

Reinforcement: Cell Transport

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

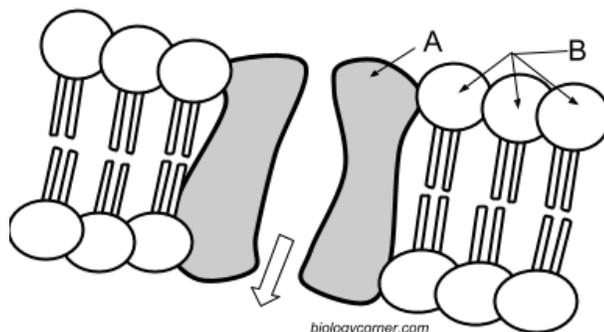
- The movement of molecules from an area of high to low concentration: _____.
- The movement of water across a membrane: _____.
- A solution that has **more** molecules (like salt) outside the cell is a _____ solution.
*Cells in this solution will gain or lose water? _____
- A solution that has **less**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

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

17. Label the Cell Membrane

Phospholipids _____

Transport Protein _____



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