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| http://compsci.appstate.edu/sites/compsci.appstate.edu/files/imagecache/slideshow/slideshow/ASU_compsci_logo.png**The CS4ALL NSF Supported Program** | https://encrypted-tbn3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQGzOU-XT8XZWIBUwiPs2jjgixLO3CvrEyNq90lu1dbXJ0BQume[**https://cs.appstate.edu/cs4all/**](https://cs.appstate.edu/cs4all/) |

**Activity Title:** “Cell Transport Using SNAP”

Subject Area(s): Standard Biology 1

Computer Science Tools: SNAP

Grade Level: 9th-12th

Time Required: 30 minutes

Recommended Group Size: Individual Work

Summary: Using an existing SNAP simulation, students will identify different types of cell transport when prompted by a question. Students will answer the questions based on the demos and their prior knowledge.

Computer Science Connection: Students will use SNAP.

Keywords: Biology, SNAP, Cell Transport

Educational Standards:
Bio.1.2 Analyze the cell as a living system.

Bio.1.2.1

• Compare the mechanisms of active vs. passive transport (diffusion and osmosis).

• Conclude how the plasma membrane structure functions.

• Explain changes in osmotic pressure that occurs when cells are placed in solutions of differing concentrations.

Pre-Requisite Knowledge:
First, you will need to review your notes on cell transport. You should be familiar with the following vocabulary terms: cell transport, diffusion, osmosis, facilitated diffusion, exocytosis, endocytosis, sodium-potassium pumps, concentration gradients, ATP, and ADP.

Learning Objectives: Students will be able to:
 -Correctly differentiate between active and passive transport
 -Understand the semi-permeability of the plasma membrane

Preparation:

-Prepare the handouts “CellTransportLabActivity.docx” for students

-Have students access SNAP from <https://snap.berkeley.edu/snap/snap.html>

-Have students open the file “CellTransport.xml” in SNAP

\*To prevent students from doing worksheet before completing SNAP simulation, pass out once students have finished.

Materials List:

-Computers that can access SNAP

-SNAP file entitled “CellTransport.xml”

Assessment: This can be used for either formative or summative assessment after or during the cell transport unit. This works well as a large group activity or individual activity depending on time and teacher preference.

Results/Conclusions: Students should be able to correctly answer all of the questions about different cell transport processes. Students should use SNAP as a review game or study tool.

Key for Worksheet:
**Cell Transport Review Worksheet**

**Complete the table by checking the correct column for each statement:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Isotonic solution** | **Hypotonic solution** | **Hypertonic solution** |
| **Causes a cell to swell** |  | **X** |  |
| **Doesn’t change the shape of a cell** | **X** |  |  |
| **Causes osmosis** |  | **X** | **X** |
| **Causes a cell to shrink** |  |  | **X** |

**Match the term with its correct description:**

1. **energy e. active transport**
2. **facilitated diffusion f. exocytosis**
3. **endocytosis g. carrier protein**
4. **passive transport h. channel protein**

**\_\_\_H\_\_\_\_\_ Transport protein that provides a tube-like opening in the plasma membrane through which**

 **particles can diffuse**

**\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_ Is used during active transport but not passive transport**

**\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_\_ Process by which a cell takes in material by forming a vacuole around it**

**\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_\_ Particle movement from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration**

**\_\_\_F\_\_\_\_\_ Process by which a cell expels wastes from a vacuole**

**\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_ A form of passive transport that uses transport proteins**

**\_\_\_E\_\_\_\_\_ Particle movement from an area of lower concentration to an area of higher concentration**

**\_\_\_G\_\_\_\_\_ Transport protein that changes shape when a particle binds with it**

**Match the term with its correct description:**

1. **transport protein d. passive transport g. exocytosis**
2. **active transport e. osmosis h. equilibrium**
3. **diffusion f. endocytosis**

**\_\_E\_\_\_ The diffusion of water through a cell membrane**

**\_\_D\_\_\_ The movement of substances through the cell membrane without the use of cellular energy**

**\_\_A\_\_\_ Used to help substances enter or exit the cell membrane**

**\_\_B\_\_\_ When energy is required to move materials through a cell membrane**

**\_\_H\_\_\_ When the molecules of one substance are spread evenly throughout another substance to**

**become balanced**

**\_\_G\_\_\_ A vacuole membrane fuses (becomes a part of) the cell membrane and the contents are**

**released**

**\_\_F\_\_\_ The cell membrane forms around another substance, for example, how the amoeba gets its**

**food**

**\_\_C\_\_\_ When molecules move from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration**

**Label the diagrams of cells using the following terms: diffusion, active transport, osmosis, equilibrium. The arrows show the direction of transport. You may use the terms more than once!**

High CO2 levels

25 glucose molecules

8 H2O molecules

2 H2O molecules

5 glucose molecules

Low CO2 levels

**DIFFUSION OSMOSIS DIFFUSION**

10 H2O molecules

High protein levels

2 H2O molecules

Low protein levels

8 H2O molecules

10 H2O molecules

**OSMOSIS ACTIVE TRANSPORT EQUILIBRIUM**

**Osmosis Practice Activity**

Osmosis is the diffusion of water from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration. Only water moves in osmosis! The diagrams below show the concentration of water and salt inside the cell and the concentration of water and salt surrounding the cell. Complete the sentences below by comparing the concentration of the water inside the cell and the concentration outside the cell.

1.

a. Water will flow \_\_OUF OF THE CELL\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (into the cell, out of the cell, in both directions).

b. The cell will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_SHRINK\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (shrink, burst, stay the same).

95% NaCl

5% H2O

5% NaCl

95% H2O

a. Water will flow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_IN BOTH DIRECTIONS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (into the cell, out of the cell, in both directions).

b. The cell will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_STAY THE SAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (shrink, burst, stay the same).

2.

5% NaCl

95% H2O

5% NaCl

95% H2O

3.

a. Water will flow \_\_\_\_\_\_INTO THE CELL\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (into the cell, out of the cell, in both directions).

b. The cell will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_BURST\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (shrink, burst, stay the same).

5% NaCl

95% H2O

95% NaCl

5% H2O

4. At which solution of concentration gradient is each cell diagram? (Hypotonic, Hypertonic, Isotonic)

 



a. HYPERTONIC b. ISOTONIC c. HYPOTONIC

5. This diagram is moving from a high to a low concentration: OSMOSIS/PASSIVE TRANSPORT



6. Using a transport protein to move particles across the membrane: FACILITATED DIFFUSION/PASSIVE TRANSPORT



7. Describe the processes occurring in the following pictures:

  

ENDOCYTOSIS EXOCYTOSIS ACTIVE TRANSPORT