

Name: _____

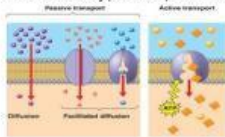
Score: _____

10 Multiple choice questions

Definition

1 of 19

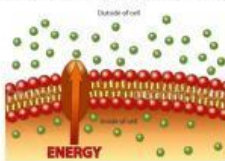
These are types of passive transport:



- ☐ Facilitated Diffusion, Endocytosis, Exocytosis.
- ☐ Diffusion, Osmosis, Protein Pumps.
- ☐ Diffusion, Osmosis, Facilitated Diffusion.
- ☐ Active Transport, Endocytosis, Exocytosis.

Definition

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The movement of ions or molecules across a cell membrane into a region of higher concentration, assisted by enzymes and requiring **energy**.

- ☐ Diffusion
- ☐ Passive Transport (Diffusion)
- ☐ Osmosis
- ☐ Active Transport

Definition

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When the cell is placed in a hypertonic solution and loses water.



- ☐ Against Concentration Gradient
- ☐ Cell swells and bursts (lysis)
- ☐ Cell shrinks/shrivels
- ☐ Phagocytosis

Definition

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Glucose transport. Glucose molecules need a special protein to get into cells.



- ☐ Example of Facilitated Diffusion
- ☐ Example of a Symporter
- ☐ Example of Osmosis
- ☐ Example of Diffusion

Definition

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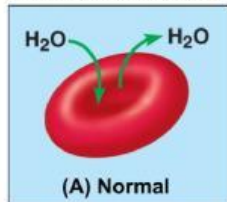
When ions or molecules travel across a membrane from high concentration to low concentration by means of a **protein**.

- ☐ Active Transport
- ☐ Facilitated Diffusion
- ☐ Simple Diffusion
- ☐ Osmosis

Definition

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A solution whose solute concentration is equal to the solute concentration inside a cell.

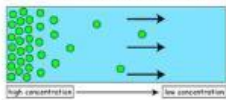


- ☐ Isotonic Solution
- ☐ Hypertonic Solution
- ☐ Hypotonic Solution
- ☐ Merotonic Solution

Definition

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Molecules move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration. This will equalize the amount of molecules in both areas.



- ☐ Down Concentration Gradient
- ☐ Up Concentration Gradient
- ☐ Against Concentration Gradient
- ☐ Molecules Don't Move

Definition

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Happens when the cell is placed in a hypotonic solution causing the cell to absorb too much water it can handle.

- ☐ Cell shrinks and dehydrates (crenation)
- ☐ Cell divides into two (mitosis)
- ☐ Cell swells and bursts (lysis)
- ☐ Cell remains unchanged (isotonic)

Definition

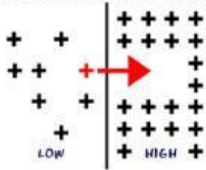
Sodium potassium pump (nervous system), endocytosis, exocytosis.



- ☐ Examples of Diffusion
- ☐ Example of Facilitated Diffusion
- ☐ Examples of Active Transport
- ☐ Diffusion, Osmosis, Facilitated Diffusion.

Definition

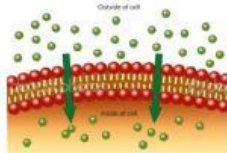
Molecules move from **low** to **high** concentration. This happens in Active transport.



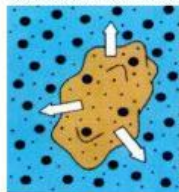
- ☐ With Concentration Gradient
- ☐ From Either High Or Low Concentration
- ☐ Across A Cell Membrane
- ☐ Against Concentration Gradient

9 Matching questions

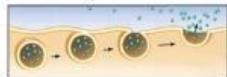
A process that requires no energy to move molecules down their concentration gradient.



Solute concentration outside the cell is greater than that inside the cell; cell loses water.

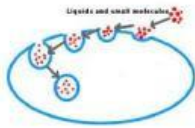


Process by which a cell releases large amounts of material.

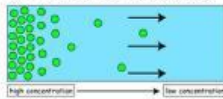


A type of endocytosis in which the cell ingests extracellular fluid and its dissolved solutes. Cell drinking.

- A. Osmosis
- B. Exocytosis
- C. Passive Transport (Diffusion)
- D. Endocytosis
- E. Hypotonic Solution
- F. Diffusion
- G. Hypertonic Solution
- H. Pinocytosis
- I. Phagocytosis


☐

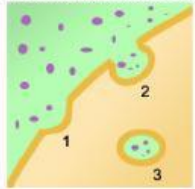
In this type of transport, molecules move from high concentration of solute to low concentration (concentration gradient)


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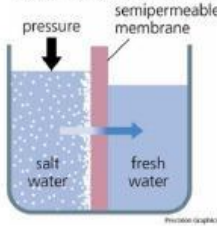
Solute concentration outside the cell is less than that inside the cell; cell gains water.


☐

Process by which a cell takes material into the cell by infolding of the cell membrane.


☐

Water flows from lower concentration of solute to higher concentration of solute.


☐

A type of endocytosis in which a cell engulfs large particles or whole cells. Cell eating.

