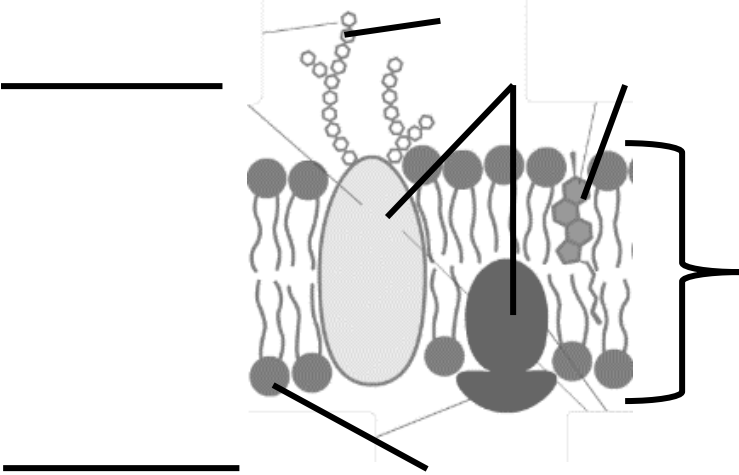
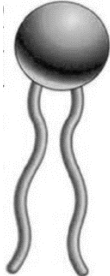


Unit 3 Checklist – Cell Membrane and Cell Size

#	Question	Lesson Exit Ticket
1	<p>Label the parts of the fluid mosaic model of the cell membrane with the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region inside cell • Region outside cell • lipid bilayer • phospholipid • protein • cholesterol • carbohydrate 	
2	<p>Describe the function of each part of the cell membrane.</p>	<p>Phospholipid</p> <p>Cholesterol</p> <p>Protein</p> <p>Carbohydrates</p>
3	<p>Label the regions of a phospholipid with the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polar • nonpolar • hydrophobic • hydrophilic 	
4	<p>Draw the bilayer arrangement of the phospholipids in the cell membrane, and label the inside and outside areas of the cell.</p>	
5	<p>Explain <i>why</i> the phospholipids arrange themselves in a bilayer.</p>	
6	<p>Describe what homeostasis means.</p>	
7	<p>The cell membrane is selectively permeable. Explain what this means.</p>	

8	Describe what a concentration gradient across a cell membrane is.					
9	Complete the chart	Transport	Passive or Active?	Up or down concentration gradient?	Needs proteins (yes or no)?	Example/types of substances
		Simple Diffusion				
		Facilitated Diffusion				
		Active Transport				
		Osmosis				
10	Complete the Chart	Environment	Solute concentration inside cell (higher, lower, or equal)?	Solute concentration outside cell (higher, lower, or equal)?	The cell will (expand, shrink, or stay the same)?	
		Hypertonic				
		Isotonic				
		Hypotonic				
11	Is it better for a cell to have a large or small surface area ? Explain why.	Large or small SA (circle 1) Why?				
12	Is it better for a cell to have a large or small volume ? Explain why.	Large or small V (circle 1) Why?				
13	Is it better for a cell to have a small or large SA:V ratio ? Explain why.	Large or small SA:V (circle 1) Why?				
14	Describe at least two examples of human cell specialization that increases SA without increasing V.	1. 2.				

