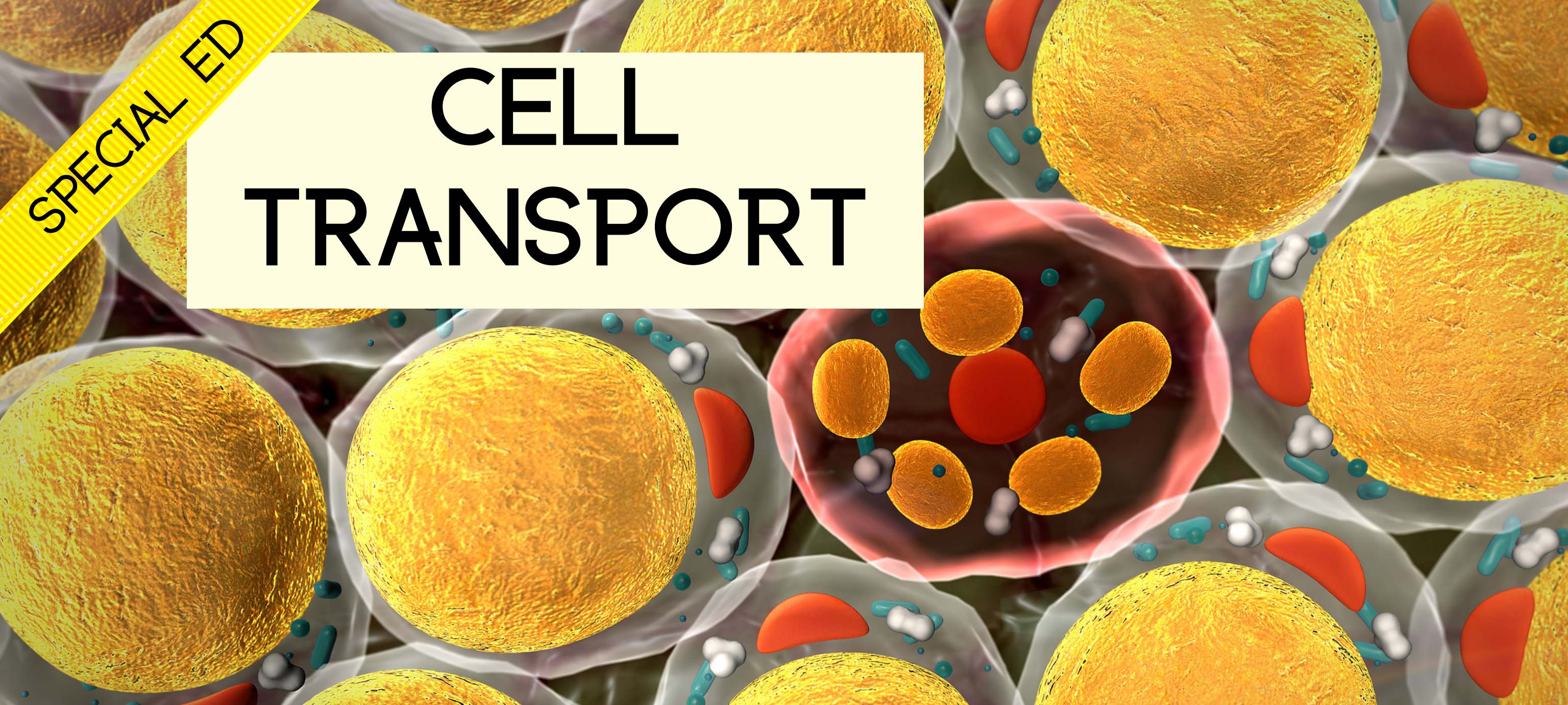


**SPECIAL ED**

# CELL TRANSPORT



**INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES**





*This unit was created with this guy in mind. He has autism and an intellectual disability. He is a non-reader, and loves the sound of piano keys. With some support he is able to do this unit, and enjoys the challenge. He is my tester!!*



## Table of Contents

Pages	Activity
4-36	Diffusion, Osmosis and Active Transport book
37-39	Vocabulary board
40-46	Vocabulary cards
47-60	Vocabulary cut and paste
61-76	Circle map
77-82	Labeling activities
83-101	Experiments
102-114	Vocabulary Word search
115-117	Vocabulary Sudoku
118-124	Cloze worksheets
125-140	Assessment
141-142	Terms of Use

In separate files, you will find:

- Lesson plans
- Voice recorded PowerPoint
- Directions and links to digital activities

*This unit contains almost 150 pages of material. I have included a detailed lesson plan to help you make the most of everything in this unit including how to add some group activities.*



# Cell Transport Lesson Plan

## Preparation

- Print out a vocabulary board for each student to use throughout unit
  - Laminate or place in page protector
- Book
  - Print out, laminate, and bind
  - OR your students can listen to the pre-recorded version
- Vocabulary cards
  - Print out a set of cards onto cardstock and laminate
  - Make one set for each student and also one for the teacher to use in I Spy games

## Preassessment (do day 1 before starting lesson)

- Choose the form of the assessment that best fits the learning level of your students
- Give the assessment to assess what your students may already know
- I cannot emphasize enough how important this step is. If you want to see growth, this preassessment is so important!!

## Teaching Tips

1. *Color Coding*: this is a really easy way to add more structure to a matching activity. Outline or color in an empty box or sorting label. Outline or color in the corresponding picture symbols the same colors. Becomes a color matching task.
  - a. For more info, read more here:  
<https://specialneedsforspecialkids.org/2015/09/05/using-color-coding-for-differentiation/>
  - b. I also have a blog post on differentiating one activity 3 ways:  
<https://specialneedsforspecialkids.org/2018/10/22/differentiating-1-activity-3-ways-easily-and-effectively/>
2. *Make you own copies of the activities*: Every day I review the activity we did yesterday. For that reason:
  - a. I often complete the activity myself and often laminated it for easy review that I could use year after year.
  - b. My copies were also helpful as either a model for students who needed more support or as a way for more advanced students to self-check their work.

The lesson plans contain:

Overall tips for teaching  
students with significant  
needs



## Quick Look

Day	Activity		Day	Activity
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocab cards activity</li><li>• Circle map</li></ul>		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocab cards activity</li><li>• Close worksheet</li></ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocab cards activity</li><li>• Circle map</li></ul>		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocab cards activity</li><li>• Close worksheet</li></ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocab cards activity</li><li>• Circle map</li></ul>		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocab cards cut and paste</li><li>• Vocabulary puzzle</li></ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Experiment #1</li><li>• Drawing cells</li></ul>		11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocab cards cut and paste</li><li>• Vocabulary puzzle</li></ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Experiment #2</li><li>• Drawing cells</li></ul>		12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assessment and reteaching</li></ul>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Experiment #3</li><li>• Drawing cells</li></ul>			
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocab cards activity</li><li>• Close worksheet</li></ul>			

*The lesson plans contain:  
A quick look at what you  
will do each day*



## Day 8

Activity	Notes	Materials
Read or listen to a recording of the book (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read through the story, asking lots of questions</li><li>• Continue to make connections between book and vocabulary board</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocabulary board</li></ul>
Vocabulary cards <b>Speed Matching</b> (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• place all the cards in the middle of the table</li><li>• hold up a card, and the students race to find it in the pile in the middle of the table<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ NOTE: for students with physical challenges, allow them to simply find the symbol on their board or communication device</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vocabulary cards (extra sets)</li></ul>
Review close worksheet (5 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review the close worksheet from yesterday</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finished activity from yesterday</li></ul>
Close Worksheet (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complete the <b>second close worksheet on osmosis</b> that focus on the scientific method overview</li><li>• Use color coding if needed (see note on page 1 for more information)</li><li>• <i>This is your first real chance to begin assessing if your students are making connections to the material.</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book (if needed for students to find answers)</li><li>• Vocabulary board</li><li>• Close worksheet</li><li>• Scissors</li><li>• Glue</li></ul>
Sharing (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Each student shares their finished close worksheet with the group using the communication method of their choice</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Completed worksheets</li><li>• Communication devices</li></ul>

The lesson plans contain:

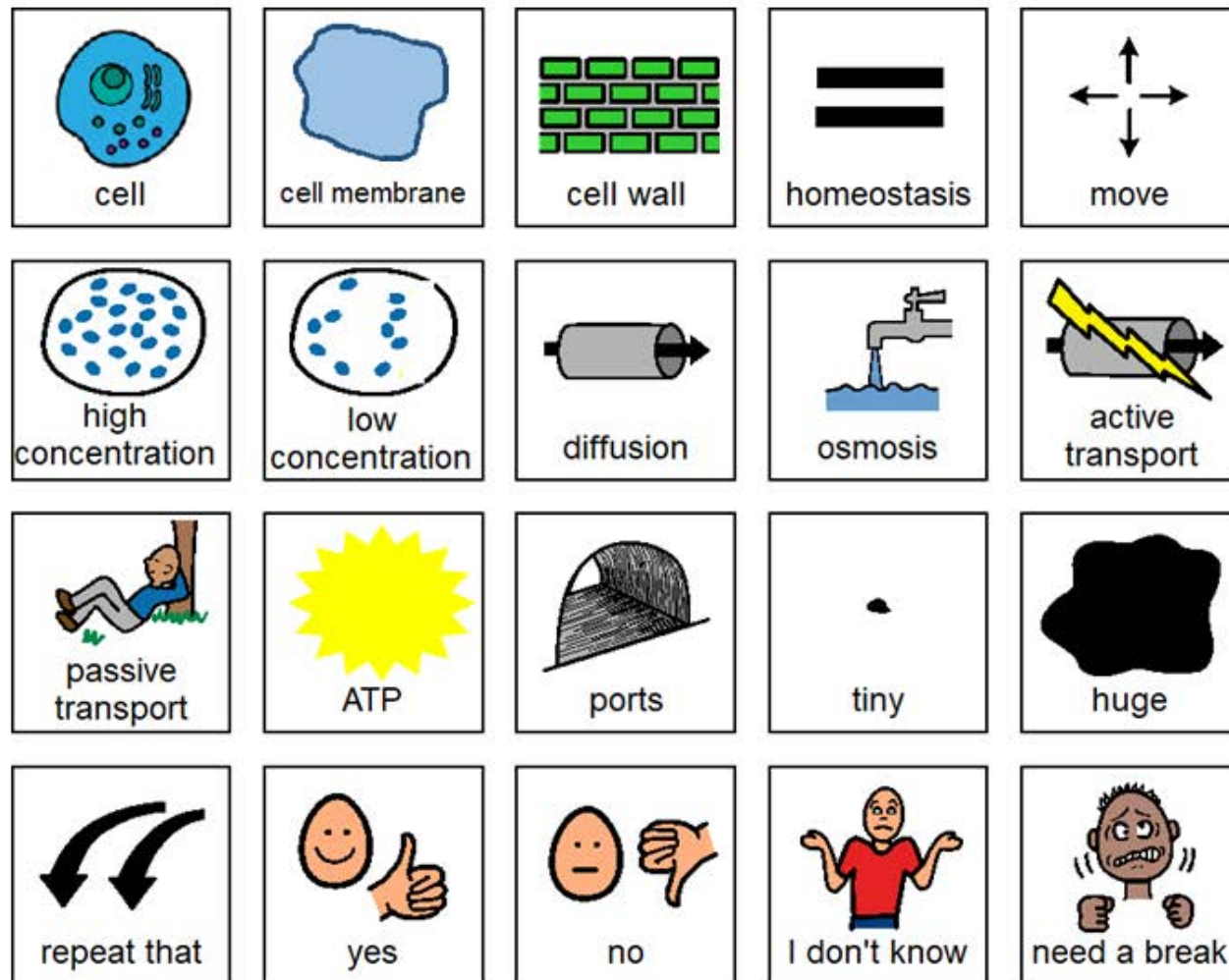
Detailed instructions on how that day's lesson should run



This unit comes with a vocabulary board.

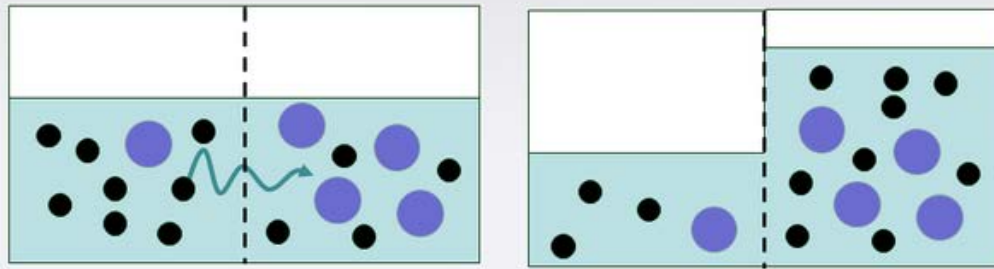
Vocabulary boards are great for ALL students to assist with participation and engagement in group discussions.

Tips on how to use in the unit!!





**Osmosis** is the movement of water or other liquid from an area where the other molecules are in a low concentration to an area where they are in a high concentration. This is the opposite from diffusion, but the effect is the same.

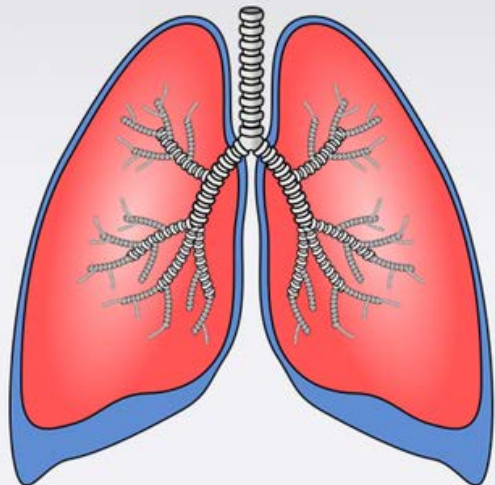


● water molecule



Christa Joy, Special Needs for Special Kids

The oxygen molecules are small enough to pass through the membrane of the cells in your lungs and into the red blood cells.



Christa Joy, Special Needs for Special Kids

There is a book with this unit using simple text and photos. It is 33 pages and is an overview of diffusion, osmosis and active transport.

Both come in pdf versions as well as a voice-recorded powerpoints (so you don't have to print it out.)



### cell

Building block of all living things.



### cell membrane

Goes around the outside of all cells and regulates what comes in and goes out.



### cell wall

An extra layer that goes around **plant cells** that makes them sturdier.



### diffusion

Molecules move across the cell membrane from areas of high to low concentration until the concentrations are



### osmosis

Water move across the cell membrane from areas where other molecules are high in concentration until the concentrations are equal.



### passive transport

Movement across the cell membrane that takes no energy. Both diffusion and osmosis are examples.



### active transport

Movement of large molecules across the cell membrane through ports that take energy from the cell.



### concentration

How much of a certain molecule exists within a given space.



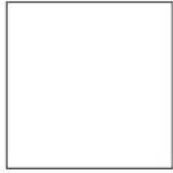
There are 11 vocabulary cards that come in color and black and white.

Included are suggestions for group activities to do with these each day.



### cell

Building block of all living things.



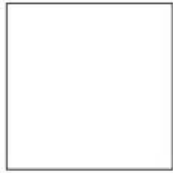
### cell membrane

Goes around the outside of all cells and regulates what comes in and goes out.



### cell wall

An extra layer that goes around **plant cells** that makes them sturdier.

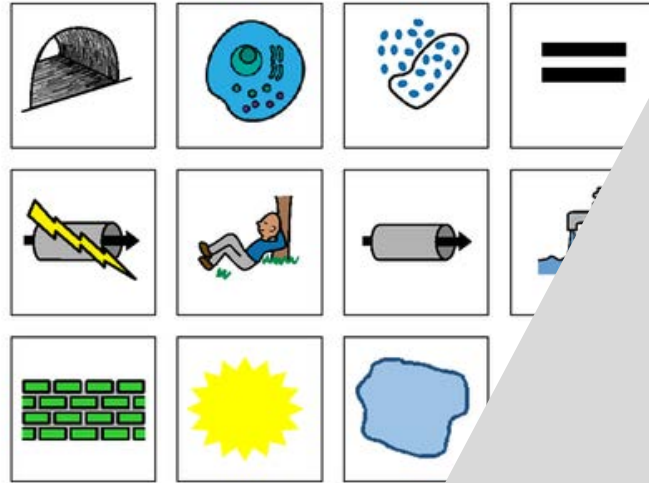


### diffusion

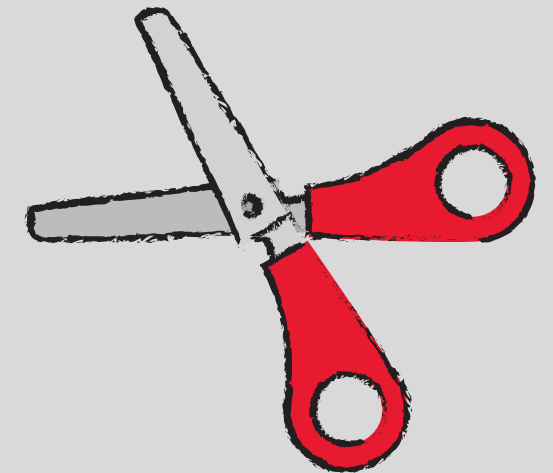
Molecules move across the cell membrane from areas of high to low concentration until the concentrations are equal.



Cut apart and match pictures with definition.



On days 10&11 there is an activity where students will match either the picture to the definition or the definition to the picture (harder).



### osmosis



### passive transport



### active transport



### concentration



An extra layer that goes around **plant cells** that makes them sturdier.

How much of a certain molecule exists within a given space.

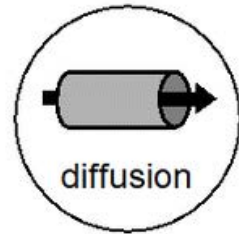
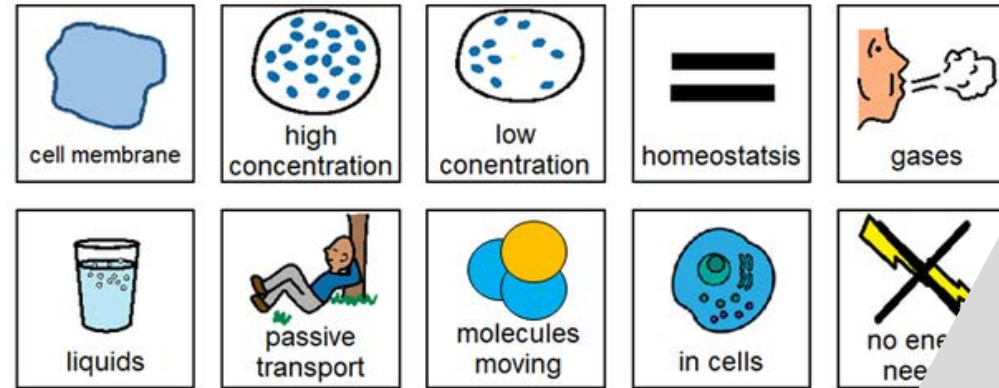
Molecules move across the cell membrane from areas of high to low concentration until the concentrations are equal.

Equal concentrations

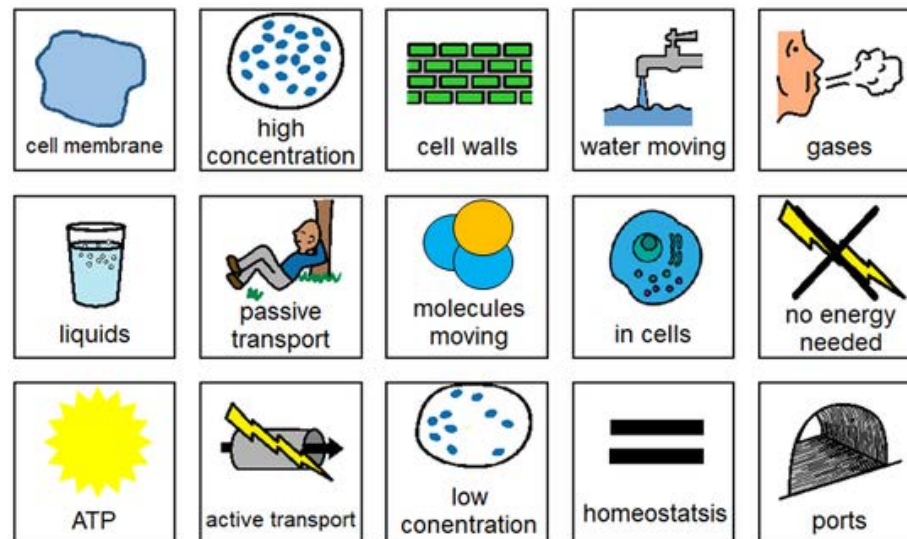


Errorless version

Cut apart pictures and place in circle map about diffusion.



Cut apart pictures and place in circle map **ONLY IF** they relate to diffusion.



There are 3 circle maps one on diffusion, one on osmosis, and one on active transport.

Circle maps are a great way for students to see the concept at a glance.

There are 2 versions:

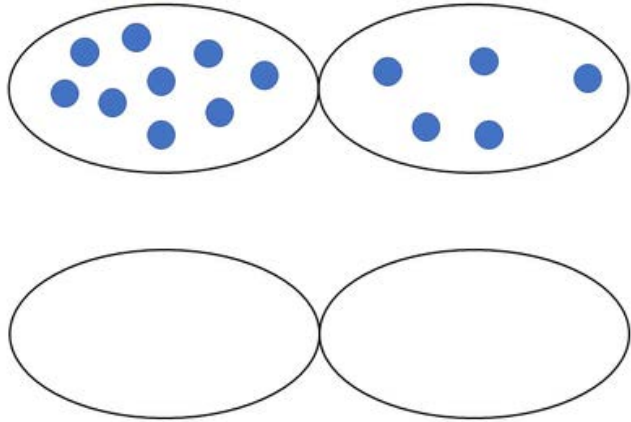
- One is errorless
- One has wrong answers mixed in students will have to set aside



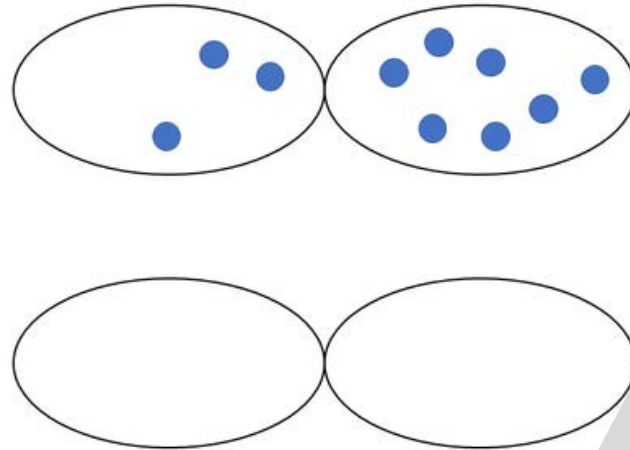
ChristaJoy, Special Needs for Sp...  
The Picture Co... on Symbols ©1981-2019 by Tc...  
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Look at the two cells below. Redraw them to show how homeostasis would look after **diffusion**. **Draw an arrow** to show which way the molecules are moving.

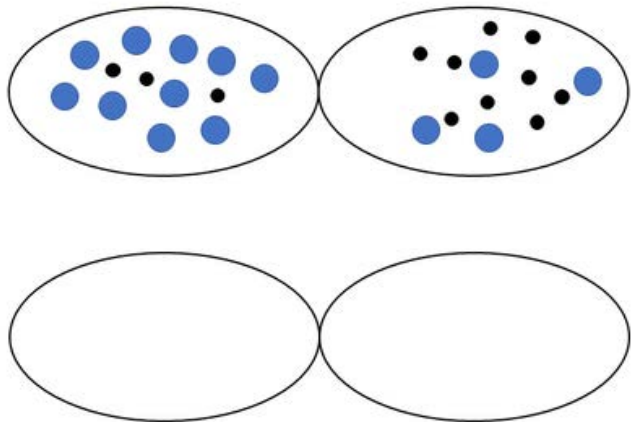


Look at the two cells below. Redraw them to show how homeostasis would look after **diffusion**. **Draw an arrow** to show which way the molecules are moving.

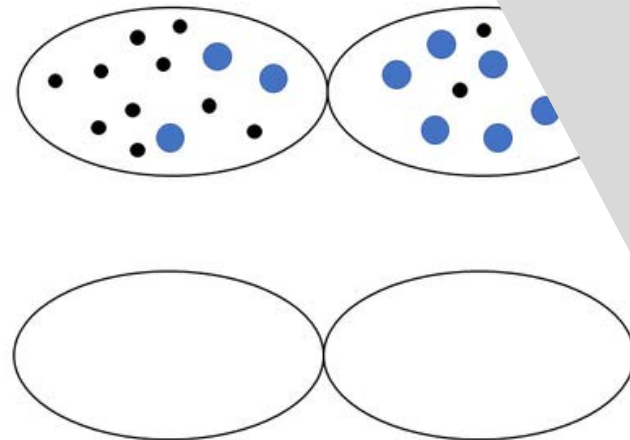


There are 4 activities where students draw what happens in diffusion or osmosis in the two cells in order to achieve homeostasis.

Look at the two cells below. Redraw them to show how homeostasis would look after **osmosis**. *The water molecules are the smaller dots.* **Draw an arrow** to show which way the molecules are moving.



Look at the two cells below. Redraw them to show how homeostasis would look after **osmosis**. *The water molecules are the smaller dots.* **Draw an arrow** to show which way the molecules are moving.





## Gummy Bears (Osmosis #2) Teacher Directions

- I like using the team format to encourage cooperation and communication. It also provides great opportunities to use each other's names and even record them as team members.
- Have students gather materials for the experiment.
- *Note: in this experiment, the gummy bears will act more like plant cells. The gelatin construction keeps the bears from shrinking too much when put in the salt solution. For this reason, I chose to just measure weight rather than circumference. They will swell, however.*
- Record the weight of 5 gummy bears.
- Place 5 gummy bears (weighed) into a cup of plain water.
- Place 5 gummy bears (weighed) into a cup of plain water and then add 3 tablespoons of salt.
- Students will complete pages 1-4 of the handouts that go with this experiment.
- Leave overnight.
- The next day, weigh each set of 5 gummy bears and note any changes in their appearance.
- The gummy bears placed in plain water will have swelled. The ones in salt water will have shrunk.
- Gummy bears do contain sodium, so the water moves into the gummy bears to lower the concentration of sodium in the gummy bears in the cup with the plain water. In the cup of salt water, the water moves out of the gummy bears to increase the concentration of sodium inside the gummy bears.
- Optional:
  - You can shrink your swollen gummy bears by placing them in a salt solution overnight.

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## Osmosis Experiment #2

What happened to the gummy bears?

### Data collection

	Weight
Cup 1 5 gummy bears	
Cup 2 5 gummy bears	

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Pg 2

## Osmosis Experiment #2

What happened to the gummy bears?

People on my team: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Materials needed:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>10</b> ten	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>2</b> two	
<input type="checkbox"/>		water
<input type="checkbox"/>		salt
<input type="checkbox"/>		scale

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Pg 1

There are 3 experiments.  
One for diffusion and 2 for osmosis. There are teacher directions and worksheets for students to fill out as the experiment is conducted.



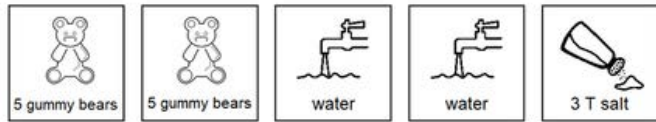
## Osmosis Experiment #2

What happened to the gummy bears?

### Setting up experiment

Cup 1 contains

Cup 2 contains



## Osmosis Experiment #2

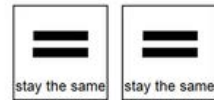
What happened to the gummy bears?

### My hypothesis

I think the gummy bears will:

Cup 1 (no salt)

Cup 2 (salt)



Choose from the pictures to complete your hypothesis. There are more pictures than you need.

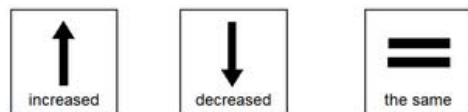
Pg 4

## Osmosis Experiment #2

What happened to the gummy bears?

### Testing my hypothesis:

	Starting Weight	Ending Weight	Change
Cup 1 No salt	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cup 2 Salt	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



## Osmosis Experiment #2

What happened to the gummy bears?

### What I knew

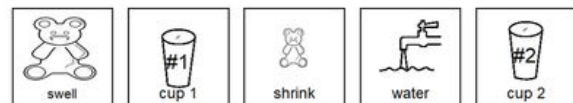
During osmosis,  will move to reach homeostasis.

Osmosis can make a cell  or .

### What I learned

Water moved into the gummy bears in  to reach homeostasis.

Water moved out of the gummy bears in  to reach homeostasis.

























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Pg 6









The worksheets will walk students through the steps of the scientific method.



# Active and Passive Transport

			 active transport	 osmosis
 active transport	 osmosis	 diffusion	 passive transport	 port
 diffusion	 homeostasis	 active transport		
 port		 osmosis		 homeostasis
 homeostasis		 passive transport	 port	 active transport
 osmosis	 active transport	 port	 homeostasis	 diffusion

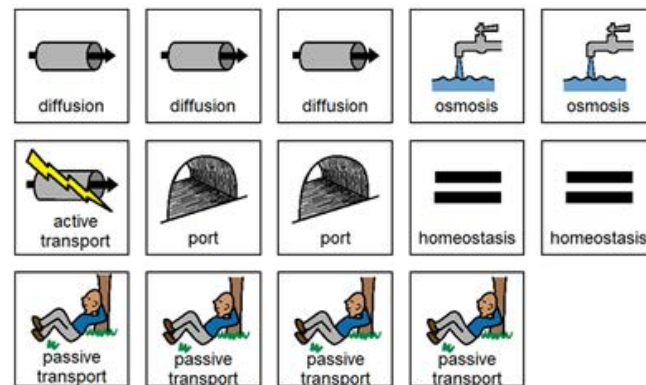
# Active and Passive Transport

	 passive transport		 active transport
			 diffusion
 osmosis		 diffusion	 passive transport
 passive transport	 diffusion		

There is a Sudoku puzzle in this unit as well. This is a great way to work with the new vocabulary!!

There are 2 versions plus answer keys.

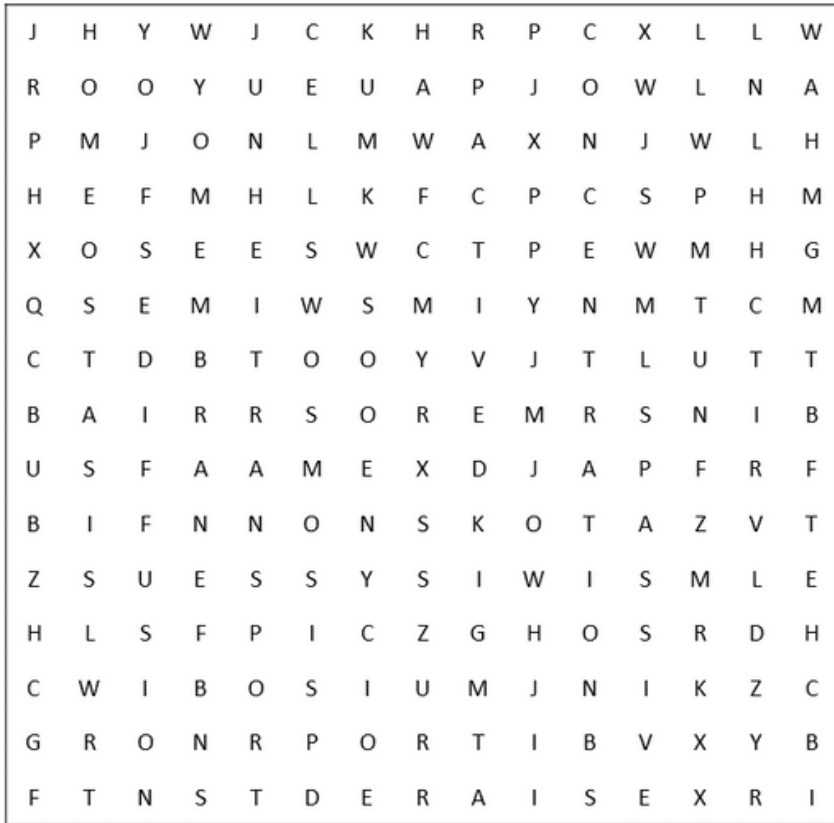
Place the following images in the empty squares on the previous page, completing the sudoku puzzle.



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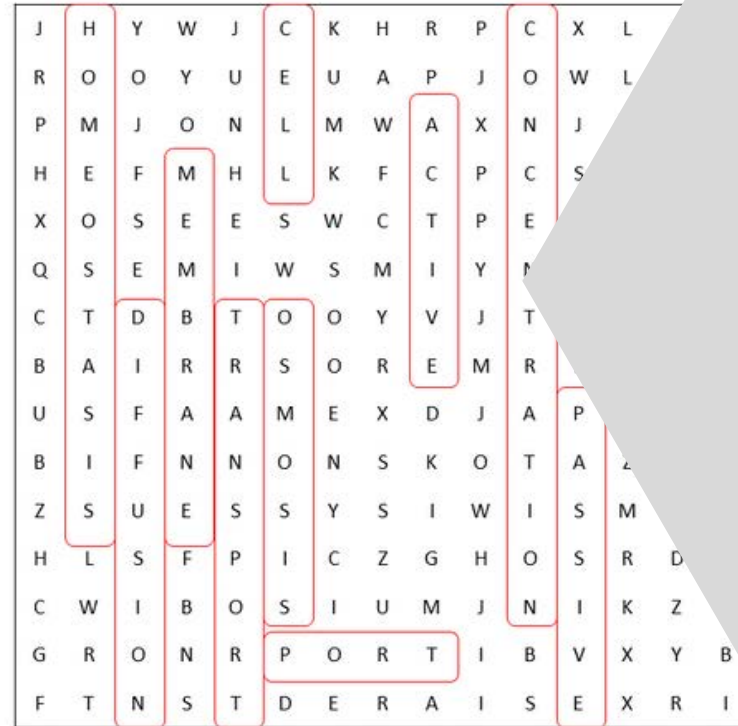
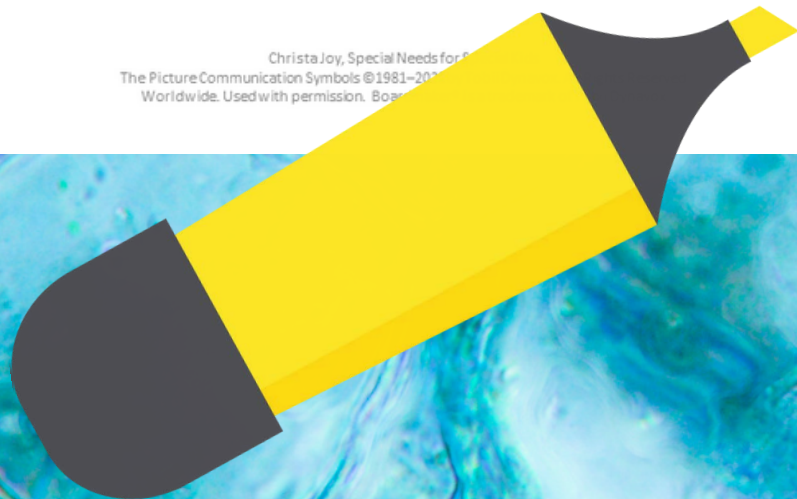




cell  
membrane  
diffusion  
osmosis  
passive

active  
transport  
concentration  
homeostasis  
port

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cell  
membrane  
diffusion  
osmosis  
passive

active  
transport  
concentration  
homeostasis  
port

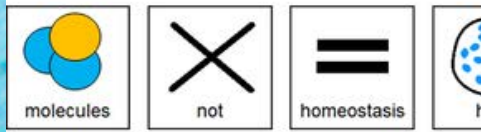
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There is also a word search to work with vocabulary. If your students cannot do a word search, have them highlight the circle words on the answer key.



## Diffusion

1. Diffusion occurs in an effort to reach .
2. During diffusion  move across the cell membrane.
3. The molecules will move from an area of  concentration to an area of .
4. Diffusion does  take energy.
5. Diffusion is a form of .

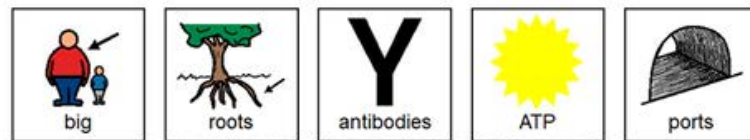


## Osmosis

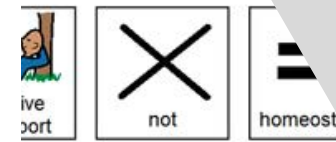
1. Osmosis occurs in an effort to reach .
2. During osmosis  move across the cell membrane.
3. Water will move to where the other molecules are in  concentration.

## Active Transport

1. Active transport uses energy in the form of  from the cell.
2. Active transport is how  molecules move across the cell membrane.
3. Active transport uses special  in the cell membrane.
4.  use active transport to get nutrients up the stem.
5. White blood cells will release  via active transport to fight viruses.



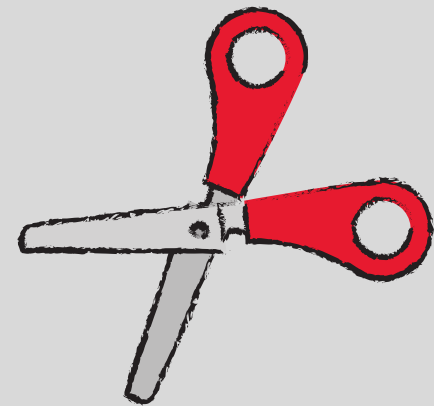
energy from the cell.



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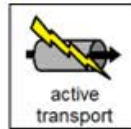
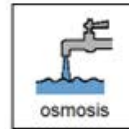
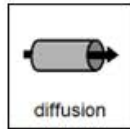
Close worksheets are a great informal assessment. There are three worksheets, one for each type of cell transport.

Answer key included.

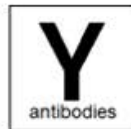
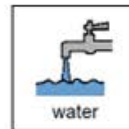
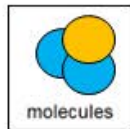




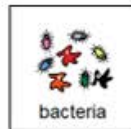
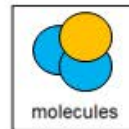
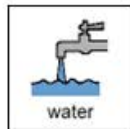
1. Which of the following takes energy from the cell?



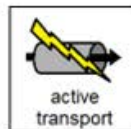
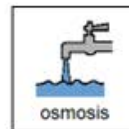
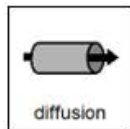
2. What is moving during osmosis?



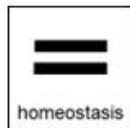
3. What is moving during diffusion?



4. Molecules move from areas of high to low concentration during:



5. What is the cell trying to achieve during passive transport?



FINALLY the assessment!! There are 3 versions. This version has 10 questions with 3 picture choices for each question.

Answer key included.



Print onto cardstock or mount on index cards. Cut pictures apart and show student answer choices for each question.

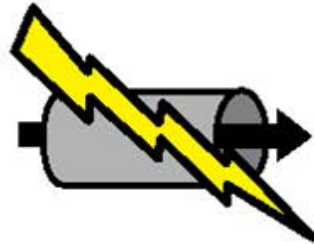
Q 1,4,6



diffusion

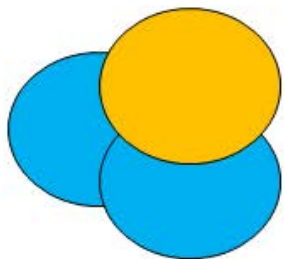


osmosis



active transport

Q 2



molecules



water



antibodies

*With this version, you cut out the answer choices and glue them on index cards. Ask the student the question, and they point to the correct answer.*



1. Which of the following takes energy from the cell?
  - A. Diffusion
  - B. Osmosis
  - C. Active Transport
2. What is moving during osmosis?
  - A. Molecules
  - B. Water
  - C. antibodies
3. What is moving during diffusion?
  - A. Water
  - B. Molecules
  - C. Bacteria
4. Molecules move from areas of high to low concentration during:
  - A. Diffusion
  - B. Osmosis
  - C. Active Transport
5. What is the cell trying to achieve during passive transport?
  - A. Homeostasis
  - B. Rest
  - C. exercise
6. Roots taking nutrient up the stem is an example of:
  - A. Diffusion
  - B. Osmosis
  - C. Active Transport

*This is your traditional multiple choice version. It can also be used as a recording sheet if your students are using the version with index cards.*

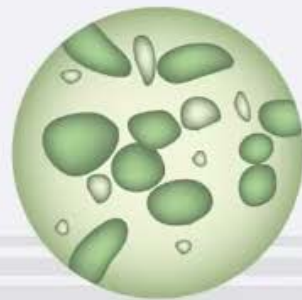


Listen to the  
book  
read aloud

## Diffusion, Osmosis and Active Transport

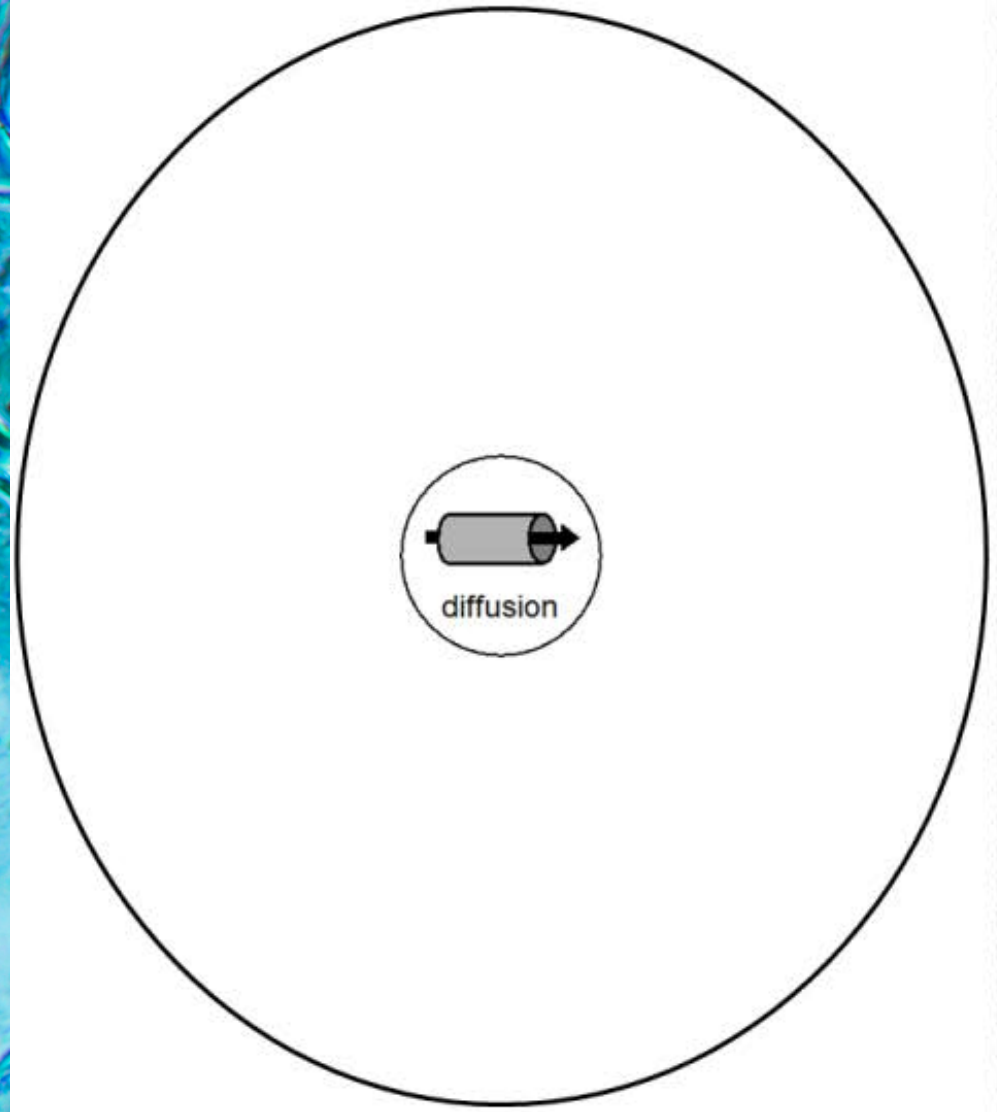


Christa













*This unit also has  
digital activities.  
There is a movie  
version of the  
books students  
can listen to read  
aloud.*





Place the pictures in the circle map about diffusion.

 cell membrane	 high concentration	 low concentration	 homeostasis
 gases	 liquids	 passive transport	 molecules moving
 in cells	 no energy needed		

Christa Joy, Special Needs for Special Kids  
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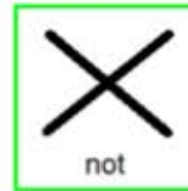
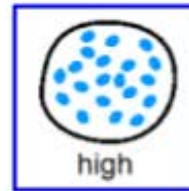
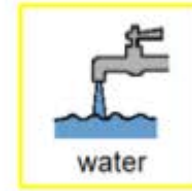
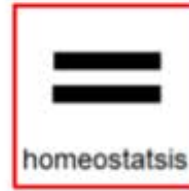
The digital activities have students click and drag their answers.



## Osmosis

1. Osmosis occurs in an effort to reach
2. During osmosis  move across the cell membrane.
2. Water will move to where the other molecules are in concentration.
4. Osmosis does  take energy from the cell.
5. Osmosis is a form of .

Use the pictures to correctly complete each sentence.



There are 2 sets of slides. One set has color-coding for more support.



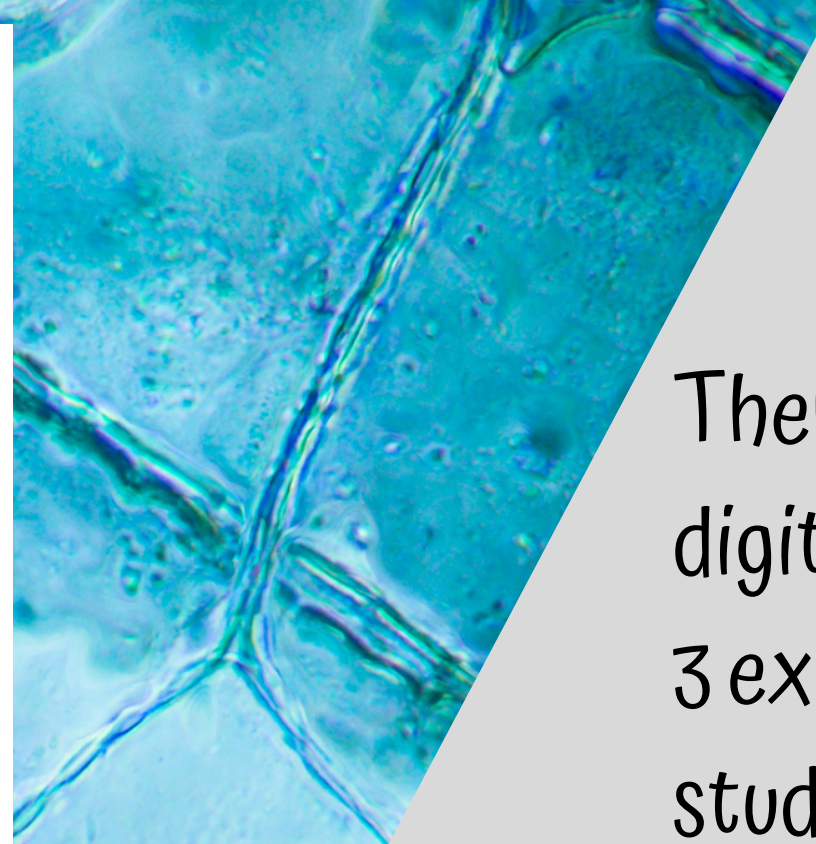
# Osmosis Experiment #1

## What happened to the egg?

### Data collection

	Weight	Circumference
Egg 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Egg 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Record your initial data in the chart.  
Type in your findings.



There is even a digital version of the 3 experiments for students to complete at home (with supervision). There is some typing required for the experiments.

# Osmosis Experiment #1

## What happened to the egg?

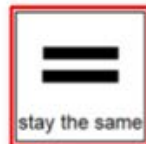
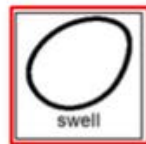
### My hypothesis

I think the egg will:

Cup 1 (no salt)

Cup 2 (salt)

Choose from the pictures below to complete your hypothesis.







[Click Here to read more!!](#)

I realize there will be some students out there unable to do cutting activities. I have a blog post with ways to complete activities without a pair of scissors!!

*All of the activities (except the book) come in color and black and white.*