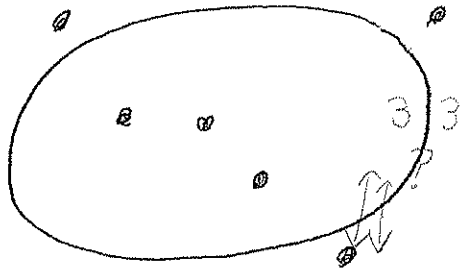
Below, Draw arrows where osmosis occurs and label each hypo, hyper or Iso tonic.

3

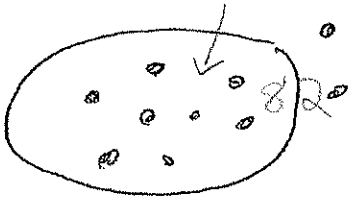


Hyper

4



Iso



Hypo

Tu 12

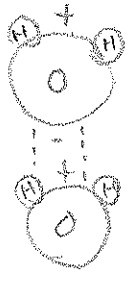
6.2 Water and Diffusion

REVIEW

- Water is one of the most important compounds!
- What is a compound? two or more of an atom bonded
- How is it bonded? Covalently O+H
- Strong or weak bond?
- What is polarity? has poles
- Why is water polar? has positive and negative pole

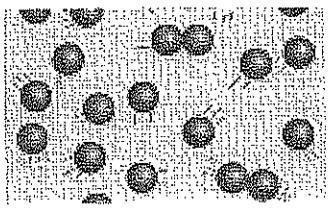
NOTES

- When molecules are polar or charged, they are attracted to (the opposite or the same) charge?
- Below we will draw water and show its polar property and bonds
- EX: water + water = cohesion



- Molecules move differently when they are in the different states of matter. In our notes we will draw the 3 states of matter and describe each state's molecules.

Gas-fast moving and high energy



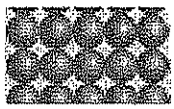
Motion? fast
Energy? high
Shape? none
Example? Helium

Liquid-slow moving and low energy

Slow
some
Container

water

Solid-no movement and no energy



Vibrate

No

Yes

wood

- Diffusion- particles move from concentrated area to not concentrated

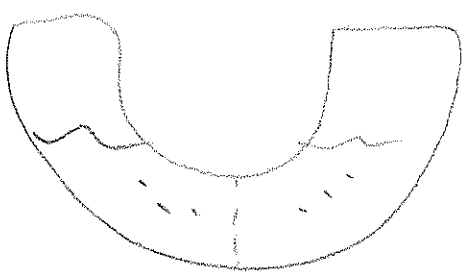
- Dye experiment-(what happens?)

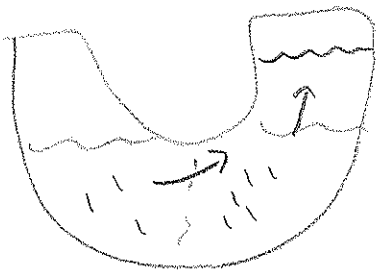
- All liquids act differently with other liquids depending on what they are made of.
-
- What is density? What type of liquids are dense?
  many particles syrup
- What happens when a dense thick liquid was poured into a less dense water solution?
  dense goes to bottom
- What happens when a low density water solution was poured into a low density water solution?
  mix
- Would a pitcher of kool-aid containing 1 packet of mix be denser than a pitcher with 3 mixes? Why?

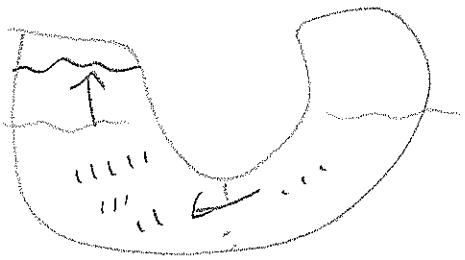
  3 because more flavor particles

- The earth and even your body are mostly made of water (or liquids containing water).
- When things diffuse in and out of your body, they do it using NO energy. Molecules that are diffusible go into and come out of cells freely. Other molecules required energy for the transport in and out of cells.

- What is osmosis? water moves from low concentrated area to more concentrated
- 3 cell situations
- Isotonic- Hypertonic- Hypotonic-







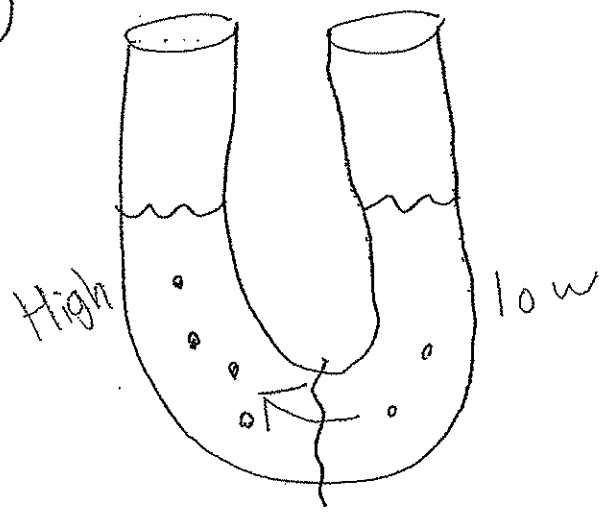
Potato Experiment-(what happened?)

water + dye moved in

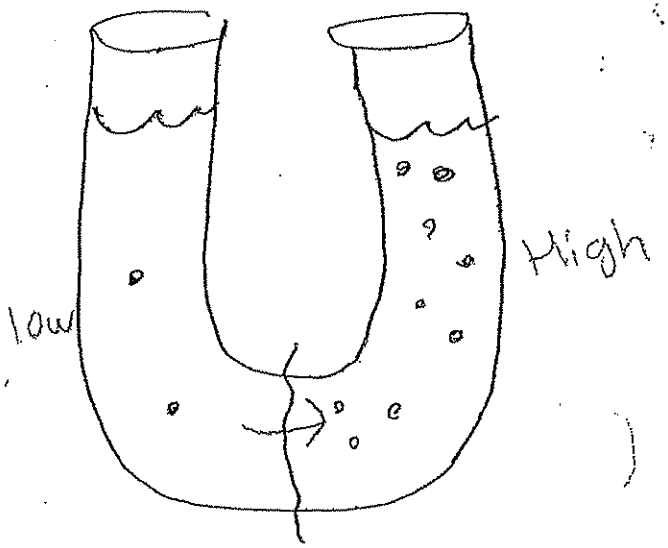
Name Mali (M) Date _____

According to osmosis, where will water move (Draw an arrow). Label which side is high concentration and low concentration.

(1)

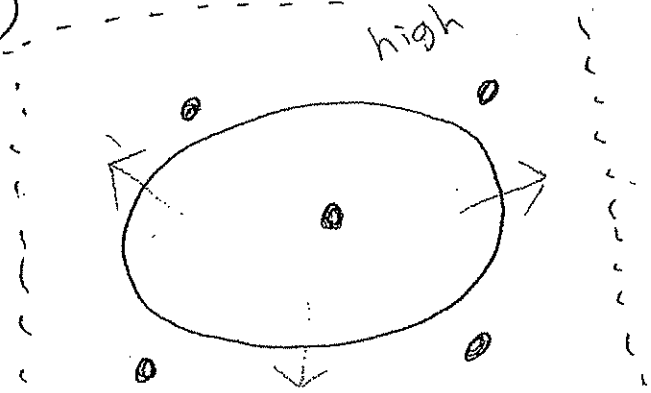


(2)



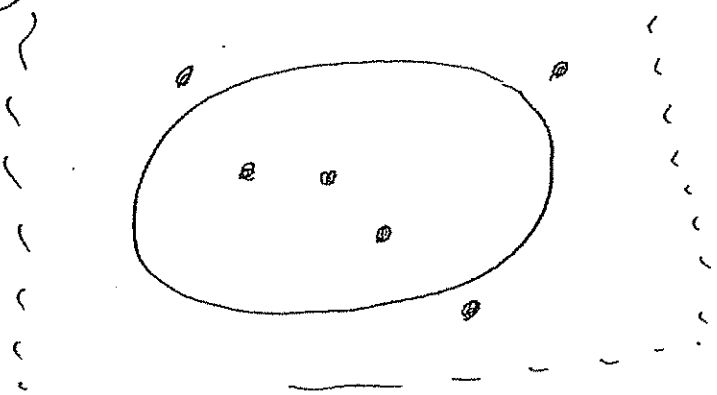
Below, Draw arrows where osmosis occurs and label each hypo, hyper or isotonic.

(3)

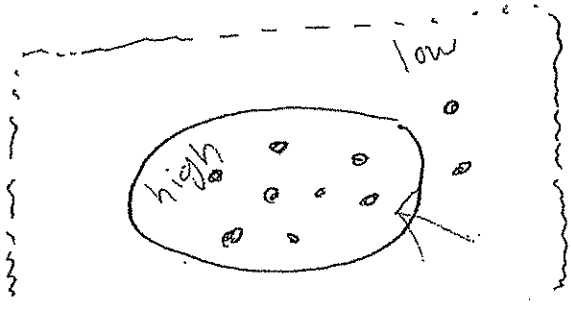


hypertonic

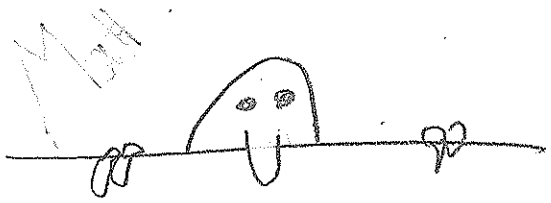
(4)



Isotope



hypotonic



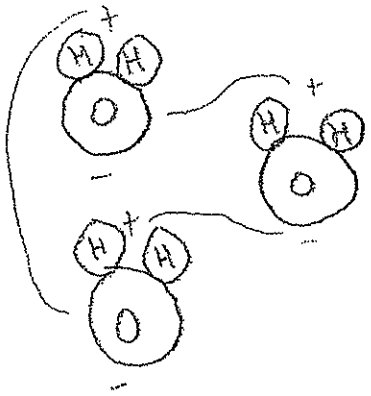
6.2 Water and Diffusion

REVIEW

- Water is one of the most important compounds!
- What is a compound? Two or more atoms of an element bonded
- How is it bonded? covalently
- Strong or weak bond? strong
- What is polarity? when you have a positive and negative side.
- Why is water polar?

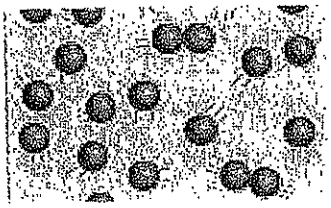
NOTES

- When molecules are polar or charged, they are attracted to (the opposite or the same) charge? opposite
- Below we will draw water and show its polar property and bonds
- EX: water + water = Cohesion



- Molecules move differently when they are in the different states of matter. In our notes we will draw the 3 states of matter and describe each state's molecules.

Gas-fast moving and high energy

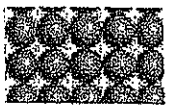


Motion? fast
Energy? high
Shape? none
Example? Oxygen

Liquid-slow moving and low energy

slow
low
shape
water

Solid-no movement and no energy



none
none
Definate
table

- Diffusion-

  The movement of particles from high concentration to a low concentration.
- Dye experiment-(what happens?)

  The water turned colors.

- All liquids act differently with other liquids depending on what they are made of.
-
- What is density? What type of liquids are dense?

  Particles per volume, corn syrup
- What happens when a dense thick liquid was poured into a less dense water solution?

  The more dense goes to the bottom
- What happens when a low density water solution was poured into a low density water solution?

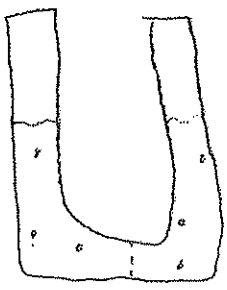
  They will mix
- Would a pitcher of kool-aid containing 1 packet of mix be denser than a pitcher with 3 mixes? Why?

  The second one Theres more

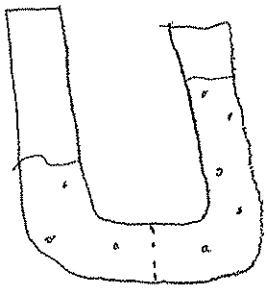
- The earth and even your body are mostly made of water (or liquids containing water).
- When things diffuse in and out of your body, they do it using NO energy. Molecules that are diffusible go into and come out of cells freely. Other molecules required energy for the transport in and out of cells.

- What is osmosis?

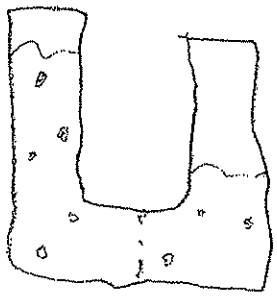
  The movement of water from low concentration to high.
- 3 cell situations
- Isotonic-



Hypertonic-



Hypotonic-



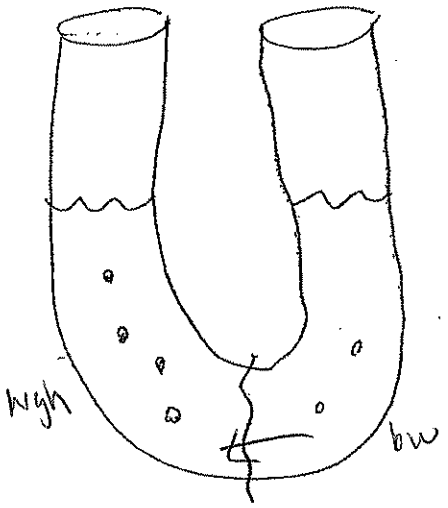
Potato Experiment-(what happened?)

The longer the potatoe was in the dyed water, the more osmosis occured. (greener)

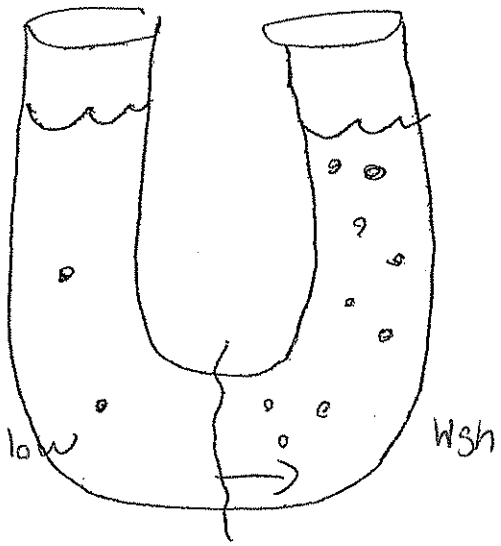
Name Chriss Wills (L) Date _____

According to osmosis, where will water move (Draw an arrow). Label which side is high concentration and low concentration.

(1)



(2)



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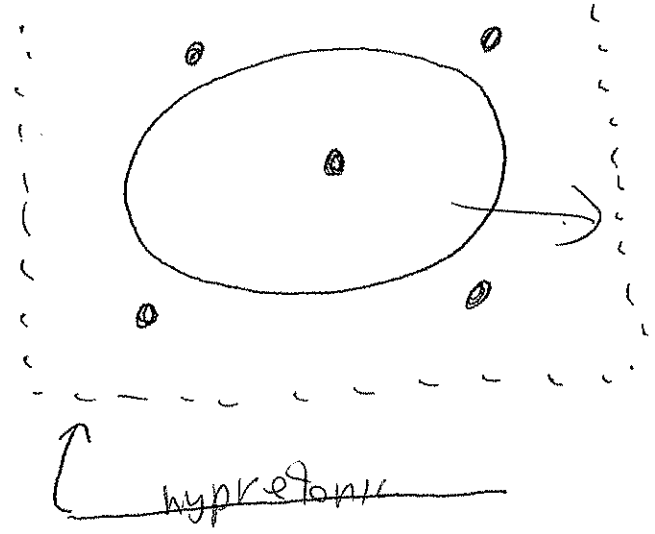
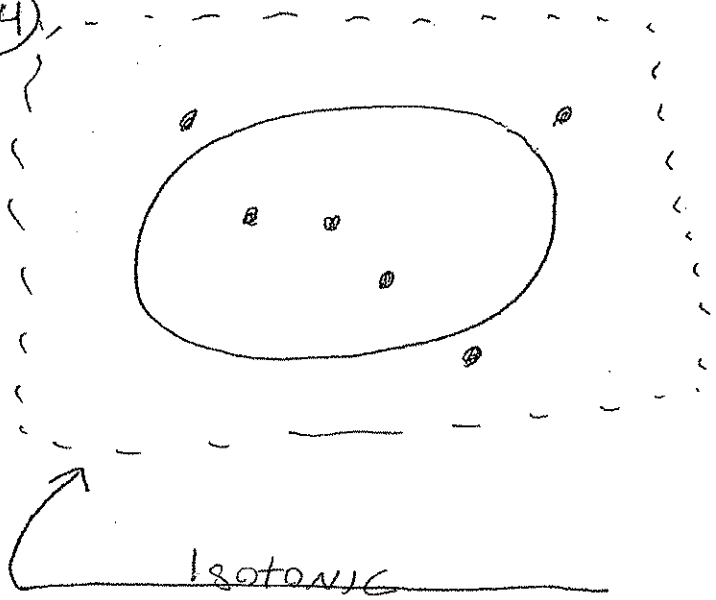
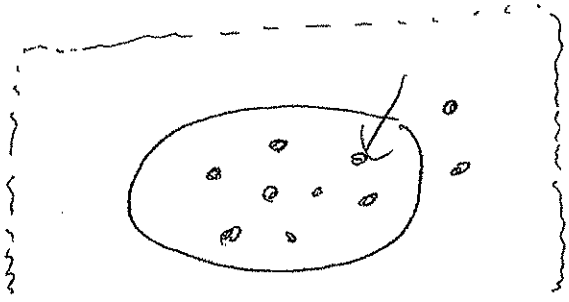
(3)



(4)





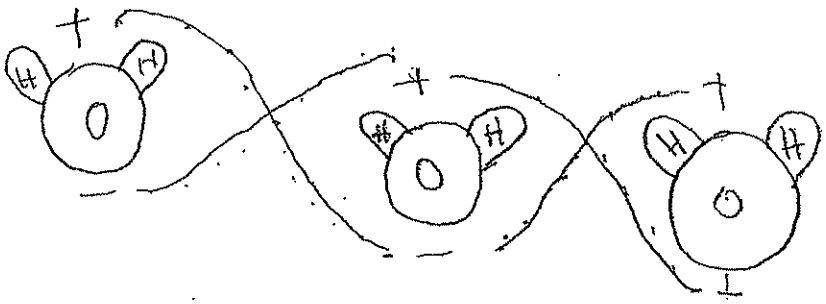
6.2 Water and Diffusion

REVIEW

- Water is one of the most important compounds!
- What is a compound? – two or more atoms together
- How is it bonded? – what is bonded covalently
- Strong or weak bond? strong
- What is polarity? = positive + negative side
- Why is water polar? – because it has a positive + a negative side.

NOTES

- When molecules are polar or charged, they are attracted to (the opposite or the same) charge?
- Below we will draw water and show its polar property and bonds
- EX: water + water = cohesion



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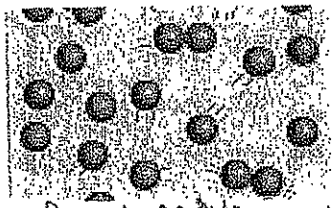
Gas-fast moving and high energy

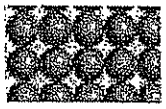


Motion? fast movement
Energy? 100% kenetic
Shape? None
Example? Oxygen

Liquid-slow moving and low energy

moving slowly
50/50
takes shape of container
water

Solid-no movement and no energy



No moving
just vibrate
100% potentic
desk

- Diffusion- movement of particles from high to low concentration.

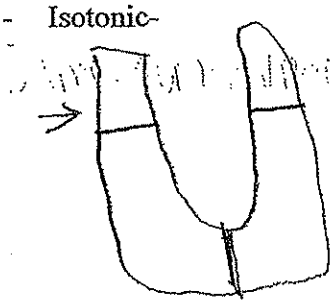
- Dye experiment-(what happens?)
the dye diffuses throughout the water, and changes colors.

- All liquids act differently with other liquids depending on what they are made of.
-
- What is density? What type of liquids are dense? Amount of particles per volume
Oil corn syrup
- What happens when a dense thick liquid was poured into a less dense water solution?
it goes to the bottom
- What happens when a low density water solution was poured into a low density water solution? they mix
- Would a pitcher of kool-aid containing 1 packet of mix be denser than a pitcher with 3 mixes? Why? the pitcher with 3 would be more dense

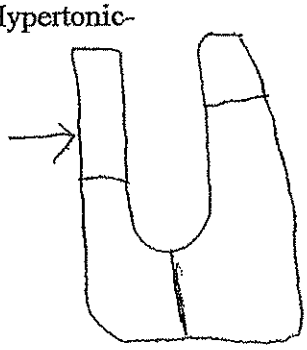
- The earth and even your body are mostly made of water (or liquids containing water).
- When things diffuse in and out of your body, they do it using NO energy. Molecules that are diffusible go into and come out of cells freely. Other molecules required energy for the transport in and out of cells.

- What is osmosis? the movement of water from low to high concentration.
- 3 cell situations

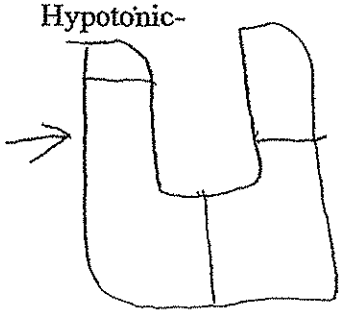
- Isotonic-



Hypertonic-



Hypotonic-



Potato Experiment-(what happened?)
the longer it soaked, the