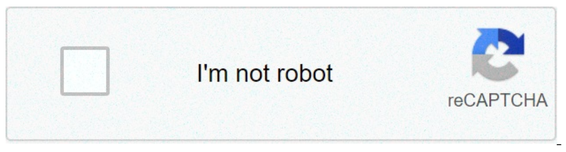

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Student exploration paramecium homeostasis answer key pdf

1. The graph below shows the solute concentration inside a paramecium over time. What is happening at the time indicated by the pointer? A. Water is moving rapidly into the paramecium by osmosis. B. Water is moving rapidly out of the paramecium as the contractile vacuole contracts. C. The paramecium is having a meal. D. Solutes from the surrounding water are diffusing through the cell membrane, causing the solute concentration inside the paramecium to rise. 2. Which of the labeled structures controls the water balance in the paramecium? A. Structure A B. Structure B C. Structure C D. Structure D 3. The graph below shows the paramecium solute concentration through time when the water solute concentration is 1.25%. Which of the following graphs show the paramecium solute concentration when the water solute concentration is 1.10%? A. Graph A B. Graph B C. Graph C D. Graph D 4. Which of the following statements correctly describes the response of paramecium to changes in water solute concentrations? A. When water solute concentrations rise, the paramecium reduces its rate of contractions. B. When water solute concentrations rise, the paramecium increases its rate of contractions. C. When water solute concentrations fall, the paramecium reduces its rate of contractions. D. The rate of contractions remains constant no matter what the water solute concentration is. 5. Which of the following is not an example of homeostasis? A. After plunging into icy-cold water, Gary's core body temperature rapidly drops. B. While exercising, Julia's heart rate and breathing increase to balance the increased oxygen use by her muscle cells. C. On a hot day, Martin doesn't drink very much water. His kidneys respond by removing very little water from his blood, resulting in yellow, concentrated urine. D. After eating a candy bar, April's pancreas secretes insulin, causing excess blood sugar to be removed. I just did this Gizmo and the answers are: B D D A A If you examine a rock sample and observe fossils in it, what type of rock does the sample represent? Originally Posted by Unregistered asswholess!!! yall made me get every single question wrong. it is bddaa. for all yall desperate pplz. its bddaa because i got eight different friends telling me that Instructional Support Gizmos Gizmos are captivating online simulations of key science concepts produced by ExploreLearning. Each Gizmo enhances student comprehension of challenging concepts through inquiry and exploration. Students manipulate variables, observe the virtual results, and draw conclusions. Correlation tables below show how Gizmos for grades 3 and above can be used in conjunction with Science A-Z units. Cross-reference the science domains of Life, Earth and Space, Physical, and Process Science and grade levels to identify Gizmos that complement the science content, literacy materials, and hands-on activities offered on Science A-Z. Name: __ Date: ____ Student Exploration: Paramecium HomeostasisVocabulary: adaptation, cell mouth, cilia, concentration, contractile vacuole, food vacuole, homeostasis, hypertonic, hypotonic, macronucleus, micronucleus, oral groove, osmosis, paramecium, solute, solution, solvent Prior Knowledge Questions (Do these BEFORE using the Gizmo.) The images show red blood cells (RBCs) in three different solutions. A. Which image shows RBCs in normal blood plasma? __ B. Which image shows RBCs in pure water? __ C. Which image shows RBCs in a very salty solution? __What do you think is happening in images A and C? ____ Gizmo Warm-up A paramecium is a one-celled organism that lives in ponds and other bodies of water. One of the challenges for a paramecium is to maintain a stable size and shape. On the Paramecium Homeostasis Gizmo, turn on the Show labels checkbox. Try to determine the function of each of the labeled structures. Through which two structures do you think food enters the paramecium? _____ Which two structures contain DNA? ____ Which tiny structures help the paramecium to move around? _____ 4. Which structure pumps out excess water and wastes? __ ____Activity A: Maintaining a water balance Get the Gizmo ready: Select the User controlled setting. Check that the Water solute concentration is 1.00%. Introduction: Every organism needs to maintain stable internal conditions—a process known as homeostasis —in order to survive. A paramecium maintains homeostasis by responding to variations in the concentration of salt in the water in which it lives. (The concentration of a solution is equal to the amount of solute that is dissolved in a given amount of solvent .) Question: How do changing solute concentrations affect a paramecium? Predict: In the Paramecium Homeostasis Gizmo, the solute is salt and the solvent is water. A. Look at the top left of the Gizmo. What is the water solute concentration? _____ A solute concentration of 1.00% means that for every 1 gram of water there is 0. grams of solute (salt). B. What is the concentration of solutes inside the paramecium? _____ The water solution outside the paramecium is said to be hypotonic because it has a lower solute concentration than the solution inside the paramecium. C. Based on the internal and external solute concentrations, do you think the paramecium will swell up or shrink in this solution? Explain your reasoning. Observe: Click Play ( ), and observe the size of the paramecium. A. What do you notice? __ B. What happens after about 16 seconds? ___ Observe: Click Reset ( ). Set the Water solute concentration to 2.00%. (This is a hypertonic solution because it has a higher solute concentration than the solution inside the paramecium.) Click Play. What happens to the volume of the paramecium now? (Activity A continued on next page) Activity B: Contractions and concentrations Get the Gizmo ready: Click Reset. Select the Paramecium controlled setting on the DESCRIPTION tab. Question: How does a paramecium respond to changing solute concentrations? Form a hypothesis: How do you think the number of contractile vacuole contractions will change when the water solute concentration is reduced? Explain why you think so. Gather data: Set the Water solute concentration to 2.00%. Click Play. Pause after 30 seconds. On the TABLE tab, add the total number of contractions. Record the results in the table below. Click Reset , and repeat this procedure for all of the listed concentrations. Water solute concentration Contractions in 30 seconds 2.00% 1.50% 1.00% 0.50% 0.00% Analyze: What pattern do you see in your data? How does this compare to your hypothesis? Predict: How many contractions would you expect in 30 seconds if the water solute concentration was 0.75%? Test your prediction with the Gizmo. Predicted contractions: __ Actual contractions: __ Think and discuss: Paramecia that live in fresh water have contractile vacuoles, while those that live in salt water do not. Why do you think this is the case? Unicellular organism webquest: Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena, and Volvoxstudents will go to several different web pages to read details and look at diagrams/pictures of Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena, and VolvoxStudent answers to the questions will vary since several are diagrams and explain in your own Subjects:This protists bundle is a digital (Google slides and/or Google forms) and printable resource (notes and worksheets) of protists (Amoeba, Paramecium, and Euglena). The protists' notes and worksheets included in this bundle cover the structure, mode of nutrition, sexual and/or asexual reproduction, anPremade rubric to make posters/diagrams of common unicellular organisms. The 4 are Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena,& Volvox. As the rubric is now they are to draw and label 3/4 organisms of their choice. They must also write how it feeds, moves, and reproduces. Rubric is editable if you have MiThis protist test is a digital (Google slides) and printable resource of protists (Amoeba, Euglena, and Paramecium). This protist test covers the structure, sexual and/or asexual reproduction, and other life processes of the protists (Amoeba, Euglena, and Paramecium) as well as general information aProtist Test – Amoeba, Paramecium, and Euglenaby This is a google slides presentation on protists. It starts with the definition of autotrophs vs. heterotrophs and the definition of protists. Then it covers volvox, euglena, paramecium, and flagella. With each, there is a labeled diagram, facts about the parts used for movement, how they obtain eneThis set of notes discusses bacteria and their shape classifications (spirilla, bacilli, cocci) as well as animal-like protists and their characteristics and mechanisms for movement (paramecium-cilia, euglena-flagella, amoeba-pseudopods). A space is provided for the student to illustrate each organiPage 2This is a basic review of the four main protists: Amoebas, Paramecium, Volvox, Euglena. It also reviews the important vocabulary when talking about protists: Autotroph, Heterotroph, Asexual Reproduction, Sexual Reproduction, Eukaryotic, Prokaryoric, Single-celled, and Multicellular. The assignmentPage 3Six KINGDOMS Bingo address the following Vocabulary: Archaebacteria, Eubacteria, Prokaryotic, Eukaryotic, Autotrophic, Heterotrophic, Protista, Fungus, Plantae, Animalia, Protozoa, Algae, Euglena, Paramecium, Amoeba, Contractile Vacuole, Lichen, Chitin, Xylem, Tracheophyte, Gymnosperms, Phloem, and Page 4**Distance Learning and Remote Learning AppropriateIn this activity, students create poems, stories, play scripts, songs, and raps about plant cells, animal cells, and the protists: Paramecium, Amoebas, Euglenas, Volvox.They can choose from a number of proposed artistic expressions:□ An “I am poem” Page 5These introductory microorganisms word wall words are essential for a science word wall and have clear photos. They are in color and black and white. These are perfect for second-language learners, science centers, and word walls. The 26 words are: bacteria, fungus, protista, producer, consumer, eugPage 6This 5 puzzle worksheet set (crossword, fill-in, mix & match, letter scramble, word serarch) is designed to accompany Episode 6, Deeper, Deeper, Deeper Still, of the documentary television series Cosmos: A Spacetime Odyssey hosted by Neil deGrasse Tyson and follows up Cosmos: A Personal Voyage pPage 7Why spend hours creating a presentation, handouts, and assignments? This bundle provides all of that, plus more!GOOGLE SLIDES PRESENTATION - The bundle contains a 15-slide presentation that explores the following concepts, atmosphere, gases present, overview of each layer, exosphere, thermosphere, mPage 8This is a 500 Slide PowerPoint about cellular transport topics that includes a built-in lab with directions and visuals, critical notes (red-slides), built-in quiz with answers, animations, step by step flow chart, built-in questions with answers, class simulations, games, 3 pages of homework with a

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