

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- A phospholipid bilayer and embedded proteins

2.2

- The phospholipids and proteins can move sideways within the layer

2.3

- Any one: transport (channel/carrier), receptor for signals, cell recognition

3.1 B

- many different molecules scattered throughout

3.2

(a)

- Glucose is large and polar, so it cannot pass through the hydrophobic core

(b)

- A transport (carrier/channel) protein allows glucose across

3.3

- Cholesterol keeps the membrane from becoming too fluid at high temperatures and too rigid at low temperatures, stabilizing fluidity