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: _____diffusion_____.
2. The movement of water across a membrane: _____osmosis_____
3. A solution that has **more** molecules (like salt) outside the cell is a _____hypertonic_____ solution.
   *Cells in this solution will gain or lose water? _____lose_____
4. A solution that has **less** molecules (like salt) outside the cell is a _____hypotonic_____ solution.
   * Cells in this solution will gain or lose water? _____gain_____
5. A solution that has **the same number** of molecules as the cell is a _____isotonic_____ solution.
6. This disease is caused by a failure of the cell membrane, which causes mucus to build up in the lungs:
   _____Cystic Fibrosis_____
7. Cell membranes will let some things pass through them, this means they are _____semi-permiable_____.
8. Type of transport that does not require energy: _____passive transport_____
9. Type of transport that does require energy: _____active transport_____
10. When molecule are even throughout a space, it is called _____equilibrium_____.
11. This organelle pumps out excess water: _____contractile vacuole_____
12. The maintaining of a biological balance, or sameness: _____homeostasis_____
13. The outer boundary of all cells, its job is to move things in and out of the cell: _____membrane_____
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:
    _____

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17. **Label the Cell Membrane**

    Phospholipids ____

    Transport Protein _____