

CELL TRANSPORT REVIEW**Cell transport – Movement of molecules in and out of the cell**

Match the definition on the left with the term on the right.

1. _____ Large wastes or cell products are **released** from inside to outside a cell
2. _____ Diffusion of **water molecules** through a selectively permeable membrane.
3. _____ The transport of particles which **requires the use of energy**
4. _____ A state reached when particles continue to move but in *equal amounts* in and out of the cell.
5. _____ Large particles are surrounded by the membrane and **taken into the cell**.
6. _____ Movement of any particles from an area of **higher** concentration to one of **lower** concentration, with the concentration gradient.
7. _____ The transport of particles which **does not require energy**

- a. **Passive transport**
- b. **Diffusion**
- c. **Dynamic equilibrium**
- d. **Exocytosis**
- e. **Osmosis**
- f. **Active transport**
- g. **Endocytosis**

Circle the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.

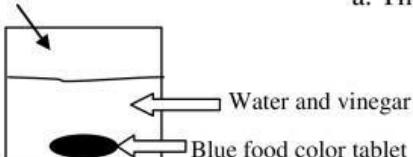
8. The structure most responsible for maintaining cell homeostasis is the **cytoplasm** **cell wall** **mitochondria** **plasma membrane**
9. The plasma membrane (cell membrane) is made up of a(n) **cholesterol layer** **enzyme layer** **phospholipid bilayer** **protein layer**
10. Which of the following is NOT a form of passive transport? **facilitated diffusion** **diffusion** **endocytosis** **osmosis**
11. Diffusion continues until **equilibrium is reached** **turgor pressure is reached** **one side has more**
12. If a cell is placed in salt water, **water** leaves the cell by **osmosis** **diffusion** **active transport** **phagocytosis**
13. A cell moves particles from a region of *low concentration to a region of high concentration* by **facilitated diffusion** **osmosis** **passive transport** **active transport**

For each scenario, answer the questions and draw an ARROW to illustrate the movement of molecules.

14. Easter egg coloring:

A blue food coloring tablet is placed in a cup of vinegar and water. After several seconds, the blue tablet will begin to dissolve and will eventually spread evenly throughout the liquid.

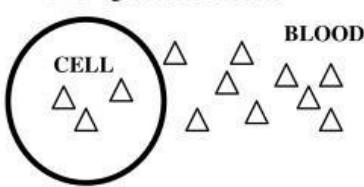
beaker



- a. The blue dye is traveling from a _____ to a _____ concentration.
- b. Identify the type of transport illustrated in this scenario:
- c. Does this movement of particles require energy?

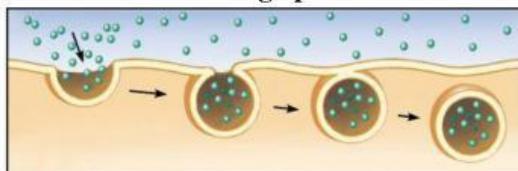
15. Following the digestion of food:

△ = glucose molecule



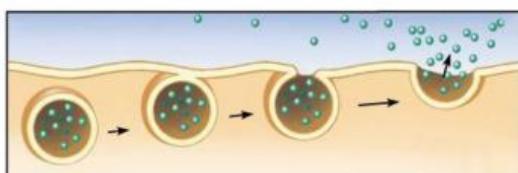
- Where is the higher concentration of glucose – blood or cell? _____
- Glucose travels through helper proteins in the cell membrane. Identify this specific type of cell transport:
- Is this active or passive transport? _____
- Use an arrow to illustrate the movement of glucose molecules.

16. Movement of large particles *into* the cell:



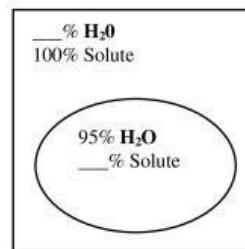
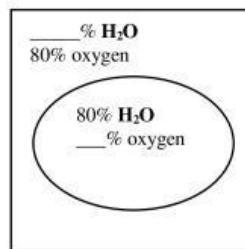
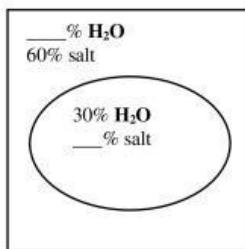
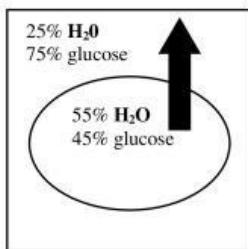
- Identify the specific type of transport being illustrated:
- How are the molecules being moved?
_____ concentration → _____ concentration
- Does this require energy? _____

17. Movement of large particles *out of* the cell:



- Identify the specific type of transport being illustrated:
- Is this active or passive transport? _____
- What type of substances would be moved in this way?

18. For the boxes seen below, do the calculations (each environment must equal 100%), draw an ARROW to illustrate the direction of water movement. State whether the solution is hypertonic, hypotonic, or isotonic.



OSMOSIS

Water leaves cell.
Cell shrinks.
Hypertonic solution

