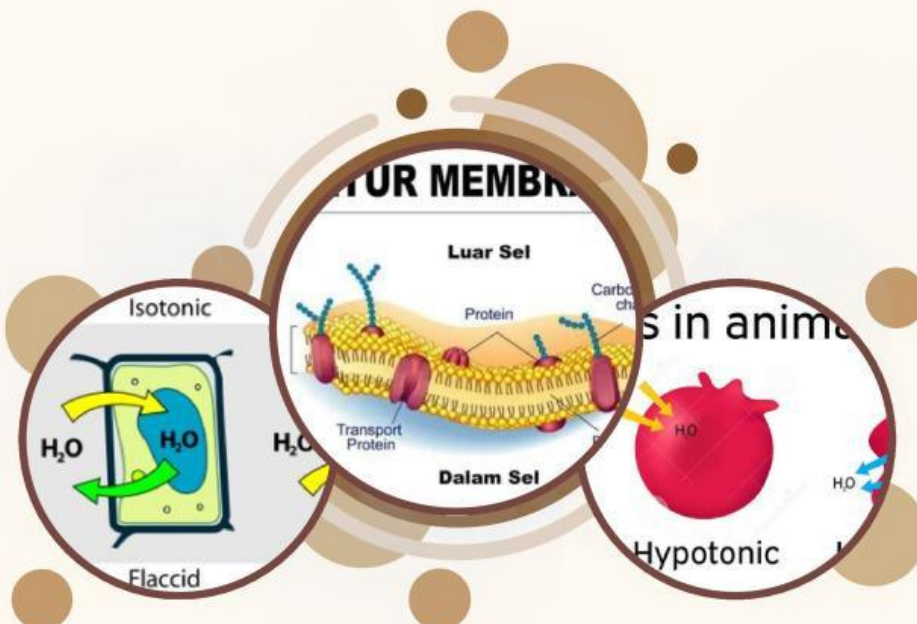


MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI 2 PATI

**LEMBAR KERJA
PESERTA DIDIK**

**TRANSPORT
MEMBRAN SEL**



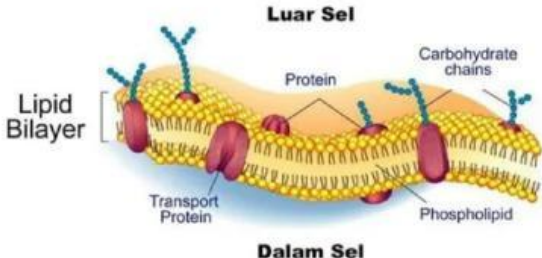
BIOLOGI XI

NAMA ANGGOTA KELOMPOK:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Tujuan : Mengetahui struktur membran sel

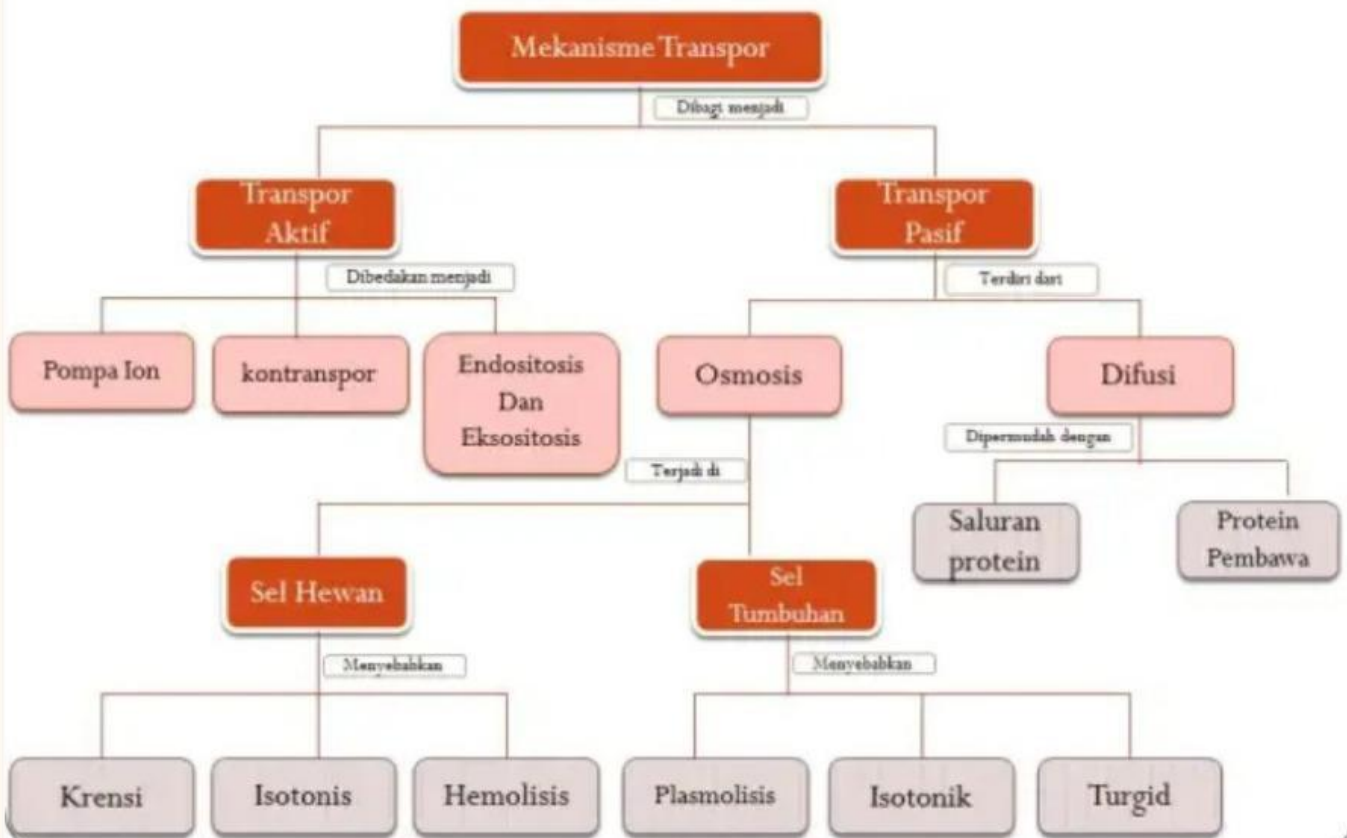
Isilah tabel dibawah ini

PERHATIKAN GAMBAR	Jelaskan Bagian penyusun membran sel
STRUKTUR MEMBRAN SEL  The diagram illustrates the structure of a cell membrane. It shows a phospholipid bilayer with hydrophilic heads and hydrophobic tails. Embedded within the bilayer are various proteins, including a transport protein. Carbohydrate chains are attached to some proteins, extending into the extracellular space. The diagram is labeled with 'Luar Sel' (Outside Cell) at the top and 'Dalam Sel' (Inside Cell) at the bottom. Other labels include 'Lipid Bilayer', 'Protein', 'Carbohydrate chains', 'Transport Protein', and 'Phospholipid'.	

Tujuan : Mengetahui proses transport membran sel

Perhatikan Peta Konsep Berikut

PETA KONSEP MEKANISME TRANSPOR



Isilah tabel dibawah ini

Transport Membran	
Transport Aktif	
Transport Pasif	

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TRANSPORT PASIF

Difusi

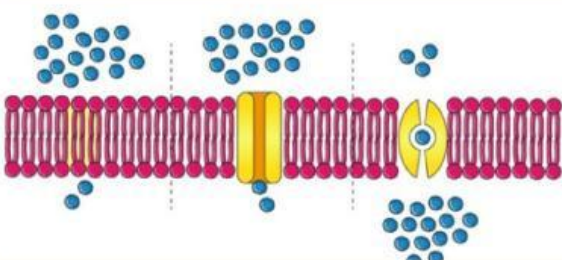
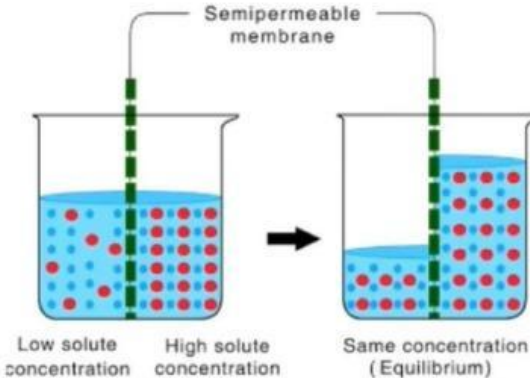
Pengertian

Osmosis

Pengertian

Suhartono

Isilah tabel dibawah ini

Difusi	Penjelasan Gambar
	
Osmosis	Penjelasan Gambar
	

Tujuan : Mengidentifikasi peristiwa osmosis

OSMOSIS

Peristiwa Osmosis pada Sel Tumbuhan	Penjelasan
The diagram illustrates the effects of different osmotic environments on plant cells. In the Hypertonic condition, water (H_2O) moves out of the cell, causing it to become Plasmolyzed. In the Isotonic condition, there is no net movement of water, and the cell is Flaccid. In the Hypotonic condition, water (H_2O) moves into the cell, causing it to become Turgid as the central vacuole expands. Labels include 'Hypertonic', 'Isotonic', 'Hypotonic', 'H_2O', 'Plasmolyzed', 'Flaccid', 'Turgid', and 'Vacuole'.	

Peristiwa Osmosis pada Sel Hewan	Penjelasan
Osmosis in animal cell The diagram shows how animal cells respond to different osmotic environments. In an Isotonic solution, the cell maintains its normal shape. In a Hypotonic solution, water enters the cell, causing it to swell. In a Hypertonic solution, water leaves the cell, causing it to shrink and crenate. Labels include 'Isotonic', 'Hypotonic', 'Hypertonic', and 'H_2O'.	

KESIMPULAN

Tuliskan kesimpulan dari hasil diskusi kelompok dan sumber lainnya yang telah anda lakukan secara menyeluruh.