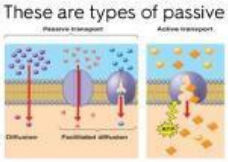
Name: Score:

10 Multiple choice questions

Definition 1 of 19

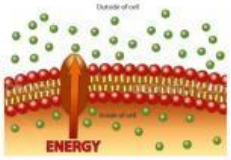
These are types of passive transport:



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

Definition 2 of 19

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 3 of 19

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



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

Definition 4 of 19

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

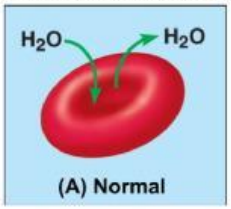
Definition 5 of 19

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 6 of 19

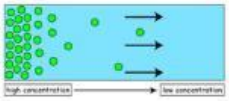
A solution whose solute concentration is equal to the solute concentration inside a cell.



- ◯ **Isotonic Solution**
- ◯ **Hypertonic Solution**
- ◯ **Hypotonic Solution**
- ◯ **Merotonic Solution**

Definition 7 of 19

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 8 of 19

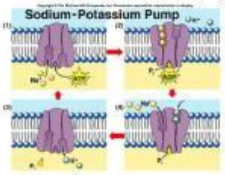
Happens when the cell is placed in a hypotonic solution causing the cell to absorb too much water it can handle.

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Definition 9 of 19

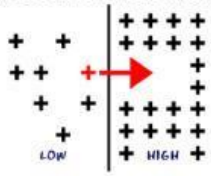
Sodium potassium pump (nervous system), endocytosis, exocytosis.



- ◯ **Examples of Diffusion**
- ◯ **Example of Facilitated Diffusion**
- ◯ **Examples of Active Transport**
- ◯ **Diffusion, Osmosis, Facilitated Diffusion.**

Definition 10 of 19

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

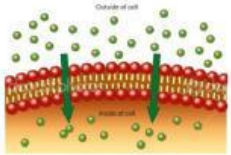


- ◯ **With Concentration Gradient**
- ◯ **From Either High Or Low Concentration**
- ◯ **Across A Cell Membrane**
- ◯ **Against Concentration Gradient**

9 Matching questions

11-19 of 19

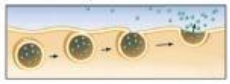
A process that requires no energy to move molecules down their concentration gradient.



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

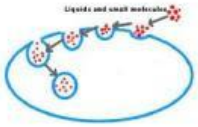
F. Diffusion

G. Hypertonic Solution

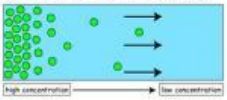
H. Pinocytosis

I. Phagocytosis

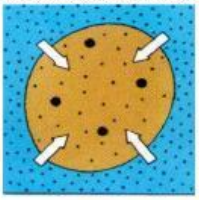
LIVEWORKSHEETS



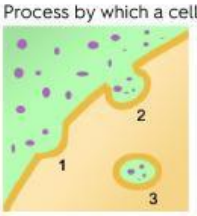
In this type of transport, molecules move from high concentration of solute to low concentration (concentration gradient)



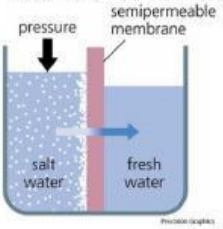
Solute concentration outside the cell is less than that inside the cell; cell gains water.



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.



LIVEWORKSHEETS