

Q 4. What is solvent?

Ans. The liquid like substance which dissolves solute is called solvent, such as water.

Q 5. What is concentration?

Ans. The amount of substance solute or solvent is called concentration. Less amount is called low concentration and more amount is called high concentration.

Q 6. What is Plasmolysis?

Ans. The shrinkage of cytoplasm due to exosmosis when the cells are placed in hypertonic solution is called plasmolysis.

Q 7. What is deplasmolysis?

Ans. When plasmolysed cells are placed in hypotonic solution or pure water, endosmosis takes place and water enters the cells, the cytoplasm returns back to its actual position, this process is called deplasmolysis.

ACTIVITY 13 — (Solute Potential)

Q 1. What is solute potential?

Ans. Solute potential is the potential of solute to attract water towards them OR the quantity of solute in a solution which can withdraw water from other solution separated by differentially permeable membrane.

Q 2. What is differentially permeable membrane?

Ans. The membrane which allows to pass some particular molecules and do not allow other molecules is called differentially permeable membrane?

Q 3. What is inceptient plasmolysis?

Ans. Inceptient plasmolysis is the just beginning of plasmolysis under the influence of solution.

Q 4. What is mean solute potential?

Ans. When solute potential of all cells is not equal and cells are plasmolysed 50% or more than 50%, so the solute potential obtained is the mean of these cells, called **mean solute potential**.

Q 5. What do you mean by cell sap.

Ans. The liquid or fluid present in the cell vacuole is called cell-sap. It contains water and minerals.

Q 6. Where this cell sap is found in cell?

Ans. Cell sap is found in cell vacuole.

Q 7. Do the hypertonic solution has more solvent than hypotonic solution or not.

Ans. Definetly hypertonic solution has less solvent because it is more concentrated. The hypotonic solution is a dilute solution having more solvent.