**Question no 1
Diffusion** The movement of molecules to lower concentration from higher concentration is known as diffusion. **Osmosis** Diffusion through a porous barrier or any membrane is called osmosis. **Osmotic Pressure** Pressure that is applied to a pure solvent to avert it to pass into the solution by osmosis, it is called osmotic pressure, most of the times it is used in expressing the concentration of a solution. **Hydrostatic Pressure** When a fluid exerts pressure at equilibrium due to the gravitational force, this pressure is known as hydrostatic pressure.
 **Question no 2**Factors that change the slope of the curve:
1-Hydrostatic pressure
2-Osmotic pressure
3-Elapsed weight
4-Weight of cell
  **Question no 3**
 There will be no net movement of molecules when the membrane’s both sides have the same water concentration, on each side, it will be the same movement of water molecules. In theory, solution’s level will elevate, but it will be dependent on the container’s width and will be opposed by gravity.
  **Question no 4**

 The membrane will be big enough for the water molecules, and they will easily pass through it, whereas, it will be small enough for the molecules of sucrose to pass.

 **Question no 5**

 The dialysis membrane is an artificial semi-permeable membrane that accelerates the flow of small molecules in a solution that is based on differential diffusion. It only allows passage of selective materials; this passage is dependent on the size of molecules. It is just like the plasma cell membrane that allows what will exit and enter inside the cell.

 **Question no 6**