CELL CYCLE AND MITOSIS PACKET ANSWER Updated Version

cell cycle and mitosis packet answer

Understanding the intricacies of the cell cycle and mitosis is fundamental to comprehending how organisms grow, develop, and maintain their tissues. This comprehensive article provides an in-depth exploration of the cell cycle and mitosis, offering detailed explanations, key concepts, and organized insights to assist students, educators, and biology enthusiasts in mastering this vital biological process.

Introduction to the Cell Cycle

The cell cycle is a series of ordered events that lead to cell growth and division, ensuring the proper replication of genetic material and the formation of new cells. It is essential for tissue repair, growth, and reproduction in multicellular organisms.

Stages of the Cell Cycle

The cell cycle consists of two main phases:

- **Interphase** ? the preparatory phase where the cell prepares for division.
- **Mitotic (M) phase** ? the phase where the cell divides into two daughter cells.

Each of these phases contains specific sub-stages that are vital for proper cell division.

Interphase: The Preparation Phase

Interphase accounts for approximately 90% of the cell cycle and is subdivided into three phases:

G1 Phase (First Gap)

- The cell grows in size.
- Synthesizes mRNA and proteins necessary for DNA replication.
- Checks for cell size and environmental conditions to ensure readiness for DNA synthesis.

S Phase (Synthesis)

- DNA replication occurs, resulting in duplication of chromosomes.
- Each chromosome is replicated to produce two sister chromatids held together at the centromere.
- The genetic material doubles, ensuring each daughter cell receives an identical set of chromosomes.

G2 Phase (Second Gap)

- The cell continues to grow and produce proteins.
- Prepares for mitosis by synthesizing microtubules and other components necessary for chromosome segregation.
- Checks for DNA damage and completeness of DNA replication.

The Mitotic (M) Phase

Following interphase, the cell enters the mitotic phase, where actual cell division occurs. The M phase includes mitosis and cytokinesis.

Mitosis: The Division of Nucleus

Mitosis ensures equal distribution of duplicated chromosomes to two daughter nuclei. It is subdivided into five distinct stages:

- **Prophase**
- **Metaphase**
- **Anaphase**
- **Telophase**
- **Cytokinesis**

Each stage plays a specific role in chromosome movement and cell division completion.

Stages of Mitosis in Detail

Prophase

- Chromatin condenses into visible chromosomes.
- The nuclear envelope begins to break down.
- The mitotic spindle, composed of microtubules, starts to form.

Metaphase

- Chromosomes align at the cell's equatorial plate (metaphase plate).
- Spindle fibers attach to the centromeres of sister chromatids via kinetochores.

Anaphase

- Sister chromatids are pulled apart toward opposite poles of the cell.
- The spindle fibers shorten, ensuring each pole receives an identical set of chromosomes.

Telophase

- Chromosomes arrive at the poles and begin to de-condense into chromatin.
- Nuclear envelopes re-form around each set of chromosomes.
- The spindle fibers disassemble.

Cytokinesis

- The cytoplasm divides, resulting in two separate daughter cells.
- In animal cells, a cleavage furrow forms and contracts.
- In plant cells, a cell plate develops to separate the cells.

Regulation of the Cell Cycle

Proper regulation ensures that cells divide only when necessary and prevents abnormal growth. Key regulatory mechanisms include:

- **Checkpoints** ? control points that verify whether the cell is ready to proceed to the next phase:

- G1 Checkpoint (Restriction Point)
- S Phase Checkpoint
- G2/M Checkpoint

- Metaphase Checkpoint

- **Cyclins and Cyclin-Dependent Kinases (CDKs)** ? proteins that regulate progression through the cell cycle by activating or inhibiting key processes.
- **External signals** ? growth factors and environmental cues that influence cell cycle progression.

Disruptions in regulation can lead to uncontrolled cell proliferation, contributing to cancer development.

Mitosis vs. Meiosis

While mitosis results in two genetically identical diploid daughter cells, meiosis produces four genetically diverse haploid gametes. Their differences are summarized below:

- **Mitosis:** One division, maintains chromosome number, used for growth and repair.
- **Meiosis:** Two divisions, halves chromosome number, essential for sexual reproduction.

Understanding the distinctions between these processes is crucial for grasping genetic inheritance and variation.

Importance of the Cell Cycle and Mitosis

The cell cycle and mitosis are vital for:

- Tissue growth and development
- Wound healing
- Maintaining genetic stability
- Asexual reproduction in some organisms

Any abnormalities in these processes can have significant biological consequences, including cancer, genetic mutations, and developmental issues.

Summary: Key Concepts to Remember

- The cell cycle comprises interphase and the mitotic phase, with specific stages within each.
- Interphase prepares the cell for division by DNA replication and growth.
- Mitosis ensures equal distribution of genetic material into two daughter cells through stages: prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

- Cytokinesis physically separates the cytoplasm, completing cell division.
- Proper regulation of the cell cycle prevents abnormalities like cancer.
- Understanding the differences between mitosis and meiosis is fundamental for genetics and reproduction studies.

Conclusion

The cell cycle and mitosis are central to life processes, ensuring organismal growth, tissue maintenance, and genetic continuity. A thorough understanding of their phases, regulation, and significance enables students and researchers to appreciate the complexity and elegance of cellular life. This comprehensive overview serves as a valuable resource for mastering the concepts and answering questions related to the cell cycle and mitosis in educational settings or scientific research.

For further study, diagrams and practice questions are recommended to reinforce the detailed stages and regulatory mechanisms involved in cell division.

Cell cycle and mitosis packet answer: An In-Depth Review

Understanding the intricacies of the cell cycle and mitosis is fundamental for students and professionals in biology, medicine, and related fields. A well-structured "cell cycle and mitosis packet answer" offers comprehensive insights into the processes that govern cell division, ensuring clarity and retention of complex concepts. This review examines the key features, strengths, and potential limitations of such packets, emphasizing their value as educational tools.

Introduction to the Cell Cycle and Mitosis

A "cell cycle and mitosis packet answer" typically serves as a consolidated resource that delineates the stages of cell division, from the initial phases of cell growth to the final separation into two daughter cells. It aims to simplify complex biological processes through diagrams, definitions, and step-by-step explanations. For learners, this resource is invaluable because it bridges theoretical knowledge with visual representation, fostering better understanding.

The importance of understanding the cell cycle extends beyond basic biology; it is crucial for grasping how organisms grow, develop, and repair tissues. Disruptions in cell cycle regulation are also linked to diseases such as cancer, making this knowledge essential for medical research and practice.

Components of a Typical Cell Cycle and Mitosis Packet

A comprehensive packet generally covers the following core topics:

1. Phases of the Cell Cycle

- Interphase (G1, S, G2 phases)
- Mitotic Phase (Mitosis and Cytokinesis)

2. Detailed Stages of Mitosis

- Prophase
- Metaphase
- Anaphase
- Telophase

3. Regulation of the Cell Cycle

- Checkpoints (G1/S, G2/M, Spindle Assembly)
- Role of cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs)

4. Differences Between Mitosis and Meiosis

5. Visual Diagrams and Flowcharts

- Illustrations of each phase
- Summary tables

6. Key Terms and Definitions

Strengths of Cell Cycle and Mitosis Packet Answers

Using a well-crafted packet as an educational resource offers several notable advantages:

- Clarity and Organization: Most packets are structured logically, guiding learners step-by-step through complex processes.
- Visual Aids: Diagrams and flowcharts simplify understanding of spatial and temporal relationships between stages.
- Conciseness: Summaries and key points distill information, making revision efficient.
- Comprehensive Coverage: Good packets address both fundamental concepts and advanced

details, suitable for various educational levels.

- Self-Assessment Opportunities: Many packets incorporate questions, quizzes, or practice problems to reinforce learning.

Features and Special Elements

A high-quality cell cycle and mitosis packet often includes:

- Color-Coded Diagrams: Differentiating phases for quick identification.
- Comparison Tables: Contrasting mitosis and meiosis.
- Mnemonics and Memory Aids: For memorizing phases and key features.
- Real-World Applications: Explaining how cell cycle knowledge applies to health, disease, and biotechnology.
- Glossaries: Definitions of technical terms for clarity.

Limitations and Potential Drawbacks

While these packets are invaluable, they may have some limitations:

- Over-Simplification: To fit into concise formats, some packets may omit complex regulatory mechanisms or exceptions.
- Lack of Interactive Content: Static diagrams and text may not engage all learning styles.
- Variability in Quality: Not all packets are equally detailed or accurate; some might contain outdated or incorrect information.
- Limited Depth for Advanced Learners: Beginners benefit most, but advanced students may require supplementary resources.
- Potential for Information Overload: Dense content without proper segmentation can overwhelm learners.

How to Maximize the Benefits of a Cell Cycle and Mitosis Packet

To effectively utilize such packets, consider the following strategies:

- Active Engagement: Annotate diagrams, create your own flowcharts, or summarize sections in your own words.
- Use Alongside Other Resources: Combine packets with textbooks, videos, or interactive simulations for a multi-faceted understanding.
- Practice Repetition: Regular review and quizzing help reinforce memory.

- Focus on Diagrams: Visual learning enhances comprehension, especially for spatial-temporal processes like mitosis.
- Relate Concepts to Real-Life Examples: Understanding how cell division impacts health and disease makes the information more meaningful.

Conclusion

A cell cycle and mitosis packet answer is an essential educational tool that simplifies and consolidates complex biological processes into an accessible format. Its strengths lie in clarity, organization, and visual support, making it especially useful for students new to cell biology or as a quick revision aid. However, users should remain aware of its limitations and complement it with other learning methods for a comprehensive grasp of the subject.

In essence, when designed thoughtfully, such packets serve as powerful aids that can significantly enhance understanding, retention, and appreciation of the vital processes governing cellular life. Whether for classroom instruction, exam preparation, or self-study, investing in a well-structured cell cycle and mitosis packet can be highly beneficial, provided it is used as part of a diverse learning toolkit.

QuestionAnswer What are the main stages of the cell cycle and their functions? The main stages of the cell cycle are Interphase (G1, S, G2 phases) where the cell prepares for division, and the Mitotic phase (mitosis and cytokinesis) where the cell divides its nucleus and cytoplasm. Interphase involves growth and DNA replication, while mitosis ensures accurate chromosome segregation, and cytokinesis splits the cell into two daughter cells. What occurs during prophase of mitosis? During prophase, chromosomes condense and become visible, the nuclear envelope begins to break down, and spindle fibers start to form from the centrosomes, preparing the chromosomes for alignment and separation. How does mitosis differ from meiosis? Mitosis results in two genetically identical diploid daughter cells and is used for growth and repair. Meiosis produces four genetically diverse haploid gametes and involves two rounds of division, reducing the chromosome number by half for sexual reproduction. Why is the cell cycle regulation important? Cell cycle regulation ensures that cells divide correctly and at appropriate times. Proper regulation prevents uncontrolled cell division, which can lead to cancer, and ensures healthy growth, development, and tissue maintenance. What is the significance of the spindle fibers during mitosis? Spindle fibers are responsible for attaching to chromosomes at the centromeres and pulling sister chromatids apart during anaphase, ensuring each daughter cell receives an identical set of chromosomes. What are the consequences of errors during the cell cycle or mitosis? Errors can lead to mutations, aneuploidy, or chromosomal abnormalities, which may cause developmental issues, genetic disorders, or contribute to the formation of cancers if cell cycle checkpoints fail.

Related keywords: cell cycle, mitosis, mitosis phases, interphase, prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase, cytokinesis, cell division

A plant cell in a hypotonic solution

A Plant Cell in a Hypotonic Solution

A plant cell in a hypotonic solution experiences a unique set of physiological responses driven by the osmotic imbalance between the cell's internal environment and its external surroundings. When a plant cell is immersed in a hypotonic solution?meaning the external solution has a lower concentration of solutes compared to the cell?s cytoplasm?water naturally moves into the cell by osmosis. This influx of water causes the cell to swell, exerting pressure against the cell wall. Unlike animal cells, plant cells possess a rigid cell wall that provides structural support and prevents excessive expansion, enabling them to withstand the influx of water without bursting. Understanding how a plant cell reacts in a hypotonic environment is vital for comprehending plant physiology, water regulation mechanisms, and overall cellular function.

Understanding Hypotonic Solutions

What Is a Hypotonic Solution?

A hypotonic solution is characterized by a lower concentration of solutes relative to another solution. In biological contexts, when referring to a plant cell?s environment, it means the surrounding solution contains fewer solutes than the cell's cytoplasm.

How Does It Differ From Isotonic and Hypertonic Solutions?

| Solution Type | Solute Concentration | Effect on Cell |

|---|---|---|

| Isotonic | Equal to cell?s internal solutes | No net water movement; cell remains stable |

| Hypotonic | Lower than cell?s internal solutes | Water enters cell; cell swells |

| Hypertonic | Higher than cell?s internal solutes | Water exits cell; cell shrinks |

Osmosis: The Movement of Water

Osmosis is the passive diffusion of water molecules across a semi-permeable membrane from an area of lower solute concentration to an area of higher solute concentration. In plant cells, the cell membrane is semi-permeable, allowing water to move freely while restricting certain solutes.

The Physiological Response of a Plant Cell in a Hypotonic Solution

Water Intake and Cell Swelling

When a plant cell encounters a hypotonic environment, water molecules move into the cell through osmosis. This causes the cell to swell and increases internal pressure.

Turgor Pressure Development

The influx of water results in the development of turgor pressure?the internal pressure exerted by the cell?s contents against the cell wall. Turgor is essential for maintaining the plant's structural integrity, supporting upright growth, and facilitating nutrient transport.

Role of the Cell Wall

The plant cell wall acts as a rigid barrier that prevents the cell from bursting during water intake. As the cell swells, the cell wall provides resistance, allowing the cell to reach a state of full turgor without damage.

- The cell wall is composed mainly of cellulose, hemicellulose, and pectin.
- It provides mechanical support and protection.
- It determines the limit to how much the cell can swell.

Reaching Turgid State

Once the cell is fully turgid, the pressure exerted inside balances the external osmotic pressure, stabilizing the cell's volume. This state is optimal for plant health, as it keeps the plant erect and maximizes photosynthesis and nutrient absorption.

Visualizing the Process: Key Structures Involved

The Cell Wall

- Provides rigidity.
- Prevents cell rupture.
- Supports swelling to a certain extent.

The Cell Membrane

- Semi-permeable.
- Regulates water and solute movement.
- Responds dynamically to osmotic changes.

The Cytoplasm

- Contains organelles.
- Surrounded by the cell membrane.
- Swells as water enters.

Effects of a Hypotonic Solution on Plant Cells

Positive Effects

- Maintains Turgidity: Essential for plant structure and support.
- Facilitates Nutrient Uptake: Water influx helps dissolve nutrients.
- Supports Growth: Adequate water availability promotes cell expansion and elongation.

Potential Risks and Limitations

- Overhydration Hazards: Excessive water influx can stress the cell if the environment is overly hypotonic.
- Cell Wall Limitations: The cell wall prevents bursting but can be strained if water influx is extreme.
- Wilting in Extreme Conditions: If the external environment shifts rapidly or becomes hypertonic, the cell may lose water and wilt.

Biological Significance of Hypotonic Environments for Plants

Natural Occurrences

- Freshwater Habitats: Many aquatic plants thrive in hypotonic conditions where water is abundant.
- Soil Moisture: Soil with high water content provides a naturally hypotonic environment for roots.

Adaptations to Hypotonic Conditions

- Turgor Regulation: Plants regulate internal osmotic pressure through osmolytes.
- Cell Wall Strength: Reinforced cell walls prevent damage from swelling.
- Vacuolar Function: Large central vacuoles store water and help manage osmotic balance.

Practical Applications and Importance

Agriculture and Horticulture

- Irrigation Management: Understanding osmotic environments helps optimize watering practices.
- Plant Breeding: Selecting for varieties with robust cell walls or osmotic regulation capacity.

Scientific Research

- Cell Physiology Studies: Exploring osmotic responses informs understanding of plant resilience.
- Genetic Engineering: Developing crops with enhanced tolerance to water fluctuations.

Summary: Key Takeaways

- A plant cell in a hypotonic solution experiences water influx due to osmotic gradient.
- The cell swells until the internal turgor pressure is balanced by the cell wall's resistance.
- The cell wall is crucial in preventing cell lysis during water uptake.
- Turgidity is vital for maintaining plant posture, supporting growth, and facilitating physiological processes.
- Plants have evolved mechanisms to adapt to hypotonic environments, ensuring survival and optimal functioning.

Conclusion

Understanding how plant cells respond to hypotonic solutions is fundamental in plant biology, agriculture, and environmental sciences. The balance of water movement driven by osmotic gradients underpins vital processes such as nutrient transport, structural support, and growth. The interplay between water influx, turgor pressure, and the rigid cell wall showcases the remarkable adaptations of plants to their aquatic and terrestrial environments. Proper management of water conditions in agricultural settings can enhance plant health and productivity, making this knowledge crucial for sustainable practices.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

- What happens if a plant cell is in an excessively hypotonic solution?

If the solution is too hypotonic, water influx increases significantly, risking excessive swelling. However, the cell wall prevents bursting, but extreme swelling can cause mechanical stress, potentially damaging the cell.

- How do plant cells prevent overhydration in hypotonic environments?

Plant cells regulate osmotic pressure by controlling the concentration of solutes within the cytoplasm and vacuole, and the rigidity of the cell wall limits expansion.

- Why is turgor pressure important for plants?

Turgor pressure maintains cell rigidity, supports plant structure, and drives growth processes such as cell expansion.

- Can plant cells survive in hypertonic solutions?

No, in hypertonic solutions, water exits the cell, leading to plasmolysis and wilting, which can damage or kill the cell if prolonged.

- How does soil moisture affect plant cells?

Adequate soil moisture creates a hypotonic environment for roots, promoting water uptake, turgidity, and healthy plant growth.

By understanding the dynamics of a plant cell in a hypotonic solution, we gain insights into fundamental plant processes and environmental adaptations that are essential for agriculture, ecology, and biological research.

A plant cell in a hypotonic solution undergoes fascinating structural and physiological changes that highlight the fundamental principles of osmosis and cellular adaptation. When a plant cell is immersed in a solution with a lower solute concentration than its internal environment, water naturally moves into the cell, leading to distinctive effects on its structure and function. This scenario is central to understanding plant cell behavior, especially in relation to maintaining turgor pressure, cell wall interactions, and overall health.

Understanding the Hypotonic Solution and Its Effect on Plant Cells

What is a hypotonic solution?

A hypotonic solution contains a lower concentration of solutes compared to the cell?s interior. In such solutions, water molecules tend to move from the solution into the cell via osmosis, driven by the concentration gradient. This influx of water causes the cell to swell, affecting both the cytoplasm and the cell wall.

Basic principles of osmosis in plant cells

Osmosis is the passive movement of water across a semi-permeable membrane from an area of lower solute concentration to higher solute concentration. In plant cells, the cell membrane is semi-permeable, allowing water to pass through while restricting solutes. The cell wall, composed mainly of cellulose, provides structural support and prevents excessive expansion, influencing how the cell responds to osmosis.

Structural Changes in a Plant Cell in a Hypotonic Environment

Influx of water and turgor pressure

When a plant cell is placed in a hypotonic solution, water enters the cell, increasing the volume of the cytoplasm. This causes the cell to become turgid, a state where the cell is firm and swollen but not damaged. The rigid cell wall counteracts the internal pressure?called turgor pressure?keeping the cell shape intact and providing structural support.

Cell wall?s role in resisting expansion

The cell wall is crucial in preventing the cell from bursting due to excess water intake. It exerts an inward force that balances the outward turgor pressure, maintaining the cell?s integrity. The strength and elasticity of the cell wall determine how much water the cell can accommodate without damage.

Observable morphological features

- Turgid state: The cell appears firm, with the cytoplasm pressing against the cell wall.
- Protoplast expansion: The living part of the cell, including the plasma membrane and cytoplasm, expands outward.
- No cell rupture: Thanks to the cell wall, the cell maintains its shape without lysing, unlike animal cells.

Physiological Implications of Hypotonic Conditions

Maintenance of cell turgidity and plant stability

The turgid state is vital for plant health. It provides mechanical support, keeping leaves upright and stems rigid. Turgor pressure also drives cell expansion during growth and helps in the movement of nutrients and fluids within the plant.

Water uptake and transport mechanisms

Root hairs absorb water from the soil, often in hypotonic conditions, facilitating water movement into the plant?s vascular system. The cohesive and adhesive properties of water, combined with osmosis, enable efficient water transport from roots to leaves.

Photosynthesis and metabolic activities

Adequate water supply, maintained through osmotic uptake in hypotonic environments, supports vital processes like photosynthesis, nutrient transport, and enzymatic functions.

Advantages of a Plant Cell in a Hypotonic Solution

- Optimal turgor pressure: Promotes structural integrity and growth.
- Enhanced nutrient transport: Water influx facilitates the movement of ions and molecules.
- Maintains cell rigidity: Vital for leaf and stem support.
- Supports cell expansion: Critical during developmental stages like elongation and growth.

Potential Challenges and Risks

While a hypotonic environment generally benefits plant cells, there are limitations and risks:

- Risk of over-expansion: Excessive water intake can cause cell wall rupture if the cell wall?s strength is compromised.
- Cell wall damage: In cases of weak or defective cell walls, swelling may lead to structural failure.
- Loss of balance: Continuous exposure to extremely hypotonic conditions can cause excessive turgor, leading to plasmolysis if the cell wall integrity is compromised or if the environment changes rapidly.

Comparisons with Other Solutions and Responses

Isotonic solution

In an isotonic environment, the solute concentration inside and outside the cell are equal, leading to no net water movement. The cell remains flaccid, which may impair support and growth.

Hypertonic solution

In contrast, a hypertonic environment causes water to leave the cell, leading to plasmolysis, where the cell membrane pulls away from the cell wall. This can inhibit growth and cause cell death if prolonged.

Adaptive features of plant cells

- Cell wall elasticity: Allows accommodation of water influx without damage.
- Vacuole expansion: The large central vacuole stores water and solutes, aiding in maintaining turgor.
- Active transport mechanisms: Cells can regulate internal solute concentrations to adapt to changing external conditions.

Conclusion: The Significance of a Hypotonic Environment for Plant Cells

Understanding the behavior of plant cells in hypotonic solutions illuminates the delicate balance between water intake and structural integrity that underpins plant vitality. The ability of plant cells to swell and become turgid without bursting exemplifies the remarkable adaptation conferred by their rigid cell walls and cellular components. This phenomenon is essential not only for maintaining plant rigidity and supporting growth but also for facilitating vital physiological processes such as nutrient transport and photosynthesis.

The phenomenon highlights the importance of osmotic regulation and cellular adaptability, offering insights into how plants respond to their environment. While a hypotonic environment generally supports healthy plant function, it also underscores the need for balance?excessive water influx can pose risks, emphasizing the importance of cellular and tissue-level regulation.

In summary, a plant cell in a hypotonic solution demonstrates a harmonious interplay between water movement, structural support, and physiological function, central to plant health and growth. Recognizing these principles enriches our understanding of plant biology and underscores the critical role of osmotic balance in living organisms.

QuestionAnswer What happens to a plant cell when placed in a hypotonic solution? The plant

cell absorbs water, causing the cell membrane to swell and push against the cell wall, leading to turgidity without bursting. Why do plant cells not burst in a hypotonic solution? Because the rigid cell wall provides structural support, preventing the cell from bursting despite water intake. What is turgor pressure in a plant cell in a hypotonic solution? It is the pressure exerted by the cell's plasma membrane against the cell wall due to water influx, maintaining the cell's firmness. How does a hypotonic solution affect plant cell turgidity? It increases turgidity as water enters the cell, making the cell firm and helping maintain plant structure. What is the role of the cell wall in a plant cell in a hypotonic environment? The cell wall provides structural support, preventing the cell from lysing when it takes in excess water in a hypotonic solution. Can a plant cell in a hypotonic solution undergo plasmolysis? No, plasmolysis occurs when the cell loses water in a hypertonic solution; in a hypotonic solution, the cell swells but the cell wall prevents it from collapsing. What is the difference between plant cells in hypotonic and hypertonic solutions? In a hypotonic solution, plant cells swell and become turgid; in a hypertonic solution, they lose water, become plasmolyzed, and may shrink. Why is a hypotonic solution beneficial for plant cells? It helps maintain turgor pressure, keeping the plant firm and structurally sound, which is vital for support and growth. How does water movement occur in a plant cell in a hypotonic solution? Water moves into the cell from the surrounding solution via osmosis, driven by the concentration gradient. What would happen if a plant cell is kept in a hypertonic solution instead of a hypotonic one? The plant cell would lose water, become plasmolyzed, and lose turgidity, which can impair its structural integrity and function.

Related keywords: plant cell, hypotonic solution, osmosis, water uptake, turgor pressure, cell membrane, central vacuole, cell wall, swelling, cytoplasm

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