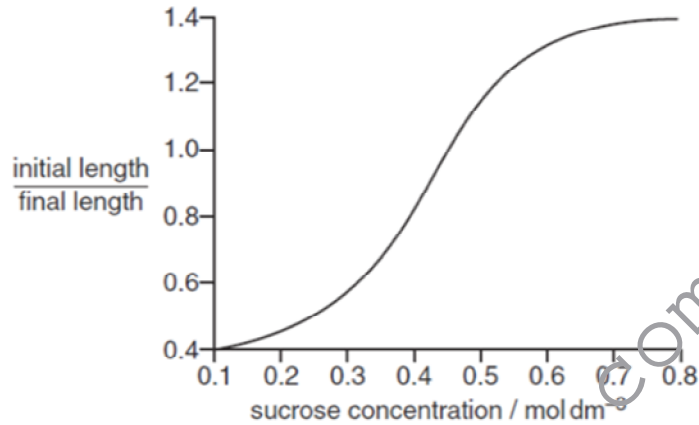


MEGA LECTURE

1.

Strips of plant tissue were immersed in a range of sucrose solutions of different concentrations. Their lengths were measured before immersion and after 30 minutes in the different solutions.

The graph shows the ratio of initial length to final length.

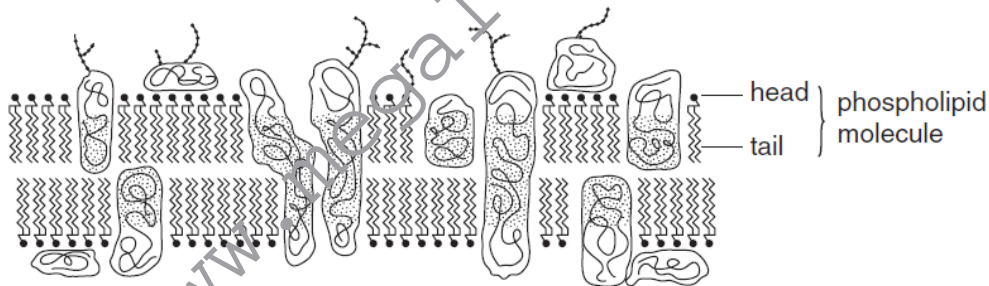


Which concentration of sucrose solution, in mol dm⁻³, has the same water potential as the cell sap before immersion?

- A** 0.1 **B** 0.25 **C** 0.45 **D** 0.8

2.

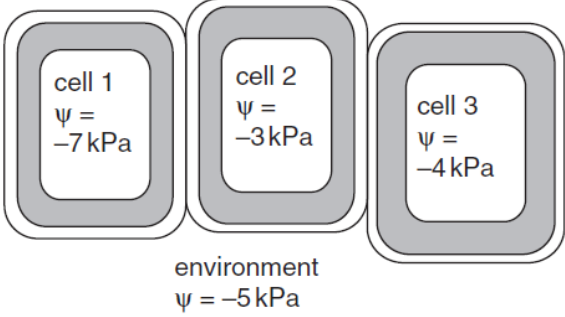
The diagram shows a section of a cell surface membrane.



What causes the phospholipid molecules to be arranged as shown?

- A** The heads are hydrophilic and point towards water molecules.
B The heads are hydrophobic and point away from water molecules.
C The tails are hydrophilic and point away from water molecules.
D The tails are hydrophobic and point towards water molecules.

MEGA LECTURE

3.	<p>6 Many fresh water animals possess vacuoles which contract regularly, expelling excess water.</p> <p>Why do plants living in fresh water not require such vacuoles?</p> <p>A Plant cell sap has a much lower concentration of dissolved solutes than animal cytoplasm.</p> <p>B Plant cell walls are impermeable to water.</p> <p>C The water potential is the same inside and outside the plant cells.</p> <p>D Water movement into plants is controlled by their roots.</p>
4.	<p>The diagram shows the water potential (ψ) in some plant cells and in their environment.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>cell 1 $\psi = -7 \text{ kPa}$</p> <p>cell 2 $\psi = -3 \text{ kPa}$</p> <p>cell 3 $\psi = -4 \text{ kPa}$</p> <p>environment $\psi = -5 \text{ kPa}$</p> </div> <p>Which statement describes the movement of water between these cells and between them and their environment?</p> <p>A All three cells are turgid, so no water moves.</p> <p>B Water moves from cell 1, cell 3 and the environment into cell 2.</p> <p>C Water moves from cell 3 to the environment, and from the environment to cell 1.</p> <p>D Water moves from the environment into cells 1, 2 and 3.</p>
5.	<p>Which process is the movement of molecules that are too large to diffuse in through a cell surface membrane?</p> <p>A active transport</p> <p>B endocytosis</p> <p>C facilitated diffusion</p> <p>D osmosis</p>

MEGA LECTURE

6. A plant cell is placed in a solution with a less negative (higher) water potential than the cell contents.

Which change occurs in the cell and what causes the change?

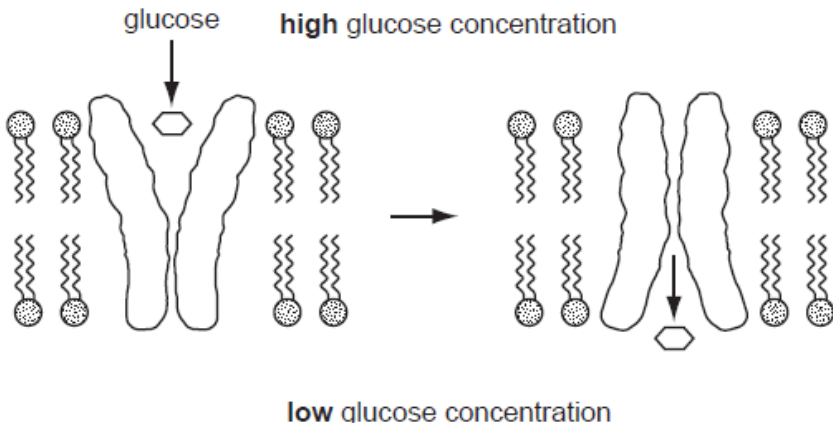
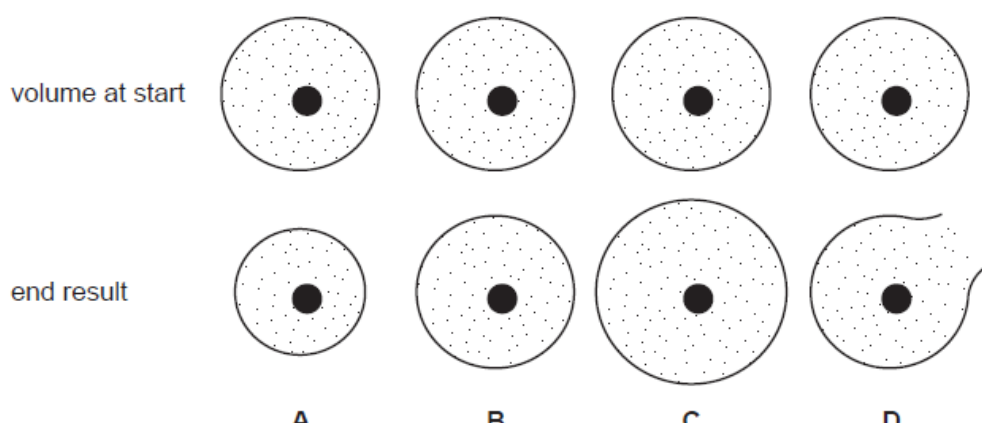
	change	cause
A	cell becomes more flaccid	solution diffuses out of the cell
B	cell becomes more flaccid	water diffuses out of the cell
C	cell becomes more turgid	solution diffuses into cell
D	cell becomes more turgid	water diffuses into cell

7. The diagram shows part of the cell surface membrane.

Which components help to maintain the fluidity of the membrane?

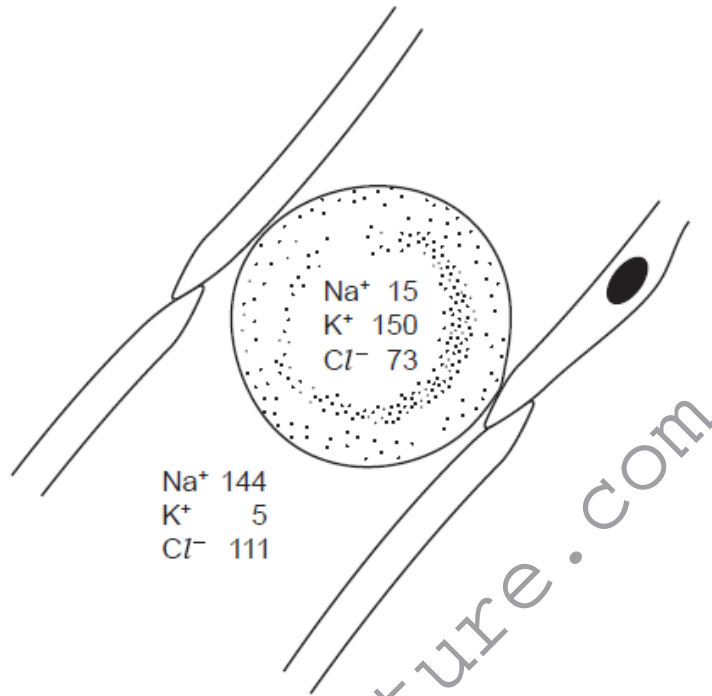
A 1 and 3
B 1 and 4
C 2 and 4
D 3 and 5

MEGA LECTURE

<p>8.</p>	<p>The diagram represents stages in glucose uptake through a cell surface membrane.</p>  <p>Which process is shown?</p> <p>A active transport B facilitated diffusion C osmosis D simple diffusion</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p>Identical animal cells were placed in solutions of differing water potentials. The diagram shows the volume of the cells at the start and the end result.</p> <p>Which cell was placed in the solution with the lowest (most negative) water potential?</p>  <p>A B C D</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>Which molecule prevents the cell surface membrane from becoming too fluid or too rigid?</p> <p>A cholesterol B glycolipid C glycoprotein D phospholipid</p>

MEGA LECTURE

11. The diagram shows a red blood cell and the concentrations of ions, in mmol dm^{-3} , in the plasma and in the cell.

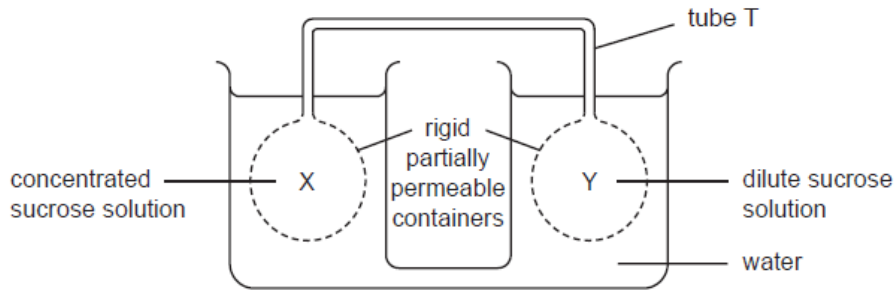


Which ions are actively transported into and out of the cell?

	into cell	out of cell
A	Cl^-	K^+
B	K^+	Na^+
C	Na^+	Cl^-
D	Na^+	K^+

MEGA LECTURE

12. The diagram shows a model which can be used to demonstrate mass flow.



X and Y are filled with sucrose solutions of different concentration, causing water to move in or out of X and Y by osmosis or as a result of hydrostatic pressure. Sucrose solution then moves through the tube T joining X and Y.

Which description of this is correct?

	water potential in X compared with Y	direction of movement of sucrose solution in tube T
A	higher (less negative)	from X to Y
B	higher (less negative)	from Y to X
C	lower (more negative)	from X to Y
D	lower (more negative)	from Y to X

13. Which adaptation would increase the efficiency of active transport of carbohydrates from a plant cell?

- A** areas where the cell wall is thin
- B** increased permeability of the cell wall
- C** large surface area of the cell surface membrane
- D** selective permeability of the vacuole membrane

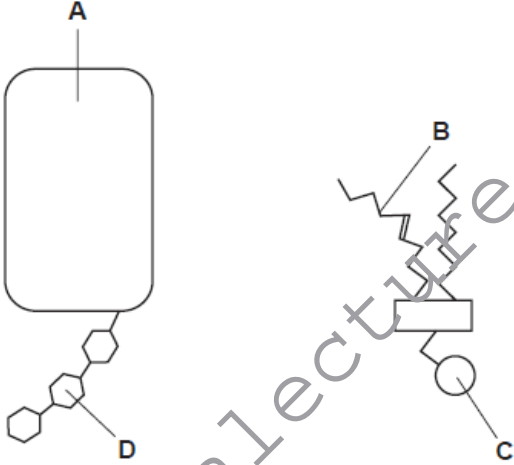
14. Which statement defines active transport?

- A** movement of large molecules through the cell surface membrane into the cytoplasm of a cell
- B** movement of molecules or ions from where they are in a low concentration to where they are in a higher concentration
- C** movement of molecules or ions from where they are in a high concentration to where they are in a lower concentration
- D** net movement of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of higher water potential to one of lower water potential

15. Which pair of factors is inversely proportional to the rate of diffusion?

- A** concentration gradient and size of diffusing molecule
- B** distance over which diffusion occurs and surface area over which diffusion occurs
- C** size of diffusing molecule and distance over which diffusion occurs
- D** surface area over which diffusion occurs and concentration gradient

MEGA LECTURE

16.	<p>When cylinders of potato tissue were immersed in a 0.35 mol dm^{-3} sucrose solution, they showed no change in mass.</p> <p>What will happen when cylinders are immersed in a 0.1 mol dm^{-3} sucrose solution?</p> <p>A The pressure potential of the cells will become more positive.</p> <p>B The solute potential of the cell will become more negative.</p> <p>C The water potential of the cells will become more negative.</p> <p>D The water potential of the solution will become less negative.</p>
17.	<p>The diagrams show two kinds of molecules found in cell surface membranes.</p> <p>Which part affects the fluidity of the membrane?</p>  <p>The image contains two diagrams of molecules found in cell surface membranes. The first diagram shows a phospholipid molecule with a large, rounded head labeled 'A' and a tail labeled 'D'. The second diagram shows a cholesterol molecule with a ring structure labeled 'B' and a hydroxyl group labeled 'C'.</p>

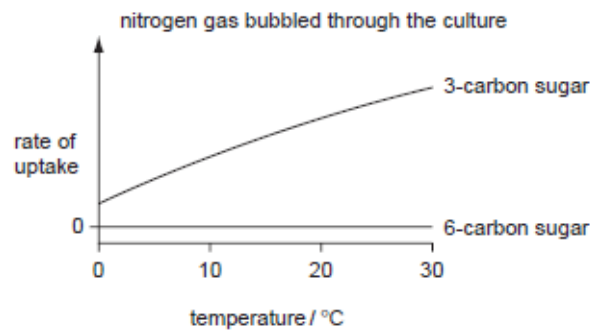
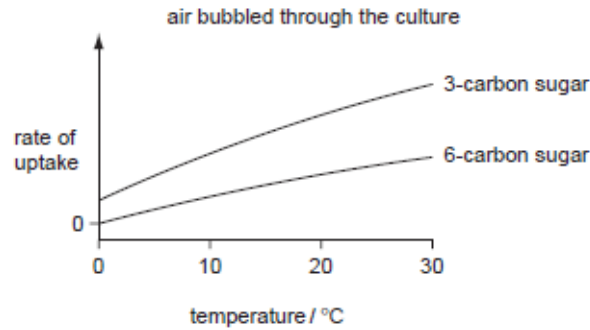
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MEGA LECTURE

18.

8

15 The graphs show the rate of uptake of sugars by a culture of animal cells, under different conditions.



How are the sugars taken up by the cells when air is bubbled through the culture?

	3-carbon sugar	6-carbon sugar
A	active transport	active transport
B	active transport	diffusion
C	diffusion	active transport
D	diffusion	diffusion

19.

Which process allows the movement of molecules that are too large to pass in through a cell surface membrane?

- A** active transport
- B** endocytosis
- C** exocytosis
- D** facilitated diffusion

MEGA LECTURE

20. Membranes in cells include the following components.

- 1 cholesterol
- 2 glycoproteins
- 3 phospholipids
- 4 proteins

Which component is the most important for these functions of membranes?

function	recognising self/ non self	separating dissolved ions	stabilising the hydrophobic layer	transporting ions through membranes
A	1	2	3	4
B	2	3	1	4
C	3	1	4	2
D	3	4	1	2

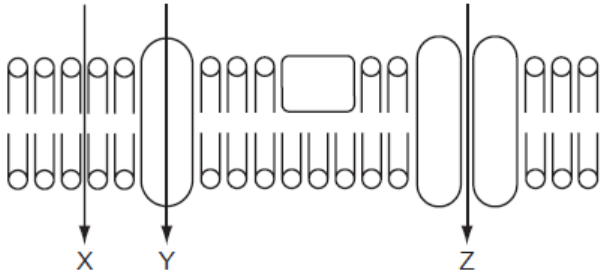
21. Strips of plant tissue were immersed in a range of sucrose solutions of different concentrations. Their lengths were measured before immersion and after 30 minutes in the different solutions.

The graph shows the ratio of initial length to final length.

Which concentration of sucrose solution, in mol dm⁻³, has the same water potential as the cell sap before immersion?

A 0.1 **B** 0.25 **C** 0.45 **D** 0.8

MEGA LECTURE

<p>22.</p>	<p>The diagram shows three routes through which substances can pass across a cell membrane.</p>  <p>Which correctly shows the routes for vitamin D, which is fat soluble, and vitamin C, which is water soluble?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="266 642 737 884"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>vitamin D</th> <th>vitamin C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Y</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Z</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Z</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		vitamin D	vitamin C	A	Y	X	B	X	Z	C	X	Y	D	Z	Y
	vitamin D	vitamin C														
A	Y	X														
B	X	Z														
C	X	Y														
D	Z	Y														
<p>23.</p>	<p>Some viruses are able to bind to the cell surface membrane before entering the host cell.</p> <p>Which sequence of events will lead to a virus invading a cell?</p> <p>A binding to a cholesterol molecule, followed by endocytosis</p> <p>B binding to a glycoprotein receptor, followed by exocytosis</p> <p>C binding to a protein receptor, followed by endocytosis</p> <p>D binding to the hydrophilic portion of a phospholipid, followed by exocytosis</p>															
<p>24.</p>	<p>Which statement about the fluid mosaic model of membrane structure is correct?</p> <p>A The less unsaturated the fatty acid tails of the phospholipid, the more fluid the membrane.</p> <p>B The more unsaturated the fatty acid tails of the phospholipid, the more fluid the membrane.</p> <p>C The higher the temperature, the less fluid the membrane.</p> <p>D The lower the temperature, the more fluid the membrane.</p>															
<p>25.</p>	<p>Which pair of factors is inversely proportional to the rate of diffusion?</p> <p>A concentration gradient and surface area over which diffusion occurs</p> <p>B distance over which diffusion occurs and size of diffusing molecule</p> <p>C size of diffusing molecule and concentration gradient</p> <p>D surface area over which diffusion occurs and distance over which diffusion occurs</p>															

MEGA LECTURE

26.

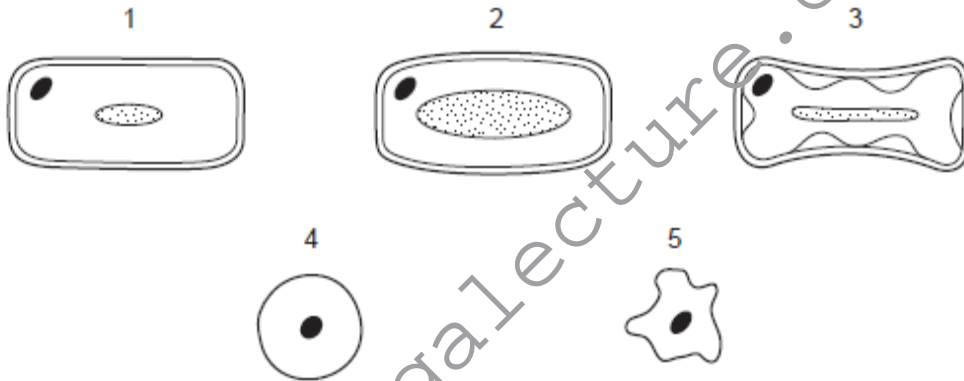
Which processes allow movement into and out of a cell?

- 1 active transport
- 2 diffusion
- 3 facilitated diffusion
- 4 osmosis

- A** 2 and 4 only
- B** 1, 2 and 3 only
- C** 1, 3 and 4 only
- D** 1, 2, 3 and 4

27.

Some plant and animal cells were placed in different solutions and the results are shown.



Which cells were placed in which solution?

	1.0 mol dm ⁻³ sucrose	0.1 mol dm ⁻³ salt solution
A	1 and 2	3 and 5
B	1 and 4	3
C	2 and 4	1 and 3
D	3 and 5	2 and 4

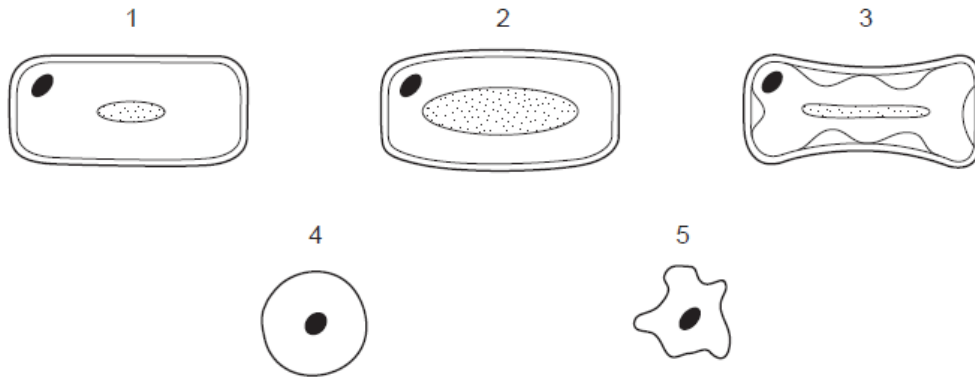
MEGA LECTURE

28. Which processes allow movement into and out of a cell?

- 1 active transport
- 2 diffusion
- 3 facilitated diffusion
- 4 osmosis

- A** 2 and 4 only
- B** 1, 2 and 3 only
- C** 1, 3 and 4 only
- D** 1, 2, 3 and 4

29. Some plant and animal cells were placed in different solutions and the results are shown.



Which cells were placed in which solution?

	1.0 mol dm ⁻³ sucrose	0.1 mol dm ⁻³ salt solution
A	1 and 2	3 and 5
B	1 and 4	3
C	2 and 4	1 and 3
D	3 and 5	2 and 4

MEGA LECTURE

30. Some plant and animal cells were placed in different solutions and the results are shown.

Which cells were placed in which solution?

	1.0 mol dm ⁻³ sucrose	0.1 mol dm ⁻³ salt solution
A	1 and 2	3 and 5
B	1 and 4	3
C	2 and 4	1 and 3
D	3 and 5	2 and 4

31. Which processes allow movement into and out of a cell?

- 1 active transport
- 2 diffusion
- 3 facilitated diffusion
- 4 osmosis

A 2 and 4 only
B 1, 2 and 3 only
C 1, 3 and 4 only
D 1, 2, 3 and 4

32. What is correct for the cell surface membrane and membranes within cells?

A Both allow intracellular transport.
B Both are stabilised by glycoproteins.
C Both have sites for enzyme attachment.
D Both protect cells from the contents of lysosomes.

●
●
●
MEGA LECTURE

33. What supports the view that a membrane protein is involved in active transport?

A It allows movement of molecules across a membrane if concentration differences exist.
B It can only function if mitochondria are supplied with sufficient oxygen.
C It has a tertiary structure with a binding site with a specific shape.
D It is found in the cell surface membranes and the mitochondrial membranes.

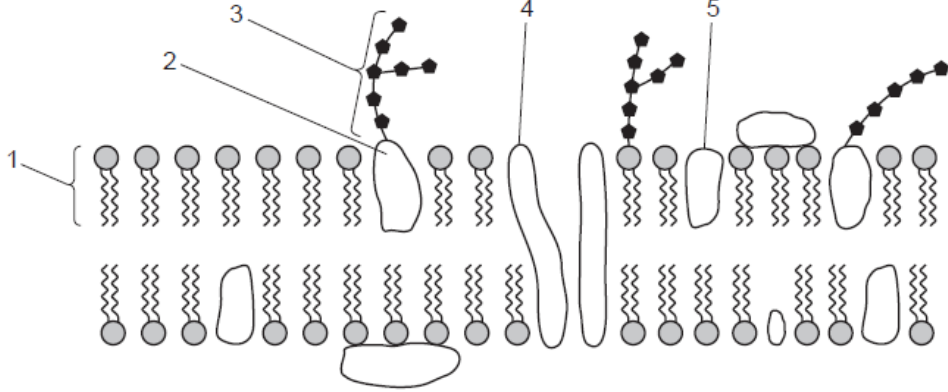
34. Strips of plant tissue were immersed in a range of sucrose solutions of different concentrations. Their lengths were measured before immersion and after 30 minutes.

The graph shows the ratio of initial length to final length.

What is a correct description of the change in the cells and in their water potential as the sucrose concentration increases?

	change in the cells	change in the water potential
A	less turgid	more negative
B	less turgid	less negative
C	more turgid	less negative
D	more turgid	more negative

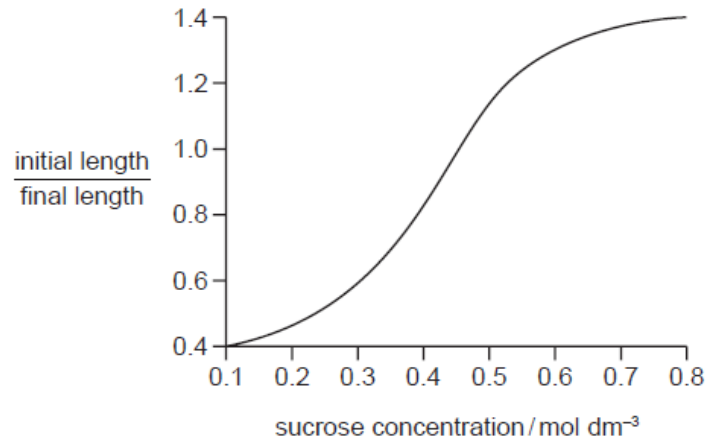
MEGA LECTURE

<p>35.</p>	<p>The diagram shows part of a cell surface membrane.</p>  <p>Which molecules have both hydrophobic and hydrophilic regions?</p> <p>A 1 and 5 only B 1, 3 and 5 only C 1, 2, 4 and 5 only D 2, 3 and 4 only</p>
<p>36.</p>	<p>Increasing which type of bond helps to increase the fluidity of the cell surface membrane?</p> <p>A C—O—C B C—N C C=C D hydrogen</p>
<p>37.</p>	<p>When cylinders of potato tissue were immersed in a 0.35 mol dm^{-3} sucrose solution, they showed no change in mass.</p> <p>What will happen when cylinders are immersed in a 0.1 mol dm^{-3} sucrose solution?</p> <p>A The pressure potential of the cells will become more positive. B The solute potential of the cell will become more negative. C The water potential of the cells will become more negative. D The water potential of the solution will become less negative.</p>
<p>38.</p>	<p>What supports the view that a membrane protein is involved in active transport?</p> <p>A It allows movement of molecules across a membrane if concentration differences exist. B It can only function if mitochondria are supplied with sufficient oxygen. C It has a tertiary structure with a binding site with a specific shape. D It is found in the cell surface membranes and the mitochondrial membranes.</p>

MEGA LECTURE

39. Strips of plant tissue were immersed in a range of sucrose solutions of different concentrations. Their lengths were measured before immersion and after 30 minutes.

The graph shows the ratio of initial length to final length.



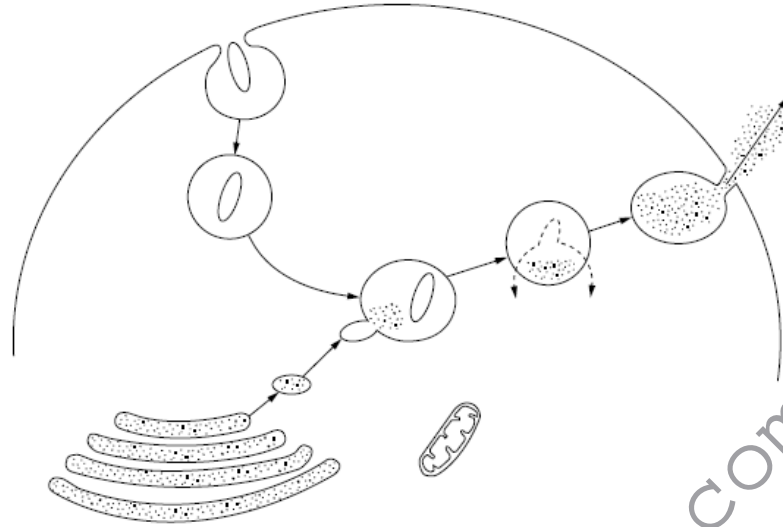
What is a correct description of the change in the cells and in their water potential as the sucrose concentration increases?

	change in the cells	change in the water potential
A	less turgid	more negative
B	less turgid	less negative
C	more turgid	less negative
D	more turgid	more negative

MEGA LECTURE

40.

The diagram shows several processes taking place in a cell.

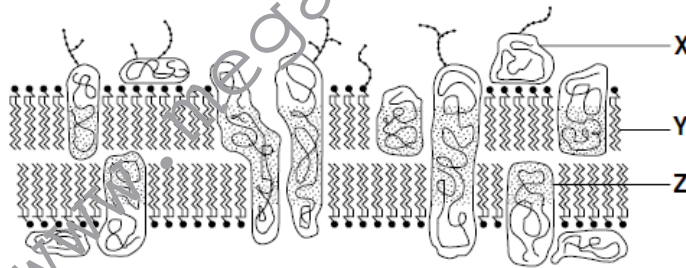


Which processes are shown in the diagram and involve the cell surface membrane of the cell?

- A active transport and diffusion
- B diffusion and osmosis
- C endocytosis and exocytosis
- D endocytosis and osmosis

41.



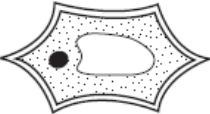
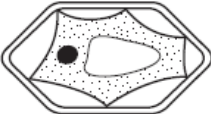
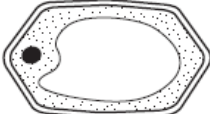
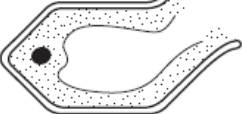
The diagram shows part of a cell surface membrane.



Which labels are correct?

	glycoprotein	phospholipid	protein
A	X	Y	Z
B	Y	Z	X
C	Y	X	Z
D	Z	Y	X

MEGA LECTURE

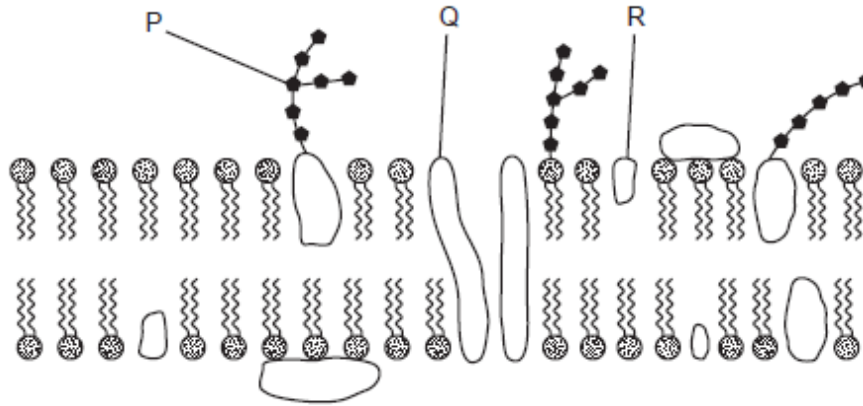
<p>42.</p>	<p>Which adaptation would increase the efficiency of active transport of carbohydrates from a plant cell?</p> <p>A areas where the cell wall is thin B increased permeability of the cell wall C large surface area of the cell surface membrane D large volume of the cell vacuole</p>
<p>43.</p>	<p>Turgid plant tissue is placed in a solution which has the same solute potential as the contents of the cells. The diagram shows a cell after one hour.</p>  <p>Which equation describes the value of the pressure potential for this cell?</p> <p>A pressure potential = solute potential of the cell B pressure potential = solute potential of the external solution C pressure potential = water potential of the cell D pressure potential = zero</p>
<p>44.</p>	<p>Which part of a phospholipid molecule makes up most of the thickness of a cell surface membrane?</p> <p>A glycerol B hydrocarbon chains C hydrophilic head D phosphate group</p>
<p>45.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a plant cell.</p>  <p>The plant cell is put into a solution with a water potential less negative (higher) than the cell contents.</p> <p>What will happen to the appearance of the cell?</p> <p>A  B  C  D </p>

MEGA LECTURE

46.	<p>Which structures are present in large numbers at sites of active transport?</p> <p>A Golgi bodies B lysosomes C mitochondria D rough endoplasmic reticulum</p>																				
47.	<p>What are the features of facilitated diffusion?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="264 506 1175 772"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>uses protein channels in membrane</th> <th>uses ATP</th> <th>molecules move down a concentration gradient</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		uses protein channels in membrane	uses ATP	molecules move down a concentration gradient	A	x	✓	x	B	x	x	✓	C	✓	x	✓	D	✓	✓	x
	uses protein channels in membrane	uses ATP	molecules move down a concentration gradient																		
A	x	✓	x																		
B	x	x	✓																		
C	✓	x	✓																		
D	✓	✓	x																		
48.	<p>The table shows three processes that contribute to transport across cell surface membranes.</p> <p>Which processes are the result of random movement of molecules?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="280 926 945 1167"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>diffusion</th> <th>endocytosis</th> <th>osmosis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>x</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>key ✓ = random x = non random</p>		diffusion	endocytosis	osmosis	A	x	x	x	B	x	✓	✓	C	✓	x	✓	D	✓	✓	x
	diffusion	endocytosis	osmosis																		
A	x	x	x																		
B	x	✓	✓																		
C	✓	x	✓																		
D	✓	✓	x																		
49.	<p>Red blood cells were placed in a solution of sodium chloride with a water potential higher (less negative) than the cell contents. Haemoglobin was released from the cells.</p> <p>By what process was the haemoglobin released?</p> <p>A active transport B exocytosis C facilitated diffusion D lysis of cell</p>																				

MEGA LECTURE

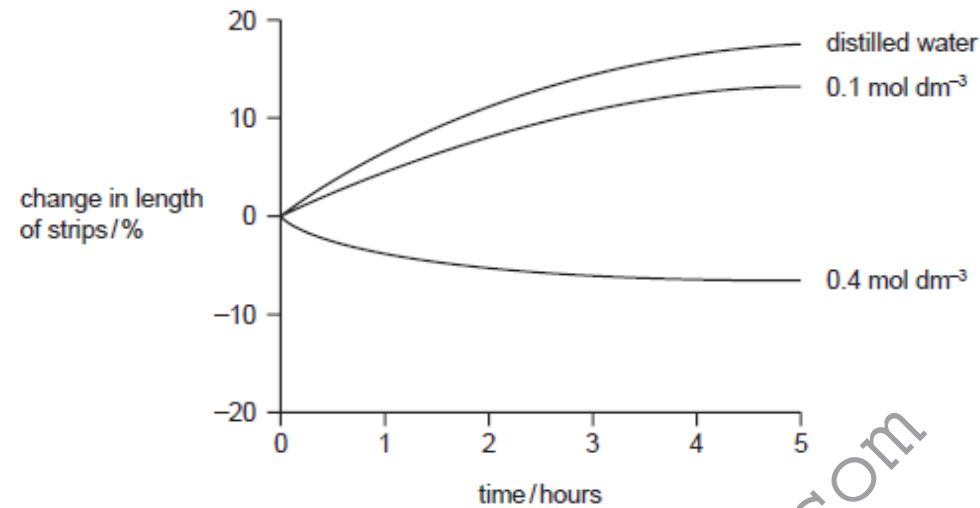
50. The diagram shows part of a cell surface membrane.



What is the correct function for each of the structures labelled?

	regulates membrane fluidity	forms hydrogen bonds with water to stabilise membrane	transports ions and large polar molecules
A	R	R	Q
B	P	Q	R
C	Q	R	P
D	R	P	Q

MEGA LECTURE

<p>51.</p>	<p>Strips of potato tuber tissue were immersed in distilled water or in sucrose solutions of different concentrations. The graph shows the percentage change in length of the strips.</p>  <p>Which statement explains the change that occurred in the potato strips immersed in 0.1 mol dm⁻³ sucrose solution?</p> <p>A Sucrose molecules diffused into the potato cells. B Sucrose molecules were actively transported into the potato cells. C The water potential of the sucrose solution was less negative than the water potential inside the cells. D The water potential of the sucrose solution was more negative than the water potential inside the cells.</p>
<p>52.</p>	<p>Which process would allow the movement of large protein molecules out of the cell?</p> <p>A active transport B exocytosis C facilitated diffusion D phagocytosis</p>

MEGA LECTURE

53. An investigation was carried out into the effect of various chemicals on the permeability of the plasma membrane and tonoplast of beetroot cells. Beetroot cell vacuoles contain a red pigment, which cannot pass out of the cells because it cannot diffuse through their tonoplasts and plasma membranes.

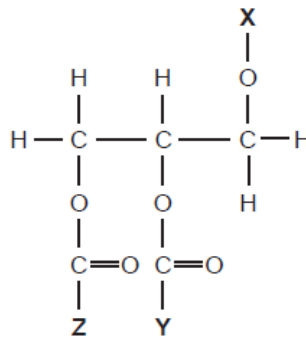
1 cm³ cubes were cut from beetroot and washed in running water for twenty minutes to remove any pigment released from damaged cells.

They were then placed in different solutions and the results observed. In each case the solution turned red.

What shows the correct behaviour of phospholipids and proteins in different solutions?

	solution	phospholipids dissolve	solution	protein denatures
A	dilute HCl	✓	water at 40°C	✓
B	dilute HCl	✓	ethanol	✓
C	ethanol	✓	dilute HCl	✓
D	water at 40°C	✓	ethanol	✓

54. The diagram shows a phospholipid molecule.



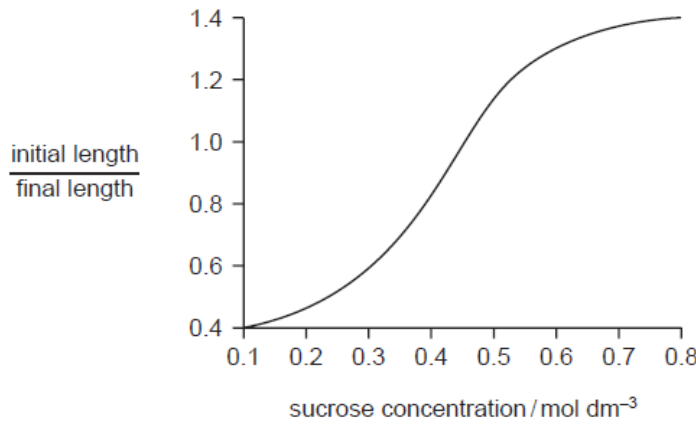
What are X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
A	hydrocarbon chain	hydrocarbon chain	phosphate-containing group
B	hydrocarbon chain	glycerol	phosphate-containing group
C	phosphate-containing group	hydrocarbon chain	hydrocarbon chain
D	phosphate-containing group	glycerol	hydrocarbon chain

MEGA LECTURE

55. Strips of plant tissue were immersed in a range of sucrose solutions of different concentrations. Their lengths were measured before immersion and after 30 minutes.

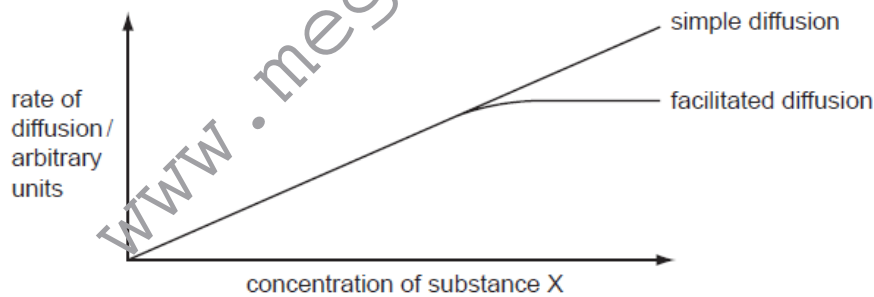
The graph shows the ratio of initial length to final length.



What is a correct description of the change in the cells and in their water potential as the sucrose concentration increases?

	change in the cells	change in the water potential
A	more turgid	less negative
B	less turgid	more negative
C	more turgid	more negative
D	less turgid	less negative

56. The graph shows rates of simple diffusion and facilitated diffusion, of substance X across a cell surface membrane, as the concentration of substance X increases.



Why does the rate of facilitated diffusion level off whereas the rate of simple diffusion does not?

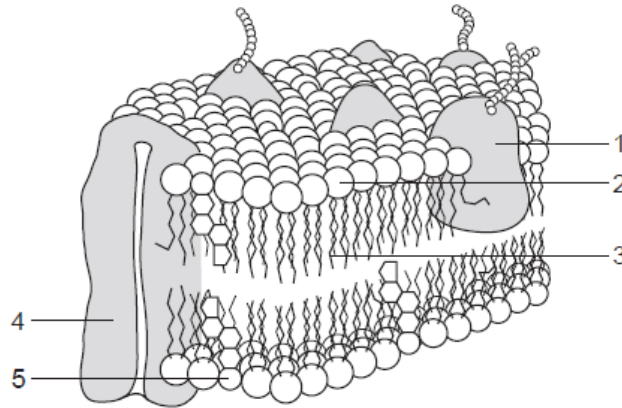
- A** Facilitated diffusion is limited by the number of protein channels in the membrane.
- B** Facilitated diffusion is limited by the number of protein pumps in the membrane.
- C** Facilitated diffusion requires ATP which will eventually be used up.
- D** Only facilitated diffusion is affected by the kinetic energy of the molecules that are diffusing.


MEGA LECTURE

57.	<p>Which part of a phospholipid molecule makes up most of the thickness of a cell surface membrane?</p> <p>A glycerol B hydrocarbon chains C hydrophilic head D phosphate group</p>																						
58.	<p>The water potential of three adjacent plant cells is shown.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">X -250 kPa</td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Y -1000 kPa</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Z -4000 kPa</td> </tr> </table> </div> <p>In which direction will water move?</p> <p>A from cell X to cell Y and then cell Z only B from cell X to both cells Y and Z C from cell Z to cell Y and then cell X only D from cell Z to both cells Y and X</p>	X -250 kPa	Y -1000 kPa	Z -4000 kPa																			
X -250 kPa	Y -1000 kPa																						
Z -4000 kPa																							
59.	<p>The table shows three processes that contribute to transport across cell surface membranes.</p> <p>Which processes are the result of random movement of molecules?</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">diffusion</th> <th style="width: 20%;">endocytosis</th> <th style="width: 20%;">osmosis</th> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>x</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>x</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>x</i></td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 10px;"> key ✓ = random <i>x</i> = non random </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>x</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>x</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>x</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		diffusion	endocytosis	osmosis		A	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	key ✓ = random <i>x</i> = non random	B	<i>x</i>	✓	✓	C	✓	<i>x</i>	✓	D	✓	✓	<i>x</i>
	diffusion	endocytosis	osmosis																				
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B	<i>x</i>	✓	✓																				
C	✓	<i>x</i>	✓																				
D	✓	✓	<i>x</i>																				
60.	<p>The epithelial cells of people with cystic fibrosis have a defect in the structure of the cell surface membrane. The ability of the cell to transport chloride ions out of the cell is affected.</p> <p>Which membrane component is involved?</p> <p>A cholesterol B glycolipid C phospholipid D protein</p>																						

MEGA LECTURE

61. The diagram shows part of the cell surface membrane.



Which components help to maintain the fluidity of the membrane?

- A** 1 and 3 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 4 **D** 3 and 5

62. Four solutions, with different water potentials are listed.

- 1 endodermal cell solution
- 2 root hair cell solution
- 3 soil water solution
- 4 solution in a xylem vessel

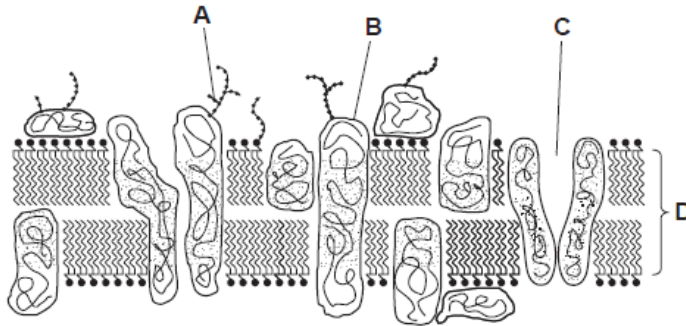
Which list has the solutions in order from the highest (least negative) water potential to the lowest (most negative) water potential?

	highest	→	lowest	
A	1	2	3	4
B	2	4	1	3
C	3	2	1	4
D	4	1	3	2

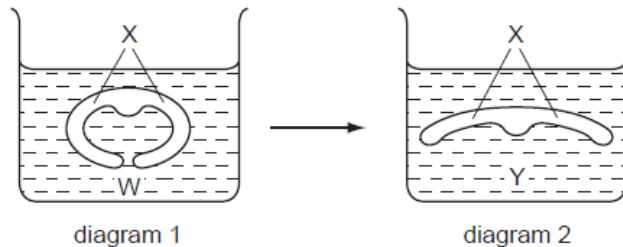
MEGA LECTURE

63. Cystic fibrosis is a disease where Cl^- ions are unable to be transported into cells.

Which structure in the cell surface membrane is faulty?



64. Diagrams 1 and 2 show how the transverse section through a leaf changes when moved from one solution W to a different solution Y.

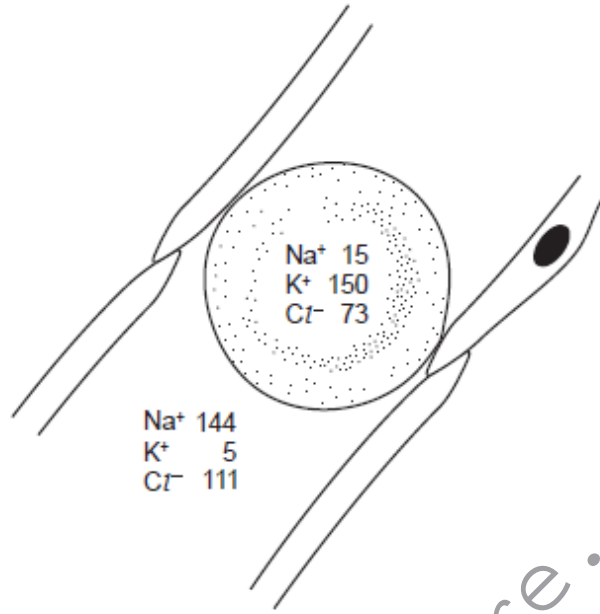


How has the water potential changed in diagram 2?

	difference in cells at X in solution Y compared to the same cells in solution W	difference in solution Y compared to solution W
A	less negative	less negative
B	less negative	more negative
C	more negative	less negative
D	more negative	more negative

MEGA LECTURE

65. The diagram shows a red blood cell and the concentrations of ions, in mmol dm^{-3} , in the plasma and in the cell.



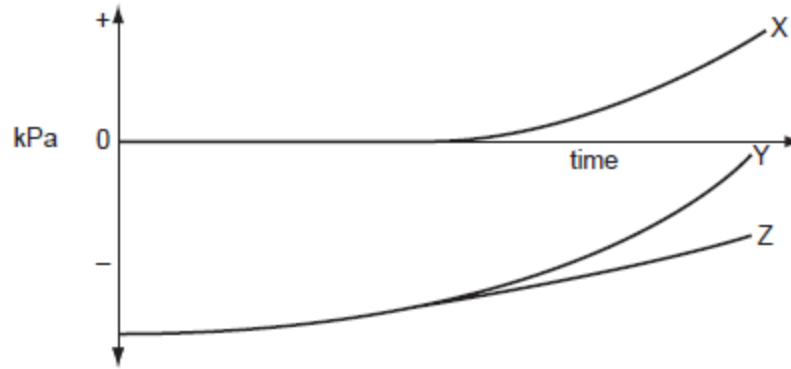
Which ions are actively transported into and out of the cell?

	into cell	out of cell
A	Cl^-	K^+
B	K^+	Na^+
C	Na^+	Cl^-
D	Na^+	K^+

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MEGA LECTURE

66. The diagram shows the changes in pressure potential (Ψ_p), solute potential (Ψ_s) and water potential (Ψ) when a plasmolysed plant cell is placed in pure water.

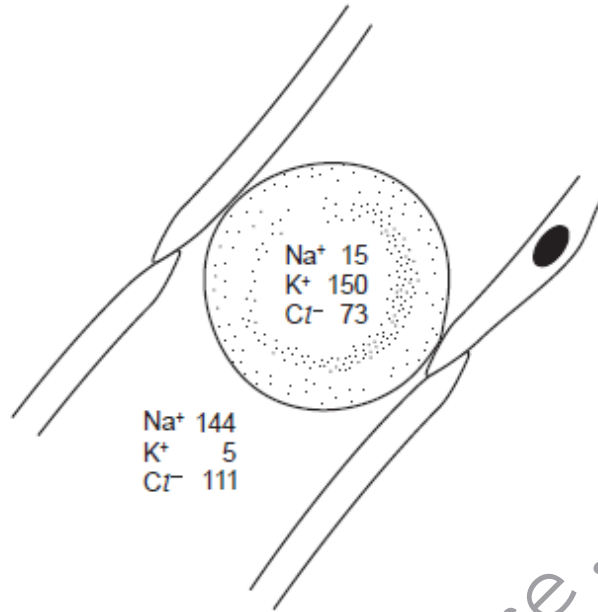


Which shows the correct curves for each potential?

	X	Y	Z
A	Ψ	Ψ_p	Ψ_s
B	Ψ_p	Ψ_s	Ψ
C	Ψ_s	Ψ	Ψ_p
D	Ψ_p	Ψ	Ψ_s

MEGA LECTURE

67. The diagram shows a red blood cell and the concentrations of ions, in mmol dm^{-3} , in the plasma and in the cell.



Which ions are actively transported into and out of the cell?

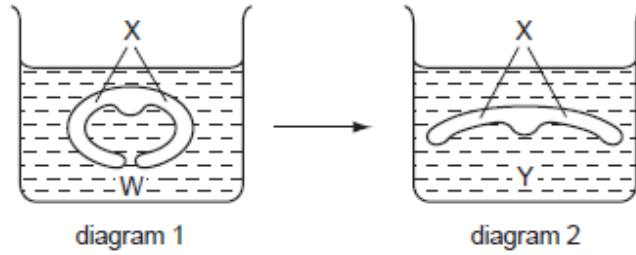
	into cell	out of cell
A	Cl^-	K^+
B	K^+	Na^+
C	Na^+	Cl^-
D	Na^+	K^+

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MEGA LECTURE

68.

Diagrams 1 and 2 show how the transverse section through a leaf changes when moved from one solution W to a different solution Y.



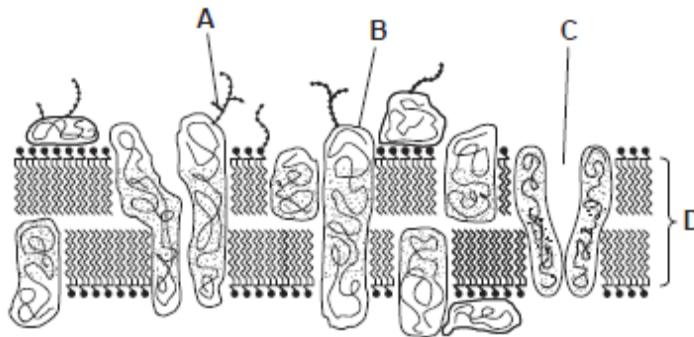
How has the water potential changed in diagram 2?

	difference in cells at X in solution Y compared to the same cells in solution W	difference in solution Y compared to solution W
A	less negative	less negative
B	less negative	more negative
C	more negative	less negative
D	more negative	more negative

69.

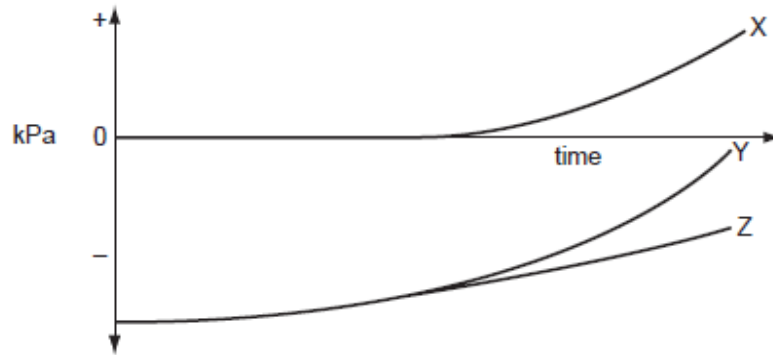
Cystic fibrosis is a disease where Cl^- ions are unable to be transported into cells.

Which structure in the cell surface membrane is faulty?



●
●
●
MEGA LECTURE

70. The diagram shows the changes in pressure potential (Ψ_P), solute potential (Ψ_S) and water potential (Ψ) when a plasmolysed plant cell is placed in pure water.



Which shows the correct curves for each potential?

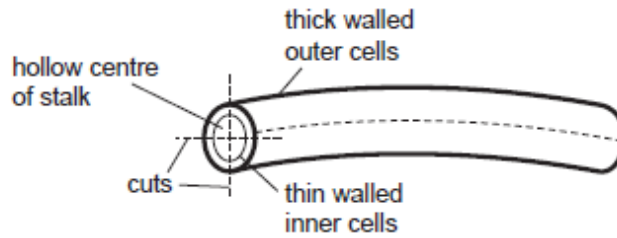
	X	Y	Z
A	Ψ	Ψ_P	Ψ_S
B	Ψ_P	Ψ_S	Ψ
C	Ψ_S	Ψ	Ψ_P
D	Ψ_P	Ψ	Ψ_S

71. Which molecules, found in the cell surface membrane, have the properties listed?

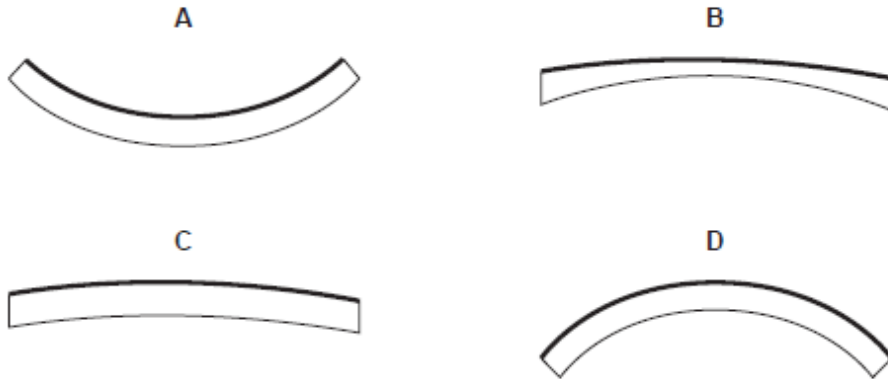
	act as receptor sites for hormones	form hydrogen bonds with water	recognise antibodies
A	cholesterol and proteins	phospholipids and cholesterol	proteins and glycolipids
B	glycolipids and glycoproteins	glycolipids and glycoproteins	glycolipids and glycoproteins
C	phospholipids and cholesterol	proteins and glycolipids	cholesterol and proteins
D	proteins and glycolipids	cholesterol and proteins	phospholipids and cholesterol

MEGA LECTURE

72. The stalk of a dandelion is a hollow tube. Pieces of the stalk are cut as shown and placed in sucrose solutions of different water potentials.



Which diagram shows the piece that is placed in the sucrose solution with the highest water potential?



73. In an investigation, four sucrose solutions were separated from each other by partially permeable membranes.

- 1 1.1 mol dm^{-3}
- 2 0.8 mol dm^{-3}
- 3 0.5 mol dm^{-3}
- 4 0.1 mol dm^{-3}

Which shows the direction in which water will move between the solutions?

- A** from 1 and 2 to 3 and 4
- B** from 2 and 3 to 1
- C** from 1 to 3
- D** from 2 to 4

MEGA LECTURE

74. The diagram shows the transport of ions across the cell surface membrane. Inside the cell there is a low concentration of sodium ions (Na^+) and a high concentration of potassium ions (K^+). Outside the cell there is a low concentration of K^+ and a high concentration of Na^+ .

The carrier molecule is a pump which exchanges Na^+ for K^+ ions.

Which ionic movements are represented by the arrows?

	active transport of K^+	active transport of Na^+	diffusion of Na^+	diffusion of K^+
A	2	3	1	4
B	2	3	4	1
C	3	2	1	4
D	3	2	4	1

75. Plant cells were immersed in solutions of different water potential and left for one hour.

Which row shows the effect of the different solutions on the plant cells?

	water potential of solution compared to plant cells		
	less negative	equal	more negative
A	flaccid	turgid	unchanged
B	flaccid	unchanged	turgid
C	turgid	unchanged	flaccid
D	unchanged	flaccid	turgid

76. Which molecules, found in cell surface membranes, contribute to cell recognition?

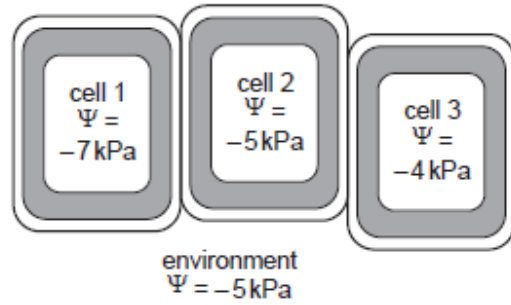
1 glycolipids
2 glycoproteins
3 phospholipids

A 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only

MEGA LECTURE

77.

The diagram shows the water potential (Ψ) in some plant cells and in their environment.



Which statements are correct for this situation?

- 1 Water moves into and out of all three cells.
- 2 There is a net movement of water into cell 1.
- 3 There is no movement of water from the environment to cell 2.
- 4 Water moves out of cell 3 so it becomes plasmolysed.

A 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 3 **C** 2 and 4 **D** 3 and 4

78.

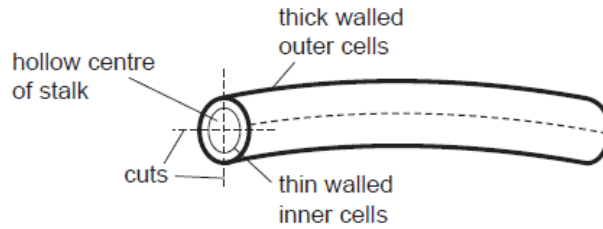
Which molecules, found in the cell surface membrane, have the properties listed?

	act as receptor sites for hormones	form hydrogen bonds with water	recognise antibodies
A	cholesterol and proteins	phospholipids and cholesterol	proteins and glycolipids
B	glycolipids and glycoproteins	glycolipids and glycoproteins	glycolipids and glycoproteins
C	phospholipids and cholesterol	proteins and glycolipids	cholesterol and proteins
D	proteins and glycolipids	cholesterol and proteins	phospholipids and cholesterol

MEGA LECTURE

79.

The stalk of a dandelion is a hollow tube. Pieces of the stalk are cut as shown and placed in sucrose solutions of different water potentials.



Which diagram shows the piece that is placed in the sucrose solution with the highest water potential?



80.

In an investigation, four sucrose solutions were separated from each other by partially permeable membranes.

- 1 1.1 mol dm⁻³
- 2 0.8 mol dm⁻³
- 3 0.5 mol dm⁻³
- 4 0.1 mol dm⁻³

Which shows the direction in which water will move between the solutions?

- A from 1 and 2 to 3 and 4
- B from 2 and 3 to 1
- C from 1 to 3
- D from 2 to 4

MEGA LECTURE

81.	<p>Single-celled animals that live in fresh water have a vacuole that contracts regularly to remove excess water. Single-celled plants that live in fresh water do not have a similar vacuole.</p> <p>Which statement explains why only these animals need this vacuole?</p> <p>A Plant cell cytoplasm and animal cell cytoplasm both have a lower water potential than fresh water.</p> <p>B Plant cell sap has the same water potential as fresh water, animal cytoplasm has a lower water potential than fresh water.</p> <p>C Plant cell walls are impermeable to water, animal cell surface membranes are permeable to water.</p> <p>D Plant cell walls restrict the entry of water, animal cell membranes allow the free entry of water.</p>
82.	<p>Which statement defines active transport?</p> <p>A movement of large molecules through the cell surface membrane into the cytoplasm of a cell</p> <p>B movement of molecules or ions from where they are in a low concentration to where they are in a higher concentration</p> <p>C movement of molecules or ions from where they are in a high concentration to where they are in a lower concentration</p> <p>D net movement of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of higher water potential to one of lower water potential</p>
83.	<p>Which statements about the components of the cell surface membrane are correct?</p> <p>1 Diffusion can take place through lipids and protein pores.</p> <p>2 Endocytosis only involves lipids.</p> <p>3 Facilitated diffusion only involves proteins.</p> <p>4 Osmosis only involves proteins.</p> <p>A 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>B 1, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>C 1 and 3 only</p> <p>D 2 and 4 only</p>
84.	<p>Red blood cells were placed in a solution of sodium chloride with a less negative water potential than the cell contents. Haemoglobin was released from the cells.</p> <p>By what process was the haemoglobin released?</p> <p>A active transport</p> <p>B exocytosis</p> <p>C facilitated diffusion</p> <p>D lysis of cell</p>

MEGA LECTURE

<p>85.</p>	<p>The table shows three processes that contribute to transport across cell surface membranes.</p> <p>Which processes are the result of random movement of molecules?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="289 306 930 541"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>diffusion</th> <th>facilitated diffusion</th> <th>osmosis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>✗</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>✗</td> <td>✗</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>key ✓ = random ✗ = non-random</p>		diffusion	facilitated diffusion	osmosis	A	✓	✓	✗	B	✓	✓	✓	C	✗	✓	✓	D	✗	✗	✗
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B	✓	✓	✓																		
C	✗	✓	✓																		
D	✗	✗	✗																		
<p>86.</p>	<p>The cell surface membranes of plants adapted to cold conditions change as the weather gets colder, allowing the plants to carry out exocytosis.</p> <p>Which change occurs?</p> <p>A a decrease in the ratio of proteins to saturated phospholipids</p> <p>B a decrease in the ratio of unsaturated phospholipids to saturated phospholipids</p> <p>C an increase in the ratio of proteins to unsaturated phospholipids</p> <p>D an increase in the ratio of unsaturated phospholipids to saturated phospholipids</p>																				
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**MEGA LECTURE**

89.	<p>Which statements about the components of the cell surface membrane are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Diffusion can take place through lipids and protein pores.2 Endocytosis only involves lipids.3 Facilitated diffusion only involves proteins.4 Osmosis only involves proteins. <p>A 1, 2, 3 and 4 B 1, 3 and 4 only C 1 and 3 only D 2 and 4 only</p>
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