

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reinforcement: Cell Transport 💧💧🍓

Diffusion	Cystic Fibrosis	Semipermeable	Equilibrium
Facilitated Diffusion	Osmosis	Isotonic	Hypertonic
Hypotonic	Homeostasis	Passive Transport	Active Transport
Endocytosis	Exocytosis	Membrane	Contractile Vacuole

1. The movement of molecules from an area of high to low concentration: _____.
2. The movement of water across a membrane: _____.
3. A solution that has **more** molecules (like salt) outside the cell is a _____ solution.
*Cells in this solution will gain or lose water? _____
4. A solution that has **less** molecules (like salt) outside the cell is a _____ solution.
* Cells in this solution will gain or lose water? _____
5. A solution that has **the same number** of molecules as the cell is a _____ solution.
6. This disease is caused by a failure of the cell membrane, which causes mucus to build up in the lungs:

7. Cell membranes will let some things pass through them, this means they are _____.
8. Type of transport that does not require energy: _____
9. Type of transport that does require energy: _____
10. When molecule are even throughout a space, it is called _____.
11. This organelle pumps out excess water: _____
12. The maintaining of a biological balance, or sameness: _____
13. The outer boundary of all cells, its job is to move things in and out of the cell: _____
14. Type of transport where a cell takes in a large particle, like food: _____
15. Type of transport where a cell pushes out large particles, like waste: _____
16. Type of transport where proteins channels help move molecules across the membrane:

17. Label the Cell Membrane

Phospholipids _____

Transport Protein _____

